

全国大学生英语竞赛 2016 年初赛

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

1. **M** I hear that Dorothy's folks paid a lot for the wedding.

W Yeah! Her dad is really loaded. You should have seen all the guests!

M Mostly from the bride's side, I bet.

D 【解析】女士说，“I hear that Dorothy's folks paid a lot for the wedding”，听说多萝西的家人为婚礼花了不少钱，而且男士回答，“Her dad is really loaded.”。someone is loaded 是美国俚语，意思是某人很阔。所以是新娘的家人，故选 D。

2. **M** We're finally in New York. What's the first thing on the agenda for today?

W I'd like to have a view of the city from the Empire State Building.

M Well, I think we should go to see the Statue of Liberty first. After all, it represents what America is all about.

W I'll go for that, but I'd still like to see downtown Manhattan and visit some of those fancy stores along 5th Avenue.

B 【解析】男士在提到自由女神像时说，“After all, it represents what America is all about.”意思是，毕竟，它代表了美国的全部。故选 B。

3. **M** My goodness, Ellen! You've got enough groceries there to feed an army!

W Actually, you wouldn't believe how much we saved by using all those coupons I collected from the Sunday paper and magazines.

M I must admit you've made a believer out of me. I sincerely apologize for having asked you to stop collecting what I thought was a bunch of junk mail.

D 【解析】女士说，“Actually, you wouldn't believe how much we saved by using all those coupons I collected from the Sunday paper and magazines.”所以她的折扣券是从星期日报和杂志上找来的，故选 D。

4. **W** What are you wearing to the art exhibition? I understand it's going to be a rather high-class affair.

M My blue jeans with a white shirt, tie, and a sport coat.

W Do you think jeans would be appropriate for the occasion?

M Why not? If those designers of men's clothes can wear them at fashion shows and on TV, I'm sure I'll fit right in. It's not like I'm going to attend somebody's wedding.

C 【解析】女士说，“What are you wearing to the art exhibition?”，问男士去画展准备穿什么，故选 C。

5. **W** Look. I'll help you with your English paper if you help me with my maths. This problem really had me confused.

- M Great! First, check out my paper for grammar and spelling. The maths problem should be a breeze.
- W Oh yeah? It might be a breeze for you; but it's more like a hurricane to me.

B 【解析】女士说, "I'll help you with your English paper if you help me with my maths.", 提议可以在英语论文上帮男士, 但是男士需要帮她做数学。男士回答 "Great!" 所以他们说好了要在学习上互相帮助, 故选 B。

Section B

Conversation One

- W Here's the traffic news. And it's a busy day out on the roads, isn't it, John?
- M Yes, it is, Kate. Good morning. (6) We have an accident in Regent Street. There's a double-decker bus on fire. Everybody is OK, but traffic is moving very slowly. (7) A large group of people are standing in the middle of Oxford Street. I can't hear them, but I think they are standing in front of the cars and singing! So, traffic isn't moving. The police are talking to them at the moment.
- W Can you tell us anything about the incident on Euston Road?
- M Yes, Kate. There's a lion—yes, I said a lion—on Euston Road. I'm looking at the camera now. A lot of cars are moving slowly around it. (8) It's sitting in the middle of the road and looking at the cars...
- W Where did it come from! Do you have any more news?
- M Well, the police say that they think it escaped from the zoo. I'm waiting for more information on that. We have a report coming in now from East London. (9) There's a big traffic problem. Someone is driving on the wrong side of the road.
- W It's another crazy day for drivers, then. (10) Next traffic update at half past ten. Thanks, John.

6. **B 【解析】**男士在说到摄政街的交通时说, "We have an accident in Regent Street. There's a double-decker bus on fire." 所以是双层巴士起火。故选 B。
7. **B 【解析】**男士说, "A large group of people are standing in the middle of Oxford Street", 之后又说到这些人还在唱歌, 所以是牛津街, 故选 B。
8. **C 【解析】**在说到跑到街上的狮子时, 男士说 "It's sitting in the middle of the road and looking at the cars", 所以狮子只是坐在路中间看来往的车辆, 故选 C。
9. **A 【解析】**在提到伦敦东部的交通状况时, 男士说, "There's a big traffic problem. Someone is driving on the wrong side of the road." 所以有人把车开到了错误的一边, 故选 A。
10. **D 【解析】**最后女士说, "Next traffic update at half past ten." 下次交通新闻在十点半, 故选 D。

