

全国大学生英语竞赛 2014 年初赛

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

1. ☐ W Hello Carl. So...I hear you can help me nail this upcoming interview.
- ☐ M Our company specializes in media matters. We can help you learn how to put your best foot forward, what pitfalls to avoid and how to sound friendly without sounding insincere.
- ☐ W Those would be good points...okay, let's hear what you got.

C 【解析】女士说,“I hear you can help me nail this upcoming interview”,Carl,听说你能帮我确定即将到来的采访,而且男士回答:我们公司专门从事媒体事务。我们可以帮助您学习如何表现出最佳的一面,避免陷阱,以及如何听起来不失诚意,短语 put your best foot forward 意为全力以赴,表现出最佳的一面。故选 C。

2. ☐ W You should go clothes shopping with me. I know exactly what you need to improve your style.
- ☐ M I know where you've going with this. You want me to get some really expensive designer clothes. I doubt I have enough room in my credit card for one Armani shirt.
- ☐ W It's not that bad. Believe me, just one or two pieces could totally change your look.

A 【解析】男士说,“You want me to get some really expensive designer clothes. I doubt I have enough room in my credit card for one Armani shirt.”意思是你想让我买一些非常昂贵的名牌服装。我怀疑我的信用卡里的余额能否支付得起一件阿玛尼衬衫。故选 A,他担心自己买不起这个女士会推荐给他的东西。

3. ☐ W Sam, sometimes we've got to accept that we just can't cut the mustard.
- ☐ M What! ? Can't cut the mustard?! I know how to do it. You must use a knife...
- ☐ W Calm down, this has nothing to do with your cooking skills. In English, when you say someone or something 'can't cut the mustard', you mean that it is not good enough.

C 【解析】女士解释说,“In English, when you say someone or something ‘can’t cut the mustard’, you mean that it is not good enough.”在英语中,当你说某个东西或某些东西不能切断芥末时,你的意思是它不够好,故选 C,目前他们必须面对不完美的现实。

4. **M** I’m meeting up our New York office’s senior management team. We’ll be playing a few rounds and going over the project plans.

W Really? So when did you take up the sport?

M Around two years ago I began to realise that if I could get on the golf course with other senior executives, it could open a lot of doors for me. At first I didn’t really enjoy it, but now I’m almost a golf fanatic.

B 【解析】为什么这个男士要打高尔夫球? 男士说,“if I could get on the golf course with other senior executives, it could open a lot of doors for me”,如果我能和其他高管一起上高尔夫球场,它可能为我打开很多门,这里的“门”意为“机会”,故选 B,高尔夫对他的职业发展有帮助。

5. **M** I’ve been trying to quit cigarettes for years! And today I’m almost 2 weeks into my programme!

W Wow, congratulations! I quit 10 years ago, but then again, I was never really a serious smoker.

M Well, I’ve only been smoke-free for 11 days, so I can’t pat myself on the back too much. But yes, it has been really tough...probably the hardest thing I’ve ever done in my life.

A 【解析】习语 pat sb./oneself on the back 意为“对某人表示庆贺、鼓励或赞扬”。“smoke-free”不吸烟,英文中很多名词与 free 构成反义词,如: duty-free 免税。男士说,“I’ve only been smoke-free for 11 days, so I can’t pat myself on the back too much.”,我只有 11 天没有吸烟,所以我不能过于自满,故选 A,不到两周前。

Section B

Conversation One

M Hello. Matt Thomas speaking.

W Hello Matt, it’s Jane Brown here.

M Hi, there, Jane. How’re you doing?

W Not bad, thanks. (6) Look, I hear you have an investment project that’s being planned.

M That’s right, yes. You are quick to act on an opportunity. We’ve only just re-advertised it.

W Well, (7) we’re always on the lookout for good investments and your proposal looks promising on paper. We haven’t gone over the fine print yet, though. (6) But I have a few questions if you don’t mind.

M Sure. Go ahead.

W I heard there was a company interested in the investment but then (8) the deal fell through before it was completed.

M That’s right. (9) The company was keen to get in on the act but there was a question mark over their finances.

W I see.

M They seemed genuine at first but then we realised that they were playing for time and so we stopped the deal.

W I see. So now you have to start again?

M Unfortunately yes. And we’ve wasted a bit of time already, so we are keen to get moving on this.

