

**2024 年真题试卷**  
**2024 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛（B 类）**  
**2024 National English Competition for College Students**  
**(Level B-Preliminary)**

**(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)**

**Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)**

**Section A (5 marks)**

*In this section, you will hear **five** short conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, one question will be asked, and you have **fifteen seconds** to read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. A. A jacket.  
B. A suitcase.  
C. A pair of trousers.  
D. A pair of shoes.
2. A. Agricultural society in Nepal.  
B. Modern life in English villages.  
C. England's industrial revolution.  
D. The development of England.
3. A. On Tuesday.  
B. On Wednesday.  
C. On Thursday.  
D. On Friday.
4. A. They support different teams.  
B. They both support Manchester United.  
C. The woman was a fan of the Liverpool team.  
D. The man was a member of Manchester United.
5. A. It doesn't allow him to eat much.  
B. It is useless for him to lose weight.  
C. It includes a wide variety of food.  
D. The food served there is excellent.

**Section B (10 marks)**

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the questions and make your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

**Conversation One**

*Listen to the conversation. Then read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

6. What was Faris's grade for his latest essay?  
A. A. B. B.  
C. C. D. D.
7. What does Sarah say about her assignment?  
A. She hasn't had any written feedback on her essay yet.  
B. She was more pleased with her essay than her tutor.

- C. She gained a trophy for the Green Essay prize.  
 D. She has been shortlisted for an award for her essay.
8. The winner of the Green Essay prize will \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. be able to keep the prize money for themselves  
 B. be able to choose a green charity to give the money to  
 C. be allowed to donate the prize money to their favorite university  
 D. be allowed to get a part-time job in a green organization
9. Where did the green politician Petra Kelly who founded the Green Party come from?  
 A. The UK. B. Sweden.  
 C. Denmark. D. Germany.
10. Why don't British politicians support wind power according to Faris?  
 A. The start-up costs of wind power are too high.  
 B. There is a shortage of wind turbines in the UK.  
 C. They fear the threat of global climate change.  
 D. There are plans to open more tidal energy projects.

### Conversation Two

*Listen to the conversation, and complete the following sentences according to what you hear with **one word** for each blank. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

11. The museum has been closed for \_\_\_\_\_ as long as planned.  
 12. The new exhibition room is significantly larger and \_\_\_\_\_ than the old one.  
 13. A highlight of the kids' room is the \_\_\_\_\_ TV studio, where children can pretend to be TV presenters.  
 14. The museum bar has the same \_\_\_\_\_ as in the past, but the colour of the decor is different.  
 15. The number of guests now will be more than \_\_\_\_\_ coming to the opening night.

### Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. Each item will be read only **once**. After each item, there will be a **fifteen-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the four choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

16. How did the scientists describe their conversation with the whale?  
 A. It was boring. B. It was challenging.  
 C. It was superficial. D. It was unsuccessful.
17. Why did New Zealand's Prime Minister abandon Ms Ardern's ban-smoking plans?  
 A. It was a controversial decision.  
 B. The radical smoking ban was illegal.  
 C. There was a reaction against it.  
 D. Tax revenues from tobacco sales would decrease.
18. The biocomputer uses far less \_\_\_\_\_ than a conventional computer.  
 A. space B. energy  
 C. function keys D. computer chips
19. What do we learn from the news?  
 A. Visitors are heading for Mt. Fuji for its sacredness.  
 B. Japan is experiencing a mountain-climbing boom.  
 C. Mt. Fuji was listed as a World Heritage site in 2003.  
 D. Mt. Fuji's volcanic eruption is drawing nearer and nearer.
20. Who said bedbugs were an emerging phenomenon worldwide?  
 A. The president of Olympic committee. B. An epidemiologist.  
 C. The mayor of Paris. D. A sanitation expert.

### Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **one** monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After listening, answer the questions using **not more than five words**. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

21. What were the first garments made from silk called?  
 22. What was the silk used for during Han Dynasty?

23. When did the secrets of silk making spread abroad?  
 24. What conditions should be created during the silkworms' rapid growth?  
 25. How long is the filament that one cocoon can provide?

**Part II Vocabulary & Grammar** (15 marks)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each blank there are **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

26. Christopher used to be \_\_\_\_\_ clergyman, but now he has turned \_\_\_\_\_ politician.  
 A./; a                      B.a; /                      C./; /                      D.a; a
27. Something in the fridge was \_\_\_\_\_ a horrible smell.  
 A.giving up                      B.giving away  
 C.giving in                      D.giving off
28. Bones are not fully hard \_\_\_\_\_ a person reaches the age of twenty-five.  
 A.after                      B.although                      C.until                      D.while
29. If \_\_\_\_\_ I go to Munich, I'll definitely visit the exhibition.  
 A.by any chance                      B.taking a chance  
 C.having a chance                      D.of any chance
30. It's good to know the truth but I'd sooner you \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
 A.not tell                      B.not telling  
 C.haven't told                      D.hadn't told
31. This travel agency organizes \_\_\_\_\_ round the island.  
 A.journeys                      B.sights                      C.outings                      D.cruises
32. A \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of a word will change its meaning.  
 A.prefix                      B.prefect                      C.prefab                      D.preface
33. Of the four words, which one has different word stress?  
 A.diffuse                      B.dismiss                      C.discourse                      D.discover
34. I don't want to upset \_\_\_\_\_ now by asking you to change the date for the meeting.  
 A.the apple tree                      B.the apple cart  
 C.the forbidden fruit                      D.the hard nut
35. Hail in the middle of July wiped out almost everything \_\_\_\_\_ to the harvest season.  
 A.pending                      B.preceding                      C.prior                      D.previous
36. In modern society, people often \_\_\_\_\_ happiness \_\_\_\_\_ a constant state of pleasure, but they are not the same.  
 A.register; with                      B.convert; into                      C.equate; with                      D.evaluate; as
37. The events that have taken place during the last twenty-four hours seem to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A.irresponsible                      B.inexplicable                      C.irretrievable                      D.illegible
38. The city \_\_\_\_\_ ambulance companies in order to keep the price of their services low.  
 A.subsidizes                      B.reimburses                      C.supplements                      D.compensates
39. **Cathleen:** Let's take a coffee break, shall we?  
**Yolanda:** I wish I could, but I can't.  
**Cathleen:** What keeps you so busy? You've been sitting there for hours. You've got to walk around. You can't just stay on the computer forever.  
**Yolanda:** \_\_\_\_\_ I've got to finish this report. Sarah needs it by noon. I don't want to be scolded if I can't finish my work by the deadline.  
 A.I'm not available right now.  
 B.Take as much time as you need.  
 C.Well, I'm up to my neck in work.  
 D.Everything will work out just fine.
40. **Todd:** Some students might not know what an internship is. Can you explain what an internship is?  
**Katia:** Yes. An internship is when a student goes to a non-government organization or a company to work but most of the time you receive a payment or you do not get paid and the purpose for this is for the student to get working experience.  
**Todd:** How did you feel doing an internship?

**Katia:** \_\_\_\_\_

A.It cost me an arm and a leg.

B.It was an internship for five months.

C.It was a short-term work experience.

D.It was worth the time and effort.

**Part III Cloze (10 marks)**

**Section A (5 marks)**

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of **5** words out of the **7** given in the box. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

rap; to; vision; interact; who; with; near



Rap is a spoken form of musical expression. It involves words spoken in rhyme (41) \_\_\_\_\_ a recorded or live rhyme section. Many people use the terms “hip hop” and “rap” to mean the same thing. In fact, hip hop is the culture that modern rap grew out of. Hip hop is a culture with its own language, clothing styles, music, and ways of thinking, and it is constantly growing and changing. It includes several different art forms, including (42) \_\_\_\_\_ art, dance, and music. Rap is just one part of hip-hop culture.

Although there is a lot of disagreement about exactly where and how rap began, most people agree that it got its start mostly in the African-American neighborhoods of the Bronx in New York city in the 1960s. At that time, large outdoor street parties called *block parties* were becoming popular. Young people (43) \_\_\_\_\_ could not afford expensive musical instruments or equipment took simple turntables and microphones out onto the streets. But instead of just playing the music, they moved the spinning, or turning, records with their hands. At the same time, they scratched them with the needles of the turntables. The changes in the sound of the music became known as cutting or scratching. The young people who played the music were called disc jockeys. These disc jockeys, or DJs, used their turntables as instruments to create a new musical form.

Other performers working with the DJ (44) \_\_\_\_\_ with the crowd by talking louder than the music, often in rhyme. These performers were called emcees, or MCs, and their interaction with the crowd became known as rapping. Later, the MCs became known as (45) \_\_\_\_\_, Interaction between the performers and the crowd is an important characteristic of rap.

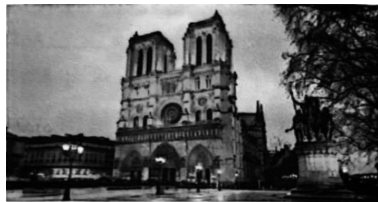
**Section B (5 marks)**

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one** word in one of the following **three** ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word(s), or by using the given letter(s) of the word. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Notre-Dame de Paris, also called Notre-Dame Cathedral, is a cathedral church in Paris. It is the most famous of the Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages and is (46) dist \_\_\_\_\_ for its size, antiquity, and architectural interest.

Notre-Dame Cathedral lies at the eastern end of the Ile de la Cité and was built on the ruins of two earlier churches, which were themselves predated by a Gallo-Roman temple dedicated to Jupiter.

The cathedral was initiated by Maurice de Sully, bishop of Paris, who about 1160 conceived the idea of converting into a single building, on a larger (47) sc \_\_\_\_\_, the ruins of the two earlier basilicas ( 长方形教堂 ). The foundation stone was (48) \_\_\_\_\_(lie) by Pope Alexander III in 1163, and the high altar was consecrated in 1189. The choir, the western facade, and the nave were completed by 1250, and porches, chapels, and other embellishments were added over the next 100 years.



Notre-Dame Cathedral suffered damage and deterioration through the centuries. After the French Revolution it was rescued from possible destruction by Napoleon, who crowned (49) \_\_\_\_\_ emperor of the French in the cathedral in 1804. It underwent major restorations by the French architect Eugène- Emmanuel Viollet-le-Due in the mid-19th century. The popularity

of Victor Hugo's historical (50) n \_\_\_\_\_ *Notre-Dame de Paris* (1831), wherein the cathedral is the setting, was said to have inspired the renovations. During a restoration campaign in 2019, a fire broke out in the cathedral's attic, and the massive blaze destroyed most of the roof, Viollet-le-Due's 19th-century spire, and some of the rib vaulting.

#### **Part IV Reading Comprehension** (30 marks)

There are **three** passages in this part. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

#### **Section A** (10 marks)

Questions 51—55 are based on the following passage.

Autism is a neurological disorder that usually appears before a child's third birthday. It is marked by impaired language skills, impaired social skills, and repetitive behaviors.

Recently there has been a dramatic and unexplained increase in the number of children diagnosed with autism. Medical scientists estimate an autism ratio of 1 in every 150 children in the United States; others estimate 1 in 500. Both figures are alarming, especially considering that scientists do not know what causes autism and how to cure it. Medical researchers have been looking for answers.

(51) \_\_\_\_\_ At one extreme of the spectrum, individuals are severely affected, while at the other extreme, individuals are only mildly affected. Some individuals cannot speak; others are highly verbal. Some are overly sensitive to noise; others seem not to notice it. Some prefer to be alone; others want friends. Some even marry and have children. Some are unable to learn school subjects; others go on to acquire a Ph.D. degree. Indeed, each person with autism may have a unique set of traits.

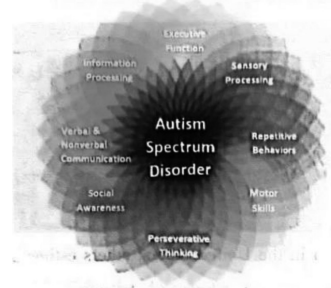
(52) \_\_\_\_\_ In the 1950s, autism was considered a psychological disorder, caused by "refrigerator mothers". Their personalities were thought to be so cold and uncaring that their children grew up unable to speak or interact with others. As research progressed, scientists realized that autism was actually a neurological, or brain, disorder. Studies have identified several areas of the brain that differ from the norm in autistic individuals. These areas involve emotions, critical thinking, learning, and paying attention. However, no one area seems to hold the key to autism. Some researchers have inferred that faulty neural connections between areas of the brain may be responsible for autism. Or perhaps there are too many connections, resulting in an overload of messages within the brain.

(53) \_\_\_\_\_ In a recent study, researchers took blood samples from many newborns. When some of these babies later developed autism, the researchers tested their early blood samples and found high levels of four chemicals that influence the early phases of brain development. However, they have not been able to prove a direct link between the chemicals and the autism.

There is strong agreement that genes, carriers of inherited traits, play a role in autism, and research continues to explore heredity as a cause. Recently, researchers found a link between autism and the age of the child's father, with the odds of parenting an autistic child increasing with older fathers. It is also known that among autistic children, males predominate by a ratio of 4 to 1, and that autism seems to run in families. Despite the strong hereditary evidence, scientists have yet to identify a single gene responsible for autism. They now think that a combination of 10 or more faulty genes may trigger autism.

(54) \_\_\_\_\_ They have looked into toxic metals in water and soil, harmful chemicals in household products, viruses, air pollution, and even television viewing, but have not found a consistent link to autism.

(55) \_\_\_\_\_ However, treatment, either through medication or training, has benefited many autistic children by helping them to relax, to constrain antisocial behavior, to participate socially, and



to learn useful skills. Medication has worked for some children, but it has not been widely used because it can have serious side effects. Other treatments that have worked for some children include controlling the child's diet, providing the child with a companion dog, and encouraging self-expression through art.

The most common training is Applied Behavior Analysis, which breaks down a task into tiny steps and rewards every small success with a bit of cookie or other treat. If a child does not speak, for example, the therapist will reward even a small sound while repeating a word that she wants the child to say. It may take several sessions to get the child to utter a sound, and many more to get him to say a word, but each success is praised and rewarded. Many autistic children have improved greatly with such training, but others have not. Scientists are still looking for answers to solve the autism puzzle.

### Questions 51—55

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 51—55. There are **two extra** sentences which you do not need to use.

- A.Despite this extensive research, scientists have been unsuccessful in finding either a cause or a cure for autism.
- B.Parents must regularly assess their child's behavior for signs that they are wasting time.
- C.Scientists use the term "autism spectrum" to refer to the range of capabilities that autistic people display.
- D.Scientists are also investigating environmental causes.
- E.Most autistic children are incapable of imagining something that is not real.
- F.Although scientists agree on the traits that characterize autism, they have not yet found what causes autism.
- G.Medical scientists have also explored brain chemistry.

### Section B (10 marks)

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.

Snowstorms come in many forms, and storm experts know them by many names, such as the "Panhandle Hook" or the "Nor'easter". Each type of storm exhibits certain traits, depending on where it gets started and where it goes. One type of snowstorm known throughout North America is the Alberta Clipper. On a satellite photo, a clipper, looks small, but it can be at least as dangerous as a storm three times its size.

As the name suggests, the storms form over the western Canadian plains, usually in the province of Alberta. Once they form, they move fast. It is not unusual for a clipper to travel its route from western Canada to the Atlantic in about 72 hours. It is also not unusual for several clippers to line up one after another, striking the same areas over and over again.

The original energy for an Alberta Clipper comes from the Pacific Ocean. During a normal winter, storms come ashore over western North America continually, at two- or three-day intervals. A storm that comes in over British Columbia or southeastern Alaska will drop most of its moisture on the coastal rain forests. But the low-pressure area at the core of the storm may hang together as it crosses the Rocky Mountains. The storm, still a coherent swirl around a small center, enters very cold air over the North American high plains.

Now quite dry, the low-pressure system wraps the cold air into itself. It then rides southeast on a stream of air coming down from the Arctic. As it moves south, it encounters slightly warmer air and slightly more moisture. These both feed into the storm and reinforce it. Warmer air moves northward along the eastern (front) edge of the clipper. Cold air slices southward on the western (back) half. The boundary between these two air masses, called a cold front, is very sharply defined. Once the cold front passes, the air temperature may plunge 30 degrees Fahrenheit in just an hour.

Most of the snow in an Alberta Clipper falls in the warm (eastern) section of the storm. In a typical clipper, this is not very much—perhaps two or three inches of light, dry snow. But even



such small amounts can cause a lot of trouble once a clipper's true force is felt. As the temperature falls behind the cold front, vicious winds of at least 35 or 40 miles per hour create ground blizzards. No new snow falls during a ground blizzard, but those two or three inches that fell earlier are whipped up into blinding swirls. Visibility drops to almost zero.

Ground blizzards routinely produce a phenomenon called "black ice". Blasts of polar air instantly freeze any moisture on the previously warm roads. The ice is smooth and clear, but it is called "black" because the dark surface of the road is visible beneath it. On ice so smooth, automobile tires have nothing to grab, and the vehicle starts to slide out of control. Trying to brake or steer will only ensure that the car whips around unpredictably as it slides. The best strategy for the driver is to do nothing and hope to glide to a stop without hitting anything.

Many cars keep sliding until they hit deep snow at the side of a road. The people inside the car are usually shaken but not seriously hurt. Still, they are in grave danger. As the ground blizzards continue and snow piles up around their cars, people may begin to panic. It's cold. They can't see more than three feet beyond the car. They wonder if help will ever come. Fear and stress may cause them to make bad decisions. Some have made the mistake of walking off into the blinding snow to search for help. They then become disoriented and helpless. At the very best, such people are found frostbitten but still alive in some hollow in the snow. More often, their bodies are found by search dogs after the wind settles down.

In the clear morning after one Alberta Clipper raced through west-central Minnesota, state troopers and rescue crews pulled people from cars half-buried along Highway 55. Most were alive and in generally good health. Twelve people, however, did not survive the storm. Five of them were members of a single family on their way to get some pizza when the clipper struck. At the height of the storm, rescuers on snowmobiles had found the family car and offered assistance. They offered to take the children to safety and then come back for the adults. The father, thinking unclearly, refused to let anyone go. It wasn't such a bad storm, he said. They would just wait it out.



#### Questions 56—60

Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

56. How is each type of snowstorm named?
57. How often does a snowstorm go ashore over western North America during winter?
58. What may happen with the passing of a cold front?
59. What will happen when one tries to brake or steer the car on very smooth ice?
60. Why may people make bad decisions during a snowstorm?

#### Section C (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

In the Northwest of Canada, there is a group of people called the Utkuhikhalingmiut ("Utku"). According to the anthropologist Jean L. Briggs, author of the book *Never in Anger*, the Utku have no real word in their language for anger. And even more remarkably, they do not seem to ever get angry. The word that they use to describe the angry behavior of foreigners translates not as anger, but rather as "childishness".

Similarly, the Ifaluk people of Micronesia seem to rarely get angry, and there is almost no murder in their culture. However, in contrast to the Utku, they talk about anger all the time and have many words to describe it. They consider anger to be evil—a demon, in fact—and fear it.

The expression of grief and gratitude is central to the Kaululi culture of Papua New Guinea. In contrast, people from the United States generally spend very little time talking about grief or gratitude. Research on American males shows that they are particularly



uncomfortable expressing either emotion.

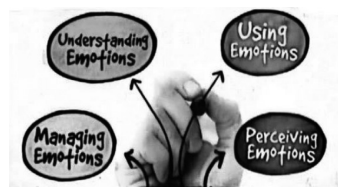
What is going on here? Aren't we all human beings? Don't we all feel the same basic emotions? This is a topic that philosophers, scientists, religious leaders, and anthropologists, among others, have been arguing about for centuries. Many researchers today believe that a limited number of emotions are universal. However, there is not complete agreement on which emotions humans indeed share. Fear and anger are almost always included; guilt, joy, shame, disgust and surprise are also considered by many to be universal. But then how can we explain the Utku and the Ifaluk?

Dr. Robert C. Solomon, professor of philosophy at the University of Texas at Austin, has agreed that emotions are, at least in part, culture-specific. In one essay, he says that even among people from the same culture, it is difficult to get agreement on what an emotion is. For example, most anthropologists would not consider love to be an emotion, but if it is not an emotion, then what is it?

Another challenge is how to determine that two people are indeed feeling the same emotion. You can observe people's behavior, and ask them to describe their emotions, but it is impossible to directly observe what they are feeling. This becomes even more complex when you are trying to compare emotions across cultures.

We tend to associate certain behaviors with specific emotions, but of course our associations are based on what those behaviors mean in our own culture. For example, imagine you are a teacher with a Chinese student who has failed your class. Sadly, you learn that he attempted to hurt himself when he received his grade. If you are from the United States, you will probably describe his emotional state as depressed, for in US culture, there is a belief that people who try to harm themselves are usually depressed. However, if you have some knowledge of Chinese culture, you might recognize your student's behavior as an expression of deep shame at having disgraced his family.

Of course, this example is very simple—it does not mean that the Chinese do not ever experience depression, or that people from the United States do not feel shame. However, can someone from a culture that does not place the same value on family honor really understand this deep feeling of disgrace? In other words, is Chinese shame and American shame really the same emotion?



Another reason to believe that not all emotions are universal is the fact that different languages characterize emotions in different ways. For instance, in the ancient Indian languages of Sanskrit and Bengali, emotions are described as being either *sattvu* (lightness), *rajas* (movement), or *tamas* (heaviness). Interestingly, two of the examples of *sattva*—cheerfulness and nobility—are not generally considered to be emotions in English. Is this just a language difference? Or does it reveal that people across cultures do not share a similar emotional experience?

The mystery of whether emotions are universal or culturally specific is one that most likely will never be solved. That probably contributes to our fascination with the subject.

#### Questions 61—65

Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using **not more than three words** for each blank.

