

## 全国大学生英语竞赛 2015 年初赛

### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

#### Section A

1. **M** Have you ever heard the saying, "Clothes make the man"? It might be truer than we imagine.  
**W** When a police officer or firefighter puts on their uniform it must affect their psychology. It probably gives them a sense of responsibility and authority.  
**M** Absolutely. When a judge puts on that heavy black robe it transmits an image of power, but it also serves as a reminder to the judge of the responsibility of their position.

**B** 【解析】对话通篇都在讲穿着对人的影响,尤其是第一句"Have you ever heard the saying, 'Clothes make the man'?"更点明了对话的主题"你穿什么决定了你是什么样的人"。故选 B。

2. **W** I've got a question. How do you know a gene is a disease gene?  
**M** Well, as I say, after an analysis we have a list of candidate genes that could be a disease gene. We then send off these results to biologists who will confirm our findings.

**D 【解析】**由男士所说的“We then send off these results to biologists who will confirm our findings.”可知,男士是把结果寄给生物学家进行确认。故选 D。

3. **M** They're going to hold an NBA preseason game in Singapore. I think the teams are from New York and Houston.

**W** Wow, that's cool. Everyone's going to try to get tickets. I bet they'll be expensive.

**M** They're not too bad, actually. I'm thinking of flying over. Since it's low season, a plane ticket from Hong Kong to Singapore won't cost too much.

**B 【解析】**男士说,“They're going to hold an NBA preseason game in Singapore.”“I'm thinking of flying over.”由此可知,男士去新加坡是为了观看在那举行的 NBA 篮球比赛。故选 B。

4. **W** I just love seeing movies on a big screen. Want to go to the theatre?

**M** I'm not sure. I would rather stay home to watch a movie. The theatre can be fun, and it's pretty close, but it's so much less expensive to rent a movie.

**W** That's true. Maybe we could rent a funny comedy. I don't really like horror movies. They scare me too much.

**C 【解析】**男士说,“The theatre can be fun, and it's pretty close, but it's so much less expensive to rent a movie.”可知,男士觉得在电影院看电影比租碟在家看要贵。故选 C。

5. **W** It hasn't rained for a month. They're going to shut off water to parts of the city for four or five hours a day.

**M** So I've heard. We've started taking three-minute shower. Plus, we stopped washing our car. It's not much, but it helps.

**W** It sure does. I feel sorry for the farmers. Some of their crops are dying. That means food prices will start going up.

**D 【解析】**对话通篇都在讲该城市水资源短缺的问题,尤其是女士说,“It hasn't rained for a month. They're going to shut off water to parts of the city for four or five hours a day.”。故选 D。

## Section B

### Conversation One

**W** Good afternoon! Centre for the Arts.

**M** Hi. (6) I'd like to order two tickets for the Beethoven symphony, please.

**W** Certainly, but we have six evenings of Beethoven music on our schedule. Which performance do you want to see?

**M** I want to go on Thursday, May 25th. (8) And I really love the orchestra, so I want the best seats you have.

**W** I'm sorry. (7) We don't have any good tickets left for the 25th. Could you go on May 21st instead? That's a Sunday.

**M** (7) That sounds good. Can I pick the tickets up at the box office?

**W** Of course. Could I have your name and phone number, please?

**M** It's Mr. Yotes. Y-O-T-E-S. (9) My phone number is 647-7968.

**W** OK. 647-7968. (10) Please pick up your ticket on the night of the concert. The box office closes at 7:30.

And what time does the concert start?

It starts at 8:00.

6. D 【解析】男士说, "I'd like to order two tickets for the Beethoven symphony, please." 可知, 男士是为了贝多芬的交响乐而买票。故选 D。

7. A 【解析】女士说, "We don't have any good tickets left for the 25th. Could you go on May 21st instead? That's a Sunday." 男士说, "That sounds good." 可知, 男士将在 5 月 21 日, 星期天去观看表演。故选 A。

8. D 【解析】男士说, "And I really love the orchestra, so I want the best seats you have." 可知, 男士喜欢的音乐类型是交响乐之类的。故选 D。

9. B 【解析】男士说, "My phone number is 647-7968." 可知, 男士的电话号码是 647-7968。故选 B。

10. A 【解析】女士说, "Please pick up your ticket on the night of the concert. The box office closes at 7:30." 可知, 男士应在演出当天七点半前取票。故选 A。

### Conversation Two

W = Interviewer

M = Marlo

W I know this is a quote your father used to say. And I hope I got it right. There are people that are givers.

M (11) There are two kinds of people in the world, the givers and the takers.

W The givers and the takers?

M The takers sometimes sleep better, but the givers always sleep better.

W Right. So this again, this year, and again, you know what, I, (12) St. Jude Hospital is such a special place that, you know, I just want people to always give throughout the year, because, because you know, kids just keep going there from all over the country, right?

M Well I think, yes, the children come from every community in the country. And what I think is great about this time of year, we are all out there, shopping and buying presents for Christmas, and Heineken, all those wonderful holidays, (14) and we are in a very happy mood, but we have to remember that, there are families right now who are fighting for their child's life. (13) And I think a great way to remember them and to honour that is to, and also to give thanks to the healthy kids in your life, that's a whole sort of motto of the campaign, the Thanks & Giving Campaign. We are so lucky to have healthy families, we are so lucky. Our parents, our children, our spouses, ourselves. So give thanks to the healthy kids in your life, and give to those who are not. And it's so simple. Because we have always great retail partners. We have CVS, and Dick's Sporting Goods, and Target and Kmart, Kay Jewelers and Williams-Sonoma, Pottery Barn, all these great companies.

W So you get all these to cooperate as friends.

M Yes.

W And basically if I go shopping to any of the stores,

M (15) Ann Taylors, they are gonna ask you to leave a dollar for the children of St. Jude, that's it. So you spent 80 dollars, 100 dollars whatever you spent, maybe 8 dollars. In CVS pharmacy the average transaction is 7 dollars, and yet last year 7 million people put down a dollar at CVS pharmacy. This not amazing? And the average transaction was only 7 dollars.

W And Mario, and that goes regularly to call for responses that you just write a check and send that right to the hospital.

M What happens is that they actually have a SKEQ key right on the cash register, so they don't have to pay tax

audit or anything. (15) The money comes right in, the money goes directly to St. Jude. So what I love about St. Jude and why I'm proud, to be able to ask money for it, I know where the money is going. It's not going to three other companies, or three other organizations. It's going right from CVS, Williams-Sonoma, or whoever, and going right to St. Jude Children's Research Hospital.

11. **B** 【解析】Marlo 说, "There are two kinds of people in the world, the givers and the takers." 可知, Marlo 父亲引用的两种人是赠予者和接受者。故选 B。

12. **C** 【解析】Interviewer 说, "St. Jude Hospital is such a special place that, you know, I just want people to always give throughout the year, because, because you know, kids just keep going there from all over the country, right?" 可知, St. Jude Hospital 的特殊之处在于它为生病的儿童募集捐助。故选 C。

13. **A** 【解析】Marlo 说, "And I think a great way to remember them and to honour that is to, and also to give thanks to the healthy kids in your life, that's a whole sort of motto of the campaign, the Thanks & Giving Campaign." 可知, Thanks & Giving Campaign 的箴言是向生病的和健康的孩子均致谢。故选 A。

14. **C** 【解析】Marlo 说, "and we are in a very happy mood, but we have to remember that, there are families right now who are fighting for their child's life" 可知, Marlo 提醒人们在心情愉快的时候应该想到还有一些家庭在为其孩子的生命搏斗。故选 C。

15. **D** 【解析】Marlo 说, "Ann Taylors, they are gonna ask you to leave a dollar for the children of St. Jude, that's it." "The money comes right in, the money goes directly to St. Jude." 可知, 一些大型公司会募集捐助然后捐赠给医院。故选 D。

### Section C

16. In September, the U. S. scientific satellite MAVEN (Mars Atmosphere and Volatile Evolution Mission) entered an orbit around Mars, with the mission of learning what happened to the Red Planet's atmosphere and water. MAVEN's principal investigator Bruce Jakosky says scientists now know that Mars once had a much denser atmosphere and that it has changed significantly over the last few billion years. What they still don't know is how and why that happened.