- W Well, as I said, we're interested in buying a good investment...so...
- M Well, you've come to the right place then.
- W OK. (10) I'll talk to my partners and get back to you if we want to go any further. Thanks for your time, Matt.
- M No problem, Jane. Give my regards to Emma.
- W Will do. Bye, Matt.

6. **C** 【解析】为什么 Jane 打电话给 Matt? Jane 在电话里说到, "I hear you have an investment project that's being planned." "But I have a few questions if you don't mind." 我听说你有一个正在计划的投资项目。但是如果你不介意的话, 我有几个问题。所以是她对一个投资项目有些疑问, 故选 C。

7. **A** 【解析】女士说, "your proposal looks promising on paper. We haven't gone over the fine print", 你的纸质提案看起来很有希望。我们还没有仔细阅读文件。A 选项意为"她拿到了提案的复印件", 故选 A。

8. **B** 【解析】女士听说"the deal fell through before it was completed", 交易在完成之前落空, 故选 B, 在他们开始交易后不久。A 选项意为在他们签合同之前。C 选项在他们完成项目时。D 选项在他们支付定金之后。

9. **D** 【解析】fall through 失败, 落空。男士说, "The company was keen to get in on the act but there was a question mark over their finances." 该公司热衷于采取行动, 但他们的财务状况出现问题, 故选 D。

10. **A** 【解析】女士说, "I'll talk to my partners and get back to you if we want to go any further" 我会和我的合作伙伴谈谈, 如果我们想合作, 会回复你, 故选 A。

Conversation Two

- M I have with me (11) Hilary Kingsley, a TV columnist and the author of "Soap Box—The Paperback Guide to Soap Opera" and we're going to discuss that phenomenon of television. Hilary, how would you define a soap?
- W I think (12) it's a continuing story about a group of characters, either a related family or a group of people who work together, and it's a story that you know is not going to end, it's as if those characters are sort of living on some special fictional island somewhere so that even when you don't listen to them or watch them or when the soap has ended, you know that life there is going on somehow. So it's a sort of never ending middle, you know, no beginning and no end.
- M How do you think the soap genre has developed since the early days?
- W Well, I don't think it has changed very much, I mean I don't think it's changed (13) since the 30s and 40s when it started on, er American radio—I mean, I think everyone knows now it came into being when radio went national in the US and (14) they needed some running stories to attract housewives, keep them glued to their radios and sell products to them, and the products they were selling first of all were soap powders. (15) They were always stories about families, about relationships, about the thing that the bigger dramas were not about— and still are really, about men escaping from difficult situations, whereas soap operas are basically about women coping with everyday situations— women and men, of course. But one reason I think why I've always liked soap operas is that the women are the most important characters, and they're the moral centre of any story.

11. **B** 【解析】在材料开头提到, "Hilary Kingsley, a TV columnist." 电视专栏作家, 故选 B。
12. **A** 【解析】男士问女士如何定义肥皂剧, 女士说 "it's a continuing story about a group of characters, either a related family or a group of people who work together," 可知肥皂剧是关于一群人, 如家庭成员或同事之间持续不断的故事, 其他选项均有错误, 故选 A。
13. **B** 【解析】肥皂剧开始于什么时间? 女士说, "since the 30s and 40s when it started on", 故选 B。
14. **C** 【解析】女士提到, "they needed some running stories to attract housewives, keep them glued to their radios and sell products to them, and the products they were selling first of all were soap powders" 他们需要一些连续故事来吸引家庭主妇, 让他们粘在收音机上并向他们出售产品, 而他们首先销售的产品是肥皂粉。故选 C, 为什么这种连续剧叫肥皂剧是因为节目播出主要是为了促进肥皂粉的销售。
15. **A** 【解析】肥皂剧和其他剧很大的不同在于 "They were always stories about families, about relationships, about the thing that the bigger dramas were not about... soap operas are basically about women coping with everyday situations—women and men." 他们主要是关于家庭和人际关系, 关于男性和女性如何应对日常情况, 故选 A。

Section C

16. Carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere have reached a symbolic high. For the first time in human history, daily measures of CO₂, which is an important factor in global warming, have topped 400 parts per million. Roger Harrabin reports.