Can you translate an emotion? In the Utku culture, people who express anger are considered (61) \_\_\_\_\_. Lots of experts agree that most people experience at least a few of the same emotions, regardless of which country they come from. But there's no (62) \_\_\_\_\_ on which feelings are universal. Dr. Robert C. Solomon believes that the basic human emotions are partly (63) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, Americans think that people who deliberately try to hurt themselves are depressed. In contrast, in Chinese culture, such behavior is often associated with (64) \_\_\_\_\_. It is not always easy to associate which emotions individuals from another country are expressing through their behavior because different languages (65) \_\_\_\_\_ differently. Experts in many fields have attempted to answer this question for years, but they still don't know the answer.

**Part V Translation (15 marks)**

**Section A (5 marks)**

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

66. First, announced in 2013, the “Belt and Road” initiative is an essential part of China’s domestic economic rebalancing, and of its outbound ambitions. The initiative entails ploughing billions of dollars into the hardware—railways, highways and ports—that links China and the dozens of countries to its west and south. The goal is to encourage more cross-border trade while putting excess capacities to work.

**Section B (10 marks)**

Translate the following paragraph into English. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

67. 最近一项最大规模研究发现，全球 50 岁以下被诊断患有癌症的人数在三十年内增加了近 80%。对癌症病例上升的原因的研究仍处于早期阶段。研究人员表示，不良饮食、酗酒吸烟、缺乏运动和肥胖可能是风险因素。报告称：“提倡健康的生活方式，包括健康饮食、限制烟酒以及适当的户外运动，可以降低早发癌症的风险。”

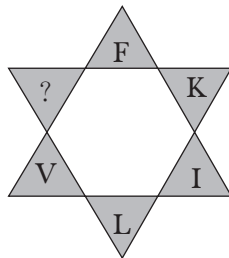
**Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)**

There are **five** IQ Test questions in this part. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

68. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Start with the underlined word.

By; time; tons; next; new; I’ll; have; this; of; met; year; people

69. Which letter should replace the question mark?



A. 字母 N

B. 字母 A

C. 字母 R

D. 字母 P

70. Which country is said to be hot and cold at the same time?

A. Chile.

B. Iceland.

C. Holland.

D. South Africa.

71. A certain month has five Wednesdays and the third Saturday is the 18th. What is the date of the last Sunday of the month?

72. Find a word that is similar in meaning to the word in capital letters and that rhymes with the second word.

A. GRIEF

tomorrow

B. SLUMBER

cheap

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)**

There are 10 errors altogether in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows: for a missing word, mark its position with a symbol “^” and write it; for an unnecessary word, cross it out with the symbol “\”; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the error is provided below. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

For example:

One of my favourite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now. She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took a great pleasure in walking on the moors near her home.

is  
than  
~~a~~

If one is asked to think about rescue dogs, the ones likely to come to mind are St Bernards with brandy kegs around their necks dig people out of avalanches in the Alps, earthquake dogs sent to Turkey and Greece in recent years, and of course the guide dogs for blind.

73. \_\_\_\_\_

74. \_\_\_\_\_

There is a growing body of evidence and opinion that the power of dogs’

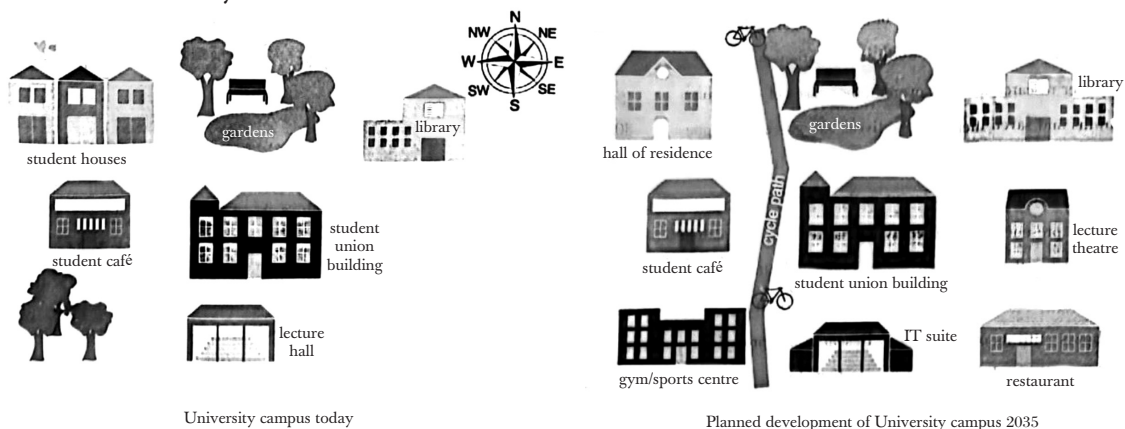
noses is as yet underexploit, and that the acute sense of smell of an ordinary hound can be put to good use than finding lost bones: it could be applied to diagnose cancer and other serious diseases. This first came to the attention of the medical profession in 1989, where one page of a medical journal described the case of a woman whose dog's repeated sniffing at a mole on her leg had led her to seek medical advice; it was diagnosed as a malignant tumour. The dog had shown no interests in other moles on her owner's body, but spent several minutes a day sniffing the malignant mole. Eventually the dog tried to bite off the mole, which was the point at which her owner went to the doctor. In the view of the doctors writing to the magazine, the possible use of animals with high developed sensory abilities in cancer diagnosis was worth investigation; surgeon John Church began doing further research and discovered other cases of dogs which had detected cancerous growths and saved their owners' lives. There is another one type of patient to whom dogs have proved invaluable: epileptics. They can reduce the frequency of epileptic seizures by 40 percent in those who suffer from them, not only because the presence of the friendly animal reduces the patient's stress, but because a trained dog has the intuition to sense a potential attack and can give warning up to forty minutes after a seizure or blackout occurs. It fetches the medication and howls until its owner takes it. Research has proved that having a dog improve the quality and duration of human lives by reducing stress through the act of stroking and by providing an incentive for daily exercise and fresh air.

75. \_\_\_\_\_  
 76. \_\_\_\_\_  
 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
 78. \_\_\_\_\_  
 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
 82. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

### Section A (10 marks)

83. The two maps below show a university campus today and the planned developments for 2035. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where necessary. *Write at least 120 words on the answer sheet.*



### Section B (20 marks)

84. Write about the following topic:

Some people think that in today's world it is very difficult for people to maintain a healthy way of life. Others, however, feel that the modern world offers practical solutions, as well as easy access to information for people to be healthy and fit. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. *Write the essay in at least 160 words on the answer sheet.*

**2024 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛（B 类）**  
**2024 National English Competition for College Students**  
**(Level B-Final)**

**(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)**

**Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)**

**Section A (5 marks)**

*In this section, you will hear **five** short conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, one question will be asked, and you have **fifteen seconds** to read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. A. Outside the stadium.  
B. At the foot of the hill.  
C. On Castle Square.  
D. In front of the town hall.
2. A. They're almost exclusively for long journeys.  
B. They're mainly for adventurous travelling.  
C. They're entirely about relaxing beach holidays.  
D. They're merely about round-the-world expeditions.
3. A. Tim.  
B. Andy.  
C. Martin.  
D. John.
4. A. She ran out of time.  
B. It was her least favorite subject.  
C. She wasn't fully prepared.  
D. It was harder than she'd expected.
5. A. She had never had a car before.  
B. She couldn't afford to buy a car.  
C. The salesperson didn't meet her needs.  
D. The salesperson ignored her on purpose.

**Section B (10 marks)**

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the questions and make your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

**Conversation One**

*Listen to the conversation. Then read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

6. When is Michael most likely to accept a role he's been offered?  
A. He thinks it is fresh.  
B. It gets great reviews from the critics.  
C. He is sure of being well paid.  
D. There are other good actors in the film.
7. How were male English actors regarded in Hollywood when Michael began his career?  
A. They were frightened of failure.  
B. They were unsuitable for all-action roles.  
C. They were unfamiliar with the Hollywood standard.  
D. They were hard to keep their temper under control.

8. What does Michael say the success of a film is based on?  
 A. Comments by the audience. B. The box office income.  
 C. Reviews by critics. D. Cooperation of the filming team.
9. Which roles does Michael consider to be his best?  
 A. Those which are depicted in well-written scripts.  
 B. Those in which he gets on well with his fellow actors.  
 C. Those that can attract large audiences.  
 D. Those which give him great financial rewards.
10. What does Michael say about his future?  
 A. He might think about becoming a director.  
 B. He intends to inspire younger actors about filming.  
 C. He plans to carry on acting for as long as possible.  
 D. He is willing to start a healthier way of life.

### Conversation Two

*Listen to the conversation, and complete the following sentences according to what you hear with **one word** for each blank. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

11. The tutor says the essay's ideas are good, but the structure is a little \_\_\_\_\_.  
 12. James should submit a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ copy of the second draft of the essay by next Monday.  
 13. In the 19th century, Glasgow became a large \_\_\_\_\_ centre in Europe.  
 14. Glasgow's development took place primarily because of the dramatic improvement in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 15. The tutor points out that before the Clean Air Act, the air in Glasgow was full of \_\_\_\_\_ caused by factory pollution.



### Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. Each item will be read only **once**. After each item, there will be a **fifteen-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the four choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

16. What did the scientists say light helped insects with?  
 A. Their orientation. B. Their food search.  
 C. Their mating. D. Their nocturnal gathering.
17. What did a microbiologist say was contaminated after a toilet flush?  
 A. Toilet paper. B. Nearby areas. C. The flush button. D. The toilet seat.
18. How long have red fire ants been spreading around the world?  
 A. A decade. B. 25 years. C. Fifty years. D. A century.
19. Which type of knowledge did the children have that helped their survival?  
 A. How to build shelter with natural materials.  
 B. How to orient themselves without a compass.  
 C. How to find edible plants and insects.  
 D. How to deal with jungle animals.
20. What do we learn from the news?  
 A. Many Finnair passengers would rather keep their weight secret.  
 B. Finnair's weigh-ins are designed to ensure the safe operation of its flights.  
 C. All Finnair passengers have to be weighed before boarding.  
 D. Finnair's weigh-in initiative has met with passengers' strong opposition.

### Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **one** monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After listening, answer the questions using **not more than five words**. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

21. When does the Notting Hill Carnival take place?

22. Whose style did the people of Trinidad imitate during the Caribbean carnivals?  
 23. What did the early carnivals evolve from?  
 24. How long does it take the bands to prepare for the festival?  
 25. What means of transport does the speaker recommend people use during the festival?

**Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)**

*There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each blank there are **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

26. Both parties must agree to abide by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the agreement.  
 A. texts                      B. terms                      C. methods                      D. means
27. The parcel containing glassware was marked “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
 A. fragile                      B. frail                      C. delicate                      D. vulnerable
28. A recent Ministry of Defence document paints a picture of \_\_\_\_\_ reality for the future. It warns that if present consumption patterns continue, by 2045, two-thirds of the world’s population will \_\_\_\_\_ living in ‘water-stressed’ conditions.  
 A. ruthless; break out                      B. grim; end up  
 C. severe; come round                      D. cruel; set down
29. It is the quaint white-washed houses that \_\_\_\_\_ the Cyclades islands of Greece.  
 A. set aside                      B. set in                      C. set off                      D. set apart
30. As humans develop through the various life stages \_\_\_\_\_ the period from birth to death, they acquire knowledge about the world around them through, \_\_\_\_\_ other things, sensory perception.  
 A. joining; within                      B. bridging; midst  
 C. spanning; among                      D. linking; between
31. A number of students were \_\_\_\_\_ after the school science lab burnt down. However, the police were unable to gather enough evidence to press charges.  
 A. prosecuted                      B. interrogated                      C. revoked                      D. penalized
32. The consonant [f] in English can be correctly described as having the following phonetic features: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. voiced, bilabial, stop                      B. voiced, labiodental, fricative  
 C. voiceless, bilabial, stop                      D. voiceless, labiodental, fricative
33. You may not like the play, but when you are given a complimentary ticket to the theatre you shouldn’t \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. throw the baby out with the bathwater                      B. take the rough with the smooth  
 C. look a gift horse in the mouth                      D. look for a needle in a haystack
34. Verulamium has established \_\_\_\_\_ as one of the most popular museums of Roman life in the country. Since it was redisplayed in 1991 the number of visitors has \_\_\_\_\_ to 90,000 a year.  
 A. itself; risen                      B. oneself; risen                      C. itself; raised                      D. oneself; raised
35. Aylesbury is a \_\_\_\_\_ market town whose modern shopping facilities include the \_\_\_\_\_ opened Friars Square shopping centre.  
 A. foreign; frequently                      B. deserted; likely  
 C. bustling; recently                      D. permanent; rarely
36. I chose literature as my major because I wasn’t really cut out for science subjects. \_\_\_\_\_, I failed in maths and physics quite a few times.  
 A. As I see it                      B. Despite this  
 C. Nonetheless                      D. As a matter of fact
37. \_\_\_\_\_ remote working is becoming the norm, companies are investing more in high-tech tools.  
 A. Owing to                      B. On condition that  
 C. Given the fact that                      D. Due to
38. There \_\_\_\_\_ nothing more for discussion, the meeting came to an end half an hour earlier.  
 A. being                      B. was                      C. to be                      D. had been

39. Mia: You thought the zoo was great, didn't you?

Vincent: Yeah, much better than the last trip we went on. That museum was so boring. The insect house was amazing—definitely my favourite bit. I just love things like that.

Mia: \_\_\_\_\_—All those bugs and creepy crawlies—a bit scary if you ask me. No, I like furry things—monkeys or meerkats. They're so cute.

A. Well, it's up to you really.

B. Really? I thought it was horrible.

C. Yes, I suppose you are right.

D. We actually see eye to eye on this.

40. Helen: Do you remember me telling you that I was thinking of moving abroad?

Matthew: Yes, but I didn't think you were being serious.

Helen: I probably wasn't at the time, but now I am. I've already applied for three jobs.

Matthew: Well, good luck and don't forget to invite me over if you do move.

Helen: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Don't worry. I won't.

B. I promise I will.

C. I'm looking forward to a reply.

D. I'm not sure about that.

### Part III Cloze (10 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of 5 words or phrases out of the 7 given in the box. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

take; contain; origin; deep; remote; cover; source

Lake Titicaca, which is situated between Peru and Bolivia, (41) \_\_\_\_\_ an area of approximately 58,000 square kilometres and lies 3,800 metres above sea level. As it has a maximum (42) \_\_\_\_\_ of nearly 300 metres, large vessels can sail on the lake, making it the highest navigable stretch of water in the world. The water required to maintain its massive volume comes from rainfall and snow that has melted near some of the major mountain peaks in the Andes. In all, there are twenty-five rivers that flow into Lake Titicaca, and as their (43) \_\_\_\_\_ are so high up in the mountains, the water that reaches the lake is rather cold.



Despite being so (44) \_\_\_\_\_, Lake Titicaca and its forty-one islands is a popular holiday destination. The spectacular scenery, including the lake itself which turns from gray to blue when the sun comes out, the gold museum (45) \_\_\_\_\_ Inca treasures, good food and the hospitable locals all make it a must-visit place for the intrepid traveller.

#### Section B (5 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one** word in one of the following **three** ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word(s), or by using the given letter(s) of the word. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Although Kew Gardens is often overlooked by many overseas visitors to London, it is regarded by some (46) vis \_\_\_\_\_ as a place worth seeing over and over again. Now over 250 years old, this UNESCO World Heritage Site is home to the world's largest single collection of (47) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) plants. As there are more than seven million specimens to care for and study, a large proportion of employees at Kew are gardening staff and scientists.



For those who are not adventurous enough to explore the gardens alone, there are other staff who give guided walks (48) \_\_\_\_\_ (two) a day. Highlights of the walk usually include a visit to the hot and humid Waterlily House and the treetop walkway which offers spectacular views from eighteen metres (49) \_\_\_\_\_ ground.

If walking long distances is out of the question, Kew Gardens provides an excellent alternative in the form of road trains which are powered by gas so that pollution is minimal. The (50) jou \_\_\_\_\_ is

accompanied by a commentary given by the driver who makes sure his passengers are kept fully informed about the incredible diversity of the plant life on view.

#### **Part IV Reading Comprehension** (30 marks)

There are **three** passages in this part. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

##### **Section A** (10 marks)

Questions 51—55 are based on the following passage.

Performing a search on the computer is something we do without giving a thought to the consequences. Yet, according to one study, performing just two searches can require approximately the same amount of energy as boiling water for a cup of tea. As a result, those two searches can release about 14g of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. Unfortunately, this is only one half of the story as those companies which operate search engines also pollute the atmosphere.

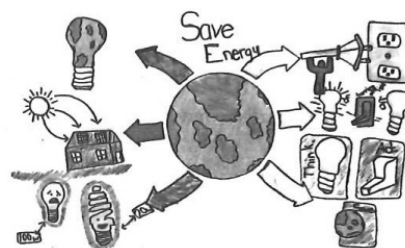


In a recent report, it was estimated that the global IT industry generated around 2% of worldwide CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. (51) \_\_\_\_\_ The reason why internet search providers use so much electricity is that the data centres are incredibly energy intensive since they each contain banks that store billions of web pages, all of which require power to function correctly.

Although the leading internet search providers claim they are trying to make computing as environmentally friendly as possible, search engines generate high levels of CO<sub>2</sub> because of the way they operate. (52) \_\_\_\_\_ It goes to several that are competing with each other to provide the data required. Such servers may be thousands of miles apart. Google, for example, has servers in the US, Europe and Japan.

(53) \_\_\_\_\_ Therefore, the system they adopt minimises delays and becomes more attractive to the person at the computer. The drawback, though, is that by satisfying the demands of the individual who typed in the search, energy consumption increases.

As regards individual users, there have been several other studies carried out to determine the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> they release into the atmosphere. (54) \_\_\_\_\_ For example, viewing a simple web page generates about 0.02g of CO<sub>2</sub>, while viewing a site with complex images or videos generates ten times as much. Despite the fact that the studies reach different conclusions, it has been generally agreed that on average, running a PC generates between 40g and 80g of CO<sub>2</sub> per hour.



Such figures have led to comparisons between power consumption for entertainment by westerners and energy poverty in other countries. For instance, the amount of electricity required to maintain a character in the *Second Life* virtual reality game is 1752 kilowatt hours per year. This may not seem excessive in itself. However, when compared to individual power consumption in poorer regions it clearly is as it is just a little lower than what the average Brazilian uses in total over the same period of time.

Since the energy consumption by computers is apparently growing out of a demand for speed, the only way it can be reduced is by examining when and how the internet is used. (55) \_\_\_\_\_ If it replaces those that require less or no energy consumption, it is harmful. Likewise, using Twitter to generate unimportant information to stay in touch with friends is not just fun; it is also environmentally unfriendly.

##### **Questions 51—55**

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 51—55. There are **two extra**

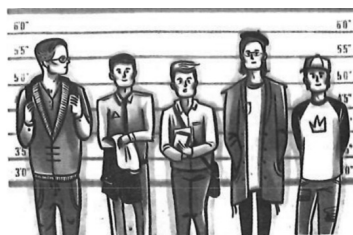
*sentences which you do not need to use.*

- A. Estimates of exactly how much vary according to circumstances.
- B. When a search is typed in, the request does not just rely on one server.
- C. Computer searches greatly damage the planet we lived by.
- D. The primary goal of any internet search provider is to supply the user with data as fast as possible.
- E. This is as much as the airline industry releases into the atmosphere.
- F. More power is needed to transmit information to and from the internet search providers' data centers.
- G. If internet use occurs instead of activities such as driving, which requires more energy, it is good.

**Section B** (10 marks)

*Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.*

As you approach the boarding gate, your heart starts beating faster and you begin to sweat. You begin to panic as your fear of flying threatens to overwhelm you. Despite your urge to flee, you continue to move forward in an orderly fashion. So, how did you resist the temptation to leave the airport? The simple answer is by not being there in the first place. You have lived the whole experience through your avatar, an animation that represents you in a virtual environment. In reality, you were never at the airport: you were only there on computer. However, according to recent research, the experience of watching your digital look-alike deal with anxiety in a simulated airport and board a plane is real enough to help you cope with such a situation in the real world.



In the virtual world, avatars do not normally resemble those people controlling them. A prime example is the popular virtual set-up of *World of Warcraft*, in which avatars take the form of dwarfs and elves (精灵) as well as other mythical beings. However, when digital photographs of users' faces are incorporated into the avatars, they can look frighteningly like the users themselves. Such avatars are known as 'doppelgängers' (替身) and they have powerful effects on us. Indeed, it is claimed that just three minutes spent watching our doppelgängers can affect our ability to learn, our behaviour and even our opinions. Given these claims, it would appear that our identities may eventually become a combination of our real selves and our virtual representations, each inseparable from the other.

The power of our look-alike avatars to influence us is termed the 'doppelgängers effect'. Although its potential is now becoming widely recognized, the effect was known and applied well before the digital age through the use of puppets by teachers to illustrate the points they wished to put across. The reasons why puppets were effective teaching tools were, however, unknown until scans of the brain were used to identify the parts that became active when people talked about both their avatar and their real-life experiences. They turned out to be remarkably similar, meaning we think of our experiences in the virtual world in almost the same way as we view our encounters in the real world. And since we tend to remember personal information more effectively than other kinds, the use of avatars, especially doppelgänger avatars, can be an efficient learning tool.



Apart from being able to play a role in education, doppelgänger avatars could be used to motivate us to adopt a healthier lifestyle. Studies have shown that behaviour can be altered through the use of digital images of ourselves. In a recent experiment, one group of students witnessed their avatars exercising on screen. As the routine progressed, they looked increasingly fitter. A second group watched their avatars hanging round doing nothing. In the twenty-four hours following the experiment, the first group were more physically active than the second group, doing more walking and working out in the gym longer. Although it is unclear how long this effect lasts, there is little doubt that we do relate strongly to our virtual selves.