Conversation Two

- M The CNN Hero of the Year is Liz McCartney. Do you feel like a hero?
- W No, I mean I'm surrounded by amazing people every single day, Anderson, people who are really, really strong and amazingly hardworking. (11) So I don't, I mean I think this award is, again, really a tribute to everybody's efforts.
- M What do you think the people in St. Bernard Parish think when they see this and hear that you won?
- W Well, I, I hope they are honored, you know, (12) this award is really about them and their families and their communities and get them back to where they were before the storm. When you are in an area where people have suffered so much loss, you realize what's really important, and what's really important is family, and homes and communities.

- M Do you think this is a reminder to a lot of folks there of, there is still a lot of work that needs to be done there?
- W I surely hope so, (13) I hope the message is loud and clear, that while we are making a lot of progress thanks to all the help that we've received, there's still a long way to go. What I'd like to do tonight is to dedicate this award to everybody in the New Orleans area that was affected by this storm.
- M What's it been like being here on this night, I mean, you have celebrities, you know, talking about you and this crowd and your picture being taken, is it surreal?
- W It's totally weird. You know I am, I am used to, like, walking around in jeans and T-shirts.
- M (14) All of our heroes got 25,000 dollars, you got this year's CNN Hero of the Year Award that's an additional 100,000 dollars. Do you know what you plan to do with the money?
- W Oh, absolutely, (15) we are rebuilding another ten families' homes, with that money, yeah, so it's going right back into the community.

11. C 【解析】在被问到自己是否感觉像个英雄时,莉兹说,“So I don't, I mean I think this award is, again, really a tribute to everybody's efforts.”所以她认为这一奖项是对每个人功劳的嘉奖,C选项说她认为自己只是一个代表,符合题意,故选C。
12. A 【解析】莉兹在说到圣伯纳德教区时,说“this award is really about them and their families and their communities and get them back to where they were before the storm.”可知该地区应该是遭受了风暴,其他选项没有提及,故选A。
13. D 【解析】在讨论奖项时,莉兹说,“I hope the message is loud and clear, that while we are making a lot of progress thanks to all the help that we've received, there's still a long way to go.”希望奖项提醒人们,还有很多事情要做。故选D。
14. D 【解析】安德森提到,“All of our heroes got 25,000 dollars, you got this year's CNN Hero of the Year Award that's an additional 100,000 dollars.”所以莉兹拿到的奖金包括所有英雄人物都有的25,000美金和额外100,000美金,共125,000美金。故选D。
15. B 【解析】在被问到是否想好怎么花这笔奖金的时候,莉兹回答“we are rebuilding another ten families' homes, with that money, yeah, so it's going right back into the community.”所以她准备用这笔奖金重建受灾者的家园,故选B。

Section C

16. NASA's New Horizons spacecraft has made the first visit to Pluto, speeding past at 14 km per second. Earlier, the space agency released the most detailed picture yet as it hurtled towards the dwarf planet on Tuesday. The probe was sent to grab more pictures and other science data on the planet, as it passed 12,500 km from the surface.

C 【解析】新闻中提到“The probe was sent to grab more pictures and other science data on the planet”,所以将该探测器送往冥王星的目的是拍摄照片和获取数据,故选C。

17. The Swiss city of Geneva is planning activities to regain the title of “peace capital of the World”. Geneva is home to the United Nations European headquarters. Many peace negotiations have taken place in the city. The United States and the Soviet Union met there to talk about controlling nuclear weapons. Other talks included ways to end wars in Afghanistan and Lebanon. Talks to end those wars took place in Geneva throughout the 1990s. They were led by the United Nations.

B 【解析】新闻第一句说,“The Swiss city of Geneva is planning activities to regain the title of ‘peace capital of the World’”,所以日内瓦想重获的是“世界和平之都”的称号,故选B。

18. The American dictionary Merriam-Webster's 2015 Word of the Year is not even a word. It is a three-letter suffix: -ism. -ism is a noun suffix. Merriam-Webster.com defines it as the act, practice, or process of doing something. Major -ism words in 2015 centered on politics, beliefs, and discrimination. Merriam-Webster chooses its Word of the Year based on how many people look up each word in its online dictionary. It found that seven of the highest-ranking words this year ended in -ism.