C 【解析】新闻中提到 "Carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere have reached a symbolic high", 大气中的二氧化碳含量达到了象征性的高度, 所以 Roger 关于二氧化碳报道的主要发现是 C 选项。

17. A woman is recovering in hospital after being rescued from the rubble of the garment factory that collapsed 17 days ago in Bangladesh. She's said to have survived by drinking from a water pipe and scavenging for food in the lunch boxes of dead colleagues. Andrew North reports from Dhaka

B 【解析】新闻中说, "She's said to have survived by drinking from a water pipe and scavenging for food in the lunch boxes of dead colleagues", 据说她是从一支水管里喝水, 并在死去的同事的午餐盒里寻觅食物而幸存下来的, 所以在被救之前她找寻事物和水存活下来, 故选 B。

18. The United Nations human rights chief Navi Pillay has expressed concern over a build-up of Syrian government troops around the rebel-held western town of Qusair. She said she feared the troop build-up was in preparation for a major attack on Qusair. The government is reported to have dropped leaflets over the town, warning the population to leave.

C 【解析】"The government is reported to have dropped leaflets over the town, warning the population to leave." 据报道, 政府已经发放传单到镇上, 警告人们离开, 故选 C。

19. Morocco has officially started to work on the first phase of a massive solar energy complex on the edge of the Sahara Desert. It's hoped the plant's capacity will reach 500 megawatts by 2020. Together with four other plants gifted to be built at different sites, the combined solar capacity in Morocco should reach 2,000 megawatts by that time.

B 【解析】“the combined solar capacity in Morocco should reach 2,000 megawatts by that time,” 那时在摩洛哥的太阳能联合容量将达到2000兆瓦,故选B。

20. Student loan debt is soaring. The American Institute of CPAs recently took a survey of student loan borrowers, and found the money they owe has made some of them postpone buying cars or houses, in some cases even delay getting married. What's more, 60 percent of them said they have some regret about taking out student loans. So, what's a student who's planning on college to do?

D 【解析】报道中说到学生贷款时提到,“the money they owe has made some of them postpone buying cars or houses, in some cases even delay getting married”, 由于贷款,他们中的一些人推迟购买汽车或房屋,在某些情况下甚至延迟结婚,可知贷款对他们的生活带来了很大的消极影响,故选D。

Section D

Doctors often tell patients to take a certain kind of medicine in order to (21) get over an illness. For example, a patient may need medicine because his or her shoulder hurts. The doctor may tell the patient that there is a brand name medicine which will help him or her. This brand name medicine is made by a famous company. However, there may also be a generic type of the same medicine.

Genetic medicines are (22) preferred by some people because they are usually less expensive, yet they have the same ingredients as brand name medicines. If the generic medicine has the same ingredients, this means that the medicine should have (23) the same effect on the person as the brand name medicine. If the ingredients in the generic and the brand name medicines are a little different, then the generic type cannot (24) claim to be the same as the brand name medicine.

Generic medicines are almost always cheaper than brand name medicines. Why is this? Making any kind of medicine takes a lot of money and a lot of time. This is because a company has to pay doctors and scientists to study an illness and to find some kind of medicine to fight this illness.

Then, it takes more money and more time for the company to test the medicine to (25) make sure it is safe and that it works. Once a company is ready to sell its product to people, the company usually sets the price of the medicine very high. The company (26) charges a lot of money in order to get back all of the money that it spent making the medicine. Generic medicine makers, on the other hand, copy some kind of medicine that has already been developed and tested. For this reason, they do not have to spend as much money to develop the medicine.

Generic medicines are usually not sold (27) right away. Companies that make generic medicines must wait a certain (28) amount of time before they can make the same medicine. But once the generic medicine is on the market, doctors are usually quick to offer it to their patients. This is because the price of medicine is very expensive. Taking a genetic medicine can save a patient, of his or her (29) insurance company, a lot of money. Generic medicines are just as good as brand name medicines. Therefore, doctors (30) feel safe in having their patients take these medicines.

Part II

Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures

(15 marks)

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar

31. B **译文** 他们最终得出结论认为,该公司的失败已纯粹归因于管理不善。

解析 第一个空“得出结论”,动词 draw, reach, make 都可以与 conclusion 搭配;但第二个空,分析句意,只有 B 选项 sheer“纯粹的”合适。A 选项 full“满的”,C 选项和 D 选项 whole, total 表示“整个的”,故选 B。

32. B **译文** 一大多数年轻人想要更多地了解环境问题。

一是。但每个人都知道污染问题,没有多少人提出任何解决方案。

解析 选项 A look up 意为“查阅;抬头看”,look into“调查”;选项 B find out 为“找出,发现”,come up with“提出”;选项 C 为 deal with“处理”,get round to“找时间做”;选项 D 为 make out“识别出”,think over“仔细考虑”。分析句意,第一个空排除 A 和 B 选项;第二个空排除 C 选项,故选 B。