While research indicates that the use of avatars can be beneficial to their real life equivalents, it is also recognised that they could also be used to benefit people other than the users. One obvious example of when such manipulation might occur is during an advertisement. By using actors that represent the section of the population the advertisement is aimed at, an advertising agency can get the viewers to imagine themselves using a particular product and increase sales accordingly. It has also been found that the more like the consumer an actor is, the closer the association the viewer feels with the product. This finding suggests that advertising companies might even use social networking sites to get the consumer to make a more personal connection with an advertisement. In this way a person's opinion of a product can be greatly affected and spending patterns changed or modified.

### Questions 56—60

*Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.*

56. What is an avatar mentioned in the passage?
57. How long do people need to watch their doppelgängers to affect their ability to learn?
58. Why can doppelgängers be used as an effective learning tool?
59. Who do we tend to relate strongly to through the use of digital image of ourselves?
60. How can companies increase their sales according to the last paragraph?

### Section C (10 marks)

*Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.*

Until recent decades, bilingualism was deeply discouraged and considered harmful to development. As one journal study put in 1926: 'The use of a foreign language in the home is one of the chief factors in producing mental retardation as measured by intelligence tests.' The choice to avoid the mother tongue wasn't simply educational, but also social—the home language was invariably considered a source of shame, a sign of poverty or difference that would almost certainly lead to being left out and bullied.



The pendulum began to swing back when an academic study was conducted into monoglot (只说一种语言的) French speakers and English-French bilinguals in Montreal. The authors, Elizabeth Peal and Wallace E. Lambert, had expected a variety of tests to prove that the monoglots were more able than the bilinguals, but the exact opposite was the case. 'Intellectually', they said, 'the bilingual child's experience with two language systems seems to have left him/her with a more diversified set of mental abilities'. For the first time, academics were suggesting that, far from being an obstacle, exposure to more than one language could offer a distinct advantage.

Over the next two decades, various academics kept pushing that pendulum, devising aptitude tests that revealed that bilinguals were marginally more competent at problem solving, linguistic awareness and symbol manipulation. The more tests were done, the more neurologists and cognitive scientists focused on 'executive control', the cognitive skills in the brain's frontal lobes that support high-level thought, memory, attention and multitasking.

The effects of bilingualism on neuroplasticity seemed clear, so researchers needed to understand how the brain accessed the two or more languages. What emerged, through hundreds of experiments, was the notion that rather than having two different 'pockets' containing two languages, the bilingual's brain had one huge pocket for both. In any linguistic setting, bilinguals' brains would begin 'joint activation', searching for the right words in the appropriate language. That requires, of course, immediate inhibition and activation, stopping the wrong language and authorizing the right one. The result is what's called 'enhanced attentional control', with obvious implications for concentration, memory and so on.

At the other end of the life spectrum, there appear to be positive consequences of bilingualism. One of the leading researchers into the subject, the Canadian psychologist Ellen Bialystok, analysed the medical records of patients diagnosed with dementia (痴呆) and discovered that symptoms were diagnosed between three or four years later in bilinguals (on average at 78.6 years old, compared to 75.4 years for monoglots).

The research does suggest that bilingualism, like other mentally challenging activities such as

playing the piano or chess, can slow down age-related decline. However, there are clear drawbacks as well as advantages. The verbal expertise of bilinguals in each language is generally less than that of monolingual speakers; the vocabulary size is smaller; and there is a slower response time among bilinguals for the understanding and producing of words. It's as if some bilinguals can speak, say, 95% of two languages, rather than 100% of one.

For those who want their children to be articulate and sophisticated language users, that missing 5% is a major hole, especially if you want them fully to appreciate, say, Dante or Shakespeare. But as the French psycholinguist Francois Grosjean said, a bilingual is not 'two monolinguals in one' and shouldn't necessarily be judged according to monolingual parameters.

In November last year, St Stephens in East Ham, London, became the first non-independent school to top the *Sunday Times* school league table. What made it remarkable was the fact that 96% of students spoke English as an additional language. This seemed proof of what academic research had been saying for years: that the maintenance of a 'home language' may be beneficial for learning 'the community language', that proficiency in that first tongue enables proficiency in the next. Antonella Sorace is the director of Bilingualism Matters, a research and information centre at the University of Edinburgh that promotes multilingualism in Scotland and across the globe. 'For decades,' she says, 'there was this notion that learning two languages together, or too soon, would affect children. It would cause problems at school. That's always the message that parents got, but there's absolutely no evidence of that; in fact, quite the opposite'.

The research that finally put that prejudice to bed was conducted by Jim Cummins and Virginia Collier at the University of Toronto. They discovered that students who were competent in their first language would display 'cognitive academic language proficiency' (CALP) in a secondary language far sooner than those who didn't have a strong native language. The implication was that it's far more advantageous for immigrant children to hear an eloquent, grammatically correct, richly nuanced language at home than be exposed to low-level pidgin English. They can then transfer those language skills—the concepts, diction and sophisticated structures—to their new language.

It shouldn't come as a surprise that so much cutting-edge research into bilingualism, from Cummins and Collier to Bialystok, comes from Toronto, a city in which half the inhabitants are estimated to be bilingual. But those figures are now the norm: 56% of European citizens and 60% of Los Angeles residents are functionally bilingual. Globally, the figure for bi- and multilingualism is thought to be over 50% and rising, meaning that being monolingual is no longer the default to which polyglots are an odd exception.

#### Questions 61—65

Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using **not more than four words** for each blank.

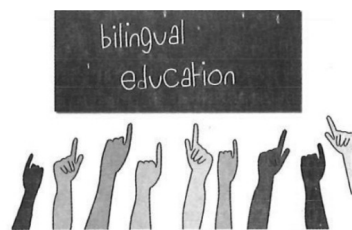
Until recently, specialists believed that speaking another language made you less clever. Later studies revealed that bilinguals could gain (61) \_\_\_\_\_ over monolinguals. When speaking, bilinguals can activate two different language systems at the same time, the result of which is called (62) \_\_\_\_\_. Although it has been suggested that bilinguals present a more limited vocabulary range and seem to be less efficient at grasping or finding words, they seem to fare better than monolinguals when it comes to (63) \_\_\_\_\_ deterioration. One thing that has been confirmed recently, in fact, is that the ability to speak one language well increases the chances of acquiring (64) \_\_\_\_\_ in another language. Another Canadian study seems to have finally proved that people command of high-level first language would demonstrate (65) \_\_\_\_\_ in their secondary language learning.

#### Part V Translation (15 marks)

##### Section A (5 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

66. When an iceberg is born, the sound is like thunder. The impact shoots water hundreds of feet



into the air and waves lay gently against your ship. You relish every moment, marveling as the sights and sounds of calving glaciers thrill you again and again. That's the lure of enchanting Glacier Bay, where the most astounding natural forces take centre stages.

## Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into English. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

67. 二十四节气 (the Twenty-four Solar Terms) 是自立春 (Beginning of Spring) 至大寒 (Great Cold) 一组节气的总称。它表现了一年中天文、季节、气候与农业生产的关系，是中国古代独特的创造。二十四节气的形成和发展与中国农业生产紧密相连。在农业发展初期，由于播种和收获等农事活动的需要，人们开始探索农业生产的季节变化规律，逐渐地出现了“春种、夏长、秋收、冬藏”的概念。



## Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

There are **five** IQ Test questions in this part. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

68. Rearrange the muddled letters in capitals to make a proper word. The answer will complete the sentence sensibly.

**Example:** A BEZAR is an animal with stripes.

ZEBRA

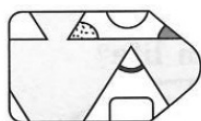
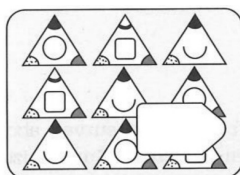
This morning it is bright and SFRYOT.

69. There are two blue shapes, one green shape, and one yellow shape. An oval is not green. The follow pairs consist of shapes of different colors: the oval and a triangle, a rhombus (菱形) and the oval, the rhombus and a square, the square and the oval, the triangle and the rhombus. Which shape is green?

70. Fill a word that is similar in meaning to the word in capital letters and that rhymes with the second word.

A. CABLE            tyre            \_\_\_\_\_  
B. HORSE           hair            \_\_\_\_\_

71. Which is the missing section?



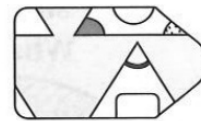
A



B



C



D

72. A professor was driving to his out-of-town laboratory at a consistent speed (not faster than 90 km/h). At one moment the meter showed 16961 km of mileage. In exactly 2 hours the number on the meter once again showed a number that reads the same in both directions.

At what speed (km/h) was the professor driving?

## Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

There are **10** errors altogether in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows: for a missing word, mark its position with a symbol “ $\wedge$ ” and write it; for an unnecessary word, cross it out with the symbol “ $\backslash$ ”; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the error is provided below. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

For example:

One of my favourite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities  $\wedge$  they have now. She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took a great pleasure in walking on the moors near her home.

is  
than  
~~a~~

The placebo (安慰剂) effect provides quantitative proof of the effect of mind over matter. In a nutshell, the phenomenon can be attributed to the fact that when we truly believe that the administration of a certain medicine or treatment will have a positive effect, it does whether there is an effective remedy included in the substance or not. Countlessly medical studies bear witness to this. One such test in 1996 involved a so-called painkiller 'trivaricaine' where there was in reality a simple mixture of iodine, water and thyme oil with no healing properties whatsoever. Scientists assembled in a group of students. Each student had iodine painted on one index finger but not on the other one. Both index fingers were then squeezed in a vice (老虎钳). The students reported unanimously that there had been much less pain in the finger painted with the fake painkiller. The study clearly indicates that, without exception, the students' expectation was that the pain levels would be lower on that finger.

73. \_\_\_\_\_

74. \_\_\_\_\_

75. \_\_\_\_\_

76. \_\_\_\_\_

77. \_\_\_\_\_

78. \_\_\_\_\_

79. \_\_\_\_\_

Since the placebo effect is proven to exist, it would call into question the reliance of certain conventional medicines claiming to deliver health benefits. In cases where the medical attribute of a particular alternative therapy are not clear, it begs the question: is the improvement due to the placebo effect or the drug oneself? Perhaps what we should be asking is: does it really matter?

80. \_\_\_\_\_

81. \_\_\_\_\_

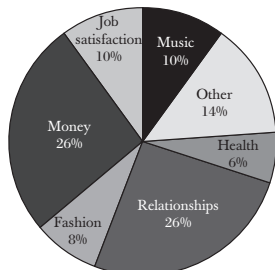
82. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

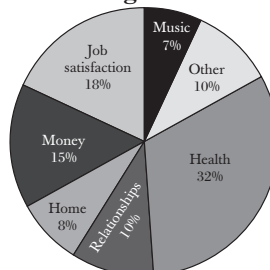
### Section A (10 marks)

83. The charts below show the results of a survey about what people of different age groups say is most important in their lives. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where necessary. *Write at least 120 words on the answer sheet.*

**What is the most important thing in life?**



people under 25



people over 55

### Section B (20 marks)

84. Write about the following topic:

Your class has listened to a discussion about how local authorities can increase tourism. You have made the notes below:

#### How can local authorities increase tourism?

- ★ advertising
- ★ improving facilities
- ★ supporting cultural events

#### Some opinions expressed in this discussion:

- “People do not choose their holidays because of adverts.”
- “Places which have poor facilities get a bad reputation.”
- “Festivals give tourists an extra reason to come.”

Write an essay discussing two of the ways in your notes that local authorities can increase tourism. You should explain which way you think is more effective and use your own words as far as possible. *Write the essay in at least 160 words on the answer sheet.*

# 参考答案及解析

## 2024 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛（B 类）

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

- 1.A 【解析】题目问这位男士在描述什么。对话中，男士提到他只穿了一次，拉链就坏了，以及“重量轻，颜色好看，带兜帽”，A 项意为“一件夹克”，B 项意为“一个手提箱”，C 项意为“一条裤子”，D 项意为“一双鞋”，A 项符合描述。
- 2.D 【解析】题目问男士的研究是关于什么的。对话中，女士问男士为什么决定去尼泊尔，男士回答说他想写一本书，正在收集有关英国发展的信息。由此可知，D 项“英国的发展”符合题意。
- 3.B 【解析】题目问预计什么时候会下雨。对话中，男士问女士这周剩下几天的天气如何，女士回答说明天和今天差不多；早晨乌云密布，白天渐渐散去。星期三将是阴天，下午可能有大雨。由此可知，B 项“周三”符合题意。
- 4.B 【解析】题目问我们能从对话中得知什么。对话中，男士提到利物浦队是垃圾，曼联比他们强多了但没能接近球门，女士提到她支持这个曼联队的时间比男士长，女士认为这个队只是“休息了一天”。由此可知，B 项“他们都支持曼联队”符合题意。
- 5.C 【解析】题目问关于他的节食计划，男士说了些什么。对话中，女士问男士节食得怎么样了，男士回答说已经坚持几个星期了，但他不知道自己还能坚持多久。女士接着问男士会不会趁没人注意的时候偷吃一两块饼干，男士回答说在这种特殊的饮食中，他可以吃得足够多，但被限制在允许的范围，所以很无聊。男士表示他的选择受限，是因为实际上有很多吃的可供选择。因此选 C。

#### Section B

##### Conversation One

- 6.C 【解析】题目问法瑞斯最近的论文等级是什么。对话中，法瑞斯提到，他的论文通常至少得 B，上次写的论文得了 A，但这次他做得不太好，只得了 C。因此法瑞斯最近的论文等级是 C，故选 C。
- 7.D 【解析】题目问关于莎拉的论文，她说了什么。对话中，莎拉提到，她很紧张，因为她对自己的论文不太满意，认为它不是很好，但实际上她的导师很喜欢她的论文，她得了 A。导师甚至说要推荐莎拉参加绿色散文奖。因此莎拉的论文入围了一个奖项的候选名单，故选 D。
- 8.B 【解析】题目问绿色散文奖的获奖者将会怎样。对话中，莎拉提到，如果她赢了，她将得到一个奖杯，学校将向她选择的环保事业捐赠 500 英镑。由此可知，绿色散文奖的获奖者可以决定将奖金捐献给自己指定的环保事业，故选 B。
- 9.D 【解析】题目问创建绿党的绿色政治家佩特拉·凯利来自哪里。对话中，莎拉提到，佩特拉·凯利是德国绿党的创始人之一。由此可知，佩特拉·凯利来自德国，故选 D。
- 10.A 【解析】题目问法瑞斯认为，英国政客不支持风力发电的原因是什么。对话中，法瑞斯提到，英国许多政界人士对风力发电高昂的启动成本望而却步。由此可知，法瑞斯认为，英国政客不支持风力发电的原因是风力发电的启动成本太高，故选 A。

##### Conversation Two

- 11.twice 【解析】对话中提到“We had originally planned to be closed for just 18 months, but it's taken us twice as long, so that's three years.”即博物馆原本计划只关闭 18 个月，但实际上花了两倍的时间，也就是三年。因此本空填 twice。
- 12.brighter 【解析】对话中提到“our main collection of exhibits is now a room which is considerably larger and brighter than the old space”即新馆主要展品收藏室比旧馆更大、更明亮。因此本空填 brighter。
- 13.mock 【解析】对话中提到“The highlight is a mock TV studio where children can pretend to be TV presenters.”即最精彩的是一个模拟电视演播室，孩子们可以在那里假扮电视主持人。因此本空填 mock。
- 14.design 【解析】对话中提到“The old museum bar has kept its original design. We've just changed the colour of the decor and lowered the prices a bit, since public feedback indicated that our old bar was a bit pricey.”即博物馆里的老酒吧保持着原来的设计。我们只是改变了装饰的颜色，并降低了一些价格，因为公众的反馈表明我们原来的酒吧有点贵。因此本空填 design。
- 15.150 【解析】对话中提到“The grand opening will be attended by over 150 film and television

stars”即 150 多位影视明星将出席盛大的开幕式。因此本空填 150。

### Section C

16.C 【解析】题目问科学家们是如何描述他们与鲸鱼的对话的。新闻中提到“The scientists say their conversation with Twain was not a deep one. Professor Brenda McCowan said it was more like a series of greetings.”即科学家说，他们与 Twain 的谈话并不深入。布伦达·麦考恩教授说，这更像是一系列的问候。因此科学家与鲸鱼的谈话是浅显的，故选 C。

17.D 【解析】题目问为什么新西兰总理放弃了阿德恩的禁烟计划。新闻中提到“He said the ban was unaffordable and that the country needed the tax revenues from tobacco sales.”即新西兰总理说，这项禁令是负担不起的，国家需要烟草销售的税收收入。因此如果继续禁烟，烟草销售的税收将会减少，故选 D。

18.B 【解析】题目问仿生计算机比传统计算机使用的\_\_\_\_\_要少得多。新闻中提到“It could also mean AI hardware uses far less energy than solely using silicon chips.”即人工智能硬件（仿生计算机）比单纯使用硅芯片（常规计算机）消耗的能源要少得多。因此选 B。

19.A 【解析】题目问我们可以从新闻中了解到什么。新闻中提到“Mt. Fuji is so sacred in Japan that many Japanese hope to climb it at least once in their lives.”即富士山在日本是如此神圣，以至于许多日本人希望在他们的一生中至少攀登一次富士山。由此可知，游客们因其神圣而前往富士山，故选 A。

20.D 【解析】题目问谁说臭虫是全球新兴现象。新闻中提到“A sanitation expert agreed. She said the problem was, ‘an emerging phenomenon...almost everywhere in the world’.”即一位卫生专家表示，这个问题（法国出现臭虫一事）是“一个新兴现象……几乎在世界各地。”，故选 D。

### Section D

21.Robes.

【解析】题目问最早用丝绸制成的衣服叫什么。听力材料提到“the first garments made from it were robes”，即最早用丝绸制成的衣服是长袍。因此本题答案为 Robes。

22.A form of currency. / A way of paying tax.

【解析】题目问汉代丝绸的用途是什么。听力材料提到“during the Han Dynasty, farmers could pay their taxes in silk, effectively making the textile a form of currency”，即在汉代，农民可以用丝绸纳税，有效地使纺织品成为一种货币。因此本题答案为 A form of currency. 或 A way of paying tax.

23.About 2,000 years ago.

【解析】题目问丝绸制造的秘密是什么时候传到国外的。听力材料提到“knowledge of how to make the material was confined to China until about 2,000 years ago. Then the secrets of silk making spread to India and eventually to Europe”，即直到大约 2,000 年前，中国才知道如何制造这种材料。然后，丝绸制作的秘密传到了印度，最终传到了欧洲。因此本题答案为 About 2,000 years ago.

24.Quiet, odour-free and still.

【解析】题目问蚕快速生长期应该创造什么样的条件。听力材料提到“their environment must be kept quiet, odour-free and still”，即蚕快速生长期环境必须保持安静，没有气味，直到它们从消耗的叶子中获得足够的能量时，它们才准备进入茧阶段。因此本题答案为 Quiet, odour-free and still.

25.Six to nine hundred meters/metres.

【解析】题目问一个蚕茧能提供多长的丝线。听力材料提到“Each cocoon provides an astonishing six to nine hundred metres of filament”，即每个蚕茧能提供的长丝长度惊人，六到九百米长。因此本题答案为 Six to nine hundred meters/metres.