**C** 【解析】根据文中 "In September, the U. S. scientific satellite MAVEN (Mars Atmosphere and Volatile Evolution Mission) entered an orbit around Mars, with the mission of learning what happened to the Red Planet's atmosphere and water." 可知, 发射 MAVEN 的目的是探讨火星上的气候和水资源。故选 C。

17. Scientists have been experimenting with four-legged robots for years, trying to see if they could be used as pack animals for carrying heavy loads over a difficult terrain. But the machine's power requirements limited their potential. That's changed, with a running robot designed by a group of engineers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology that operates on batteries rather than heavy gasoline-powered engines.

**D** 【解析】根据文中 "That's changed, with a running robot designed by a group of engineers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology that operates on batteries rather than heavy gasoline-powered engines." 可知, 最近的一项针对机器人的研究是使用电池来运行。故选 D。

18. People often blame Hollywood movies, U. S. television shows and fast food for spreading American culture around the world. But a college entrance exam? Some people are criticizing planned changes to the Scholastic Aptitude Test as an attempt to spread American values to students overseas. Starting in 2016, the SAT will

require test-takers to read from parts of *the U. S. Constitution*, *the Declaration of Independence* or other historical documents.

**B 【解析】**根据文中“Some people are criticizing planned changes to the Scholastic Aptitude Test as an attempt to spread American values to students overseas.”可知,SAT 被指责试图向海外学生传播美国文化。故选 B。

19. The cycle of poverty is often difficult to break, especially for women. Author Ritu Sharma witnessed the difficulties first-hand in travels through four countries including Sri Lanka. She shares her experience in her book *Teach a Woman to Fish*. Sharma explains to Daybreak Asia's Frances Alonzo ways she sees that women can challenge and break free from oppressive systems that keep them poor.

**A 【解析】**根据文中“The cycle of poverty is often difficult to break, especially for women. Author Ritu Sharma witnessed the difficulties first-hand in travels through four countries including Sri Lanka. She shares her experience in her book *Teach a Woman to Fish*.”可知,Ritu Sharma 想通过她的著作 *Teach a Woman to Fish* 来展示身处困境的妇女如何摆脱贫困。故选 A。

20. The U. S. holiday shopping season is officially under way, with Black Friday discounts drawing millions of shoppers in stores and online. From California to New York—this is how the holiday shopping season begins—the early lines, the massive crowds—many of them lured in by Black Friday specials, from \$ 99 flat screen TVs to toys at less than half their usual price. It's enough to bring in the savvy shoppers and those just curious to see what all the fuss is about.

**D 【解析】**根据文中“The U. S. holiday shopping season is officially under way, with Black Friday discounts drawing millions of shoppers in stores and online.”可知,Black Friday 是指有很多商品打折的购物季狂欢日。故选 D。

## Section D

At movie preview, reporters are often searched before entering a theatre. If cameras or camcorders are found, security guards take them until the preview is finished. The guards do this because people might (21) record and share the movie before it is released. They are trying to protect the right of intellectual property (IP).

Intellectual property is (22) legal ownership of intangible things like music, film, computer programmes, techniques and books. Countries like the United States have a strict system of patents, copyrights and trademark rights. When a person produces something new, they (23) apply for one of these from the government to prove he or she is the owner of the invention and that it is illegal for others to copy it. Patents are needed for new inventions. Copyrights are used for materials like books, music, computer programmes and movies. Trademark rights are used for (24) distinctive signs. You can tell if something is copyrighted or trademarked by looking on the package for a small encircled C or T respectively.

As international trade increases, problems (25) are arising regarding IP. Some countries have less strict laws for IP than others. In countries like Vietnam, where laws for IP are not very strict, products (26) imported from other countries are often copied and sold for a cheaper price. For example, it is common to find copies of U. S. movies (27) being sold cheaply in these countries. The United States and other countries with strict IP laws want all countries to have strict IP laws so that (28) trade is fair. So, they pressure other countries to strengthen IP laws. For example, before Vietnam could join the World Trade Organisation in 2006, they had to strengthen their IP laws.

Not everyone believes that laws protecting IP (29) should be followed. Some believe it is wrong for others to have a monopoly on an idea or invention that could serve the public good. For example, some poor countries have

many people (30) suffering from diseases but do not have the infrastructure needed to produce drugs to help the patients. Other richer countries have produced the drugs but are selling them at too high a price for the poor countries to afford, which may cause people to die.

## Part II

## Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures

(15 marks)

### Section A Vocabulary and Grammar

31. B **译文** 动物是人类最重要的资源之一,然而,根据最近的研究,到2030年很多物种将会灭绝。

**解析** 选项A为“用完,耗尽”;选项B为“灭绝”;选项C为“增长,上升”;选项D为“摆脱,除去”。分析句意,动物应该是灭绝,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选B。

32. D **译文** 如果政府拒绝提供适当的资金支持,清理贫民窟的计划可能会终止。

**解析** 选项A为“拒绝”;选项B为“斗争”;选项C为“滥用”;选项D为“终止”。分析句意,计划应该是终止,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选D。

33. D **译文** 我们百分百坚信目前的状况不久就会得到改善。

**解析** 选项A为“理解”;选项B为“欣赏”;选项C为“意识”;选项D为“确信”。分析句意,是坚信状况会得到改善,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选D。

34. C **译文** 记者揭露了政府几位高官的腐败行为,因此,他们被要求卸职。

**解析** 选项A为“不断地”;选项B为“一贯地”;选项C为“因此”;选项D为“连续地”。分析句意,腐败行为被揭露与被要求卸职之间是因果关系。故选C。

35. B **译文** 帮助他的小女儿做物理作业让他想起了他早就忘记的东西。

**解析** 选项A为“关心”;选项B为“忘记”;选项C为“梦想”;选项D为“抱怨”。分析句意,忘记很早之前的东西,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选B。

36. A **译文** 你不应该提供你的个人信息来回应你在互联网上没有要求的请求。

**解析** 选项A为“响应”;选项B为“根据”;选项C为“居先”;选项D为“幸亏”。分析句意,回应请求,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选A。

37. D **译文** 新主席敦促委员会的成员放下分歧,开始工作。

**解析** 选项A为“磨损,耗尽”;选项B为“打碎,破碎”;选项C为“平静下来;镇定下来”;选项D为“把……抛在脑后”。分析句意,把分歧抛在脑后,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选D。

38. C **译文** 为什么有这么多的高中毕业生的阅读和数学能力不足,这一直困扰着美国的教育工作者。

**解析** 选项A为“骚扰”;选项B为“恐吓”;选项C为“困扰”;选项D为“压迫”。分析句意,困扰着美国的教育工作者,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选C。

39. B **译文** 一关于家庭作业,我需要一些帮助。

一对不起,我现在不能帮你。我有很多工作要做,而且,这是你的问题,不是我的问题。

**解析** 本题考查情景交际。选项A为“没问题,稍等一下”;选项B为“对不起,我现在不能帮你”;选项C为“好的,我也需要你的帮助”;选项D为“等下,那对我来说是小问题”。分析句意,后者并没有提供帮助,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选B。

40. D **译文** 一我把咖啡洒在我的外套上了。我可以在哪里清洗一下?

一你会在麦迪逊大道上的第一大街和第二大街之间看到一个地方。它在银行旁边。

**解析** 本题考查情景交际。选项A为“你怎么能把它熨平”;选项B为“你知道去工厂的路吗”;选项C为“谁该为此事负责”;选项D为“我可以在哪里清洗一下”。分析句意,咖啡洒在外套上应该是需要清洗,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选D。

### Section B Culture

41. B **译文** 大卫·赫伯特·劳伦斯觉得社会强加给人们太多的规则,使他们无法过完整的、自然的生活。

他对大胆主题的有力描写使许多人感到震惊。部分地取材于自身经历的小说——《儿子与情人》是他最好的作品之一。

**解析** 大卫·赫伯特·劳伦斯是 20 世纪英国小说家、批评家、诗人、画家。代表作品有《儿子与情人》《虹》《恋爱中的女人》和《查泰莱夫人的情人》等。劳伦斯出生于矿工家庭，曾在国内外漂泊十多年，对现实抱批判否定态度。故选 B。

42. A **译文** 以下哪个是美国国旗？

**解析** 美国国旗旗面由 13 道红白相间的宽条构成，左上角还有一个包含了 50 颗白色小五角星的蓝色长方形。50 颗小星代表了美国的 50 个州，而 13 条间纹则象征着美国最早建国时的 13 块殖民地。红色象征勇气，白色象征真理，蓝色则象征正义。故选 A。