33. A **译文** 我在派对上几乎不认识任何人,但莫妮卡知道很多人,实际上几乎每个人都认识。

解析 rarely“很少”(表频率),barely 也是“很少”的意思,但否定意味是在“能不能”这个意思上。hardly 和 scarcely 意思都是“几乎不”,但语义判定 scarcely 后应加肯定代词,故第一个空用 hardly anybody;第二个空从“nearly everybody”可判断为“很多人”,综合两处考虑,故选 A。

34. C **译文** 她急忙向我保证,该报告对我的部门表现没有批评意见。

解析 选项 A 为“确保,保证”;选项 B 为“给……保险”;选项 C 为“向……保证,使确信”;选项 D 为“确定,确信”。虽然 make sure 和 ensure 都有“确保”之意,能够接宾语“人”表示“向某人保证”的只有 assure,故选 C。

35. B **译文** 要不是在本赛季早些时候他的腿受伤了,去年 5 月他本可以在英格兰队踢波兰队。

解析 本题考查虚拟语气的使用。but for 表示“要不是”,主句用虚拟语气,might have been 表示“本可以做但实际上没有做”。A 选项 except for 表示“除了”,C 选项 only 不符合语义,D 选项 if 虽然表示虚拟,但时态运用错误,对过去的虚拟,主句用 had done,从句用 would have done,故选 B。

36. D **译文** 如果他们要在我们下周四离开之前到达,我们应该共同吃一顿美妙的晚餐。

解析 考查虚拟语气的倒装用法。带有条件句的虚拟语气中,可以省略条件连词 if,把 were、had、should 移到主语之前,但前提是条件句中存在 were、had、should 这三个助动词。根据语义判断,对将来的虚拟,满足倒装条件,从句只能用 were to do,因此只有 D 选项符合,原句为 if they were to arrive,故选 D。

37. A **译文** 请记住珍妮最近身体不太好,所以如果她看起来有点慢,请体谅她。

解析 考查词组的固定搭配。make allowances for 意思是“考虑到,顾及,体谅”,B 选项“观察”,C 选项“给……提供机会”,D 选项“有自己的方式”,故选 A。

38. B **译文** 尽管爱因斯坦很伟大,他的许多想法今天可能会受到挑战,并正在由我们这个时代的科学家进行修改。

解析 考查时态辨析。选项 A 为一般将来时;选项 B 为一般现在时;选项 C 为现在完成时;选项 D 为现在进行时。因原句中存在时间标志词 today,D 选项语态运用错误,应为被动语态,故选 B。

39. C **译文** 一我只会说一点法语。我不擅长语言。

一来吧!不要谦虚啦,我们知道你会讲五种语言!

解析 选项 A 为“你在开我玩笑吗?”;选项 B 为“不要气馁”;选项 C 为“别拐弯抹角,谋求恭维”;选项 D 为“江山易改,本性难移”。根据下文“我知道你会讲五种语言”,故选 C。

40. D **译文** 一弗朗西斯,你认为你可以为我安排一次员工会议吗?

一我会的。想安排在什么时间?

一我们安排这周五上午看看其他人是否空闲。

解析 选项 A 为“你准备说什么?”;选项 B 为“你认为他们都会来吗?”;选项 C 为“你什么时间不工作?”;选项 D 为“想安排在什么时间?”。根据下文的回答“安排这周五上午”,可知对方问的是会议时间,故选 D。