### Part II Vocabulary & Grammar

26.B 【解析】句意：克里斯托夫过去是个牧师，但现在他已改行从政了。clergyman 意为“牧师；教士”，指职业，且以辅音音素开头，使用冠词 a；politician 意为“从政者，政治家；政客”，指职业，且以辅音音素开头，但空格前为 turn，turn 后接表示职业的单数可数名词作表语时，名词前一般不用冠词，故选 B。

27.D 【解析】句意：冰箱里有东西发出难闻的气味。A 项意为“放弃”，B 项意为“赠送，捐赠”，C 项意为“屈服”，D 项意为“发出；放出”，故选 D。

28.C 【解析】句意：人到二十五岁时，骨头才完全变硬。固定搭配 not...until 意为“直到……才”，故选 C。

29.A 【解析】句意：万一我去慕尼黑，我一定要参观这个展览会。A 项意为“万一”，B 项意为“冒险”，C 项意为“有机会；有希望”，D 项无此表达，故选 A。

30.D 【解析】句意：知道真相很好，但我宁愿你没有告诉我。固定表达 would sooner，意为“宁愿”，

表示某人更愿意做、拥有等，后接从句时，从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。如果是对现在或将来的情况描述，从句中的谓语动词用一般过去时；如果是对过去的情况描述，从句中的谓语动词用过去完成时。结合句意可知，“告诉”的动作已经发生了，所以是对过去的情况描述，故选 D。

31.D 【解析】句意：这家旅行社组织游船环岛游。A 项意为“旅行，旅程”，B 项意为“风景，名胜”，C 项意为“短途旅游，远足”，D 项意为“游艇；邮轮旅游”，结合句意可知，D 项符合题意。

32.A 【解析】句意：单词开头的前缀会改变它的意思。A 项意为“前缀；前置代号”，B 项意为“长官，地方行政长官”，C 项意为“（非正式）预制（装配）房屋”，D 项意为“（书的）前言；开端，序幕”，根据构词法可知，单词的前缀可以改变词义，使得单词的意思发生改变，故选 A。

33.C 【解析】句意：在这四个单词中，哪个单词的重音不一样？A 项为动词，意为“扩散，弥漫”，B 项为动词，意为“开除，解雇”，C 项为名词，意为“话语，语篇”，D 项为动词，意为“发现，找到”。根据单词的重音规则，对于双音节词，如果是动词，重音在第二个音节，如果是名词，重音在第一个音节，故选 C。

34.B 【解析】句意：我不想让你改变会议的日期，打乱计划。upset 意为“使心烦，使颠覆；扰乱”，apple 意为“苹果”，cart 意为“二轮货运马车”，upset the apple cart 意思是“推翻运苹果的手推车”，引申为“搞乱（某人的）计划、破坏任务、制造麻烦；破坏计划”。因此选 B。

35.C 【解析】句意：在收获季节到来之前，七月中旬的冰雹几乎摧毁了一切。A 项意为“待定的，待处理的”，B 项意为“先前的，前面的”，C 项意为“先前的，事先的”，D 项意为“以前的，先前的”，固定搭配 prior to，意为“在……之前，先于”，故选 C。

36.C 【解析】句意：在现代社会，人们常常把幸福与持续的快乐状态等同起来，但两者并不相同。A 项意为“向某个组织或机构注册”，不拆开使用；B 项意为“使转变；把……转化成”，C 项意为“视为等同于或与另一物相同”，D 项意为“评价为”，将某物或某人评估为某种特定的价值或质量水平。结合后半句句意“但两者并不相同”可知，前半句是说“它们是等同的”，故选 C。

37.B 【解析】句意：过去 24 小时内发生的事情似乎令人费解。A 项意为“不负责任的，不可靠的”，B 项意为“费解的；无法说明的”，C 项意为“不能弥补的；不能复原的”，D 项意为“难辨认的；字迹模糊的”，结合句意可知，B 项符合题意。

38.A 【解析】句意：该市补贴救护车公司，以使其服务价格低廉。A 项意为“资助，补贴”，B 项意为“报销，偿还”，C 项意为“补充品；增补物”，D 项意为“补偿；付报酬”，结合句意可知，故选 A。

39.C 【解析】句意：凯思琳：我们休息一下喝杯咖啡，好吗？尤兰达：我想喝，但我不能喝。凯思琳：什么事让你这么忙？你已经在那坐了好几个小时了。你得四处走走。你不能一直待在电脑前。尤兰达：嗯，我工作忙得不可开交。我必须完成这份报告。中午前就要给莎拉。我必须在此之前完成，我可不想挨骂。A 项意为“我现在没空。”，B 项意为“你想休息多久就休息多久。”，C 项意为“我的工作忙得不可开交。”，D 项意为“一切都会好起来的。”，空格后是对工作的具体解释，所以空格处回应的是“工作”让她这么忙，因此 C 项符合语境。

40.D 【解析】句意：托德：有些学生可能不知道实习是什么。你能解释一下什么是实习吗？凯蒂娅：可以。实习是指学生去非政府组织或公司工作，但大多数时候你会得到报酬或没有报酬，这样做的目的是让学生获得工作经验。托德：你怎么看待实习？凯蒂娅：花时间和精力是值得的。A 项意为“它花了我一大笔钱。”，B 项意为“那是一个为期五个月的实习。”，C 项意为“这是一个短期的工作经历。”，D 项意为“花时间和精力是值得的。”，对话开头凯蒂娅向托德解释“实习”的含义，凯蒂娅说实习的目的是让学生获得工作经验，因此，凯蒂娅对实习的看法表示赞同，D 符合语境。

### Part III Cloze

#### Section A

##### 【原文翻译】

说唱是一种口头形式的音乐表达。它包括有押韵的单词和录音或现场押韵部分。许多人用“嘻哈”和“说唱”来表达同样的意思。事实上，嘻哈文化是现代说唱音乐的发源。嘻哈是一种文化，它有自己的语言、服装风格、音乐和思维方式，它在不断地成长和变化。它包括几种不同的艺术形式，包括视觉艺术、舞蹈和音乐。说唱只是嘻哈文化的一部分。

尽管关于说唱音乐的起源存在很多分歧，但大多数人都认为，说唱主要起源于 20 世纪 60 年代纽约市布朗克斯区的非裔美国人社區。当时，被称为街区派对的大型户外街头派对越来越受欢迎。买不起昂贵乐器或设备的年轻人带着简单的唱机转盘和麦克风走上街头。但他们不只是播放音乐，而是用手移动旋转或转动的唱片。与此同时，他们用唱机转盘的针刮擦手指，发出咔嚓声。音乐声音的变化被称为切割或刮擦。演奏音乐的年轻人被称为唱片骑师。这些唱片骑师或 DJ，利用他们的唱盘作为乐器，创造了一种新的音乐形式。

与 DJ 一起工作的其他表演者与人群互动，他们说话通常押韵，声音大过音乐声。这些表演者被

称为主持人，或 MC，他们与人群的互动被称为说唱。后来，MC 被称为说唱歌手，表演者与人群之间的互动是说唱的一个重要特征。

41.with 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：它包括有押韵的单词和录音或现场押韵部分。分析句子结构可知，it 是主语，involves 意为“包含；需要”，是谓语动词，空格前后两部分合在一起构成该句宾语，空格后指“录音或现场押韵部分”，结合备用选项可得，in rhyme with 意为“与……押韵”，符合语境，故此处应填入 with。

42.visual 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：它包括几种不同的艺术形式，包括视觉艺术、舞蹈和音乐。空格位于介词 including 和名词 art 之间，故空格处应为形容词。结合备用选项可得，visual art 意为“视觉艺术”，符合语境，故此处应填入 visual。

43.who 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：买不起昂贵乐器或设备的年轻人带着简单的唱机转盘和麦克风走上街头。分析句子结构可知，空格位于名词 people 之后，谓语为 took，空格后句子缺少主语，因此空格处引导定语从句，空格处为引导词，先行词指人，故此处应填入 who。

44.interacted 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：与 DJ 一起工作的其他表演者与人群互动，他们说话通常押韵，声音大过音乐声。分析句子结构可知，空格位于介词 with 之后，且所在句缺少谓语动词，故空格处应为动词并能和 with 搭配，结合备用选项可得，interact with... 意为“与……互动”，结合上下文可知，该句时态为过去时，故此处应填入 interacted。

45.rappers 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：后来，MC 被称为说唱歌手，表演者与人群之间的互动是说唱的一个重要特征。空格位于介词 as 之后，故空格处应为名词，指 MC 的另一种称呼。空格所在句的上一句提到，MC 是表演者，他们与人群的互动被称为说唱，而 MC 就是说唱的人，故此处应填入 rappers。

## Section B

### 【原文翻译】

巴黎圣母院，也被称为巴黎圣母院大教堂，是巴黎的一座大教堂。它是中世纪最著名的哥特式大教堂，以其规模、古老和建筑风格而闻名。

巴黎圣母院位于城市岛的东端，是在两座早期教堂的废墟上建造的，在这两座教堂之前，还有一座高卢罗马人供奉朱庇特的神庙。这座大教堂是由巴黎主教莫里斯·德·萨利发起的，他大约在 1160 年构思出了将两座早期长方形教堂的废墟改造成一座更大规模的建筑的想法。1163 年，教皇亚历山大三世为教堂奠基，1189 年，圣坛落成。唱诗班、西立面和中殿于 1250 年完工，门廊、小教堂和其他装饰在随后的 100 年里被陆续装饰。

几个世纪以来，巴黎圣母院遭受了破坏和损毁。法国大革命后，在拿破仑的庇护下，这座教堂被拯救了下来，1804 年，拿破仑在大教堂里加冕自己为法国皇帝。19 世纪中期，法国建筑师尤金·伊曼纽尔·维奥莱特-勒杜克对其进行了大规模的修复。据说，维克多·雨果的历史小说《巴黎圣母院》（1831 年）（以巴黎圣母院为背景）的热销推动了翻修的工作。在 2019 年的一次修复运动中，大教堂的阁楼发生了火灾，大火烧毁了大部分屋顶，维奥莱特-勒杜克 19 世纪的尖顶和部分肋骨拱顶。

46.distinguished 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：它是中世纪最著名的哥特式大教堂，以其规模、古老和建筑风格而闻名。空格位于 be 动词和介词 for 之间，因此空格处应构成 be...for 结构，and 表示并列，前面的内容提到“它是最著名的是哥特式大教堂”，则后面内容也是要表达它“著名、出名”等意思，根据提示字母可知，固定搭配 be distinguished for，意为“因……而出名”，故此处应填入 distinguished。

47.scale 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：他大约在 1160 年构思出了将两座早期长方形教堂的废墟改造成一座更大规模的建筑的想法。空格位于形容词比较级 larger 之后，故空格处应填入名词，并和前面的介词 on 构成短语。结合句意可知，该处是把两座早期长方形教堂的废墟改造成一座建筑，因此改造后的这个建筑从规模上来看一定更大，根据提示字母可知，固定搭配 on a larger scale，意为“更大规模，在更大的范围内”，故此处应填入 scale。

48.laid 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：1163 年，教皇亚历山大三世为教堂奠基，1189 年，圣坛落成。空格位于 be 动词之后，空格后是 by 加人名，故空格处是动词的被动语态，lie 的过去分词形式是 laid，表示“为……奠基”，符合语境，故此处应填入 laid。

49.himself 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：法国大革命后，在拿破仑的庇护下，这座教堂被拯救了下来，1804 年，拿破仑在大教堂里加冕自己为法国皇帝。crowned 意为“加冕”，一般用于 be crown 结构，该句中动作的施动者和受动者指的都是拿破仑，因此空格处应为反身代词，故此处应填入 himself。

50.novel 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：据说，维克多·雨果的历史小说《巴黎圣母院》（1831 年）（以巴黎圣母院为背景）的热销推动了翻修的工作。空格位于形容词 historical 之后，且空格后

是小说名，故空格处应填入名词，与其后的小说名是同位关系，根据空格前后内容可知，雨果的《巴黎圣母院》是历史性小说，故此处应填入 novel。

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension

##### 【原文翻译】

自闭症是一种通常在孩子三岁前出现的神经系统疾病。它的特点是语言能力受损、社交能力受损和行为重复。

最近，被诊断为自闭症的儿童数量多得惊人的，其原因无法解释。医学科学家估计，在美国，每 150 名儿童中就有 1 名患有自闭症；其他人对这一比例的估计是 500 比 1。这两个数字都令人担忧，尤其是考虑到科学家们还不知道自闭症的病因和治疗方法。医学研究人员一直在寻找答案。

科学家用“自闭症谱系”一词来指代自闭症患者表现出的能力范围。在谱系的一个极端，个人受到严重影响，而在另一个极端，个人只受到轻微影响。有些人不会说话；其他人则是高度口头表达。有些人对噪音过于敏感；其他人似乎没有注意到这一点。有些人喜欢独处；其他人想要朋友。有些人甚至结婚生子。有些人无法学习学校科目；其他人则继续获得博士学位。事实上，每个自闭症患者可能都有一套独特的特征。

尽管科学家们对自闭症的特征达成一致，但他们还没有找到导致自闭症的原因。在 20 世纪 50 年代，自闭症被认为是一种心理障碍，是由“冰箱妈妈”引起的。他们的性格被认为是如此冷漠和漠不关心，以至于他们的孩子在成长过程中不能说话或与他人互动。随着研究的进展，科学家们意识到自闭症实际上是一种神经系统或大脑紊乱。研究已经确定了自闭症患者大脑的几个区域与正常人不同。这些领域包括情感、批判性思维、学习和注意力。然而，似乎没有一个领域是导致自闭症的原因。一些研究人员推断，大脑各区域之间错误的神经连接可能是导致自闭症的原因。又或许是因为有太多的连接，导致大脑内信息过载。

医学科学家也对大脑化学进行了探索。在最近的一项研究中，研究人员从许多新生儿身上采集了血液样本。当其中一些婴儿后来患上自闭症时，研究人员测试了他们的早期血液样本，发现其中四种化学物质含量很高，这些化学物质影响了大脑发育的早期阶段。然而，他们还不能证明这些化学物质和自闭症之间的直接联系。

基因，遗传特征的载体，在自闭症中扮演着重要的角色，这是一个强有力的共识，研究继续探索遗传作为一个原因。最近，研究人员发现自闭症与孩子父亲的年龄之间存在联系，父亲年龄越大，孩子患自闭症的几率越高。众所周知，在自闭症儿童中，男性以 4 : 1 的比例占主导地位，而且自闭症似乎是家族遗传的。尽管有强有力的遗传证据，但科学家们尚未确定导致自闭症的单一基因。他们现在认为，10 个或更多缺陷基因的组合可能引发自闭症。

科学家们也在调查环境因素。他们调查了水和土壤中的有毒金属，家用产品中的有害化学物质，病毒，空气污染，甚至电视节目，但都没有发现与自闭症有关联。

尽管进行了广泛的研究，但科学家们一直未能找到自闭症的病因或治疗方法。然而，无论是通过药物治疗还是通过训练，都能使许多自闭症儿童受益，帮助他们放松，约束反社会行为，参与社会活动，学习有用的技能。药物治疗对一些儿童有效，但由于它可能有严重的副作用，没有被广泛使用。其他对一些孩子有效的治疗方法包括控制孩子的饮食，为孩子提供陪伴狗，以及通过艺术鼓励自我表达。

最常见的训练是应用行为分析，它将任务分解成小步骤，并以一点饼干或其他奖励来奖励每一个小小的成功。例如，如果孩子不说话，治疗师在重复她想让孩子说的单词时，即使是一个很小的声音也会得到奖励。让孩子发出一个声音可能需要几次训练，让他说一个词可能需要更多的训练，但每次成功都会得到表扬和奖励。许多自闭症儿童通过这样的训练有了很大的进步，但也有一些没有。科学家们仍在寻找解决自闭症之谜的答案。

51.C 【解析】C 项的意思是“科学家用‘自闭症谱系’一词来指代自闭症患者表现出的能力范围。”空格后的句子提到，在谱系的一个极端，个人受到严重影响，而在另一个极端，个人只受到轻微影响，接着作者描述严重影响和轻微影响的具体表现。C 项与上下文衔接紧密，故选 C。

52.F 【解析】F 项的意思是“尽管科学家们对自闭症的特征达成一致，但他们还没有找到导致自闭症的原因。”空格后的句子提到自闭症的特征，也描述了对自闭症研究的进展，与此同时，作者也指出，似乎没有一个领域是导致自闭症的原因。因此，科学家都认同自闭症的特征，但至今未确定导致自闭症的原因，F 项与上下文衔接紧密，故选 F。

53.G 【解析】G 项的意思是“医学科学家也对大脑化学进行了探索。”空格后的句子提到，在最近的一项研究中，研究人员测试了后来患上自闭症儿童的早期血液样本，发现其中四种化学物质含量很高，这些化学物质影响了大脑发育的早期阶段。根据该段中出现的 chemical 和 brain development 可知，G 项与上下文衔接紧密，故选 G。

54.D 【解析】D项的意思是“科学家们也在调查环境因素。”空格后面句子提到，他们研究了水和土壤中的有毒金属，家用产品中的有害化学物质，病毒，空气污染，甚至电视节目，但都没有发现与自闭症有关联，这些都属于环境因素。因此，科学家们也调查了环境因素是否与自闭症有关，D项与上下文衔接紧密，故选D。

55.A 【解析】A项的意思是“尽管进行了广泛的研究，但科学家们一直未能找到自闭症的病因或治疗方法。”空格后的句子表示转折，提到通过药物治疗和训练能让自闭症儿童受益，但并未从根本上治疗自闭症患者，并结合前几段内容可知，科学家们并未找到自闭症的发病原因，也没有办法彻底根治，A项与上下文衔接紧密，故选A。

## Section B

### 【原文翻译】

暴风雪的形式多种多样，风暴专家们给它们起了很多名字，比如“狭长钩”或“东北风”。每种类型的风暴都表现出特定的特征，这取决于它的起源和去向。北美已知的一种暴风雪是阿尔伯塔快船。在卫星照片上，一艘快艇看起来很小，但它的危险性至少相当于它的三倍大的风暴。顾名思义，风暴形成于加拿大西部平原，通常在阿尔伯塔省。它们一旦形成，就会迅速移动。快船从加拿大西部航行到大西洋大约需要72小时，这并不罕见。几艘快船一个接一个地排成一排，一次又一次地撞击同一区域，这也并不罕见。

阿尔伯塔快船的原始能量来自太平洋。在冬季，风暴通常每隔两到三天就会在北美西部登陆。一场来自不列颠哥伦比亚省或阿拉斯加东南部的风暴会蒸发掉沿海雨林的大部分水分。但是风暴中心的低气压区在穿过落基山脉时可能会聚集在一起。这场风暴仍然是一个围绕着一个中心的连贯漩涡，进入了北美高平原上空非常寒冷的空气中。

现在很干燥，低压系统将冷空气包裹起来。然后，它顺着从北极降下来的气流向东南方向移动。当它向南移动时，它会遇到稍微温暖和潮湿的空气。这些都助长并强化了风暴的形成。暖空气沿着快船的东部（锋面）边缘向北移动。冷空气从西南部（后半部）向南刮去。这两个气团之间的边界被称为冷锋，界限非常分明。一旦冷锋过去，气温可能在一小时内骤降30华氏度。

阿尔伯塔快船的大部分雪落在风暴的温暖（东部）部分。在一个典型的风暴中，下的并不是很多——也许只有两到三英寸的轻微干雪。但是，一旦人们感受到快船的真实力量，即使是这么小的量也会造成很大的麻烦。随着冷锋之后的气温下降，每小时至少35或40英里的强风形成了地面暴风雪。地面暴雪期间不会有新的降雪，但是之前落下的2到3英寸的雪会迅速形成令人眩目的漩涡。能见度几乎降至零。

地面暴风雪通常会产生一种叫做“黑冰”的现象。极地的气流瞬间冻结了之前温暖道路上的水分。冰光滑而清澈，但之所以叫它“黑”，是因为在它下面可以看到黑暗的路面。在如此光滑的冰面上，汽车轮胎没有任何东西可以抓住，车辆开始失去控制。试图刹车或转向只会让汽车在滑动时无法预测地四处摇摆。对司机来说，最好的策略是什么都不做，希望在不撞到任何东西的情况下自行滑到停止。

许多汽车不停地打滑，直到撞到路边的厚雪。车里的人通常会受到震动，但不会受到严重伤害。尽管如此，他们仍处于严重的危险之中。随着地面暴风雪的持续，积雪堆积在汽车周围，人们可能会开始恐慌。天气寒冷。他们看不到车外三英尺以外的地方。他们想知道援助是否会到来。恐惧和压力可能会导致他们做出错误的决定。有些人错误地走进眩目的雪中寻求帮助。然后他们就会迷失方向，变得无助。最好的情况是，这些人被发现时冻伤了，但仍然活在雪洞里。更常见的是，他们的尸体是在风停后被搜救犬发现的。

在一个晴朗的早晨，一艘阿尔伯塔快船袭击明尼苏达州中西部，州警和救援人员在55号高速公路上把人们从半埋在地下的汽车中拉了出来。大多数人还活着，总体健康状况良好。然而，有12个人没有在暴风雨中幸存下来。其中5人是一个家庭的成员，当时他们正在去买披萨的路上。在风暴最猛烈的时候，救援人员骑着雪地摩托找到了他们家的汽车，并提供了帮助。他们提出先把孩子们带到安全的地方，然后再回来接大人。父亲当时没有想得很清楚，拒绝让任何人走。他说，这场风暴并不严重。他们要等待风暴结束。

56.It is named according to where it gets started and where it goes. 【解析】题目问每种类型的暴风雪是如何命名的。根据题目定位至文章第一段，第一段第二句提到，暴风雪的形式多种多样，风暴专家们给它们起了很多名字，比如“狭长钩”或“东北风”。每种类型的风暴都表现出特定的特征，这取决于它的起源和去向。由此可知本题答案。

57.At two- or three-day intervals. 【解析】题目问冬季暴风雪在北美西部登陆的频率是多少。根据题目定位至文章第二段，第二段第二句提到，在冬季，风暴通常每隔两到三天就会在北美西部登陆。由此可知本题答案。

58.The air temperature may plunge 30 degrees Fahrenheit in just an hour. 【解析】题目问冷锋过去后会发生什么。根据题目定位至文章第三段,第三段最后一句提到,一旦冷锋过去,气温可能在小时内骤降 30 华氏度。由此可知本题答案。

59.The car will whip around unpredictably as it slides. 【解析】题目问当一个人试图在非常光滑的冰面上刹车或驾驶汽车时会发生什么。根据题目定位至文章倒数第三段,倒数第三段倒数第二句提到,试图刹车或转向只会让汽车在滑动时无法预测地四处摇摆。由此可知本题答案。

60.Because they experienced fear and stress. 【解析】题目问为什么人们会在暴风雪中做出错误的决定。根据题目定位至文章倒数第二段,倒数第二段倒数第五句提到,恐惧和压力可能会导致他们做出错误的决定。由此可知本题答案。

## Section C

在加拿大西北部,有一群人被称为屋库因纽特人(简称“屋库人”)。《永不发怒》一书的作者、人类学家珍·布里格斯表示,屋库人的语言中没有表达愤怒的真正词汇。更值得注意的是,他们似乎从不生气。他们用来形容外国人愤怒行为的词翻译过来不是“愤怒”,而是“孩子气”。

同样,密克罗尼西亚的伊法鲁克人似乎很少生气,在他们的文化中几乎没有谋杀。然而,与屋库人不同的是,他们总是谈论愤怒,并且有很多词语来描述它。他们认为愤怒是邪恶的——实际上是恶魔——并且害怕它。

表达悲痛和感激是巴布亚新几内亚考卢里文化的核心。相比之下,美国人通常很少花时间谈论悲伤或感激。对美国男性的研究表明,他们在表达这两种情绪时都特别不自在。

这是怎么回事?我们不都是人吗?我们不都有同样的基本情感吗?这是一个哲学家、科学家、宗教领袖和人类学家等人争论了几个世纪的话题。如今,许多研究人员认为,很多情感是普遍的。然而,对于人类真正共有的情感,目前还没有完全一致的看法。恐惧和愤怒几乎总是包括在内的;内疚、喜悦、羞耻、厌恶和惊讶也被许多人认为是普遍存在的。那我们怎么解释屋库人和伊法鲁克人呢?