B 【解析】报道中说道,“Merriam-Webster chooses its Word of the Year based on how many people look up each word in its online dictionary.”所以韦氏词典挑选年度词汇的标准是看词汇被在线搜索的频率,故选B。

19. Most recently, representatives from nearly 200 nations gathered in Paris to fight climate change. Almost every country agreed to limit the rise in global temperatures. They agreed that the world should not get any warmer than 2 degrees Celsius above what it was in the mid-1700s. This will require nations to reduce their greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide. Those gases are released from the burning of fossil fuels, like oil and gasoline, and they are blamed for raising the temperature of the planet.

A 【解析】报道中提到这些国家同意控制全球变暖,而“This will require nations to reduce their greenhouse gases”,意味着他们要控制温室气体的排放量,故选A。

20. The British government reports that the country's richest people are increasing their wealth three times as fast as the poorest. The report is adding to worries about inequality in Britain. The Office of National Statistics says the wealth of the richest 10 percent of British households increased by 21 percent between 2012 and 2014. It says much of the increase came from a rise in private retirement payments, called pensions. The wealth of the lowest half of all households increased by just seven percent during the same time.

D 【解析】报道中说到英国富人财富的增长时说,“It says much of the increase came from a rise in private retirement payments, called pensions”,可知他们的财富增长主要来自私人退休金的的增长,故选D。

Section D

The most common legend about the discovery of coffee is that it happened in the ninth century A. D. A goat herder in Ethiopia named Kalil noticed that his goats became very active after they ate red berries from a leafy (21) bush. He tried a few berries himself, and he was soon as (22) overactive as his herd. Kalil told other people in his tribe about his experience, and for the next four hundred years, people chewed the berries because they (23) gave quick energy.

Recent botanical evidence indicates that Coffee arabica was first grown on the plateaus of central Ethiopia. There, the Galla tribe used to mix the beans with animal fat and eat this mixture as a source of (24) nutrition. In 1000 A. D., the Arabs began to boil the beans and (25) created a drink they called “qahwa,” which means wine, coffee, or any drink made from plants. Coffee was also used by the people of that region to get more energy. However, the Turks were the first to adopt coffee as an everyday drink, often adding (26) spices to the brew. The world's first coffeehouse was opened in Constantinople in 1475.

The introduction of coffee in Europe (27) came much later. The delicacy was guarded like a military secret, and transportation of the plant out of the Muslim regions (28) was forbidden. In the 1600s, coffee was introduced in Europe by Italian traders through the port of Venice. Soon coffee became a popular European beverage, too. Coffeehouses (29) spread in one country after another, and became popular meeting places. The first coffeehouses opened in England around 1650, and almost twenty years later coffee (30) replaced beer as New York City's

breakfast drink.

Today coffee is drunk in millions of homes and workplaces all over the world, and coffee shops are found at almost every intersection in major cities.

Part II

Vocabulary, Grammar and Culture

(15 marks)

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar

31. B **译文** 杰西卡告诉我,她完全不记得过去曾经见过他们。

解析 选项 A 为“复习,回顾”;选项 B 为“回忆,记忆”;选项 C 为“记诵,暗记”;选项 D 为“头脑,理智”。分析句意,记不得,没有这样的回忆,只有 B 选项合适。故选 B。

32. A **译文** 我无法忍受哥哥收音机的噪音;这使我无法专心工作。

解析 选项 A 为“使……分心”;选项 B 为“干涉,妨碍”;选项 C 为“使解散”;选项 D 为“打断”。分析句意,收音机的声音让我分心,无法专心工作。故选 A。

33. B **译文** 你不反对我直接叫你的名字,对吧?

解析 本题考查动词 object 的用法。object 作动词当“反对”讲时,用法是 object to sth./sb. doing, 此处只有 B 选项符合这一用法,故选 B。

34. D **译文** 经过认真审议后,股东投票否决了合并的提议。

解析 选项 A 为“反驳”;选项 B 为“克制”;选项 C 为“撤退”;选项 D 为“拒绝”。reject an offer 意思是“拒绝一个提议”,符合句意,故选 D。