43. C **译文** 以下哪个是阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦提出的著名理论？

**解析** 相对论是关于时空和引力的基本理论，相对论的基本假设是相对性原理，即物理定律与参照系的选择无关。是爱因斯坦提出的著名理论。故选 C。

44. C **译文** 以下哪个国家因美人鱼铜像而闻名？

**解析** 美人鱼雕像位于城市中心东北部的长堤海滨，她静静坐在港口岸边，神情忧伤，思念着她爱恋的人类王子，也思念着深海底下她的王国与亲人。她是哥本哈根的代表，也是丹麦的代表，1913 年雕琢而成，至今已有 80 多年的历史。故选 C。

45. B **译文** 查尔斯·卓别林是一位英国喜剧演员和电影制作人，他在无声电影时代声名鹊起。

**解析** 查尔斯·卓别林 (Charles Chaplin)，1889 年 4 月 16 日生于英国伦敦，英国影视演员、导演、编剧。1915 年开始卓别林开始自编自导自演，甚至还担任制片和剪辑。1967 年他拍摄了最后一部影片《香港女伯爵》，1977 年圣诞节于瑞士家中去世，享年 88 岁。故选 B。

### Part III

### Cloze

(10 marks)

46. neither

**解析** 该句的意思是“有三个元素决定着虽然两种运动都不安全，但是其中一种比另一种要稍微安全点”，由后文的 far less dangerous 可知，空格处应填入否定概念的 neither。

47. relatively

**解析** 该句的意思是“第一次航空跳伞训练是一个相对简单的过程”，此处修改的是后面的形容词 simple，并根据开头字母可知，空格处应填入表示程度的 relatively。

48. in

**解析** 该句的意思是“通常一个早上的指导和练习会使一个人在同一个下午就可以尝试第一次跳伞”，result in 为固定搭配，空格处应填入 in。

49. illegal

**解析** 该句的意思是“没有许可证进行起跳是非法的”，根据常识和后文补充说明可知，空格处应填入否定的 illegal。

50. at

**解析** 该句的意思是“航空跳伞的准备工作是少之又少”，minimal at best 为固定搭配，空格处应填入 at。

51. tremendous

**解析** 该句的意思是“事实上，在起飞前能事先检查降落伞和航线是航空跳伞和高崖跳伞的巨大区别”，根据开头字母和句意可知，空格处应填入 tremendous。

52. accidents

**解析** 该句的意思是“这是一个很重要的区别，因为几乎所有的高崖跳伞事故都是由于设备故障导致的”，根据开头字母和句意可知，空格处应填入 accidents。

53. **greater** **解析** 该句的意思是“飞行员技艺水平越高,他们在飞行过程中遇到的危险越少”,根据后文的 less 可知,空格处应填入比较级 greater。
54. **opposite** **解析** 该句的意思是“而航空跳伞则相反”,根据开头字母和句意可知,空格处应填入 opposite。
55. **unable** **解析** 该句的意思是“即使最经验丰富的飞行员在碰到主要设备故障时也无能为力”,根据句意可知,空格处应填入否定的 unable。

## Part IV

## Reading Comprehension

(35 marks)

### Section A

56. **F** **解析** 文章第一段提到“哈沃德图书馆支持艺术学院和社会科学学院的学习、教学和研究需求。这包括艺术、人文、法律和社会科学的学科领域,以及一个欧洲文献中心。”因此,本题表述与原文内容不符。
57. **T** **解析** 文章第二段提到“你可以通过成为 SCONUL 存储系统的会员从我们图书馆参考文献和借阅书籍。请在线申请加入这个系统。你也可以在来之前完成我们的诺丁汉大学注册表格。”因此,本题表述与原文内容相符。
58. **T** **解析** 文章第三段提到“如果你获得了 SCONUL 存储系统会员的借阅权,你可以借阅 6 本普通书籍长达 4 周。此方案不适用于我们的短期借阅书籍,所有书籍的借阅周期都可以查阅到。”因此,本题表述与原文内容相符。
59. **F** **解析** 文章第四段提到“请参阅我们关于如何通过教育漫游无线服务访问电子资源和互联网的信息。”因此,本题表述与原文内容不符。
60. **T** **解析** 文章第五段中的“You are welcome to visit any of our libraries and use them for reference purposes.”及第六段中的“...if you would like to borrow books then you can become an external borrower.”与题干表述一致,故正确。

### Section B

61. **D** **解析** 该空上一段在猜想《孤独星球》让人又爱又恨的原因。而第二段说的是另外一个原因,所以只有选择 D 项承接第一段和第二段。故选 D。
62. **G** **解析** 该空后一句说:“和他一起经营这家公司的他的妻子莫林也应该受到责备”。由此可以推测,G 项“只怪托尼是不公平的”符合题意。故选 G。
63. **A** **解析** 该空前一句说:“其中一家书店卖了上千本”,后一句说:“他们的 200 多本指南几乎覆盖了所有地方”。由此可以推测,A 项“25 年过去了,《孤独星球》确实占据了世界”起到了承上启下的作用。故选 A。
64. **F** **解析** 该空后面是莫林和托尼两个人在发表自己的观点。由此可以推测,F 项“那么他们对大众旅行的看法是什么呢?”起到了启下的作用。故选 F。
65. **B** **解析** 该空后面是首先说一个争议,后来托尼和莫林否认这个争议。由此可以推测,B 项“关于旅游指南一直存在着争议”起到了启下的作用。故选 B。

### Section C

66. **Because of its centrality as well as restricted access.**

**解析** 文章第一段提到紫禁城得名的原因:因其悠久历史和限制进入的原因。由此可知本题答案。

67. **The Yongle Emperor.**

**解析** 文章第一段提到:明朝第三代君主永乐皇帝在篡夺王位后决定将首都从南京迁至北京,从而在 1406

年至1420年间建立此城。由此可知本题答案。

68. It is 961 meters (long).

**解析** 文章第二段提到:紫荆城被10米高墙和52米宽护城河围绕,占地1,110,000平方米,从北到南横跨961米,东到西753米。由此可知本题答案。

69. It covers an area of 1,110,000 square meters.

**解析** 文章第二段提到:紫荆城被10米高墙和52米宽护城河围绕,占地1,110,000平方米,从北到南横跨961米,东到西753米。由此可知本题答案。

70. It is comprised of not only the residences of the emperor and his consorts but also venues for religious rituals and administrative activities.

**解析** 文章第三段提到:内城不仅仅居住着皇帝与皇帝的妃子而且是宗教典礼和行政活动的场地。由此可知本题答案。

## Section D

71. measuring/gauging

**解析** 斯坦福-比奈(氏)智力表和门萨智商测试都是用来测量智力的,题干中缺乏表示测量的动词“measuring/gauging”。

72. assesses

**解析** 有些人把IQ测试看作是对个人解决问题能力的评估,而不是一般的智力,题干中缺乏表示评估的动词“assesses”。

73. genetic

**解析** 其他人认为智力是遗传的,种族之间是有差异的,题干中缺乏表示遗传的形容词“genetic”。

74. than

**解析** 美国军方给出的测试结果显示,分数差异的原因是阶级和教育水平导致的,而不是遗传因素,题干中缺乏表示比较的连词“than”。

75. scores

**解析** 最新的研究表明一个人的情商会影响他的智力测验分数,题干中缺乏表示分数的名词“scores”。

## Part V

### Translation

(15 marks)

## Section A

76. 歌剧是一种将音乐、歌唱和戏剧皆呈于舞台的艺术形式。十七世纪初期,意大利出现了最初的歌剧表演。这些表演以希腊神话为基础,拥有简单的曲调。因为早期的歌剧作曲家认为音乐是表达思想和情感的关键,因此他们将歌剧称为“透过音乐展现的戏剧”。虽然最初的歌剧只为贵族表演,但到了十八世纪,歌剧也开始为大众表演。