得克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校的哲学教授罗伯特·所罗门博士认为,情绪至少在一定程度上与文化有关。在一篇文章中,他提到,即使是来自同一文化的人,也很难就什么是情感定义上达成一致。例如,大多数人类学家不会认为爱是一种情感,但如果它不是一种情感,那么它是什么呢?

另一个挑战是如何确定两个人确实有同样的情绪。你可以观察人们的行为,并要求他们描述自己的情绪,但直接观察他们的感受是不可能的。当你试图比较不同文化的情绪时,这就变得更加复杂了。

我们倾向于将某些行为与特定的情绪联系起来,但当然,我们的联系是基于这些行为在我们自己的文化中的含义。例如,假设你是一名老师,有一名中国学生不及格。可悲的是,你得知他在拿到成绩时曾试图自残。如果你来自美国,你可能会把他的情绪状态描述为抑郁,因为在美国文化中,人们相信那些试图伤害自己的人通常是抑郁的。然而,如果你对中国文化有所了解,你可能会意识到你的学生的行为是对自己给家人丢脸深感羞耻的表现。

当然,这个例子很简单——这并不意味着中国人从来没有经历过抑郁,也不意味着来自美国的人不会感到羞耻。然而,来自一个不重视家族荣誉的文化的人真的能理解这种深深的耻辱吗?换句话说,中国人的羞耻和美国人的羞耻真的是同一种情绪吗?

并非所有情绪都是普遍的,赞同这一观点的另一个原因是,不同的语言描述情绪的方式各不相同、各有特色。例如,在古印度的梵语和孟加拉语中,情绪被描述为 *sattva* (轻), *rajas* (运动) 或 *tamas* (重)。有趣的是, *satva* 的两个例子——快乐和高贵——在英语中通常不被认为是情感。这仅仅是语言差异吗?或者它是否揭示了不同文化的人并没有共享相似的情感体验?

情感是普遍存在的还是文化特有的,这个谜很可能永远无法解开。这可能是我们对这个主题着迷的原因所在。

61.childish 【解析】根据题目定位至文章第一段第二句“the Utku have no real word in their language for anger”和最后一句“The word that they use to describe the angry behavior of foreigners translates not as anger, but rather as ‘childishness’”,即屋库人的语言中没有表达愤怒的真正词汇。他们用来形容外国人愤怒行为的词翻译过来不是“愤怒”,而是“孩子气”。因此本空填 childish。

62.complete agreement 【解析】根据题目定位至文章第四段“Many researchers today believe that a limited number of emotions are universal. However, there is not complete agreement on which emotions humans indeed share.”即如今,许多研究人员认为,很多情感是普遍的。然而,对于人类真正共有的情感,目前还没有完全一致的看法。因此本空填 complete agreement。

63.culture-specific 【解析】根据题目定位至文章第五段第一句“Dr. Robert C. Solomon, professor of philosophy at the University of Texas at Austin, has agreed that emotions are, at least in part, culture-

specific.”，即得克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校的哲学教授罗伯特·所罗门博士认为，情绪至少在一定程度上与文化有关。该句中的 in part 对应题目中的 partly。因此本空填 culture-specific。

64.shame/deep shame/shame and disgrace 【解析】根据题目定位至文章倒数第四段“If you are from the United States, you will probably describe his emotional state as depressed, for in US culture, there is a belief that people who try to harm themselves are usually depressed. However, if you have some knowledge of Chinese culture, you might recognize your student’s behavior as an expression of deep shame at having disgraced his family.”即作者举例一名中国学生曾因成绩不及格试图自残，这种行为在美国文化里被描述为抑郁患者的表现。但在中国文化里，学生的行为是对自己给家人丢脸而深感羞耻的表现。因此本空填 shame/deep shame/shame and disgrace。

65.characterize emotions 【解析】根据题目定位至文章倒数第二段第一句“Another reason to believe that not all emotions are universal is the fact that different languages characterize emotions in different ways.”即并非所有情绪都是普遍的，赞同这一观点的另一个原因是，不同的语言描述情绪的方式各不相同、各有特色。由此可知，不同文化的人通过行为表达的情绪是不同的，因为文化不同，语言不同。该句中的 in different ways 对应题目中的 differently。因此本空填 characterize emotions。

## Part V Translation

### Section A

66.“一带一路”倡议于 2013 年首次宣布。该倡议是中国国内经济再平衡、实现连通世界的一个重要举措。该倡议投资数十亿美元资金兴建铁路、公路和港口，这些硬件设施将中国与位于其西部和南部的数十个国家连接起来，目标是鼓励更多的跨境贸易，同时将过剩产能投入使用。

【解析】第一句为主系表结构，主语 the “Belt and Road” initiative，译为“‘一带一路’倡议”，。主语前是非谓语动词，置于主语前，强调该倡议首次宣布的时间，表语 part 之后接了两个由 and 并列的 of 介词短语，作为定语。第二句为复合句，主语是 The initiative，谓语是 entails，宾语是 ploughing，意为“犁；奋力前进”，这里的 plough...into the hardware 可译为“在硬件设施上下功夫”。破折号里的内容是对 hardware 的举例说明。破折号后的 that 引导定语从句，先行词是 hardware，翻译时可以将定语从句单译，该句中的 to its west and south 是介词短语，作后置定语，可译为“位于其西部和南部的数十个国家”。第三句为主系表结构，表语是动词不定式。介词 while 表示前后两件事同时进行。

### Section B

67.The number of under-50s worldwide being diagnosed with cancer has risen by nearly 80% in three decades, according to the recent largest study. Researches are still in the early stages of understanding the reasons behind the rise in cases. The researchers say that poor diets, alcohol and tobacco use, physical inactivity and obesity are likely to be among the risk factors. “Encouraging a healthy lifestyle, including a healthy diet, the restriction of tobacco and alcohol consumption and appropriate outdoor activity, could reduce the burden of early onset of cancer,” the report says.

【解析】①该句主干为“人数增加了近 80%”，主语中心词是人数，“全球 50 岁以下的人”译为 under-50s worldwide，“三十年内”为时间状语，该句时态为现在完成时。②该句主语中心词是“研究”，“对癌症病例上升的原因”译为 the reasons behind the rise in cases，翻译时为避免头重脚轻，主语前面的多个定语可放置后面，并添加动词 understand，即 understanding the reasons，“处于早期阶段”译为 in the early stages。③该句可译为主从复合句，“不良饮食、酗酒吸烟、缺乏运动和肥胖可能是风险因素”为宾语从句，“可能……”译为 be likely to...。④“提倡健康的生活方式”可译为 encouraging a healthy lifestyle，“健康饮食、限制烟酒以及适当的户外运动”可译为 a healthy diet, the restriction of tobacco and alcohol consumption and appropriate outdoor activity。

## Part VI IQ Test

68.By this time next year, I’ll have met tons of new people. 【解析】题目要求的是：把单词按正确的顺序排列成句子。从带下划线的单词开始。根据 I’ll, have, met 等词判断该句时态为将来完成时，By 后接 this time next year 构成句子的时间状语。固定用法 tons of，意为“大量；许多”，其后接名词。因此答案为 By this time next year, I’ll have met tons of new people.（到明年这个时候，我会认识很多新朋友）。

69.C 【解析】题目问的是：哪个字母应该代替问号？图形中的字母在字母表中按照顺时针依次为：F (6)、K (11)、I (9)、L (12)、V (22)。根据观察可知，该六边形中每个对边里字母值是 2 倍关系，F (6) 对应 L (12)，K (11) 对应 V (22)，故 I (9) 对应 R (18)。因此，答案为 C。

70.A 【解析】题目问的是：哪个国家同时又热又冷。A 项 Chile 的发音同 chilli 以及 chilly, chilli 意为“辣椒”，chilly 意为“寒冷”，此外，hot 除了表示“热”还有“辣”的意思。因此，答案为 A。

71.26th. 【解析】题目问的是：某月有五个星期三，第三个星期六是18号。这个月的最后一个星期天是几号？根据题目可推出第4个星期六是25日（18+7=25），第4个星期日是26日，如果有第5个星期日是26+7=33，但一个月最多有31天，所以第4个星期日是这个月的最后一个星期日。因此，答案为26th。

72.sorrow, sleep 【解析】题目要求的是：找到一个与大写字母的单词意思相似并且与第二个单词押韵的单词。大写字母的单词 GRIEF 意为“悲痛”，SLUMBER 意为“睡眠”，与 tomorrow 和 cheap 押韵是指该词汇的后半部发音分别是 /ɒrəʊ/ 和 /i:p/，符合条件的是 sorrow/ˈsɒrəʊ/, sleep/sli:p/。因此，答案为 sorrow 和 sleep。

## Part VI Error Correction

73.dig → digging

【解析】分析句子结构可知，该句主句为主系表结构，主语为 the ones，are 是系动词，表语是 St Bernards, earthquake dogs 和 the guide dogs。dig people out of... 作 St Bernards 的定语，动词 dig 与表语之间构成主谓结构，所以用现在分词 digging，故将 dig 改为 digging。

74.for ∧ blind → the

【解析】该句中的 blind 是形容词词性，for 是介词，因此需在 blind 前加 the，the blind 意为“盲人”，作介词的宾语，故在 for 和 blind 之间加 the。

75.underexploit → underexploited

【解析】该句含有被动语态，其结构是 be+ 过去分词，句中的 underexploit 是及物动词原形，意为“尚未开发”。因此将 underexploit 改为 underexploited。

76.good → better

【解析】固定用法 put sth. to good use，意为“充分利用某物”，该句中为被动结构 sth. be put to good use，该句中含有比较级 than，good 的比较级是 better。因此将 good 改为 better。

77.where → when

【解析】该句中 where 引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是 1989，表时间，故将 where 改为 when。

78.interests → interest

【解析】固定短语 show no interests in，意为“对……不感兴趣”，interest 作为“兴趣”时，是不可数名词，故将 interests 改为 interest。

79.high → highly

【解析】该句中 developed 为形容词，意为“发达的；先进的”，修饰 sensory abilities，而前面的 high 也是形容词，若修饰形容词 developed 的话，需要使用其副词词性，故将 high 改为 highly。

80. one

【解析】该句中的 another one 意为“另一个”，而此处要表达的是“另一种病人”，即 another type of patient，故将 one 去掉。

81.after → before

【解析】该句中 after 前的意思是“一只受过训练的狗有直觉，能感觉到潜在的攻击，并能在40分钟内发出警告”，after 后的意思是“癫痫发作或昏厥”，结合前后语境可知，狗发出警告是癫痫发作或昏厥之前，故将 after 改为 before。

82.improve → improves

【解析】该句中的主语是 having a dog，非谓语动词作主语时，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式，故将 improve 改为 improves。

## Part VIII Writing

### Section A

83.【参考范文】

Today's campus is well equipped and beautifully laid out. Gardens dot the northern part of the site, while student accommodation and the library occupy the northwest and northeast corners respectively. The centre of the campus is the Student Union building, the student cafe to the west and the lecture hall to the south.

In stark contrast, the 2035 campus showcases a much more diverse set of facilities. A dedicated bike path runs through the campus from south to north, encouraging a healthy and environmentally friendly lifestyle. The state-of-the-art sports center is located in the southwest corner and caters to the athletic needs of students. In addition, a traditional lecture hall has been transformed into an IT suite to foster technical literacy. Next to the library, a new restaurant and a contemporary lecture hall have been built, enhancing the learning and dining experience.

To sum up, the 2035 campus not only focuses on physical education, but also pays more attention to efficient and integrated design, reflecting the forward-looking education concept.

【解析】题目要求对图中信息进行概述总结。两张图分别展示了一所大学的校园现状和2035年的规划发展情况。写作时可以分段说明现在的大学校园图；2035年的大学校园规划的发展图；比较这两张大学校园图；最后做出总结支持2035年的大学校园，2035校园不仅注重体育教育，更注重高效、一体化的设计，体现了前瞻性的教育理念。

## Section B

### 84. 【参考范文】

#### Is It Hard to Maintain a Healthy Lifestyle?

In today's fast-paced world, many people find it challenging to maintain a healthy lifestyle. The reasons are manifold. First, the lack of awareness of the importance of a healthy lifestyle is a key factor. Many people lack a clear understanding of what constitutes a healthy lifestyle. Secondly, the popularization of computer technology and its widespread use have brought about a sedentary lifestyle, which ultimately leads to negative effects on health.

However, it is also argued that the modern world offers many practical solutions and convenient access to information that can help individuals achieve a healthy and healthy lifestyle. For example, with the help of advanced social media tools, people can share, communicate, interact and even motivate each other to maintain good health and fitness. In addition, while lifestyle decisions are not entirely determined by willpower, establishing healthy routines at consistent intervals can help individuals automatically adopt healthier habits.

In my opinion, while adopting a healthy lifestyle will certainly have its challenges, people can still stay healthy if they stay active and make smart dietary choices. Persistence and perseverance are key. While the journey may be arduous, the rewards will undoubtedly be worth it in the long run.

【解析】题目要求讨论观点并给出自己的观点，有些人认为，在当今世界，人们很难保持健康的生活方式。然而，另一些人则认为，现代世界为人们提供了实用的解决方案，也为人们提供了获取信息的便利。写作时可以分段说明以上两种观点并分析原因，最后给出自己的观点。

## 听力原文

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

*In this section, you will hear **five** short conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, one question will be asked, and you have **fifteen seconds** to read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1.W: Can I help you, sir?

M: Yes. I bought this about a month ago, and I have to say that I'm very disappointed. You see, I've only worn it once and already the zip's broken. I never want to carry much when I travel so it was ideal; lightweight, great colour, and with a hood—just perfect. I guess they don't make them like they used to, do they? It's just bad quality, I suppose, or bad luck. Whatever it is, I want a refund.

**Question:** What's the man describing?

2.W: So, why did you decide to visit Nepal?

M: At that time, I was gathering information about the development of England for a book I wanted to write. I'd read historical accounts of what life was like in English villages before the industrial revolution, but they didn't give me a deep enough insight into what life must have been like in an agricultural society. Modern life in the villages of Nepal was able to provide that insight.

**Question:** What was the man's research about?

3.M: What's the weather forecast for the rest of the week?

W: Tomorrow will be much the same as today; heavy cloud in the morning, clearing as the day progresses. Wednesday will be overcast with a possibility of heavy showers in the afternoon. The temperature will remain steady at 17 degrees Celsius, but it will be a few degrees lower in coastal areas. On Thursday, there will be lingering cloud, but this area of low pressure will be moving away and things should brighten up in time for the weekend. Friday's outlook is good, moderately

warm with outbreaks of sun.

**Question:** When is it expected to rain?

4.M: I just don't know what the referee was going on about. There was never an off-side just before the end of the first half!

W: Well, you couldn't exactly see from where we were standing.

M: But we were the better team, we should have won. I mean the Liverpool team are rubbish. Manchester United are far better than that, but last night, we couldn't even get near the goal.

W: Look, I've been supporting this team longer than you have. I've seen this before. They were just having an 'off day'.

**Question:** What do we learn from the conversation?

5.W: How's your diet going? You look as if you've lost a few pounds.

M: Thanks. I've been on it for a couple of weeks, but I'm not sure how much longer I can keep it up.

W: Already! What's the problem? Do you feel like sneaking a biscuit or two while nobody's looking?

M: No, it's not that. You get to eat enough on this particular diet, but you're limited to what you're allowed, so it's boring. Well, to be honest, I'm limited because there is actually plenty to choose from. It's just that I've always been difficult when it comes to food.

**Question:** What does the man say about the diet he is on?

## Section B

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the questions and make your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

### Conversation One

*Listen to the conversation. Then read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

M = Faris W = Sarah

W: So, Faris, how did you get on with your essay? Were you happy with the feedback?

M: Hmm, not really. I mean, I normally get at least B in my essays, and in fact the last one I wrote I got an A for, but I haven't done so well this time—it's only a C. I'm not very happy about that.

W: Do you know why? What did the tutor tell you?

M: Well, I've had written feedback, and he seems to think the organization of my essay was a bit disjointed, but I haven't been able to talk with him face to face to find out more. I'd really like to know exactly what I did wrong so I can improve for the next essay. I've got an appointment to see him on Monday, so I guess I'll find out more then. Anyway, what about you? How did you get on?

W: Well, to tell you the truth, I was pretty nervous when I went to get my feedback, because I wasn't very happy with my essay, and I didn't think it was very good, but actually my tutor loved it and I got an A. He even says he's going to put me forward for the Green Essay prize.

M: What's the Green Essay prize? I mean, it sounds obvious, but what exactly is it?

W: Well, apparently, every year the university has an award ceremony where they give prizes to the best essays in different categories, in science, in literature, in philosophy and so on, and there's an award for the best essay on environmental issues. If I win, I get a trophy and the university will donate £500 to an environmental cause of my choosing. It would be awesome to win, don't you think?

M: Sounds amazing, well done! So who will you give the money to if you win?

W: Well, initially I thought about giving the money to Greenpeace, as I'm a member, and I know that last year's winner gave the money to a local recycling charity, but I realized that if I do win, I'd like to support the beach clean, as they really need the money to advertise for more volunteers.

M: Great, that's a really good cause. Finger crossed! So, tell me a bit more about your essay. What was it about exactly?

W: Well, I wrote about women in green politics. It was absolutely fascinating, I discovered so many interesting female green activists and politicians that I didn't know before. I found out a lot more about Caroline Lucas, of course. She's the only British Green member of parliament at the moment—she's amazing—and I really enjoyed reading about green politicians in Sweden, as they

have a long tradition of environmentalism over there. But the person I found most interesting was a woman called Petra Kelly.

M: Who's she?

W: She was one of the founders of the Green Party in Germany. I'd really recommend her autobiography, it's fascinating.

M: OK, I'll check it out. We can talk about it when I've read it!

W: Cool! So, anyway, Faris, what about your essay? What did you write about?

M: Well, for my essay, I read up on green energy. It seems that here in the UK, we still lag quite a way behind some other countries in this area. For instance, in Denmark, around 30% of their electricity is generated from wind turbines, which compares to only about 2% in the UK. It's a shame, because we definitely have enough wind in this country to generate a lot of electricity.

W: So, what's the reason for that, then?

M: Well, from what I read, many politicians in the UK are put off by the high start-up costs of wind power. It's expensive in the beginning to buy and install wind farms, but what they are missing is that once you have everything in place, it's virtually free.

W: Yes, that's really true.

M: However, one area where we have invested money is in tidal power. Obviously the UK is an island, so we have a great opportunity to use the sea to generate some of our energy. And my reading suggests that we're ahead of other countries in this area. There are plans to open several tidal energy projects in the next few years, which is great.

W: What about solar? I'm guessing it's not that relevant in the UK, with our weather?

M: You know, it's a common misconception that solar power is only effective in hot countries. It's not true. If we wanted to, research suggests that at least 10% of our energy could come from the sun.

W: Well, that's all very interesting.

### Conversation Two

*Listen to the conversation, and complete the following sentences according to what you hear with **one word** for each blank. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

M = Presenter W = Sally

M: Hi, everyone, and welcome to the programme. Today's guest is Sally Jones, manager of the London Museum of Film and Television. As many people know, the museum was badly damaged in a fire three years ago, but after a lot of hard work, it's about to re-open next month. Welcome, Sally. Tell us about what's been happening with the museum.

W: Thanks for inviting me. It's a pleasure to be here. Well, the first thing to say is that we're really happy to be finally opening. We had originally planned to be closed for just 18 months, but it's taken us twice as long, so that's three years. However, we're really happy with the new museum, and we think people will like what's inside. So, our main collection of exhibits is now a room which is considerably larger and brighter than the old space, which means we can include a lot more things for people to enjoy. There are beautiful views now of the river from the north side of the museum, so I think people will enjoy that, too. Something which is completely new is our interactive room for children. Once we got the go-ahead from the government to rebuild the museum after the fire, we had a six-month period of consultation with the public, where we asked people what they thought of the old museum, and how we could make it better. Something which came up a lot was making the museum more fun for kids, so we've built a whole new section of the museum for children. It's got all sorts of exhibits that they can touch, sit on and get involved with. The highlight is a mock TV studio where children can pretend to be TV presenters. They can read a script from an autocue, and then have their news bulletin filmed and watch it back. We've tried it with some of the children of the staff, and the kids absolutely love it. Another new feature is the buffet restaurant. We felt our old restaurant was a bit too formal and stuffy, and it was never very popular, so now we've got a more informal and relaxed area, where people can have finger food, snacks, cheaper meals and sandwiches, as well as a wide range of drinks. The old museum bar has kept its original design. We've just changed the colour of the decor and lowered the prices a bit, since public feedback indicated that our old bar was a bit pricey.

M: That all sounds wonderful. So, when are you re-opening?

W: Well, we had planned to open next Monday, the 7th of July, but we've got a few last -minute things to finish, so the new opening date is going to be Thursday of the 17th. The grand opening will be attended by over 150 film and television stars—originally we planned for just 50 to 60 guests, but we kept getting more and more people writing to us and asking to be invited, so we've increased the number by about 100. We're open to the public from Friday the 18th, and we'll be open 363 days a year—that's every day except Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

M: And what about the entrance fee? Have you decided how much to charge?

W: Well, this was a difficult decision. We wanted to keep the costs as low as possible, but of course we've got to pay the bills and salaries. Under-fives can enter for free, and then there's a child rate of £2 and then £3 for students, but only if you can produce a valid student card, The adult rate is £5, and it's also free for the over-70s.