Section B Culture

41. D **译文** 在他著名的演讲《格底斯堡演说》中,亚伯拉罕·林肯赞扬了听众(以及整个国家)的美德,以确保美国的代议制民主制度的存续,即“民有、民治、民享,不会从地球上灭亡。”

解析 《格底斯堡演说》出自美国第十六任总统林肯,故选 D。

42. B **译文** “玫瑰之战”是皇家众议院的两个支持者之间发生的一系列朝代战争：兰开斯特家族和约克家族的支持者为了争夺英格兰王位而发生断续的内战。他们在 1455 年到 1485 年间发生过几起零星的战斗，尽管在这段时间之前和之后都有相关的战斗。
- 解析** 红白玫瑰战争指英国兰开斯特王朝 (House of Lancaster) 和约克王朝 (House of York) 的支持者之间的内战。两个家族都是金雀花王朝 (Plantagenet) 皇族分支，英王爱德华三世后裔。玫瑰战争不是当时所用的名字，它来源于两个皇族所选的家徽，兰开斯特的红玫瑰和约克的白玫瑰。A 选项为“百合花”；B 为“玫瑰”；C 为“郁金香”；D 为“五月花”。五月花号 (The Mayflower)，英国第一艘载运一批分离派清教徒移民驶往北美殖民地的船只。四个选项中，只有选项 B 正确。
43. C **译文** 莎士比亚在 1589 年至 1613 年间创作了他的大部分著名作品。他早期的戏剧主要是喜剧和历史剧。直到 1608 年，他主要写悲剧，包括《哈姆雷特》《李尔王》《奥赛罗》和《麦克白》，被认为是英语佳作。
- 解析** A 选项为《威尼斯商人》；B 选项为《仲夏夜之梦》；C 选项为《奥赛罗》；D 选项为《驯悍记》。莎士比亚四大悲剧包括《哈姆雷特》《李尔王》《奥赛罗》和《麦克白》，故选 C。
44. A **译文** 艾丽丝·门罗因其作品“现代短篇小说大师”的作品以及 2009 年布鲁克曼国际大奖而荣获 2013 年诺贝尔文学奖。
- 解析** 艾丽丝·门罗 (Alice Munro, 1931-)，加拿大著名女作家。以短篇小说闻名全球，入选美国《时代周刊》“世界 100 名最有影响力的人物”，2013 年获诺贝尔文学奖，故选 A。
45. B **译文** 牛津大学是位于英国英格兰的研究型大学。虽然它的具体建立日期尚不清楚，但早在 1096 年就有证据表明，它是英语世界上历史最悠久的大学，也是世界上第二古老的大学，位于博洛尼亚大学之后。
- 解析** A 选项为剑桥大学，坐落于英国剑桥；B 选项为牛津大学；C 选项为威尔士大学；D 选项为爱丁堡大学，故选 B。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)

46. geese
- 解析** 该空格的前后 duck 鸭子和 swan 天鹅都用了名词复数形式，三名词并列属于鸟类，提示这里应该填入 goose“鹅”的复数形式“geese”。
47. before
- 解析** 上文语境提示一些鸟类不能忍受寒冷，所以他们会选择在冬天到来之前飞到温暖的地方，所以根据语义，本空应为 before。
48. survival
- 解析** 本句的语境为“鸟类迁移到温暖的地方，通常在数百英里以外的地方，它们可以有最好的_____机会。”通过语境和首字母 sur 提示判断，此空应为“生存”，用在介词后应用名词 survival。
49. shorter
- 解析** 句意为“随着日子变短，这些荷尔蒙会告诉鸟儿身体要储存脂肪。”get 在这里表示“变得”，语义判定存在比较级，所以提示词 short 应用比较级。
50. enormous
- 解析** 本空的语境为“迁移需要_____能量”。后句的意思是“鸟类在迁徙时没有多少时间吃，所以他们依靠脂肪储存。”所以，迁移需要大量的能量，空格首字母 en，所以填“enormous”。
51. flies
- 解析** 此空格考查主谓一致，主语为“a group of + 名词复数”时，谓语动词可用单数形式，也可用复数形式。前者强调整体，后者强调这个整体中的每个成员。本题中 a group of birds 强调整体，因此，根据意义一致原则，谓语用单数形式，故填 flies。

52. against

解析 此句语义为“‘V’形前面的小鸟使用最多的能量,因为风往往吹_____它。”根据语义和常识判定最前面的小鸟阻力最大,风与它产生对抗作用,故选用介词 against 对立。

53. Navigation

解析 本句的意思是“_____也是旅程的重要组成部分。”从后文可知,“鸟类通过使用视觉线索(例如河流、海岸线和山脉)找到他们要去的地方。另外,他们使用太阳和星星进行指导。”首字母提示 na,故此处填入名词 navigation 导航。

54. Amazingly

解析 本空提示词为 amaze,放在句首,逗号隔开,因此应该选用 amaze 的副词形式,副词修饰整个句子。

55. which

解析 此空格前“This tag has an ID number on it,”为一个完整的句子,与此句用逗号隔开,空格处缺主语,语境判断空格处所填词汇指代前句中的“ID number”,所以本句为非限制性定语从句,需要填上关系代词 which 承接前句,语义为“该标签上有一个 ID 号,它被存储在数据库中。”