35. C **译文** 为了使世界摆脱污染,许多人认为我们必须对我们许多人的生活方式做出根本性的改变。

解析 本题考查词组的搭配。rid sb. of sth. 词组表示“使……摆脱……的困扰”,如 rid this country of poverty 使这个国家摆脱贫困。从第一个空可以选出 C 选项,第二个空 make 与 changes 搭配表示“做出改变”,句意无误。故选 C。

36. D **译文** 棒球明星史蒂夫·卡维的妻子一直在痛苦地抱怨自己经常被丢下一个人。

解析 考查现在完成进行时的用法。have been doing 表示开始于过去的活动持续到现在,A 选项副词的位置有误;B 选项 has 后不能使用现在分词;C 选项为被动,意思有误;只有 D 选项从语法和句意来看符合题意。故选 D。

37. A **译文** 医生的努力无济于事。病人拒绝接受治疗。

解析 考查词组的固定搭配。be of no avail 意思是“徒劳的,无济于事的”,其他选项没有这样的用法。故选 A。

38. A **译文** 有人认为今天的玉米是大刍草和其他如今已不存在的野生植物的杂交。

解析 选项 A 为“杂交种”;选项 B 为“组合”;选项 C 为“化合物”;选项 D 为“混合物”。这四个词都有东西混合在一起的意思,但所使用的领域不同。生物学上两个或多个物种杂交产生新的后代使用 hybrid。故选 A。

39. D **译文** 一你不觉得那个笑话很有趣吗?

一不,我其实根本没有明白。

一你就跟我祖母一样。她无法理解笑话。

一行了吧,你也太刻薄了。我还没有那么老。

解析 选项 A 为“你应该教训她一顿”;选项 B 为“我觉得这么做要花时间”;选项 C 为“好吧,这不是她的错”;选项 D 为“行了吧,你也太刻薄了”。根据下文“我还没有那么老”,意思是对方说话太客气。故选 D。

40. B **译文** 一医生建议我尝试音乐疗法以减轻痛苦。

一真的吗?哪里可以得到音乐疗法?

一在医院或私人诊所。

解析 选项 A 为“你觉得会有效吗?”;选项 B 为“哪里可以得到音乐疗法?”;选项 C 为“你怎么会相信的?”;选项 D 为“音乐疗法对你有什么用呢?”。根据下文的回答“在医院或私人诊所”,可知对方问的是哪里能获得这一疗法。故选 B。

Section B Culture

41. D **译文** 文艺复兴是欧洲历史上古典文学和艺术风格的复兴。

解析 欧洲文艺复兴是盛行于 14 世纪到 16 世纪的一场欧洲思想文化运动。最显著的体现在文学和艺术上古典风格的复兴。故选 D。

42. B **译文** 由玛格丽特·米切尔撰写,《飘》深受美国读者欢迎。截至 2014 年,成为美国读者的第二喜欢的书,仅排在《圣经》之后。

解析 四个选项中,只有《飘》是美国作者玛格丽特·米切尔的著作。A 选项《美国悲剧》作者西奥多·德莱塞,C 选项《老人与海》是海明威的作品,而 D 选项《杀死一只知更鸟》作者是哈珀·李。故选 B。

43. B **译文** 玛丽女王号称“血腥玛丽”,同时也是使得英国失去了在欧洲大陆最后一处据点——法国加来港——的君主。

解析 英格兰女王玛丽一世因为在登基后清理反抗份子和复辟罗马天主教大肆杀戮,获得绰号“血腥玛丽”。故选 B。

44. C **译文** 人们经常说,加拿大的历史就是移民的历史。

解析 与美国类似,加拿大也是一个由大量移民及其后代组成的国家。故选 C。

45. A **译文** 美国最大的州是阿拉斯加州。它也被称为“伟大的土地”。

解析 四个选项中,阿拉斯加是美国最大的州。故选 A。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)

46. rains

解析 该句的意思是“如果云足够密集,就会下雨。”而且根据下文“If it's cold enough, it snows”,提示这里应该填入跟“下雪”类似的词,且为第三人称单数 rains。