M: Great! Well, very best of luck with it, Sally, and do come back in a few months and let us know how it's all going.

W: Yes, of course, I will. Thanks very much.

### Section C

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. Each item will be read only **once**. After each item, there will be a **fifteen-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the four choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

16. Scientists say they have had a “conversation” with a whale. The scientists are from the University of California, the Alaska Whale Foundation, and Search for Extra-terrestrial Intelligence. The three organizations teamed up and spoke to a humpback whale named Twain. The scientists say their conversation with Twain was not a deep one. Professor Brenda McCowan said it was more like a series of greetings. Whales use contact calls to let other whales know where they are. The scientists made the same call 36 times over a 20-minute period. Each time, Twain responded by calling back. She even matched the intervals between calls the researchers made. Professor McCowan told the Business Insider website that “There are diverse pieces of intelligence on this planet. By studying them, we can better understand what alien pieces of intelligence might be like because they are not going to be exactly like ours.”
17. New Zealand's new conservative government has abandoned a groundbreaking plan to ban smoking in the country. Last year, New Zealand became the first country in the world to introduce legislation to phase out the sale of cigarettes. Then leader Jacinda Ardern introduced measures to phase out smoking by preventing new generations of young adults from purchasing cigarettes. The policy was hailed around the world as a bold move to improve the health of the nation. However, the new Prime Minister, Christopher Luxon, has controversially done a U-turn and junked Ms Ardern's plans. He said the ban was unaffordable and that the country needed the tax revenues from tobacco sales.
18. The merging of human and machine has taken another step forward as researchers have built a “biocomputer”. Bioengineers at the University of Indiana in the USA have combined laboratory-grown human brain tissue with microelectrodes. The scientists have dubbed their creation Brainware. It is in its embryonic stage of development, but it can already perform complex tasks such as voice recognition. Lead researcher Dr Feng Guo hopes his softer-than-usual software will help to advance AI technologies. It could also mean AI hardware uses far less energy than solely using silicon chips. Dr Guo said, “This is just proof-of-concept to show that we can do the job. We still have a long way to go.”
19. Japan's Mt. Fuji's UNESCO World Heritage status is under threat due to over-tourism. The iconic peak was listed as a world heritage site in 2013. However, a spike in the number of tourists scaling the majestic mountain is threatening that listing. Japan is experiencing a post-covid tourist boom, and many visitors are making a beeline for Fuji's climbing trails. Mt. Fuji is so sacred in Japan that many Japanese hope to climb it at least once in their lives. The burgeoning number of climbers is causing environmental damage on the slopes. Litter is strewn across the volcanic ash, and large parking lots have been constructed to accommodate tourists. These are an eyesore on the mountain's once-pristine habitat.

20. France is coming under attack from the bedbug. Many videos have been posted on social media with footage of the bugs crawling around in trains on the Paris metro. Sightings have also been reported in cinemas, museums, and even at Paris' airport. Emmanuel Gregoire, the deputy mayor of Paris, admitted there was a proliferation of the minute creatures. He reassured people by saying his government was taking action to deal with the "widespread" rise in bedbugs. A new initiative is being introduced to cut bug populations, ahead of the Paris Olympics in 2024. This includes hiring fumigation companies to help exterminate the bugs. Mr Gregoire said, "There is no threat to the Olympic Games. Bedbugs existed before and they will exist afterwards. A sanitation expert agreed. She said the problem was, "an emerging phenomenon...almost everywhere in the world".

### Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **one** monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After listening, answer the questions using **not more than five words**. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

I would like to start by briefly tracing the history of the remarkable textile we call silk. Silk was first discovered in China about 5,000 years ago and the first garments made from it were robes. After its discovery, these robes were for the exclusive use of the Emperor, his immediate family and the highest of his dignitaries. As time passed, silk became available to those who could afford it and it was used to make other articles of clothing, decorative pieces and luxury paper. Because of its high tensile strength, it was also deemed suitable for making bowstrings, fishing lines, and the strings for musical instruments. Apart from these uses, silk had intrinsic value, so during the Han Dynasty, farmers could pay their taxes in silk, effectively making the textile a form of currency. Civil servants were often paid in silk and values calculated in quantities of it. For millennia, the process by which silk was made remained highly secretive. Indeed, knowledge of how to make the material was confined to China until about 2,000 years ago. Then the secrets of silk making spread to India and eventually to Europe, where silk production began in Italy in the thirteenth century.

As for production, silk farming demands the utmost care if high quality silk is to be harvested. The silkworm from which silk is obtained is a blind, flightless moth. When the moth lays its eggs, each of which is about the size of a pinhead, they have to be kept at a constant 20°C. The temperature is then gradually raised to 25°C, at which point the eggs hatch. The silkworms immediately exhibit a huge appetite, feeding day and night on chopped, hand-picked mulberry leaves. After a month, the silkworms weigh 10,000 times as much as they did when they hatched. This period of growth also sees the creatures change colour and shed their skin on several occasions. However, conditions must be ideal for the silkworms to achieve rapid growth as they are particularly sensitive to loud noises, strong smells and draughts. Therefore, their environment must be kept quiet, odour-free and still. When they have gained enough energy from the leaves they have consumed, they are ready to enter the cocoon phase. At this point, the silkworms produce a jelly-like substance which hardens when it comes into contact with air. They spend three to four days spinning their cocoons, which look like puff, white balls. After eight or nine days in a warm environment the cocoons are unwound. Each cocoon provides an astonishing six to nine hundred metres of filament. Silk thread comprises five to eight of these filaments twisted together and, when these threads are woven, they give us the smooth lightweight silk.

Despite competition from other materials, silk production has doubled in the past two decades and China is the world's largest producer. It is as if the story of silk has come full circle since it is once again regarded as special in terms of quality and status.

## 2024 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛 (B 类)

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

1.D 【解析】题目问摩托车比赛将在哪里结束。对话中女士说不知道摩托车比赛在哪里结束，什么时候开始。男士回答说今年的摩托车比赛将在市中心结束。预计周六下午将有数百人聚集在市政厅前的广场上观看比赛的结束。由此可知，D 项“在市政厅前”，符合题意。

2.A 【解析】题目问约翰的旅游节目有什么特别之处。对话中，女士问约翰能谈谈他制作的旅游节目吗。男士约翰回答说很多旅游节目都是关于在海滩上放松的假期，但他只拍过关于长途旅行的纪录片。由此可知，A 项“它们几乎只适用于长途旅行”，符合题意。

3.B 【解析】题目问男士认为谁会赢。对话中,男士说在他看来,今年的决赛将在安迪和蒂姆之间进行,但他们将在半决赛中相遇。他认为那场比赛的结果将由事实决定,事实是蒂姆的伤势还没有完全恢复。由此可知,男士认为安迪会赢得比赛。

4.C 【解析】题目问为什么女士考试没考好。对话中女士说因为这是最后一次考试,她把复习留到最后一刻,不能把需要复习的都复习了。当她阅读问题时,她意识到自己不能像她希望的那样回答所有的问题。由此可知,C项“她没有做好充分的准备”,符合题意。

5.D 【解析】题目问这位女士想要表达什么意思。对话中女士说售货员根本没注意她,只是看着男士。售货员认为女士负担不起,故意不理她。由此可知,D项“售货员故意不理睬她”,符合题意。

## Section B

### Conversation One

6.A 【解析】题目问迈克尔什么时候最有可能接受他得到的角色。对话中提到,迈克尔认为更重要的是这个角色的新鲜感。他认为这个角色太过时了——那种我们在银幕上一遍遍看到的角色,他会拒绝它。另一方面,如果这个角色新鲜且具有挑战性,他就会认真考虑。因此选A。

7.B 【解析】题目问迈克尔出道时,好莱坞是如何看待英国男演员的。对话中提到,就像今天一样(迈克尔出道时),好莱坞设定了标准,来自英国的男演员主要被考虑出演更敏感的角色,而不是全动作角色。由此可知,他们不适合全动作角色,故选B。

8.D 【解析】题目问迈克尔认为一部电影成功的基础是什么。对话中提到,迈克尔认为,如果全体演员和导演合作制作了一些特别的东西,一些与众不同的东西,那么票房成功就会成为次要的。因此迈克尔认为一部电影成功的基础是拍摄团队的配合,故选D。

9.B 【解析】题目问迈克尔认为哪些角色是他最擅长的。对话中提到,迈克尔想过很多次,他得出的结论是,当他和一个有默契的演员演对手戏的时候,他的最佳表演时刻就来了。因此选B。

10.C 【解析】题目问关于未来,迈克尔说了什么。对话中提到,迈克尔想过这个问题,但他一直觉得他的位置是在镜头前,而且一直是这样,直到他不能再做演员为止。由此可知,关于未来,迈克尔计划尽可能长时间地继续演戏,故选C。

### Conversation Two

11.confusing 【解析】对话中提到“while I think you have some really original ideas, the structure I find a bit confusing”即女士认为男士的论文有一些很有创意的想法,但女士觉得结构有点混乱。因此本空填 confusing。

12.electronic 【解析】对话中提到“It would be a lot easier for me if you could email me an electronic copy, so that I can write some comments on it and send it back to you by the end of the day. That way you'll have time to take on board any feedback or comments before Friday.”即女士对男士说,如果男士能给女士发一份电子版的话,她就方便多了,这样她就可以在上面写一些评论,然后在今天结束前发给男士。这样男士就有时间在周五之前接受任何反馈或评论。因此本空填 electronic。

13.trade 【解析】对话中提到“you wrote about the development of Glasgow in the 19th century, from a small town to a major trade centre in Europe.”即男士写了格拉斯哥在19世纪的发展,从一个小镇发展成为欧洲主要的贸易中心。因此本空填 trade。

14.shipbuilding 【解析】对话中提到“the main reason seems to be the fact that shipbuilding techniques improved dramatically”,即格拉斯哥从一个小镇发展成为欧洲主要的贸易中心的主要原因是造船技术的巨大进步。因此本空填 shipbuilding。

15.smog 【解析】对话中提到“You'll have seen the old films where the air was full of smog, and this was the result of factory pollution. It wasn't until the Clear Air Act was introduced in 1956 that Glasgow's air became cleaner, along with the rest of the country.”你会看到老电影里空气中充满了烟雾,这是工厂污染的结果。直到1956年《清洁空气法》出台,格拉斯哥的空气才和全国其他地区一样变得更加清洁。因此本空填 smog。

## Section C

16.A 【解析】题目问科学家们说光对昆虫有什么帮助。新闻中提到,伦敦帝国理工学院的生物学家报告说,昆虫被光线吸引是因为光线有助于它们在飞行时确定方向。因此光可以帮助昆虫在飞行时确定方向,故选A。

17.B 【解析】题目问微生物学家说冲厕所后什么被污染了。新闻中提到,微生物学家查尔斯·戈巴博士说,冲水会把盖子下面的细菌挤出来,污染附近的区域。因此冲厕所后附近的区域被污染了,故选B。

18.D 【解析】题目问红火蚁在世界各地蔓延多久了。新闻中提到,这种小蚂蚁原产于南美洲,但在过去的一个世纪里已经遍布全球。因此选D。

19.C 【解析】题目问哪些类型的知识有助于孩子们的生存。新闻中提到，孩子们对丛林中食物的了解以及对地形的经验可能给了他们更好的生存机会。因此选 C。

20.B 【解析】题目问我们可以从新闻中了解到什么。新闻中提到，一名公司发言人表示，这项新举措是为了确保遵守航班的安全标准。因此选 B。

### Section D

21. On August Bank Holiday weekend.

【解析】题目问诺丁山狂欢节什么时候举行。听力材料中提到“*It is a yearly event that takes place on August Bank Holiday weekend*”，即诺丁山狂欢节是一年一度的活动，在 8 月的银行假日周末举行，因此本题答案为 On August Bank Holiday weekend。

22. Their former masters’.

【解析】题目问特立尼达人民在加勒比海嘉年华会上模仿谁的风格。听力材料中提到“*Having been forbidden from holding any festival of their own before, the people of Trinidad rebelled by dressing up in European style costumes and whitening their faces with flour or wearing white masks to imitate the style of their former masters, a tradition which is reflected in the costumes of today.*”即由于以前被禁止举行任何自己的节日，特立尼达人民进行了反叛，他们穿着欧洲风格的服装，用面粉把脸漂白，或戴上白色的面具，模仿他们以前主人的风格，这一传统反映在今天的服装中。因此本题答案为 Their former masters’。

23. A street party.

【解析】题目问早期的狂欢节是从什么演变而来的。听力材料中提到“*A street party organized for neighbourhood children turned into a carnival procession when the steel band decided to take a walk while playing their music and were joined by an enthusiastic crowd.*”即一场为邻居孩子们组织的街头派对变成了一场狂欢节游行，当时钢铁乐队决定一边演奏他们的音乐一边散步，热情的人群也加入了进来。因此本题答案为 A street party。

24. A year./A whole year.

【解析】题目问乐队为音乐节做准备要花多长时间。听力材料中提到“*After a whole year of preparation, the carnival bands take to the streets on Sunday and Bank Holiday Monday from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.*”，经过一年的准备，狂欢乐队在周日和周一的银行假日从上午 9 点到晚上 7 点走上街头。因此本题答案为 A year./A whole year。

25. Public transport.

【解析】题目问说话者建议人们在节日期间使用什么交通工具。听力材料中提到“*Public transport is your best option*”即公共交通是你最好的选择，因此本题答案为 Public transport。

### Part II Vocabulary & Grammar

26.B 【解析】句意：双方必须同意遵守协议的条款。A 项意为“课文，文字”，B 项意为“条件，条款；学期”，C 项意为“方法，办法”，D 项意为“手段，方法”。该句中 parties 意为“党派”，abide by 意为“遵守”，agreement 意为“协议，协定”，均属于法律英语，B 项的 terms 在法律英语中是“条款”的意思，符合题意。

27.A 【解析】句意：装有玻璃器皿的包裹上标明“易碎品”。A 项意为“易碎的，易损的”，主要用于标识易碎或脆弱的物品，常出现在包装上；B 项意为“（人）脆弱的，虚弱的；（性格、道德方面）脆弱的，意志薄弱的”，C 项意为“虚弱的，纤弱的；灵巧的；（仪器）灵敏的”，D 项意为“（身体或精神）脆弱的，易受伤的；（事物、人或地方）易受攻击的”。该句中 glassware 指“玻璃制品”，由于玻璃易碎，所以装有玻璃制品的包裹会标注“易碎品”，故选 A。

28.B 【解析】句意：国防部最近的一份文件描绘了一幅未来严峻现实的画面。报告警告说，如果目前的消费模式继续下去，到 2045 年，世界三分之二的人口将最终生活在“缺水”情况下。ruthless 意为“无情的，冷酷的”，grim 意为“严酷的：令人沮丧的”，severe 意为“严重的：严厉的”，cruel 意为“残忍的；严酷的”，都可以与 reality 搭配，表示“残酷严峻的现实”；break out 意为“爆发”，end up 意为“结束；最终”，come round 意为“苏醒；改变主意”；set down 意为“放下”。结合句意可知，第二空填入 end up 符合语境，故选 B。

29.D 【解析】句意：希腊基克拉迪群岛的独特之处在于那些古色古香的白色房屋。A 项意为“搁置；留出”；B 项意为“到来”，C 项意为“出发；引起”，D 项意为“使分离；使显得突出”。分析句子结构可知，该句为强调句，强调句子的主语，空格处为句子的谓语部分，主语意为“古色古香的白色房屋”，宾语意为“希腊基克拉迪群岛”，结合句意可知 set apart 符合语境，故选 D。

30.C 【解析】句意：随着人类从出生到死亡经历各个人生阶段，他们通过多种途径获取关于周围世界的知识，其中就包括感官感知。第一个空格前后均为名词（结构），即空格处作定语，join 意

为“加入”，bridge 意为“在……上架桥；弥合（分歧），消除（隔阂）”；span 意为“持续，贯穿；涵盖”，link 意为“连接”，结合句意可知，第一个空格后表达的是“从出生到死亡的时期”，为一个跨度，span 符合题意；第二个空格中，结合选项可知，among other things 为固定短语，意为“此外，除了其他方面”，通常用作插入语，表示举例，该句表达的是人类获取知识有很多途径，其中就有“感知感官”，故选 C。

31.B 【解析】句意：学校的科学实验室被烧毁后，许多学生受到了审讯。然而，警方未能收集到足够的证据来提出指控。A 项意为“起诉，控告，检举”，B 项意为“审问，讯问，质问”，C 项意为“撤回，撤销”，D 项意为“不公正地对待；处罚，惩罚”。结合句意可知，interrogated 符合语境，即学生被审讯了，故选 B。

32.D 【解析】句意：英语中的辅音 [f] 可以被正确描述为有以下语音特征：清辅音，唇齿音，摩擦音。结合语音学知识可知，辅音的分类方式有三种，分别为发音方式，发音部位和带声性。根据发音方式，英语的辅音可以分为爆破音、摩擦音、塞擦音、流音、鼻音和滑音。根据发音部位，可以分为双唇音、唇齿音、齿音、齿龈音、腭音、软腭音和喉音。根据气流产生声音时声带震动的情况，可分为清辅音和浊辅音。[f] 的发音特征是摩擦音，唇齿音和清辅音，故选 D。

33.C 【解析】句意：你可能不喜欢那出戏，但是当你得到一张剧院的免费票时，你不应该吹毛求疵。A 项意为“因噎废食；得不偿失”，B 项意为“既能享乐也能吃苦”，C 项意为“吹毛求疵；挑剔别人的礼物”，D 项意为“大海捞针”，结合句意可知，C 项符合题意。

34.A 【解析】句意：维鲁拉米恩博物馆是该国最受欢迎的罗马生活博物馆之一。自 1991 年重新布展以来，年度参观人数已上升至 9 万人。第一个空格处的逻辑主语是维鲁拉米恩博物馆 (Verulamium)，指物，故填入 itself；第二个空格，选项中 rise 是不及物动词，raise 是及物动词，及物动词后面需要接宾语，两者都表示“增加；提高”之意，由于空格后是介词 to，所以应选择不及物动词，故选 A。

35.C 【解析】句意：艾尔斯伯里是一个繁华的集市城镇，其现代化的购物设施包括最近开业的弗里尔广场购物中心。第一个空格处，foreign 意为“外国的”，deserted 意为“空旷的；废弃的”，bustling 意为“繁华的；热闹的”，permanent 意为“永恒的；永久的”。第二个空格，frequently 意为“频繁地”，likely 意为“可能的”，recently 意为“最近”，rarely 意为“罕见地”。结合句意可知，故选 C。

36.D 【解析】句意：我选择文学作为我的专业，因为我真的不适合理科。事实上，我好几次数学和物理不及格。A 项意为“在我看来”，B 项意为“尽管如此”，C 项意为“然而，尽管如此”，D 项意为“事实上”。D 项表示强调，加强语气，符合语境。

37.C 【解析】句意：鉴于远程办公正在成为常态，各公司正加大对高科技工具的投资。Owning to 和 Due to 都表示“由于”，后接名词；On condition that 表示条件，后接从句；Given the fact that 用于引出一个已知的事实，常用于强调某个结果的理由或依据，后接从句。结合句意可知，两个分句是因果关系，故选 C。

38.A 【解析】句意：由于没有什么可讨论的了，会议提前半小时结束了。分析句子结构可知，该句为独立主格结构，逗号前后的两部分之间没有连词，而后面是完整的句子，因此逗号前面不是句子，谓语部分用非谓语结构，there to be 表示还没有发生，不符合句意，there being 表示原因，符合句意，故选 A。

39.B 【解析】句意：米娅：你觉得动物园很好玩，不是吗？文森特：是呀，比上次旅行好多了。那个博物馆太无聊了。昆虫屋太棒了——绝对是我最喜欢的部分。我就是喜欢这样的东西。米娅：真的吗？我觉得很可怕——所有那些虫子和令人毛骨悚然的小爬虫——我觉得有点儿可怕。我喜欢毛茸茸的东西——猴子或猫鼬。它们太可爱了。A 项意为“嗯，这取决于你”，B 项意为“真的吗？我觉得很可怕”，C 项意为“是的，我觉得你是对的”，D 项意为“在这一点上我们的看法是一致的”，空格后的 creepy 和 scary 都表达出米娅对昆虫屋的态度是消极的，故选 B。

40.A 【解析】句意：海伦：你记得我告诉过你我想搬到国外吗？马修：记得，但我觉得你不是认真的。海伦：可能当时我不是真的那样想，但现在是的。我已经申请了三份工作。马修：嗯，祝你好运，如果你搬到国外了，别忘记邀请我。海伦：别担心，我不会忘记的。A 项意为“别担心；我不会的”，B 项意为“我答应我会”，C 项意为“我盼望回复”，D 项意为“我不确定”。因此选 A。

### Part III Cloze

#### Section A

##### 【原文翻译】

提提卡卡湖位于秘鲁和玻利维亚之间，占地面积约 58,000 平方公里，海拔 3,800 米。由于它的最大深度接近 300 米，大型船只可以在湖上航行，使其成为世界上最高的可通航水域。维持其巨大体积所需的水源来自安第斯山脉一些主要山峰附近融化的降雨和雪水。总共有 25 条河流流入提提卡

卡湖，由于它们的源头位于高山之上，流入湖中的水相当冷。

尽管地理位置如此偏远，提提卡卡湖和它的 41 个岛屿仍是一个受欢迎的度假胜地。壮观的景色，包括当太阳出来照射时由灰色变成蓝色的湖泊本身，藏有印加宝藏的黄金博物馆，美味的食物和热情好客的当地人，都使它成为勇敢的旅行者必去的地方。