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A

56. F **解析** 句意“只有那些为无家可归的孩子捐款的人才可以参加 Funplex 的活动。”周日“Help for kids”活动中提到“Each person who brings a donation will receive a free activity pass to Funplex.”意思是“每位捐款的人都可以免费获得 Funplex 的活动通行证。”并没有说不捐款就不能参加活动,没有捐款的需要付费参加。错误。
57. F **解析** 句意“如果你对园艺感兴趣,你不会想在周五晚上在 Niwot 错过‘蓝草艺术家’。”在 Niwot 举办的是 Grange 系列音乐会,和园艺没有任何关联。错误。
58. T **解析** 句意“如果您有兴趣购买二手车,在这个周末的网页中找不到任何有用的信息。”在周日活动中有提到 Origami(汽车展览),但没有提到二手车,所以题干描述无误。
59. F **解析** 句意“在 Denver First Church of the Nazarene 举行的周日上午音乐会上,将提供免费早餐和表演。”材料中虽然提到能提供免费的早餐,但没有免费表演,题干表达错误。
60. F **解析** 句意“参加者可以观看和阅读纸张折叠技巧,而不是在折纸工作坊中进行实际操作。”材料中 Origami 活动中描述,“Participants will learn to make birds, boats and other objects using the age-old paper folding techniques.”所以参加者可以学习动手做鸟、船和其他物体。错误。

Section B

61. F **解析** 本空下一句开始介绍运动员退役后给他们带来的创伤,所以第一句应该先提出这一话题。F 选项提出 Retirement for people in general is traumatic. (一般来说,退役带来的是心理创伤。)符合题意。故选 F。
62. G **解析** 本空之后的内容提到乔丹三次反复退役和复出。六个选项中,选项 G “Some sportspeople go on playing too long.”提出“许多运动员会继续打比赛”。故选 G。
63. B **解析** 下文说到穆罕默德阿里需要钱。B 选项提到关键词“pay day”,与后文形成照应,符合题意。故选 B。
64. A **解析** 本段后半部分内容指出许多退役运动员在与抑郁症、酒精或毒品持续的战斗中度过退役生活。A 选项“对于一些人来说,道别的痛苦永远不会离开他们。”符合题意。故选 A。
65. D **解析** 下文探讨的是弗朗茨·贝肯鲍尔和邓亚萍退役后都实现了新的职业成功,所以句首总括性描述 But for the lucky few, retirement can mean a successful new career. (对于少数的幸运的人来说,退役可能意味着成功的新职业。)符合题意,故选 D。

Section C

66. There are only three medical schools in Norway and it is difficult for her to find a chance.

解析 第一段中提到, "The other reason was that I was finding it very difficult to find a place to study medicine in Norway, where there are only three medical schools." 因为在挪威只有三所医学院, 不能满足作者的需求。

67. For six months.

解析 第三段开头提到 "I stayed with a German family", 紧接着后面又写到 "After six months I moved into my own apartment." 在六个月之后, 我搬进了自己的公寓, 所以是 six months。

68. She wants to be a doctor.

解析 第五段中说, "I hope to get a job in a hospital near Oslo." 所以是她想要在毕业做一名医生。

69. Almost all people in Munich drink beer.

解析 第四段在讲到啤酒时说, "I didn't like beer before, but if you live in Munich, there really is no alternative, and now I have acquired the taste." 作者一开始并不喜欢啤酒, 但是你没有选择, 那里的人都喝啤酒。

70. She did a part time job in a hospital near Oslo.

解析 第五段最后一句说到 "I worked there last summer, while earning the money to go to Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam for three months." 所以她如何三个月去了尼泊尔、泰国和越南, 是因为在 Oslo 附近的医院里找到了一份兼职赚了钱。

Section D

71. creams

解析 本句的意思是, "人们使用整容手术、面霜和化妆品看起来更年轻。" 第四段最后说道, "if you apply it directly to your skin as an ingredient in facial cream." 可以把绿茶作为面霜的成分直接涂抹在皮肤上, 所以根据语义和语篇提示可以用 "cream" 复数形式。

72. harming/damaging

解析 本句的意思是, "我们吃的一些食物有损害我们的细胞的能力, 因为这些食物会增加身体中称为自由基的有害分子。" 第二段 "Our bodies can repair this damage..." 提示此处应填入一个消极词汇 "伤害, 损害", 所以可以填入 harming/damaging。