**句式分析**

本段话的难点在第一个句子。该句的主语为“Opera”,谓语部分为“is”,“that brings music, singing, and drama together on stage”为定语从句,修饰 an art。

**高频词汇**

perform v. 表演

accompany v. 伴奏

on stage 在舞台上

aristocracy n. 贵族

## Section B

77. His performance at school has not lived up to his parents' expectations.

**解析** live up to 表示“不辜负”。“表现”可用 performance 表示,“期望”可用 expectation 表示。还没有达到,故 live up to 要用其过去分词形式。

78. His greatness lies in his life-long perseverance in the pursuit of his goal.

**解析** lie in 表示“在于”。“伟大”可用 greatness 表示,“坚持不懈地”可用 persistence 表示。“追求”可译为“in the pursuit of”。

79. When you take a positive attitude towards life, life will take on a new look.

**解析** take on 表示“呈现”。“积极的态度”可用 a positive attitude 表示,“新的面貌”可用 a new look 表示。“当……”用 when 来引导时间状语从句。

80. The Ministry of Education requires that extra-curricular activities be made part of school life.

**解析** require 表示“要求”。“教育部”可用 The Ministry of Education 表示,“课外活动”可用 extra-curricular activities 表示。这里可以用被动语态来表示。

81. The only thing that matters is to return home safely (and soundly).

**解析** matter 表示“要紧”。“唯一”可用 only 表示,“平安(地)”可用 safely 表示。“回家”可译为“return home”。

## Part VI

## Error Correction

(10 marks)

82. year's → years'

**解析** 表示“50 年”year 要用复数形式 years。

83. is ↗ fascinating 加 a

**解析** 因为 idea 是可数名词,所以其前要加冠词。

84. up

**解析** make up 表示“组成,化妆”,这里是表示“进行发明创造”,所以去掉 up。

85. ✓

86. in → with

**解析** help sb. with 为固定搭配,表示“帮忙某人做……”。所以将 in 改为 with。

87. meaning → meaningful

**解析** 修饰名词 answer 要用形容词,所以将 meaning 改为 meaningful。

88. bad → good

**解析** 此处是形容“一个好的记忆力”,所以将 bad 改为 good。

89. possibly → possible

**解析** It is possible to do sth. 为固定搭配,所以将 possibly 改为 possible。

90. So → But

**解析** 前一句是说电脑比人脑记的东西多,后一句说人类做得更多。所以前后两句是转折的关系,要用 but。

91. dream 后加 of

**解析** 表示“梦想”要用 dream of。of 不能省略。

## Part VII

## IQ Test

(5 marks)

92. A night mare.

**解析** A night mare 是指“噩梦”,不会出现在白天。mare 是母马的意思。

93. B

**解析** 句子是由一个个单词组成的,而单词是由一个个字母组成的。故选 B。

94. 消息灵通人士

**解析** a little bird 有“小鸟;消息灵通人士”的意思,结合此处的语境,答案应是消息灵通人士。

95. 10

**解析**  $5-4=1$ ,  $6-5=1$ ,  $8-6=2$ ,  $10-8=2$ ,  $14-10=4$ ,  $18-14=4$ ,  $26-18=8$ 。所以此处应填 10。

96. B

**解析** 根据图片可知,第一、二副图片是完全相反的两张图片,选项中 B 项跟第三张图片是相反的关系。故选 B。

## Part VIII

## Writing

(30 marks)

I.

### 写作点金

审题时要着重注意题目要求,不能遗漏要点和信息,合理组织语言。这是一篇根据图表作文题。首先要简要描述图表情况;其次根据图表反映出的问题进行拓展。

### 参考范文

According to the chart, more and more Chinese tourists spend their holidays abroad. In 2008, about 45.84 million Chinese tourists travelled overseas. And in 2012, the number, which had almost doubled, was 83.18 million. By 2020, the number is expected to exceed 250 million.

Why more and more Chinese people choose to travel overseas? Nowadays, Chinese people have more time to travel. And the savings in their bank accounts make travelling abroad realistic for ordinary Chinese people. Travelling abroad is no longer a luxury which Chinese people could hardly afford before. The rapid development in the social culture in China has also greatly broaden the horizons of the Chinese people and have made them more interested in the outside world.

### 高频词汇

double *v.* 加倍

bank account 银行账户

luxury *n.* 奢侈

horizon *n.* 视野;眼界

II.

### 写作点金

本题主要是探讨在 APEC 期间中国政府为了还北京一个“蓝天”所采取的举措。虽然北京的“蓝天”是短暂的,但是从中可以反映出政府已经意识到了空气污染这个严重的问题。首先应该阐明自己对此事的观点,然后再加以论述。

### 参考范文

In my opinion, APEC blue is just like an illusion. To ensure clean air during the meetings, many factories in Beijing and nearby cities stopped work, and the number of cars on the road was cut. Although the Beijing sky remained blue during APEC, it reported light to medium air pollution on Saturday with the lifting of the bans. Therefore, most foreign media showed a doubtful position for “APEC blue”, considering it as a “face-saving” strategy of Chinese government.

Although “APEC blue” lasted for a very short time, it is really a part of accomplishment made by the government, which reflected China’s high attention paid to the issue and the great efforts made to solve it. Suggested policies that emerged from APEC blue include subway expansion to reduce car dependence and to ban barbecuing and straw-burning, encourage an economic transition toward clean fuels to lessen the need of coal and convert waste products into fuel by applying new technologies. In government administration, harsher supervision and enforcement of penalization should be applied.

### 高频词汇

illusion *n.* 假象

accomplishment *n.* 成就

policy *n.* 政策

economic *adj.* 经济的

# 全国大学生英语竞赛 2015 年决赛

## Part I

## Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

### Section A

1. W I'm starting a yoga class tomorrow. Do you want to come?

M I'm not sure. In the photos I've seen, it looks kind of painful. Plus, the people are all so thin.

W Don't worry about that. It's a beginner's class, so it will be really easy. And, it's for people of every height and weight. Come on, give it a try.

**C 【解析】**女士邀请男士一起上瑜伽课。男士认为从图片上的瑜伽来看,练习瑜伽会比较疼。故选 C。

2. W Gloria has a lot of things going on in her life right now.

M Yes, she does. Her parents are sick, her car's not working, she's building a new house, and she just got a new job.

W Wow, that's a lot of stress. One more thing and she's going to be a basket case.

**B 【解析】**a basket case 指人处于很糟糕的状况。根据对话,男士指出 Gloria 最近遇到很多麻烦事,包括父母生病、汽车抛锚、建新房、换了新工作等,因此压力很大。再多一件事情就会让她感到崩溃。故选 B。

3. W How long have you been staying in the school dorm?

M For the last ten weeks. I've been doing the Academic Language course since the beginning of July.

W So, you're looking for somewhere to stay then.

**C 【解析】**女士问男士在学校宿舍住了多久,男士回答已经住了 10 周,因为他从七月初开始上学术语言课程。故选 C。

4. M I've got to write an essay on electrical distribution systems, but I can't find any suitable books in the engineering section on level three.

W Have you used the library search engine?

M You mean where you type the keywords into the computer? Yes, I've done that. A couple of books come up but they're not on the shelves, someone's taken them out.

**D 【解析】**男士提出找不到撰写论文所需要的工程专业书籍,女士建议通过图书馆的搜索引擎查找。故选 D。

5. M I was always thinking I'd go to university, but the fees are so high now. I was looking for other options, something where I can be sure I'd get a job afterwards.

W Yes, that's a real problem now, isn't it?

M Yeah, and the fact that I'm not really sure whether the university courses really prepare you for any particular job. They're too academic, not really very practical.