41.covers 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：提提卡卡湖位于秘鲁和玻利维亚之间，占地面积约 58,000 平方公里，海拔 3,800 米。分析句子结构可知，空格前是由 which 引导的定语从句，Lake Titicaca 为该句的主语，空格后为名词 area，故空格处应填入动词，与 and 后面的 lies 作并列谓语。结合备用选项可得，cover an area of...，意为“占地面积……”，符合语境，故此处应填入 covers。

42.depth 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：由于它的最大深度接近 300 米，大型船只可以在湖上航行，使其成为世界上最高的可通航水域。空格位于形容词 maximum 和介词 of 之间，故空格处应填入名词。由于 of 后面内容是“300 米”，结合备用选项可得，depth 符合语境，故此处应填入 depth。

43.sources 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：总共有 25 条河流流入提提卡卡湖，由于它们的源头位于高山之上，流入湖中的水相当冷。空格处为从句的主语，空格后是 be 动词，故空格处应填入名词，且用复数形式。此处表示“因为水源头在高山之上，所以流入湖的水很冷”，结合备用选项可得，source 意为“来源；河流源头，发源地”，符合语境，故此处应填入 sources。

44.remote 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：尽管地理位置如此偏远，提提卡卡湖和它的 41 个岛屿仍是一个受欢迎的度假胜地。空格位于 being so 之后，故空格处应填入形容词，结合备用选项可得，remote 意为“偏僻的，边远的”，此处表示“尽管地理位置如此偏远但仍然热门”，符合语境，故此处应填入 remote。

45.containing 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：壮观的景色，包括当太阳出来照射时由灰色变成蓝色的湖泊本身，藏有印加宝藏的黄金博物馆，美味的食物和热情好客的当地人，都使它成为勇敢的旅行者必去的地方。该句中 including 为介词，后接并列成分有 lake、museum、food 和 locals，这些构成景色，空格位于名词 museum 之后，故空格处应填入非谓语动词，和 Inca treasures 构成后置定语，修饰 museum，结合备用选项可得，contain 意为“包含”，符合语境，故此处应填入 containing。

## Section B

### 【原文翻译】

虽然邱园经常被许多到伦敦的海外游客所忽视，但有些游客认为邱园是一个值得多次游览的地方。这座联合国教科文组织世界遗产已有 250 多年的历史，是全球最大的单一地点活体植物收藏地。由于有 700 多万标本需要照顾和研究，邱园的大部分员工都是园艺工作人员和科学家。

对于那些没有足够的冒险精神独自探索花园的游客，园内有其他工作人员提供每天两次的导游服务。步行游览的亮点通常包括参观炎热而潮湿的睡莲屋以及在高出地面 18 米高的树冠走廊上欣赏壮观的景色。

如果长距离步行不可能，邱园提供了一个很好的替代方式——环保型公路列车，它是由燃气驱动的，因此对环境的污染最小。这段旅程还配有司机的解说，以确保乘客充分了解沿途植物生命的令人难以置信的多样性。

46.visitors 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：虽然邱园经常被许多到伦敦的海外游客所忽视，但有些游客认为邱园是一个值得多次游览的地方。空格位于 some 之后，故空格处应填入名词，该句为主从复合句，从句为 although 引导的让步状语从句，结合句意并根据提示字母可知。空格处指一些“游客”，与从句中的许多“游客”形成对比，故此处应填入 visitors。

47.living 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：这座联合国教科文组织世界遗产已有 250 多年的历史，是全球最大的单一地点活体植物收藏地。空格位于介词 of 和名词 plants 之间，故空格处应填入形容词。根据提示字母可知，live 的形容词形式有 lively、living 和 live，lively 意为“活泼的，生气勃勃的”，没有“活着的”意思，living 意为当前“活着的”，表达一种生命持续的状态，live 意为“有生命的；活着的”，多指动物，空格后是 plants，故此处应填入 living。

48.twice 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：对于那些没有足够的冒险精神独自探索花园的游客，园内有其他工作人员提供每天两次的导游服务。分析句子结构可知，空格所在句为 there be 句型，该句型中含有 who 引导的定语从句，空格处和后面的 a day 构成时间状语，根据提示词 two 可知，该处指提供导游服务的频率，即每天两次，用法为“序数词 + a day”，故此处应填入 twice。

49.above 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是：步行游览的亮点通常包括参观炎热而潮湿的睡莲屋以及在高出地面 18 米高的树冠走廊上欣赏壮观的景色。由该句中的 treetop walkway 可知，句中所说的 spectacular views 是在树冠走廊看到的效果，所以这个视角是在地面以上的树冠位置。因此空

格处表示地面以上 18 米正好是树冠的位置, 故此处应填入 above。

50.journey 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是: 这段旅程还配有司机的解说, 以确保乘客充分了解沿途植物生命的令人难以置信的多样性。空格位于定冠词 the 和 be 动词之间, 所以空格处应填入名词, 结合句意并根据提示字母可知, 空格处内容是指“乘坐公路列车游邱园”这趟旅程, 故此处应填入 journey。

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension

##### 【原文翻译】

在电脑上进行搜索是我们不假思索就会做的事情。然而, 根据一项研究, 仅进行两次搜索所需的能量就相当于烧开一杯茶所需的能量。因此, 这两次搜索可以将大约 14g 的二氧化碳释放到大气中。不幸的是, 这只是故事的一半, 因为那些运行搜索引擎的公司也会污染大气。

在最近的一份报告中, 据估计全球 IT 行业产生的二氧化碳排放量大约占全球总量的 2%。这相当于航空业向大气中排放的量。互联网搜索提供商之所以耗费如此多的电力, 是因为数据中心的能源消耗极高, 因为每个数据中心都包含存储数十亿网页的数据库, 所有这些网页都需要电力才能运行。

尽管领先的互联网搜索提供商声称他们正试图使计算尽可能环保, 但搜索引擎由于其运作方式还是会产生大量的二氧化碳。当输入要搜索的内容时, 请求指令不仅仅依赖于一个服务器。它会向多个相互竞争提供所需数据的服务器发送指令。这样的服务器可能相距数千英里。例如, 谷歌在美国、欧洲和日本都有服务器。

任何互联网搜索引擎的主要目标都是尽可能快地向用户提供数据。因此, 它们采用的系统会最大限度地减少延迟来吸引坐在电脑前的人。然而, 缺点是, 随着满足搜索中的个人需求, 能源消耗量增加了。

就个人用户而言, 还进行了几项其他研究, 以确定它们释放到大气中的二氧化碳量。确切数字根据具体情况而有所不同。例如, 查看一个简单的网页会产生约 0.02g 的二氧化碳, 而查看一个具有复杂图像或视频的网站会产生 10 倍于此的二氧化碳。尽管这些研究得出了不同的结论, 但人们普遍认为, 平均而言, 运行一台个人电脑每小时会产生 40g 到 80g 的二氧化碳。

这些数据导致了人们将西方人的娱乐用电与其他国家的能源贫困之间进行了比较。例如, 在《第二人生》这款虚拟现实游戏中, 维持一个角色所需的电量是每年 1752 千瓦时。这本身似乎并不过分。然而, 与较贫穷地区的个人用电量相比, 显然是过分的, 因为它仅比同期巴西人均用电量略低。

由于计算机的能源消耗显然是由于对速度的需求的增长的, 所以唯一可以降低能源消耗的方法是通过检查互联网的时间和方式。如果使用互联网取代了更多能源消耗的活动, 比如驾驶, 这是一件好事。如果它取代的是那些需要较少或没有能源消耗的活动, 那这是有害的。同样地, 使用推特发送无关紧要的信息与朋友保持联系不仅仅是有趣的, 而且也不环保。

51.E 【解析】E 项的意思是“这相当于航空业向大气中排放的量。”空格前一句提到, 全球 IT 行业产生的二氧化碳排放量大约占全球总量的 2%。空格后的句子为解释网络搜索引擎供应商耗费大量电力的原因, 因此空格处表示“全球 IT 行业能源消耗较大”。E 项与上下文衔接紧密, 故选 E。

52.B 【解析】B 项的意思是“当输入要搜索的内容时, 请求指令不仅仅依赖于一个服务器。”空格前提到, 搜索引擎由于其运作方式还是会产生大量的二氧化碳。因此空格处应是介绍搜索引擎的运作方式, 空格后第二句中提到了 servers, 结合备用选项可得, B 项符合题意, 与上下文衔接紧密, 故选 B。

53.D 【解析】D 项的意思是“任何互联网搜索引擎的主要目标都是尽可能快地向用户提供数据。”由空格后的 Therefore 可知, 后面表示结果, 因此空格处内容表示原因。空格后的 they 指的是像谷歌一样的网络提供商, 结合备用选项可得, D 项符合题意, 即“因为网络提供商想尽快提供数据, 所以会减少延迟吸引顾客”, 故选 D。

54.A 【解析】A 项的意思是“确切数字根据具体情况而有所不同。”空格前的句子提到, 人们还进行了几项其他研究, 以确定个人用户的二氧化碳排放量。空格后的句子提到二氧化碳的排放量但没有给出具体而统一的数据, 因此空格内容表示“个人用户在不同情况下产生的二氧化碳的量是不同的”, A 项符合题意, 故选 A。

55.G 【解析】G 项的意思是“如果使用互联网取代了更多能源消耗的活动, 比如驾驶, 这是一件好事。”空格前一句提到, 唯一可以降低能源消耗的方法是通过检查互联网的时间和方式。空格后提到, 如果它取代的是那些需要较少或没有能源消耗的活动, 那这是有害的。结合备用选项可得, G 项与上下文衔接紧密, 故选 G。

#### Section B

##### 【原文翻译】

当你接近登机口时, 你的心跳开始加快, 你开始出汗。你开始恐慌, 因为你对飞行的恐惧即将压倒你。尽管你有逃离的冲动, 但你会继续有序地前进。那么, 你是如何抵制住离开机场的诱惑呢?

最简单的答案就是从一开始就不去那里。你通过虚拟环境中代表你的动画化身，经历了整个体验。在现实中，你从来没有在机场：你只在电脑里的机场上。然而，根据最近的一项研究，观看你的数字形象在模拟机场登机以及如何处理机场焦虑的经历足以帮助你应对现实世界中的这种情况。

在虚拟世界中，虚拟角色的外表通常与操控它们的人并不相似。一个典型的例子就是《魔兽世界》中流行的虚拟设置，其中的虚拟角色采用矮人和精灵的形式以及其他神话人物。然而，当用户面部的数码照片被整合到虚拟形象中时，它们看起来就像用户本人一样可怕。这样的化身被称为“替身”，它们对我们有强大的影响。事实上，据说只要花三分钟看自己的替身，就能影响我们的学习能力、行为甚至观点。考虑到这些说法，我们的身份似乎最终会成为真实自我和虚拟表象的结合，彼此不可分割。

虚拟角色对我们的影响被称为“替身效应”。尽管它的潜力现在已被广泛认识，但在数字时代之前，老师们就已经知道并应用了这种效果，他们使用木偶来说明他们想要传达的观点。然而，木偶成为有效的教学工具的原因是未知的，直到使用脑部扫描发现人们谈论自己的虚拟形象和现实生活经历时大脑一部分变得活跃起来。事实证明，它们非常相似，这意味着我们在虚拟世界中的经历与在现实世界中的遭遇几乎是一样的。而且，与其他类型的信息相比，我们往往更能有效地记住个人信息，所以使用虚拟角色，尤其是替身，可以成为一种有效的学习工具。

除了能够在教育中发挥作用外，替身还可以用来激励我们采取更健康的生活方式。研究表明，我们的行为可以通过使用自己的数字图像来改变。在最近的一项实验中，一组学生目睹了他们的虚拟形象在屏幕上锻炼。随着训练的进行，他们看起来越来越健康。第二组看着他们的虚拟形象无所事事地闲逛。在实验结束后的 24 小时内，第一组人比第二组人更活跃，他们散步的时间更长，在健身房锻炼的时间更长。虽然目前还不清楚这种影响会持续多久，但毫无疑问，我们确实与虚拟自我有强烈的联系。

虽然研究表明，虚拟角色的使用对现实生活中的角色有益，但人们也认识到，虚拟角色也可以用来造福用户以外的人。这种操纵可能发生的一个明显例子是在广告期间。通过使用代表广告所针对人群的演员，广告公司可以让观众想象自己在使用特定的产品，从而增加销售额。研究还发现，演员越像消费者，观众对产品的感觉就越紧密。这一发现表明，广告公司甚至可能利用社交网站让消费者与广告建立更私人的联系。通过这种方式，一个人对产品的看法会受到很大影响，消费模式也会改变或修改。

56. It's an animation that represents a person in a virtual environment.

【解析】题目问文章中提到的化身是什么。根据题目定位至文章第一段，第一段倒数第三句提到，你通过虚拟环境中代表你的动画化身，经历了整个体验。avatar 后的 animation 是其同位语，在 animation 后接了一个定语从句，进一步解释了化身的意思。

57. Just three minutes.

【解析】题目问人们需要观察自己的替身多长时间才能影响他们的学习能力。根据题目定位至文章第二段，第二段倒数第二句提到，据说只要花三分钟看自己的替身，就能影响我们的学习能力、行为甚至观点。

58. Since we tend to remember personal information more effectively than other kinds.

【解析】题目问为什么替身可以作为一种有效的学习工具。根据题目定位至文章第三段，第三段最后一句提到，而且，与其他类型的信息相比，我们往往更能有效地记住个人信息，所以使用虚拟角色，尤其是替身，可以成为一种有效的学习工具。该句中的 the use of avatars, especially doppelgängers avatars 对应题干中的 doppelgängers (can) be used.

59. Our virtual selves.

【解析】题目问通过使用我们自己的数字图像，我们倾向于与谁产生强烈的联系。根据题目定位至文章倒数第二段，倒数第二段第二句和最后一句提到，研究表明，我们的行为可以通过使用自己的数字图像来改变。虽然目前还不清楚这种影响会持续多久，但毫无疑问，我们确实与虚拟自我有强烈的联系。由此可知本题答案。

60. By using actors that represent the section of the population the advertisement is aimed at.

【解析】题目问根据最后一段，公司如何增加销售额。根据题目定位至文章最后一段，最后一段第三句提到，通过使用代表广告所针对人群的演员，广告公司可以让观众想象自己在使用特定的产品，从而增加销售额。

## Section C

### 【原文翻译】

直到最近几十年，双语都是非常不受欢迎的，人们认为其对语言发展有害。正如 1926 年的一项期刊研究所指出的那样：“从智力测试的结果来看，在家使用外语是导致智力迟钝的主要因素之一。”

选择不使用母语不仅仅是出于教育上的考虑，也是出于社会上的考虑——母语总是被认为是耻辱的来源，是贫穷或与众不同的标志，几乎肯定会导致被排斥和欺负。

当一项针对蒙特利尔的法语单语使用者和英法双语者的学术研究开展后，舆论的方向开始出现逆转。该研究的作者伊丽莎白·皮尔和华莱士·E·兰伯特曾期望通过各种测试来证明单语者比双语者更有能力，但事实恰恰相反。他们说：“在智力上，双语儿童对两种语言系统的体验似乎使他/她拥有更多样化的心理能力。”学者们首次提出，接触多种语言非但不会成为障碍，反而会带来明显的优势。

在接下来的20年里，各种各样的学者不断推动这一结果，设计出能力倾向测试，显示双语者在解决问题、语言意识和符号操作方面略微更有能力。测试做得越多，神经学家和认知科学家就越关注“执行控制”，即大脑额叶中的认知技能，它支持高层次的思维、记忆、注意力和多任务处理。

双语对神经可塑性的影响似乎很明显，因此研究人员需要了解大脑是如何使用两种或两种以上的语言的。经过数百次实验，得出的结论是，双语者的大脑不是有两个不同的“口袋”存放两种语言，而是有一个巨大的口袋存放两种语言。在任何语言环境下，双语者的大脑都会开始“联合激活”，在适当的语言中寻找正确的单词。当然，这需要立即抑制和激活，停止错误的语言，授权正确的语言。结果就是所谓的“增强的注意力控制”，对注意力、记忆力等方面都有明显的影响。

在生活方面，双语似乎有积极的影响。加拿大心理学家艾伦·比亚韦斯托克是这一领域的主要研究人员之一，她分析了被诊断为痴呆症的患者的医疗记录，发现双语者在三到四年后才诊断出症状（平均年龄为78.6岁，而单语者为75.4岁）。

这项研究确实表明，双语就像弹钢琴或下棋等其他具有智力挑战的活动一样，可以减缓与年龄相关的衰退。然而，有明显的缺点和优点。双语者在每一种语言中的语言能力一般都低于单语者；词汇量更小；而且，双语者在理解和产生单词方面的反应时间较慢。这就好像一些双语者可以说两种语言的95%，而不是100%。对于那些希望自己的孩子成为口齿伶俐、精通语言的人来说，这缺失的5%是一个大漏洞，尤其是如果你想让他们完全欣赏但丁或莎士比亚的作品的话。但正如法国心理语言学家弗朗索瓦·格罗斯让所说，双语者并不是“两个单语者合二为一”，也不应该根据单语参数来判断。

去年11月，伦敦东汉姆区的圣斯蒂芬斯成为第一所登上《星期日泰晤士报》学校排行榜榜首的非私立学校。值得注意的是，96%的学生将英语作为一门额外的语言。这似乎证明了学术研究多年来一直在说的话：保持“母语”可能有利于学习“社区语言”，熟练掌握第一种语言就能熟练掌握第二种语言。安东内拉索瑞斯是爱丁堡大学双语问题研究和信息中心的主任，该中心致力于在苏格兰和全球推广多语言。她说：“几十年来，有一种观点认为，同时学习两种语言，或者太快学习两种语言，会影响孩子。这会在学校造成问题。这一直是家长们得到的信息，但绝对没有证据证明；事实上，恰恰相反。”

多伦多大学的吉姆·康明斯和弗吉尼亚·科利尔进行的研究最终消除了这种偏见。他们发现，母语能力强的学生在第二语言中表现出“认知学术语言能力”的时间要比母语不强的学生快得多。这意味着，对于移民儿童来说，在家里听到一种语法正确、表达丰富的流利语言比接触低水平的洋泾浜英语要有利得多。然后，他们可以将这些语言技能——概念、措辞和复杂的结构——转移到他们的新语言中。

从康明斯和科利尔到比亚韦斯托克，有这么多关于双语的前沿研究来自多伦多，这并不奇怪。据估计，多伦多有一半的居民会说两种语言。但这些数字现在已成为常态：56%的欧洲公民和60%的洛杉矶居民都能熟练使用两种语言。在全球范围内，通晓两种语言和多种语言的人数被认为超过了50%，而且还在上升，这意味着只会一种语言不再是默认的，而通晓多种语言只是一个奇怪的例外。

61. a distinct advantage 【解析】根据题目定位至文章第二段最后一句“For the first time, academics were suggesting that, far from being an obstacle, exposure to more than one language could offer a distinct advantage.”即学者们首次提出，接触多种语言非但不会成为障碍，反而会带来明显的优势。因此本空填 a distinct advantage。

62. enhanced attentional control 【解析】根据题目定位至文章第四段，提到经过数百次实验，得出的结论是，双语者的大脑不是有两个不同的“口袋”存放两种语言，而是有一个巨大的口袋存放两种语言。在任何语言环境下，双语者的大脑都会开始“联合激活”，在适当的语言中寻找正确的单词。结果就是所谓的“增强的注意力控制”，对注意力、记忆力等方面都有明显的影响。因此本空填 enhanced attentional control。

63. age-related 【解析】根据题目定位至文章倒数第四段第一句“The research does suggest that bilingualism, like other mentally challenging activities such as playing the piano or chess, can slow down age-related decline.”，即这项研究确实表明，双语就像弹钢琴或下棋等其他具有智力挑战的活动一样，

可以减缓与年龄相关的衰退。空格所在句中从句为 Although 引导的让步状语从句，内容是关于双语者的缺点，主句中有 when 引导的时间状语从句，内容是关于双语者的优点，即双语者的优点是减缓与年龄相关的衰退。因此本空填 age-related。

64.proficiency 【解析】根据题目定位至文章倒数第三段第三句“This seemed proof of what academic research had been saying for years: that the maintenance of a ‘home language’ may be beneficial for learning ‘the community language’, that proficiency in that first tongue enables proficiency in the next.”即这似乎证明了学术研究多年来一直在说的话：保持“母语”可能有利于学习“社区语言”，熟练掌握第一种语言就能熟练掌握第二种语言。因此本空填 proficiency。

65.cognitive academic language proficiency 【解析】根据题目定位至文章倒数第二段前两句“The research that finally put that prejudice to bed was conducted by Jim Cummins and Virginia Collier at the University of Toronto. They discovered that students who were competent in their first language would display ‘cognitive academic language proficiency’ (CALP) in a secondary language far sooner than those who didn’t have a strong native language.”即多伦多大学的吉姆·康明斯和弗吉尼亚·科利尔进行的研究最终消除了这种偏见。他们发现，母语能力强的学生在第二语言中表现出“认知学术语言能力”的时间要比母语不强的学生快得多。题目中的 demonstrate 对应第二句中的 display。因此本空填 cognitive academic language proficiency。

## Part V Translation

### Section A

66. 冰山形成时，发出雷鸣般的巨响，空中激起数百英尺高的水柱，海浪轻轻地拍打着你的船。你享受着每一刻，冰川的裂冰景象和声音一次又一次让你激动。这就是迷人的冰州湾的魅力所在，在这里最令大震撼的自然力量占据了中心舞台。

【解析】第一句为复合句，从句是由 when 引导的时间状语从句。从句谓语为 is born，意为“诞生；形成”，like 为介词，意为“像……一样”。第二句由 and 连接的并列句，hundreds of feet 意为“数百英尺”。第三句为主谓宾结构，谓语动词是 relish，意为“享受”，every moment 作宾语，marveling as the sights and sounds of calving glaciers thrill you again and again 作状语，as 引导时间状语从句。最后一句是由 where 引导的非限制性定语从句，先行词是 Glacier Bay，enchanted 为前置修饰语，意为“迷人的”，定语从句中主语是 natural forces，the most astounding 意为“最令人震惊的；最令人震撼的”，谓语为 take centre stages，可译为“占据了中心舞台”。

### Section B

67.The Twenty-four Solar Terms is a general name for a group of solar terms from the Beginning of Spring to Great Cold. It shows the relationship between universe, season, climate and agricultural production, which is a unique creation in Ancient China. The formation and development of The Twenty-four Solar Terms are closely related to China’s agricultural production. In the early stage of agricultural development, due to the needs of farming activities such as sowing and harvesting, people began to explore the pattern of seasonal changes in agricultural production. Gradually, there formed the concept of “Sow in Spring, Grow in Summer, Harvest in Autumn and Store in Winter”.