73. reduce

解析 第三段中在讲到维生素的功能作用时, 说 "These vitamins help produce molecules called antioxidants, which actually help reduce the production of free radicals." 抗氧化剂的分子有助于减少自由基的产生。空格语境为 "我们可以从食物中摄取维生素 A 和 E 来_____身体中的自由基。" 所以此空填入 reduce。

74. properties

解析 材料中提到能产生抗氧化剂分子的食物有胡萝卜、牛肝和绿茶等。第四段中介绍绿茶时提到, "its antioxidant properties seem to be able to repair cell damage", (绿茶的抗氧化特性似乎能够修复已经持续的细胞损伤), 空格语境为 "其他似乎具有抗氧化剂健康_____的食物包括牛肝和绿茶。" 填入 properties "特性"。

75. applied

解析 根据第四段最后一句, "green tea works even better if you apply it directly to your skin as an ingredient in facial cream." (如果将绿茶作为面霜的成分直接涂抹在皮肤上, 绿茶的效果会更好。) 而空格语境为 "事实证明, 如果绿茶被恰当正确地_____, 在修复持续的伤害方面更有帮助, 甚至可以防止将来的伤害。" 根据判断应该是 "运用" apply, 采取被动变形处理。

Section A

76. 远程教育属于正规教育,它打破了传统的课堂教学模式,远程教育与传统教育相比有两大区别。远程教育具有灵活性和开放性,不受时间空间和学习进度的限制。教师在一处授课,而学生在另一处学习,打破了时间空间限制。有些学生由于工作、家庭或是地理条件的限制等原因无法接受传统教育,而远程教育可以为他们提供受教育的机会。

句式分析

本段话的难点在于多个定语从句的处理。第一句“Distance learning is a formal educational process that breaks the traditional mode of classroom teaching.”和最后一句“Distance learning reaches out to non-traditional students who must fit their studies around workplace, family responsibilities, and geographical barriers, etc.”。第一句先行词为 process,最后一句先行词为 non-traditional students,由于两句定语从句内容都较多,直接承接加上代词做主语,不需要处理在先行词之前。

高频词汇

traditional mode 传统模式

flexibility *n.* 灵活性

availability *n.* 有效性,可用性

regardless of 不管,不顾

barrier *n.* 障碍

Section B

77. Sports and games can prevent us from getting too fat, build our bodies, and keep us healthy.

解析 “防止发胖,增强体质,保持身体健康”,三个谓语动词并列。prevent from 介词后动词应该用动名词。“变胖”可用 become/get fat。

78. Although computers have many advantages, they cannot carry out creative work and replace man.

解析 优势使用 advantage,这里用复数;“进行创造性工作”(carry out creative work);“代替”用 replace。句式结构应使用状语从句结构“although/though + 从句,主句”,注意避免使用“although... but...”中式英语结构。

79. The distinctions we have been discussing here are practical techniques rather than theoretical backgrounds.

解析 本句难点在于“我们一直在这儿讨论的区别”,处理为定语从句,先行词为“区别”distinctions,在从句中作宾语,可省略关系词,直接处理为“we have been discussing”,同时需要注意从句中时态应为现在完成进行时。

80. People should learn from each other so that each can adopt the other's strong points and offset his own weakness.

解析 此句句式结构为“so that”前“人们应该互相学习”为主句,“取长补短”处理为目的状语从句;注意“取长补短”的翻译,可先对其进行中文解析“采纳别人的长处,抵消自己的不足”,抵消可处理为“offset”。

81. Tourism is the world's number one employer, accounting for 10 percent of jobs globally.

解析 这句话的难点在于找到前后两个句子存在的关联性,调整语句为“旅游业是雇主,旅游业创造了工作岗位。”因此,可用 account for 承接后半句,共用主语“旅游业”,处理为现在分词作主语,补充说明主句内容。

Part VI

Error Correction

(10 marks)

82. through → throughout

解析 形近词语义使用不当。该句语义为“如果白天或晚上每隔一小时左右摄取一次体温”,“through”意为“通过”;“throughout”遍及,这里需要使用能够加时间段表示延续性的概念。

83. peoples' → people's

解析 这里所有格使用错误,英语中许多名词主要指有生命的名词以加's表示所有关系。(1)多数情况下,可把's直接加上。(2)原词已有复数词尾-s,则加'号。(3)如果原复数词不带-s,也要加's。