D. 【解析】男士称自己一直在考虑上大学的问题,并指出自己不确定大学课程是否能对他今后的工作提供帮助,因为他觉得大学课程太注重学术,而不具备实用性。故选 D。

## Section B

### Conversation One

- M When are you off to California, Karen?
- W I don't know yet. (6) Probably in August, for three weeks. I'm still looking for another woman to share the driving.
- M Are you going in that old camper van of yours?
- W Yes.
- M Well, good luck to you! I hope it doesn't break down. What sort of person are you looking for?
- W Somebody about my age—in their mid-twenties. Somebody a bit likes me.
- M You mean someone always on the move doing things.
- W No, I'm not like that on vacation. I'm quite laid-back. I enjoy a bit of swimming or cycling (8) but what I really like is lying around on the beach watching the sunset.
- M (7) So you want a travel companion with an easy-going approach to life. Someone to enjoy the sights with. Does she have to speak Spanish?
- W No, I speak pretty good Spanish. (9) Don't forget I used to live in Argentina.
- M So where are you going to find this other person?
- W I don't know. (10) I thought of either putting a small ad in this lifestyle magazine I buy or putting an ad on the noticeboard at the gym. What do you think?
- M I'm not sure really...

6. B 【解析】男士问凯伦打算什么时候出发,女士回答可能定在八月份,旅行时长为三周。故选 B。
7. D 【解析】凯伦告诉男士她想找一个和自己很相似的人作为旅友。凯伦说自己是一个比较懒散的人,喜欢享受沿途的风景。故选 D。
8. D 【解析】凯伦介绍说自己喜欢游泳骑行,但最喜欢的是躺在沙滩上欣赏日落。故选 D。
9. C 【解析】根据凯伦的陈述,她曾住在阿根廷,所以她的西班牙语很流利。故选 C。
10. A 【解析】凯伦打算通过生活类杂志或健身房的公告板上发布广告招聘适合的旅友。故选 A。

### Conversation Two

M = Alan      W = Spielberg

- M The story opens in 1912 on the rugged farmland of Southern England. A farmer brings home a colt from the local horse auction and a lifelong relationship begins between the spirited animal and the farmer's shy teenager, Albert.
- ALBERT: "I'll train him."
- MOTHER: "You stay out of this, Albert. You don't know nothing about horses."
- ALBERT: "Please, mom. Please let me. I can do it."
- MOTHER: "Well, you've got one month to break him in or I'm taking him back myself."
- M (11) The horse that Albert names "Joey" grows into a strong and smart steed—exactly the kind of animal the British Cavalry needs two years later when World War I breaks out in Europe. (12) Joey goes off to war and

Albert quickly follows, determined to find and bring home the horse he loves so dearly. *War Horse* began as a historical novel for young readers that was adapted as a stage play in London with Joey and the other horses in the story portrayed by life-sized puppets created by South Africa's Handspring Puppet Company. After seeing a performance of the play, Steven Spielberg decided to make a film version.

❶ So many people came out of the play talking about the brilliant puppetry of the horses; but I came out of the play affected—not because they were puppets playing horses and great puppeteers creating a reality with those—(13) but I came out of the play very, very struck emotionally by the storytelling of the people who adapted Michael Morpurgo's book into a play.

❷ The book is told through the thoughts of Joey as the horse endures years on the front lines. (14) In the play, it is Albert and the other people telling the story and Spielberg felt that the film had to take that approach, especially because it features real horses.

❸ Because the second Joey starts to speak it becomes much more of a real fable and I think you suspend your disbelief so radically when the horse starts to think out loud that there are no touchstones with your own life or anything you can relate to, so the first decision was not to let Joey think or speak, but just let Joey emote and exist inside the sequences with these human characters.

❹ Although brutal battles are part of the story, Spielberg says *War Horse* is not a war movie.

❺ (15) I consider it to be a character story, I consider it to be a love story between a horse and a young man and also a story of great hope and great connection that this horse makes to every character, both German and British, as the horse travels on an episodic journey...on almost an odyssey through his own life, through his own experiences surviving the war. The war is a backdrop that allows us to create drama, but World War I isn't the reason I made this movie.

11. C 【解析】根据艾伦的描述,这匹被阿尔伯特称作“乔伊”的马在两年后成长为一匹健壮聪慧的良马,并在第一次世界大战期间加入了英国骑兵团。故选 C。

12. D 【解析】在乔伊加入骑兵团后,阿尔伯特紧跟着上了战场,因为他想将他心爱的马从战场上带回来。故选 D。

13. A 【解析】根据斯皮尔伯格导演的陈述,他被这部舞台剧的故事情节深深打动,因此决定将战马的故事搬上荧幕。故选 A。

14. B 【解析】根据艾伦的介绍,电影版《战马》中,斯皮尔伯格导演决定采用阿尔伯特和其他人物叙述故事的手法,而不是直接陈述战马的想法,或为战马配音,因为他觉得用人类角色的描述能更好地衬托并展示出战马的情感冲突。故选 B。

15. C 【解析】根据斯皮尔伯格导演的陈述,他视该影片为一匹马和一位年轻人之间的情感故事。故选 C。

## Section C

16. In conjunction with World Snow Day on Jan. 18, 15 ski resorts across China—from northwest Xinjiang to northeast Heilongjiang and to the southeast coastal provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang—will host Children's Skiing Day for kids and their families to enjoy time on the slopes. Chinese organisers hope the event will help popularize snow sports in China and crank up support for Beijing's bid for 2022 Winter Olympics.

B 【解析】根据新闻可知,活动主办方希望借助这样的活动在中国推广冰雪运动,并为 2022 年申办冬季奥运会做好准备。故选 B。

17. Scottish writer All Smith's inventive *How to Be Both*, which is divided into two parts, each starting with a different character, was named the winner in the novel category on Monday for Britain's 2014 Costa Book

**Awards.** The Costa Book Awards is the only major British book prize that is open solely to authors resident in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Smith's novel will contend with four other books for the main Costa Book of the Year award, to be announced on Jan. 27.

**D 【解析】** 根据新闻可知,荣获 2014 年英国科斯塔图书奖的作者是苏格兰作家阿里·史密斯。故选 D。

18. China and Ecuador reached agreement on a visa exemption, as the energy-reliant Latin American country, facing a deep plunge in the price of oil, works to attract Chinese tourists and investors. Under the agreement, Chinese passport-holders will be able to visit the Andean country, with its abundant tourist attractions, without applying for a visa in advance, Ecuadorean President Fafael Correa said at a meeting with Premier Li Keqiang in Beijing on Thursday.

**C 【解析】** 根据新闻可知,中国和厄瓜多尔达成了一项协议,因此,中国护照持有者可以免签进入安第斯旅游。故选 C。

19. A new report says the world is a very risky place and many are not prepared for it. The World Economic Forum has released its Global Risks 2015 report that lists the greatest threats to stability over the next 10 years. The report defines a global risk as an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, can cause significant negative impact for several countries or industries within the next 10 years.

**B 【解析】** 根据新闻可知,该报告称当今世界充满风险,而许多人没有为此做好准备。世界经济论坛发布了 2015 年度全球风险报告,列出了未来 10 年对稳定构成的最大威胁。报告称全球风险指的是“在未来 10 年内如果出现某些不确定的事件或情况,可能会对好几个国家或行业造成重大的负面影响”。故选 B。

20. Restoring a historic building to its original shape usually starts with taking detailed measurements of all of its elements—doors, windows, stairs, chimneys—so they can be taken apart, repaired or replaced with their exact replicas. But exact measurements that used to take months can now be done in a few days, thanks to the advanced technology of laser cameras. An experimental project is being conducted at a historic location on a hill overlooking Washington, D. C.

**B 【解析】** 根据新闻可知,修复历史建筑通常是从对其所有构成部位的精细测量开始的。由于先进的激光相机技术,过去要花费几个月才能完成的精确测量,现在几天内就能完成。故选 B。

## Section D

When the Mona Lisa was stolen from the Louvre Museum in 1911, (21) newspaper headlines around the world claimed that the most famous painting in the world had been taken. It was recovered two years later, after French police solved the mystery of (22) its disappearance. However, many more mysteries still surround the famous painting.

The Mona Lisa is the portrait of a woman from Florence, Italy, painted by Leonardo da Vinci between 1503 and 1506. Despite knowing this information, art historians (23) have no idea whom Mona Lisa was. She is suspected to have been Lisa, the wife of a rich Florentine, Francesco delGiocondo. Still, no one is certain of the (24) actual identity of the model. Although Leonardo kept notebooks recording the names of the people he painted, there is no mention of this particular woman. Some historians think she may not be a single woman at all; Leonardo may have (25) combined the features of many women, or simply imagined her.