【解析】第二句中“是中国古代……”，可以翻译成 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，用 which 指代前面整个句子，主干内容是“它表现了关系”。“独特的创造”可译为 unique creation。“在农业发展初期”为时间状语，“由于……的需要”为原因状语，时态用一般过去时。“春种、夏长、秋收、冬藏”可译为 Sow in Spring, Grow in Summer, Harvest in Autumn and Store in Winter。

## Part VI IQ Test

68.frosty 【解析】题目要求的是：把混乱的大写字母重新排列成一个合适的单词。这个答案将使这个句子更加完整。例句意为“\_\_\_\_\_是有条纹的动物”，打乱的字母组合是 BEZAR，例句说的是动物，则 ZEBRA 意为“斑马”，符合。综上，空格处打乱的字母组合是 SFRYOT，空格处所在句意为“今天早晨天气晴朗和\_\_\_\_\_”，那么字母组合应是表示早晨天气状况的词，FROSTY 意为“霜冻的；结霜的”，符合，故答案是 FROSTY。

69.Rhombus 【解析】题目要求：有两个蓝色的形状，一个绿色的形状和一个黄色的形状。椭圆形不是绿色的。下面的配对由不同颜色的形状组成：椭圆形和三角形，菱形和椭圆形，菱形和正方形，正方形和椭圆形，三角形和菱形。哪个形状是绿色的？根据题意可知，一共有四种形状分别是：椭圆形、三角形、菱形和正方形。椭圆形和菱形都和除自己外的另外三种图形配对，而且颜色都不同，推测椭圆形和菱形肯定不是蓝色，因为蓝色形状有两个，那么椭圆形和菱形中必定有一个是绿色一个是黄色，根据题干可知，椭圆形不是绿色的，所以绿色的形状一定是菱形，故答案为 Rhombus。

70.wire; mare 【解析】题目要求的是：填入一个与大写字母单词意思相似且与第二个单词押韵的单词。CABLE 意为“电缆”，tyre 后半部分音标是 /aɪə/；HORSE 意为“马”，hair 后半部分音标是 /eə(r)/。因此本题答案分别是 wire 和 mare。

71.A. 【解析】题目问哪个是缺失的部分。观察图形可以发现：每行每列的三角形中的图形都仅出现一次；每行每列中的三角形的顶角都是有一个与其他不同；三角形中左边的底角都是点状，每行每列三角形右边底角都是两个灰色一个空白。综上，故选 A。

72.55km/h. 【解析】题目要求的是：一位教授以固定的速度（不超过 90 公里/小时）开车去他城外的实验室。仪表上一度显示有 16961 公里的里程。两小时后，计价器上的数字再次显示出两个方向上的读数相同。问教授开车的速度是多少 (km/h)。根据题意，在 2 小时后，表盘数字以中间数字为对称轴，两边数字对称，且时速不超 90 千米，由此可推断，表盘数字在 16961+180 之间，且要满足对称条件，推断此时表盘数字应为 17071，那么教授当时的时速为  $(17071 - 16961) \div 2 = 55$ 。因此答案为 55km/h。

## Part VI Error Correction

73.can ∧ attributed → be 【解析】can 是情态动词，后接动词原形，固定短语 attribute...to... 意为“将……归因于……”，该句中使用的是其被动语态。故在 attributed 前添加 be。

74.Countlessly → Countless 【解析】Countlessly 为副词，意为“无数地，不计其数地”，此处需用形容词修饰名词 studies，故将 Countlessly 改为 Countless。

75.where → which/that 【解析】分析句子结构可知，该句中 where 后是一个定语从句，引导词在定语从句中作主语，先行词是 painkiller 指物，但 where 在定语从句中充当地点状语，故将 where 改为 which 或 that。

76.in 【解析】assemble 作及物动词时，意为“召集；装配”，作不及物动词时，意为“聚集；集合”。此处是指“召集”学生，宾语是“一群学生”。因此删除 in。

77.another → other 【解析】one...the other 意为“一（人或物）……另一……”，用来表示两者中的一个和另一个，此处想要表达两个食指的状况。因此将 another 改为 other。

78.little → less 【解析】此处是指将涂了假止痛药的手指与没涂的手指进行比较。much 修饰比较级，表示“……得多”，而 little 为原级。因此将 little 改为 less。

79.except → exception 【解析】该句中 without 为介词，后面接名词或者动名词形式，except 是动词，其名词形式为 exception，且固定短语 without exception，意为“毫无例外”。因此将 except 改为 exception。

80.conventional → unconventional 【解析】结合句意可知，该句中人们提出质疑的是“非常规药物”。因此需将 conventional 改为 unconventional。

81.attribute → attributes 【解析】该句中的 attribute 位于形容词 medical 和介词 of 之间，所以此处的 attribute 为名词，作名词意为“属性”，需要使用复数形式。因此需将 attribute 改为 attributes。

82.oneself → itself 【解析】反身代词 oneself 用来指人，而原句中指的是物 drug，因此需将 oneself 改为 itself。

## Part VIII Writing

### Section A

#### 83.【参考范文】

#### What is the most important thing in life?

From the observed data, it is clear that different age groups place different priorities on life, focusing on areas such as money, relationships and health.

For persons under 25 years of age, more than a quarter (26%) cite relationships or money as the most important aspect of their lives. In addition, one in 10 people value job satisfaction or music the most, followed by fashion at 8 percent, which is not found among those aged 55 and over. A smaller fraction (6%) prioritizes health. In contrast, nearly a third of people aged 55 and older put their health first. In this older age group, the importance placed on money and relationships dropped significantly from 26% to 15% and 10%, respectively. In addition, 8% of people in this age group consider family an important aspect.

In conclusion, it is clear that people's values and priorities change as they age.

【解析】题目要求通过选择和报告图表中主要特征来总结信息，并在必要时进行比较。两张图分别展示了 25 岁以下人群和 55 岁以上人群认为他们生命中最重要的东西的调查结果。写作时先概述图表反映的信息，即对于不同年龄层的人，生活中最重要的东西是有差异的；其次描述对于不同年龄层的人所认为的生活中最重要的东西进行比较，最后进行总结。

## Section B

### 84.【参考范文】

#### How can local governments promote tourism?

Local authorities can promote tourism by improving facilities or sponsoring cultural events. It has gained a positive reputation by increasing the accessibility of an area through improved transport infrastructure. Therefore, local authorities should focus on improving transport options in their region, not only to provide comfortable accommodation for tourists, but also to improve the quality of life for residents. In addition, organizing festivals, cultural celebrations or local events is another effective strategy to promote tourism. These activities provide an additional incentive for visitors to visit.

In my opinion, the latter approach is more influential. Festivals are crucial in creating a vibrant and joyous environment, which in turn increases the attractiveness of the destination and attracts more visitors. In addition, festivals can serve as a key tool for tourism management, especially in encouraging off-season travel. Events held during the off-season offer a unique reason to visit, as hotel occupancy rates are typically lower, which can extend the entire tourist season.

In conclusion, local authorities must give priority to cultural celebrations as a means to unite people and attract tourists.

【解析】题目要求讨论观点并给出自己的观点，在你的笔记中讨论地方当局可以增加旅游业的两种方式，并解释你认为哪种方式更有效。写作时首先可以选择两种方式，并阐述不同的观点；其次表达自己的观点并分析原因，最后总结全文。

#### 听力原文

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

*In this section, you will hear **five** short conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, one question will be asked, and you have **fifteen seconds** to read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1.W: Steve, I'm going to watch the race on Saturday, but I don't know where it ends and when it begins.

M: This year's motorcycle race will finish in the city center. Hundreds of people are expected to be on the square in front of the town hall to watch the finish of the race on Saturday afternoon. For those who'd like to see the bikes in action, seating will be provided on the square outside the stadium. Race organizers recommend that from Caste Square, with its position on top of the hill, there'll be a good view of the bikes making their way through the city.

**Question:** Where is the motorcycle race going to finish?

2.W: Hi, John. Can you talk about the travel programmes you've made?

M: People always ask me why I only travel the hard way! A lot of travel programmes are about relaxing holidays on the beach, but I've only ever made documentaries about really long trips. The last trip I did was a 50,000-mile journey around the Pacific Ocean, and it took 12 months. But then my very first trip was 'around the world' journey, and the most difficult one was probably a car journey from the North Pole to the South Pole.

**Question:** What have made John's travel programmes special?

3.W: Have you seen the draw for the tournament?

M: Yes, and it seems as if some players have got lucky.

W: Especially Martin and John. They'll probably never get a better chance of winning it.

M: I agree, but when they play in tournaments, they seem to be affected by pressure and get nervous. And when John gets nervous, he loses concentration even though he's one of the most talented players we have.

W: That's what happened last year, isn't it?

M: Exactly. In my opinion, this year's final would be between Andy and Tim, but they're due to meet in the semifinals. I think the result of that match will be decided by the fact that Tim hasn't fully recovered from his injury.

**Question:** Who does the man think will win?

4.M: So, how do you think you got on?

W: Not that well, I'm afraid.

M: Why? You usually do really well in organic chemistry.

W: I know, but because this was the last exam, I left my revision till the last moment and couldn't revise everything I needed to. So, I decided to revise some parts thoroughly and just hope they'd all come up. Unfortunately, when I read the questions, I realized I couldn't answer all of them as well as I'd have liked. Oh, I got through it all in time, but I won't get a very high mark.

**Question:** Why didn't the woman do well in the exam?

5.W: Never before have I been so insulted. I'm not going to buy any car from their store.

M: What happened? I thought he explained things okay.

W: He paid no attention to me and only looked at you. He thought I couldn't afford it.

**Question:** What does the woman mean?

## Section B

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the questions and make your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

### Conversation One

*Listen to the conversation. Then read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

W: In the studio today we have Michael Blaine, one of Britain's most experienced actors with over four decades of screen success. Welcome, Michael.

M: Thank you.

W: Now, why haven't we seen much of you on screen recently?

M: That's out of choice. You see, I'm now in a position to pick and choose the roles I accept and if the right ones don't come along, I prefer not to take them on at all.

W: What makes a role right for you?

M: It's not the money any longer, thank goodness. It's more to do with the freshness of the role. I mean if I consider the role to be stale—the type that we've seen on screen over and over again, I'll reject it. If, on the other hand, it's fresh and challenging, I think it over seriously.

W: Do you want to know who is going to be in the film before you make your decision?

M: That's obviously important, but my decision is mainly based on the role itself.

W: What about playing alongside younger, more inexperienced actors? Do you tend to get angry if they don't get it right quickly?

M: There are some older actors who do tend to lose their temper, but what you must remember is that the success of a film is based on cooperation. So, I'd rather give a younger actor guidance than criticism. It's far better to feel tired after a day's filming because you've been helping someone than it is to feel exhausted because you've become frustrated.

W: Obviously, you haven't always been able to pick and choose your roles. How difficult was it for you when you were starting your career?

M: It might sound strange but being English and male didn't help. Just like today, Hollywood set the standard and male actors from England were mainly considered for more sensitive roles, not the all-action ones that have made male American actors famous.

W: But in some of your early films you played characters who spread fear, didn't you?

M: I was one of the first—an exception to the rule if you like. Luckily, I was pretty successful.

W: Talking about success, what do you think makes a film successful?

M: It's always great to be acknowledged by your fellow actors, get awards and see the film attracting huge audiences, but that's not everything. I think that if you can honestly say the whole cast and director worked together to produce something special, something out of the ordinary, then box office success becomes secondary.

W: And, of course, expressing emotion effectively helps make a film special. Has this become easier as you've got older?

M: Not really. I mean when I've got to feel sad, or cry in a film, all I have to do is recall a memory. It's

the same one I've used for years. I can't tell you about it because it would stop me using it again.

W: We've had some emails requesting me to ask you about your favourite role. Can you tell us?

M: I'm not sure I can answer that specific question. There have been scenes I have particularly enjoyed. Actually, I've thought about this several times and I've reached the conclusion that my best acting moments have come when I've been playing opposite an actor I have had a chemistry with. You know, someone who inspires you and whom you inspire. In those cases, everything comes naturally. Unfortunately, they're rare but when they happen, they're tremendously rewarding.

W: Would you say you've accomplished all your goals in acting?

W: I don't think I began my acting career with any specific goals and I still don't have any. The excitement of becoming an actor, getting roles I wanted and having the critics be kind to me on most occasions have been enough to satisfy me. I suppose I've approached acting with a one-step-at-a-time strategy, which, for me, has turned out to be the right one.

W: What about directing?

M: I've thought about it, but I've always felt that my place is in front of the camera and that's the way it'll stay until I can't do it any longer.

W: Thank you very much for your time.

### **Conversation Two**

*Listen to the conversation, and complete the following sentences according to what you hear with **one word** for each blank. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

W: Hi, James, come in and have a seat. How's it going?

M: Well, I'm having a bit of trouble with my essay on the social and environmental history of Glasgow. I've written a complete draft of the essay, but I'm not happy with it. I don't think it's very good, and I want to get some advice about it. What do you think about it?

W: OK, well, I've read it a couple of times, and while I think you have some really original ideas, the structure I find a bit confusing. I can't really follow the flow of the essay, and your conclusion is a bit unclear.

M: Yes, I know what you mean. What do you think I could do about it?

W: Did you make a detailed plan of the essay before you started?

M: To be honest, I was going to make a plan, and I normally plan in a lot of detail, but I was a bit short of time, so this time I just wrote it. I guess that explains why it wasn't very clear to read.

W: Yes, I'm sure that's the case. I'd advise you to start again with a detailed plan, and then rewrite it. Keep the ideas, but see if you can organise and write it in a way that makes it easier to read.

M: OK, I'll do that. When do you want me to hand it in?

W: Well, as you know, the last day you can submit the essay is next Friday, so if you could get me a draft by Monday, I'll have time to give you feedback before the deadline. Is that manageable for you?

M: It will mean a busy weekend, but yes, that's fine. Shall I email it to you, or would you rather have a hard copy?

W: It would be a lot easier for me if you could email me an electronic copy, so that I can write some comments on it and send it back to you by the end of the day. That way you'll have time to take on board any feedback or comments before Friday.

M: OK, great, that's really helpful, thank you.

W: Now, we've talked about the organization, so let's discuss the content. As I said, there are some really good ideas here, but I want to talk through some of your points and see if we can improve them.

M: OK.

W: Firstly, you wrote about the development of Glasgow in the 19th century, from a small town to a major trade centre in Europe. I like what you wrote, but I think you should write more about how that process came about. I mean, the main reason seems to be the fact that shipbuilding techniques improved dramatically, but you haven't really mentioned this, so I think you should expand on that a bit more, what do you think?

M: Yes, that's a fair point, I'll do that. What else would you change?

W: Well, again, I thought your insights into 19th-century poverty in the East End of Glasgow were

very interesting, but I would look more into the issue of poor housing, because I think that was the biggest cause of ill health at the time.

M: OK, that's fair enough, I'll do that, too. Is there anything you think I should read to find out more about it?

W: Yes, there's a great book called *The Working Poor*, which has a lot of excellent research into working-class housing in Glasgow at the time. I'd recommend Chapters 2 and 3 in particular. You can find it in the library.

M: That's great, thank you. I'll look at that.

W: Finally, no essay on the social history of Glasgow would be complete without a section on air pollution. You'll have seen the old films where the air was full of smog, and this was the result of factory pollution. It wasn't until the Clear Air Act was introduced in 1956 that Glasgow's air became cleaner, along with the rest of the country. I'd definitely look at that. There's a chapter on it in the same book.

M: Brilliant. That's absolutely great. Many thanks for your help.

W: Good luck with it, and I look forward to reading your next draft.

### Section C

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. Each item will be read only **once**. After each item, there will be a **fifteen-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the four choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

16. Everyone knows that light attracts insects. In prehistoric times, our ancestors questioned why winged insects buzzed around fire. An old saying describes this attraction as being, "like a moth to a flame". However, a recent study dispels the long-believed notion that insects head towards light because they like it. Biologists at Imperial College London have reported that insects are drawn to light because it helps with their orientation when in flight. The scientists said artificial light actually disorients nocturnal bugs like moths and mosquitos, often to fatal ends. Jamie Theobald, co-author of the study, said all our speculations about why insects fly toward light "might have been wrong".
17. Many people believe that putting the toilet-seat lid down helps to prevent the spread of dangerous germs and viruses. A recent study pretty much dispels this supposition. A team of microbiologists from the University of Arizona conducted research on the aerial activity of viral particles after a toilet is flushed. The scientists determined that there is little difference in the spread of germs, regardless of whether the lid is up or down. Microbiologist Dr Charles Gerba has been studying lavatory pathogens for nearly five decades. He said, "All that air when you flush goes somewhere, and it carries the viruses that are in the toilet bowl out of it." He said a flush forces bacteria out from under the lid and contaminates nearby areas.
18. Australia's unique ecosystems are under threat from an invasive and deadly species—the red fire ant. The tiny ant is native to South America, but has spread across the globe over the past century. It is one of the world's most invasive creatures. It causes extensive damage to crops and agricultural land. It also kills large numbers of indigenous insects and other animals, including livestock. The ant's painful and venomous sting can cause severe allergic reactions in humans. It can also cause fatal anaphylactic shock. A spokeswoman for the Minister of Agriculture called the fire ants "a terrible invasive super-pest, which cause serious social, economic and environmental harm".
19. An uplifting story has popped up in our news feeds. Four children who were missing and feared dead after a plane crash a month ago have been found alive and well. The siblings, aged thirteen, nine, four and a one-year-old baby, were on a plane that crashed in the Amazon jungle in Colombia on May the first. The children's mother, the pilot and co-pilot perished in the crash. Before the plane disappeared, the pilot issued an SOS, citing engine failure. Moments later, it disappeared from radar screens. The children had been missing for 40 days when members of Colombia's military found them. A news agency said people from the Huitoto indigenous group in the jungle aided the soldiers' search. It believes the siblings escaped the wreckage and trudged through the jungle in search of help. The children belong to the Huitoto group. Their knowledge of what is edible in the jungle and their experience of the terrain probably gave them a better chance of survival.
20. Finland's national carrier Finnair has started weighing passengers on its flights from the capital city

of Helsinki. The weigh-ins are being done on a voluntary basis and are completely anonymous. A company spokesperson said the new initiative is to ensure safety standards on flights are adhered to. He said any airplane should not exceed the prescribed maximum weight for safe take-offs and landings. This weight is made up of the aircraft itself, the fuel, checked baggage and cargo, onboard catering, water tanks, and passengers. Finnair officials were initially concerned about a customer backlash because weight is such a personal issue. However, in the first week of the tests, over 1,000 passengers had agreed to be weighed.

#### **Section D** (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **one** monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After listening, answer the questions using **not more than five words**. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

The Notting Hill Carnival is the largest of its kind in Europe—a huge street festival that celebrates the culture and traditions of Afro-Caribbean communities. It is a yearly event that takes place on August Bank Holiday weekend and floods the streets of West London with a sea of colourful floats, thousands of dancers in flowery costumes, music and the inviting smells of traditional Caribbean cooking.

Its origins go as far back as the Caribbean carnivals of the early 19th century which celebrated the abolition of slavery and the end of the slave trade. Having been forbidden from holding any festival of their own before, the people of Trinidad rebelled by dressing up in European style costumes and whitening their faces with flour or wearing white masks to imitate the style of their former masters, a tradition which is reflected in the costumes of today.

Elements of those early carnivals were first showcased in London in St Pancras Town Hall in 1959. Several indoor events were held by the Caribbean community, but the origin of the present festival was a happening which took place in 1966. A street party organized for neighbourhood children turned into a carnival procession when the steel band decided to take a walk while playing their music and were joined by an enthusiastic crowd. Almost fifty carnivals later, the few hundreds of locals have turned into hundreds of thousands of visitors flocking in from all over London, the UK, as well as from around the world.

After a whole year of preparation, the carnival bands take to the streets on Sunday and Bank Holiday Monday from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sunday is traditionally dedicated to children with smaller crowds, more child-friendly floats and the annual costume awards. Monday is adults' day and it's reserved for serious partying to the hypnotic rhythms of the steel bands and mobile sound systems.

If you are planning a visit this year, it might pay to follow some simple advice to make your experience as comfortable as possible, so here goes:

Don't even think of taking a car as most of the local roads will be for pedestrians only and there will also be a lot of parking restrictions. Public transport is your best option, although do bear in mind that underground stations might close temporarily for reasons of safety if they become overcrowded. When in the crowd, remember it might be dangerous to move against the flow. Move with it and slightly sideways until you find a safe exit.

Whether you aim to join in the fun or simply watch the crowds go by, make sure you wear comfortable clothes and shoes. The latter is particularly important, as the cleaning services don't get a chance to move in and clear litter until after Monday evening. If you are meeting friends, do arrange a meeting point beforehand. It's very easy to get lost in a crowd and you might have a hard time finding a signal so you can call them.