84. rapid → rapidly

解析 副词修饰动词,修饰动词 rise,故用 rapid 副词形式。

85. reach ∧ peak → a

解析 到达最高点,peak 是可数名词,需要补上冠词 a。

86. till → until

解析 till 和 until 都表示“直到”,但 until 常与 not 连用,表示“直到……才……”。

87. ✓

88. the (第一个)

解析 此处 best 修饰动词 work 为副词,不需要用定冠词 the。

89. grows → grow

解析 此处 grow 与 and 之后的 go 并列谓语动词原形,grow 这里作系动词使用,相当于 get, become。

90. find ∧ difficult → it

解析 find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语。此处 find 后缺少宾语,原句 difficult 后有动词不定式,为 find 真正宾语,故需要加上形式宾语 it。

91. adjusted → adjust

解析 此处 adjusted 用在情态动词 can 后面,故应使用动词原形。

Part VII

IQ Test

(5 marks)

92. D

解析 kittens 是小猫的意思,一群小猫就是 kindle,这个词专指小猫而不是任何刚出生的小动物。

93. SANDPAPER; POTENTIAL

解析 将字母重新排列为两个单词 sandpaper“砂纸”;potential“潜力”。

94. Because it waves.

解析 It waves. (起波浪,招手致意)为什么海洋很友好,因为它总是在向我们招手。

95. You're under arrest.

解析 下面的图片中有一个短语是“你被捕了”。

96. E

解析 本题考查所有图形中找相同特征。从第一副和第三幅图片可判断实心圆为 X,结合第二幅图判断“←”为 C,结合第五幅图判断“↑”为 A;再从第二幅图片可判断空心圆为 Z,所以最后一个代码空心圆和↑结合为 ZA。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

I.

写作点金

本题是图表写作题。图表作文包括图表和文字要点提示两部分。写作内容包括:综合理解和客观陈述。图表作文的类型主要有:table, chart, graph, diagram, figure. 此图表是饼状图(pie chart),图中给出的信息是去年英国人的消费情况,主要集中在七个方面。报告采取总分总的结构展开,总体描述报告内容,逐个分析花费层次,总结数据结尾。在句式结构上进行多样化处理。

参考范文

Expenses among British People

What are the expenses of the British people last year? A survey has been done on their consumption patterns.

As can be seen from the figures, what they spent most on is the rent, accounting for 32% among all expenses, followed up by miscellaneous spending, 21%. Transport constitute respectively 14%. And about 8% of the total expenditure is distributed to the educational area. Finally, the least one coming up on the list is savings, accounting for only 2%. It seems they spent large part of their money on basic living expenses, such as food, transport and rent.

高频词汇

consumption pattern 消费模式

expense/expenditure *n.* 支出

account for/constitute 占(比例)

be distributed to 被分配给

respectively *adv.* 分别,各自

II.

写作点金

仔细读题,题目中给出了话题,我们应该为别人打工还是自己创业。第一段先引出话题,简单对现象进行描述;第二段开头指出个人立场:支持自我创业,给出三点原因:灵活性、控制性和个人兴趣;第三段最后给出建议,收束全文。

参考范文

Starting Your Own Business

People's options toward their employment vary from person to person. Many choose to hunt for a job and work for others, living a steady and comfortable life. Meanwhile, with the intense social competition and heavy employment pressure, more and more people tend to start their own businesses and work for themselves.

From my point of view, working for yourself is better than working for others, where the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages. Above all, you have your own flexibility. When you are working for yourself, you set your own schedule. You can come and go as you please and generally work whatever hours suit your business. In addition, you can enjoy the privilege to control and run your business according to your own desire. With your own business, you are completely in control of decision making and planning. More importantly, you can combine your interest and work, which might lead to the best devotion to your work.

Starting a business is an exciting, challenging and risky prospect, in which we may encounter some adversities. There are many businesses that start up and fail, while many are a success. However, determination, self-motivation and staying focused are critical elements on the way to success. What's suggested is that you should stick to it and achieve your final goal.

高频词汇

option *n.* 选择

intense social competition 激烈的社会竞争

outweigh *v.* 远远超过

flexibility *n.* 灵活性

set your own schedule 设定自己的计划

privilege *n.* 特权,特殊待遇

encounter *v.* 遇到

stick to 坚持