If you spend some time studying the Mona Lisa, you will begin to understand what makes it, so special.

First, you will see how alive the woman in the painting appears-It seems that Leonardo (26) devised some technique that blurred parts of the painting and used softened colours. This makes Mona Lisa's features (27) slightly unclear. This can be particularly seen in her smile, which gives different impressions on different days. Louvre Gallery workers say that on some days she looks happy but on other days she does not. Her mysterious smile has been studied and discussed for centuries.

Mona Lisa has no eyebrows because it was fashionable for a beautiful person to have (28) a wide forehead. So, women removed the hairs from their eyebrows as part of a fad. Unfortunately, (29) owing to its age, the painting is now beginning to show some signs of damage. This concerns art historians and art lovers alike, who hope that the painting will (30) survive to provide mystery and beauty for centuries to come.

## Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (15 marks)

### Section A Vocabulary and Grammar

31. B **译文** 尽管过去父辈们对这种情况习以为常,我们现在也不能将就。

**解析** 选项 A 为“放弃”;选项 B 为“忍受,将就”;选项 C 为“追上,打断”;选项 D 为“废除,消灭”。分析句意,空格处需要表达的是父辈们认为理所当然,而我们年轻一辈做法不同的含义,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 B。

32. A **译文** 只要公司能满足工人们的要求,组织方会同意取消这次罢工。

**解析** 选项 A 为“取消”;选项 B 为“召集”;选项 C 为“给……打电话”;选项 D 为“拜访,号召”。分析句意,因为 if 引导的从句中表达了公司满足工人们要求的前提条件,所以空格处需要表达的是停止罢工的含义,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 A。

33. C **译文** 由于规章制度不能有效执行导致公司管理每况愈下。

**解析** 选项 A 为“效率高地”;选项 B 为“立即,马上”;选项 C 为“有效地”;选项 D 为“明确地,肯定地”。分析句意,状语从句需要表达的是公司管理越来越差的原因,carry out 表示“执行”,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 C。

34. C **译文** 理事会原则上同意这份计划,但是仍对一些细节信息不够满意。

**解析** 选项 A 为“本质上”;选项 B 为“在实践中”;选项 C 为“原则上”;选项 D 为“理论上”。分析句意,理事会对于一些细节信息是不够满意的,因此空格处需要对之前的“同意”做出修饰,只能是“原则上的同意”,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 C。

35. D **译文** 你知道哪件古董被偷盗了吗?关于他的坦白是否属实是存有疑问的。

**解析** 选项 A 为“什么;为什么”;选项 B 为“谁的;哪里”;选项 C 为“什么;怎样”;选项 D 为“哪一个;是否”。分析句意,疑问句中,空格处的疑问代词引导名词性从句,what 和 which 都可以引导名词性从句,但是 which 有限定的选择范围,what 没有。第二句空格之后的内容存在事实的选择,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 D。

36. A **译文** 如果下周末他们在我们出发前到达,我们应该可以一起共进晚餐。

**解析** 本题考查的是 if 引导的虚拟语气。根据条件从句中的 next weekend 可以判断,是基于将来时态,那么,从句谓语使用过去式或 should + 动词原形或 were to do + 动词原形,主句谓语使用 would/should/could/might + 动词原形,并且省略了 if,引起部分倒装。其他选项代入句中均不符。故选 A。

37. B **译文** 通常,我们会将所有试验数据保存下来以便有足够的数。

**解析** 选项 A 为“整体来看”;选项 B 为“通常,一般说来”;选项 C 为“平均来说”;选项 D 为“绝不,一点也不”。分析句意,空格处需要表达的是一般做法,是一种普遍情况,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 B。

38. C **译文** 他不仅没有礼貌,而且是个最懒惰最不负责任的家伙。

**解析** 四个选项均为 not only...but also 引导,表示“不仅……而且”。Not only 置于句首引起部分倒装, but also 不引起倒装,但是要与前半句中的主谓保持一致,因此是 but (he is) also。其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 C。

39. A **译文** 一天哪,艾伦!你今天气色真好!是有什么喜事吗?

—我正打算去面试一份管理岗的工作。为我祈祷吧!我需要好运气。

—当然!有好消息记得告诉我。

**解析** 选项 A 为“双手合十,祈祷”;选项 B 为“你为什么对我耸肩?”;选项 C 为“别朝我挤眉弄眼!”;选项 D 为“瞧你吐舌头的样子!”。分析句意,空格处需要表达的是祝应聘者面试成功,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 A。

40. B **译文** 一安,说过多少遍了不要在课堂上吃口香糖!

—我忍不住。我一考试就紧张,嚼口香糖能让我冷静下来。

—在我看来,你平时努力学习现在就不会紧张了。那就别再咬指甲了,好吗?

**解析** 选项 A 为“如你所愿”;选项 B 为“情不自禁”;选项 C 为“请自便”;选项 D 为“小意思”。分析句意,空格处需要表达的是因为感到紧张而忍不住去嚼口香糖的含义,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 B。

## Section B Culture

41. C **译文** 2014 年足球世界杯,暨第二十届国际足球联盟世界锦标赛在巴西各运动场馆举行。和 1990 年世界杯决赛一样,德国在决赛中以 1-0 击败了阿根廷,第四次获得了世界杯冠军。

**解析** 2014 年 7 月 14 日,巴西世界杯决赛在里约热内卢的马拉卡纳球场展开,阿根廷对阵德国。最后,德国国家男子足球队在加时赛中 1 比 0 绝杀阿根廷,第四次夺冠,追平意大利。德国时隔 24 年再夺冠,也成为首支在南美夺冠的欧洲球队。故选 C。

42. C **译文** 目前在建的世界贸易中心位于纽约市曼哈顿下城区,是一个已部分完工的建筑群。它将在同一地点以相同的名称命名,以取代之之前较为复杂的七栋建筑。原先颇具特色的地标建筑——双子塔已在 2001 年 9 月 11 日的恐怖袭击中被摧毁。重建工作将于 2014 年 11 月完工,新建筑将达到 100 多层,以纪念在袭击中丧生的人们。

**解析** 世界贸易中心在纽约曼哈顿岛西南端,为美国纽约的地标之一。世界贸易中心曾为世界上最高的双塔,纽约市的标志性建筑,也曾是世界上最高的建筑物之一。2001 年 9 月 11 日,在震惊世界的 9.11 事件中,世界贸易中心两座主楼在恐怖袭击中相继崩塌,2753 人随之而去,这是有史以来最惨烈的恐怖袭击事故。2006 年 4 月 27 日开始了原址上的重建工作,新建筑命名为“自由塔”。重建后的世贸中心一号楼共 104 层,高 1776 英尺,这一高度数字代表着《美国独立宣言》签署的年份。故选 C。

43. A **译文** 贝克街上停放了一排马车的地方就是杜莎夫人蜡像馆。在这里,人们可以看到很多真人大小的名人蜡像——政治家、演员、运动员以及皇室成员。人们还可以在恐怖屋里看到那些臭名昭著的人的蜡像。

**解析** 杜莎夫人蜡像馆由蜡制雕塑家杜莎夫人建于 1835 年,是全世界水平最高的蜡像馆之一,有众多世界名人的蜡像,包括当代世界各国政治人物、近代英国君主和王室成员,其中恐怖屋最为出名。故选 A。

44. D **译文** 虽然她写了至少十部成人小说,但是哈丽叶特·比切·斯托最著名的还是她的首部作品,《汤姆叔叔的小屋》。作为华盛顿的一家主张废奴周刊《民族时代》的连载故事,这部小说引起大众对于奴隶制问题的广泛关注和争议。

**解析** 美国作家哈丽叶特·比切·斯托是著名小说《汤姆叔叔的小屋》的作者。从 1851 年 6 月起,《汤姆叔叔的小屋》开始在华盛顿一家废奴主义周刊《民族时代》上连载发表近一年(四十多期)。之后,斯托夫人又发表了包括《德雷德,阴沉地大沼泽地的故事》《牧师地求婚》《老镇居民》等等数十部作品。

- 故选 D。
45. B **译文** 帕特里克·亨利 (1736.5.29-1799.6.6), 美国律师、种植园主和政治家, 是十八世纪七十年代弗吉尼亚独立运动期间的著名演说家。亨利领导了 1765 年反对印花税法运动, 并且做出了“不自由, 毋宁死!”的著名演讲。
- 解析** 帕特里克·亨利是美国革命家、演说家, 也是弗吉尼亚的首任州长, 积极参加反抗英国殖民者、维护殖民地人民权利的斗争。在美国革命前夜的一次动员会上以“不自由, 毋宁死”的结束语闻名, 鼓舞了弗吉尼亚的军心。故选 B。

### Part III

### Cloze

(10 marks)

#### 46. hardness

**解析** 该句的意思是“它是最受欢迎的宝石, 而且由于它异常坚硬的属性, 也因此被广泛运用于各类工业用途。”空格处应该是钻石被广泛运用于工业用途的原因, 根据之前的形容词 extreme 可知, 空格处应填入名词形式。

#### 47. unsure

**解析** 该句的意思是“虽然科学家们仍不能知晓钻石自然形成的确切过程, 但能够确定的是, 形成过程中需要高温和高压”, 由转折词 but 可知, 空格处应填入 unsure 表达否定含义。

#### 48. below

**解析** 该句的意思是“因此, 钻石很可能形成于深深的地表以下, 那里具备钻石形成的条件。”同时具备高温和高压的绝不会在地表, 只能在地表以下。因此, 空格处应填入 below。

#### 49. supplier

**解析** 该句的意思是“罗马人认为钻石来源于印度。直到十八世纪, 印度是唯一的宝石供应商。”由后文的从属结构 of the stones 可知, 空格处应填入表示供应商含义的名词形式。

#### 50. love

**解析** 该句的意思是“男人应该将钻石赠予他们所爱的女人是最近这些年才有的做法。”由上文的 the women 可知, they 和空格处的词语构成宾语从句修饰 the women, 应填入动词原形。再根据句意可知, 男人们会将钻石赠予他们爱的女人。因此, 应填入 love。

#### 51. damaged

**解析** 该句的意思是“虽然钻石很硬, 但它们还是可以被损毁的。”由上文的谓语部分 can be 可知, 空格处应填入分词形式, 与 be 构成被动语态。同时, 根据上下文推断虽然钻石的硬度很高, 但仍然是可以被损毁的。因此, 填入 damaged。

#### 52. discovered

**解析** 该句的意思是“目前已知钻石中最大的库利南于 1905 年在南非发现”, 由上下文可知, 空格处应填入分词形式, 与 was 构成被动语态。同时可推断出此处应为钻石被发现的含义, 因此, 填入 discovered。

#### 53. existence

**解析** 该句的意思是“它被切割成较小的颗粒, 但其中最大的一颗仍然是现存钻石中最大的, 被人们称为非洲之星。”由上下文可知, 此处应表示切割之后仍然是现存钻石中最大的。短语 in existence 意为“现存的”。因此, 空格处应填入名词形式。

#### 54. invisible

**解析** 该句的意思是“通常这些标记是很难发现的, 所以盗贼们无法判断这颗钻石是否被标记。”由后文内容可知, 空格处应填入否定形式, 表示这些标记不会被轻易发现。

#### 55. Only

**解析** 该句的意思是“只有知道如何使标记显现的人才知晓钻石是否标上了记号。”由上下文可知, 只有少

数人能判断是否有标记。因此,空格处应填入 only。

## Part IV

## Reading Comprehension

(35 marks)

### Section A

56. T **解析** 文章第二段末尾提到“习惯晚上工作的人在下午六点左右会变得机敏又高效;习惯白天工作的人则完全相反……他们在中午时分达到效率峰值。”因此,本题表述符合原文内容。
57. F **解析** 文章第二段开头提到“大约有百分之八十的人的工作时间介于白天或晚上之间。大多数人不会在时间上有非常明显的倾向,有时他们会根据具体情况调整工作时间。看起来剩下的百分之二十就是人们称为的‘特殊人群’了。”因此,本题表述不符合原文内容。
58. T **解析** 文章第三段第一句提到“引起这一切的是一个周期为二十四小时,被我们称为‘昼夜节律’的东西,它控制着从清醒到睡眠再到清醒的过程。”因此,本题表述符合原文内容。
59. F **解析** 文章第四段第一句提到“然而,在大多数人当中,这种倾向并不是恒定的,会随着人们年龄的变化而改变,也会受到社会变革的影响。”因此,本题表述不符合原文内容。
60. T **解析** 文章第四段末尾提到“晚上工作和熬夜只是目前可行,但之后可能正好相反。”因此,本题表述符合原文内容。

### Section B

61. D **解析** 该空后一句提到“这使得我们不能成为做出决策的人,他们往往能够对社会产生积极的影响。”该段强调大学教育十分重要,要始终将学习列为第一要务。由此可知,空格处应为当前有关大学教育的不利现状。符合条件的只有 D 项。
62. A **解析** 根据空格之后的内容可知,该段主要说明人所应当承担的各种责任,尤其是第三句提及“责任不仅仅在于履行承诺;也在于照顾好自己、自己的身体和朋友。”因此,符合条件的只有 A 项。
63. F **解析** 该空后一句提到“别让恐惧阻止你充分利用这些……”,该段的最后一句提到“对能够帮助你成长的机会说‘好’吧。”可见,“them”指代的的就是“opportunities”。因此,符合条件的只有 F 项。
64. B **解析** 承接上一自然段,该段具体说明大学期间最好的成长机会莫过于成为导师,并详细说明早期和后期的具体方法。因此,符合条件的只有 B 项。
65. G **解析** 该空后一句提到“抑制这种冲动”,并在随后的内容中举例说明大学期间学习的重要性和必要性。因此,应该选择和下文描述相反的陈述,符合条件的只有 G 项。

### Section C

66. Because they want to stay away from danger or they have nowhere to live.

**解析** 文章第一段提到人们因为不同的原因选择住在水上:一些人为拥有一个与众不同的房子而高兴;而另一些人是没有其他地方可住。在古代,人们居住在水边可以御敌,防范野兽和洪水。由此可知本题答案。

67. They tie a block of wood to their children's backs.

**解析** 文章第二段末尾提到他们会在婴儿和幼小孩子的背后绑有一块木头,万一他们落入水中也不会下沉。由此可知本题答案。

68. They live on boats and travel between islands in Southeast Asia.

**解析** 文章第六段第一句提到被称为海上吉卜赛人或海盗的巴天族人就生活在船上,他们游牧于东南亚群岛之间。由此可知本题答案。

69. Some cannot afford to buy houses on land, and some wealthy people prefer to live on boats.

**解析** 文章第七段第一句提到香港也有很多人住在船屋。许多家庭买不起住房,甚至有些富人情愿住在船上。由此可知本题答案。

70. They often use canvas covers.

**解析** 文章最后一段的第二句提到舢板上通常用帆布覆盖,以保护人们免受雨淋和日晒。由此可知本题答案。

## Section D

71. annually

**解析** 关于财政年度的定义,原文第二段提到“财政年度是企业、机构和政府为期 12 个月的年度财务报告”,题干中缺乏表示财政年度频率的副词“annually”。

72. vary

**解析** 关于财政年度的起始时间,原文第四段提到“财政年度的起始日期因不同的企业和国家而不同”,并在下文中详细说明了各国不同的财政年度起始时间。题干中缺乏表示不同的谓语动词“vary”。

73. January

**解析** 关于中国财政年度的起始日期,原文第四段中提到“在中国,财政年度从每年的 1 月 2 日开始,到 12 月 31 日结束”,因此,填入表示月份的名词“January”,与美国的形成对比。

74. majority

**解析** 关于英国财政年度的起始时间,原文第五段提到“在美国百分之 60 以上的公司和大多数的英国企业选择了和历年相同的财政年度”,题干中缺乏表示数量的名词“majority”。

75. different

**解析** 关于其他公司财政年度的选择,根据第五段内容可知,大多数公司选择了和历年相同的财政年度,这就表示仍然有一部分公司选择了不同的起始时间。题干中缺乏表示不同起始时间的形容词“different”。

## Part V

## Translation

(15 marks)

### Section A

76. 毫无疑问,旅游业似乎还将继续发展。当前最重要的问题是它是否有利于保护生态? 能否持续发展? 以前,我们只是为了满足自身的需要——也仅仅是满足了自己。现在,保护环境和文化多样性的责任显然落在了我们的肩上。生态旅游作为一种模式、一个过程和一种伦理,为我们对地球的敬重付诸实践提供了机会,让所有人都能领略地球的美丽,享受自然的恩泽。

#### 句式分析

1. 该段第三句为翻译难点。该句的主语为“the responsibility”,谓语部分为“sets with”,“to care for an environmental and cultural diversity”为目的状语,which 引导的定语从句,修饰 diversity。

2. 该段第四句为翻译难点。该句的主语为“ecotourism”,谓语部分为“offers”,“to put respect for our earth into practice”为目的状语,that 引导的定语从句,修饰 way。

#### 高频词汇

remain *v.* 保留

sustainable *adj.* 可持续发展的;足可支撑的

rest with 在于;取决于

diversity *n.* 多样性;差异

ecotourism *n.* 生态旅游,生态旅行

put...into practice 将……付诸实践

### Section B

77. I don't mind your delaying making the decision as long as it is not too late.

**解析** 题干要求使用 as long as 表示“只要”,引导让步状语从句。delay doing sth. 表示“推迟做某事”,make the decision 表示“做决定”,并且 make 使用现在分词形式。

78. You can always count on him to settle the argument, no matter what is being discussed.

**解析** count on 表示“依赖,指望”,settle 可表示“安排,解决”,“争论”可用 argument 表示,no matter what 引导让步状语从句,在该句中,谓语采用被动式。

79. Thousands of people were left homeless as buildings collapsed and fires broke out during the earthquake.

**解析** collapsed 表示“倒塌的”, break out 表示“爆发”, homeless 表示“无家可归”。在该句中, 主语为人, 谓语使用了被动式 were left homeless, as 引导原因状语从句。

80. Whether a college student can succeed depends on how hard he works.

**解析** 题干要求使用名词性从句, 在该句中, whether 引导名词性从句作主语, 谓语 depends on 表示“依靠, 取决于”, how 也引导了一个名词性从句, 作 depends on 的宾语。

81. Among those we know, can you find anyone who is so talented as he is?

**解析** 题干要求使用定语从句, who 引导定语从句修饰 anyone。talented 表示“天赋的”, 从句中 as 表示“正如……一样”。表示在三人或超过三人之中时, 使用 among。

## Part VI

## Error Correction

(10 marks)

82. Pole→Poles

**解析** North and South Poles, 表示“南北两极”。Pole 为可数名词, 因此需要变为复数形式。

83. much ^ North→of

**解析** 表示“北美和北欧的许多地方”要用 much of。much 在此处是名词, 表示“大量, 许多”。

84. among→between

**解析** 表示两者之间使用 between, 三者或三者以上使用 among。原文表示长毛猛犸象生活的时间介于 300,000 和 100,000 之间, 因此改为 between。

85. before→ago

**解析** ago 表示从现在起的若干时间以前, 可以解释为“距今……以前”, 通常和过去时或过去进行时连用。before 表示从过去起的若干时间以前, 可以解释为“距过去某时……以前”, 通常和完成时连用。此处指猛犸象生活在距今 300,000 至 100,000 年前, 因此将 before 改为 ago。

86. ✓

87. look→looked

**解析** 根据上文 measured 可知, 该句为一般过去时, 因此 look 应与并列动词 measured 保持时态一致, 故改为 looked。

88. for→with

**解析** 此句表示猛犸象背部有类似驼峰一样极厚的脂肪层, 用于储存能量抵御严寒。应该使用表示“带有”含义的 with, 而不是 for。

89. end→ended

**解析** 根据下文 the climate became warmer 可知, 此句为过去式。因此, 将 end 改为过去式 ended。

90. adopt→adapt

**解析** 根据上下文推断, 此处应指长毛猛犸象不能适应新环境。adopt 表示“采取”, adapt 才表示“适应”。

91. founded→found

**解析** 根据上下文推断, 此处应指人们在俄罗斯西伯利亚冻原地区发现了完整的猛犸象骨架。founded 是 found 的过去式, 表示“建立”, “发现”的过去式应为 found。

## Part VII

## IQ Test

(5 marks)

92. The letter “g”.

**解析** 该题属于脑筋急转弯。题干可以理解成: “everything”一词始终以什么结尾? 答案自然是该词的最后一个字母“g”。

93. Q

**解析** 题干要求根据所列字母的规律完成空格中的字母。两个 A 字母之间分别是 C、E、G、K 和 M, 它们在字母表中的顺序依次是 3, 5, 7, 11 和 13, 这些数字均为质数(即只能被 1 和自身整除的数字)。因此, 空格中为字母表中的第 17 位的 Q 字母。

94. 喉咙不舒服; 嗓子疼  
**解析** 该题要求根据语境判断短语的准确含义。根据对话, Betty has had the flu 表示她患上了流感, 现在好多了, 只是嗓子还不太舒服。
95. New York  
**解析** 题干要求找出不同类的一项。伦敦、布宜诺斯艾利斯、堪培拉、罗马、莫斯科分别为英国、阿根廷、澳大利亚、意大利以及俄罗斯的首都, 而美国的首都是华盛顿, 不是纽约。因此应该被剔除。
96. E  
**解析** 内外图形形状对调, 阴影位置对调, 阴影方向对调。

## Part VIII

## Writing

(30 marks)

### I.

#### 写作点金

审题时要着重注意题目要求, 不能遗漏要点和信息, 合理组织语言。这是一篇介绍中国传统节日的短文。考虑到读者是西方人, 因此, 需要选取合适的内容进行简要地说解。

#### 参考范文

#### The Mid-Autumn Festival

The Mid-Autumn Festival, also known as the Zhongqiu Festival, is celebrated on the fifteenth day of the eighth month of China's lunar calendar. It is one of the most important traditional festivals in China.

On the Mid-Autumn Festival, People go back their home to have family reunions. They usually have a hearty dinner together, and moon cake is one of the traditional food people can eat on that day. Along with the cake, people also can drink osmanthus-flavored wine. Besides, they have many traditional activities to celebrate the festival. For instance, family members will enjoy the beautiful full moon in their yard together after dinner. People in Zhejiang Province will watch the tide of Qiantang River. Others will play lantern riddles together.

#### 高频词汇

festival *n.* 节日, 节期

celebrate *v.* 庆祝, 祝贺

lunar calendar 农历

reunion *n.* 重聚, 团圆

yard *n.* 院子

lantern riddles 灯谜

### II.

#### 写作点金

审题时要着重注意题目要求, 不能遗漏要点和信息, 合理组织语言。这是一篇关于团结协作的议论文。写作时, 需要将题目观点表达清楚, 并加以论证。

#### 参考范文

#### United We Stand, Divided We Fail

Recently, an interesting picture is spreading on web. There is a line in the picture—We can't spell SUCCESS without "U". The letter "U" refers to the word "you". The implied meaning of this line is no one can be succeeded without others' help.

The athletes won the championship in the Olympic games. The honor is not only for themselves, but also for their coaches. Without hard training and strict guiding, they won't have the achievement today.

The successful business has to follow the same rule. In April 1976, Apple Company was founded by Steve Jobs and his friends, Stephen Wozniak and Ron Wayne. They worked together and fulfilled one and

another miracles in business. Without his friends and business partners, Steve Jobs won't become one of the most successful entrepreneurs in the world.

As the great ancient storyteller Aesop's fable goes, "United we stand, divided we fall." Everyone has his advantages and benefits, and they differ from others. That is why we should work together. We should be aware that cooperation is quite important in this competitive society.

#### 高频词汇

spread *v.* 蔓延, 延展

championship *n.* 冠军称号, 优胜

achievement *n.* 完成, 成就

fulfill *v.* 实现, 履行

entrepreneur *n.* 企业家, 创业者

cooperation *n.* 合作, 协作