47. resemblance

解析 本句中的 fluffy things 指的当然就是云,而云和母马的尾巴或鲑鱼的鳞片之间的关系就是形状的相似性,按照字母提示可知应使用 resemble,放在物主代词 their 后,应为名词形式 resemblance。

48. hemisphere

解析 冰岛和日本都在北半球,填入 hemisphere“半球”。本句的意思是“1783 年,冰岛和日本的巨大火山喷发在北半球造成壮观的日落。”

49. classification

解析 classify 为动词,“给……分类”,此处空格前的过去分词 recognized 作定语,和空格后的 of 都提示此处应使用其名词形式 classification“分类;类别”。

50. height

解析 本空前的定冠词 the 提示应填入名词或名词性质的词,因此填入 high 的名词形式 height“高度”。本句意思是“通过结合这些拉丁名字并将它们按所在的高度分组,霍华德提出了一个用于识别云的 10 点系统。”

51. encourage

解析 空格前 to 提示此处为动词不定式, courage 为名词,变为动词 encourage,意思是“鼓励,促使”,本句的意思是“美国和俄罗斯科学家们试图通过云播种来制造云——从飞机上播撒干冰等凝结剂,促使

云形成。”

52. **Inspiration** 解析 本空之后所列举的都是诗人和艺术家通过云获取灵感的例子, inspiration“启示;灵感”。本句的意思是“诗人和艺术家们也在云中找到灵感”。

53. **after** 解析 本句的意思是“雪莱以‘水和天空的女儿’给诗歌命名”,“以……给……命名”使用的是动词词组“name...after...”,故此处填入介词 after。

54. **Whether** 解析 本句列举了三种并列的情况,而且后面使用了连词 or,提示 whether...or 用法,意思是“不论……还是……”。本句的意思是“无论你是在一朵云下面,在云上,还是脑袋在云里”。

55. **beauty** 解析 本空前冠词 the 提示此处应为名词, beautiful 的名词形式 beauty“美点,优点;妙处”。本句的意思是“也许这就是它们的美丽之处。”

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A

56. **T** 解析 第二段中在介绍旅行者项目的时候说,“NASA started the Voyager Project in the 1970s. During the 1960s and the 1970s, NASA sent many spacecraft into space...”在 70 年代,美国宇航局建造并发射了众多的宇宙飞船,而旅行者一号和二号是其中的两个,无误。
57. **F** 解析 第二段中提到“...but none of those spacecraft carried astronauts.”所以这些宇宙飞船都是不载人的。错误。
58. **T** 解析 第三段中介绍旅行者一号的任务执行情况时说,“After taking pictures of Jupiter, Voyager I went to Saturn. It reached Saturn in 1980 and collected important information about Saturn's rings.”而且从第四段可以知道,在完成土星的任务后,航天器仍旧在运转,因此说旅行者一号完成了在木星和土星收集信息的任务,无误。
59. **F** 解析 第四段说到,“This time it was sent out of the solar system.”所以旅行者一号在完成土星的任务后就被送出了太阳系,说它“inside the solar system”,错误。
60. **F** 解析 最后一段说,“It is expected that Voyager I will no longer work by the year 2020. At that time it will not have enough power to keep working.”所以 2020 年,旅行者一号能源用尽之后会停止工作,并不会回到地球。错误。

Section B

61. **C** 解析 本空下一句开始介绍试验的具体情况,所以第一句应该先提出这一话题。C 选项提到试验,并对试验的大致情况作了交代(“Loftus talked to people about their childhoods”),符合题意。故选 C。
62. **F** 解析 本空之后的内容在解答这种奇特的现象是如何发生的。六个选项中,选项 F“‘How could a group of strangers all have the same false memory?’提出疑问,启发下文。故选 F。”
63. **A** 解析 本段指出“毛茸茸”和“柔软”因为调动人们的感官故而加深了虚假记忆。A 选项说记忆的形成需要各种感官的协同,符合题意。故选 A。
64. **E** 解析 本空下一句“洛夫特斯说它显示了虚假记忆的危险。”所以指出的是这个试验的意义。E 选项问这一试验的目的是什么,符合题意。故选 E。
65. **G** 解析 下文探讨的是虚假记忆对于警察侦破案件的启示。下一句“如果他们不小心……”与 G 选项中“这就是为什么警方需要非常小心他们提问的方式”合理衔接,故选 G。

Section C

66. Because in English, everything from spelling to vocabulary has gone through major changes over the years.

解析 第一段中提到, "In English, everything from spelling to vocabulary has gone through major changes over the years." 因为英语从拼写到词汇都发生了重大变化, 所以现代人看 1000 年前的古英语像是外语。

67. Pronunciation, spelling and vocabulary.

解析 第三段探讨发音的变化, 第四段拼写的变化, 第五段说的是词汇, 所以是 pronunciation, spelling and vocabulary.

68. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

解析 第四段中说, "In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, scholars like Noah Webster wrote dictionaries which made the spelling more consistent." 所以使英语拼写更系统更一致是在 18 和 19 世纪。

69. Languages such as French, Spanish, and Arabic.

解析 第五段在讲到词汇的变化时说, "English has grown by borrowing words from languages such as French, Spanish, and Arabic, to name a few." 所以是从 French, Spanish 和 Arabic 这些语言中引入了词汇。

70. On the Internet.

解析 最后一段讲的是当下的英语, 说到 "At the same time, an entirely new version of English is appearing on the Internet with whole new slang and writing styles." 所以使在互联网上可以看最新的英语。

Section D

71. dilemma

解析 第一段最后说道, "and shoppers are not alone in their dilemma. Wineries are also facing tough choices in the best way to seal their products." 所以葡萄酒行业正在面临一个困境 "dilemma"。

72. bottles

解析 本句的意思是, 很多人认为只有用软木塞封酒瓶才是合适的。第二段 "In the process of making the corks and sealing wine bottles..." 提示此处可以填入 bottles。

73. penetrate

解析 第四段中在讲到使用软木塞的原因时, 说 "First, there is the old belief among cork users that small amounts of oxygen are able to penetrate corks." 空气穿过木塞, 填入 penetrate。

74. mold

解析 第二段中说, "In the process of making the corks and sealing wine bottles, a certain type of mold may start to grow on some corks", 所以导致软木污染的原因是某种霉菌会生长在木塞上, 填入 mold "霉菌"。

75. stick

解析 根据最后一段, 很多消费者很难改变固有观念, 可能会继续坚持买用软木塞封装的葡萄酒, stick to 动词词组, 表示 "坚持做某事"。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

76. 放风筝是中国最常见的传统运动之一。Kite, 汉语谓之风筝, 起源于中国, 被誉为现代飞机的前身。它的历史可追溯到两千多年前。相传, 中国最早的风筝是由著名建筑大师、工匠鲁班于春秋时期 (公元前 770—公元前 476 年) 用木头所制; 纸张被发明后, 风筝制造开始使用这种新的材料。如今, 人们会制造五

颜六色的风筝,并做成动物、鸟、蝴蝶和鱼等形状。

句式分析

本段话的难点在第四句: Legend has it that, the first Chinese kites were made of wood by the famous architect and carpenter Lu Ban during the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476BC). 首先这里有一个惯用表达 legend has it “据说……,传说……”,后面 that 引导同位语从句。architect 建筑师; carpenter 木匠,工匠; the Spring and Autumn Period 春秋时期。

高频词汇

originate v. 起源,发源

forerunner n. 先驱,先导

architect n. 建筑师

carpenter n. 工匠,木匠

butterfly n. 蝴蝶

Section B

77. If there is mail for you after you are gone I will send it on to you.

解析 send on 转寄,本句为条件状语从句,可使用 if 引导。信件,可以使用 letters 或 mail,后者的涵义更广。

78. The biggest advantage of these young employees is that they catch on to new things fast.

解析 catch on 追上,加 to 可以接宾语。优势使用 advantage,接受新鲜事物可以说 catch on to new things。

79. Some people suggest that the project (should) not be started until all the preparations have been made.

解析 本句需要注意的是 suggest 后的宾语从句是虚拟语气,谓语动词使用动词原形。“在……之后,再……”可以用 not until 来表达。

80. This bicycle may be a little uncomfortable to ride at first, but that feeling will soon wear off.

解析 wear off 是“逐渐消失”;刚开始骑不舒服可以说“be uncomfortable to ride at first”。

81. The moon is a completely silent world where there is no sound at all.

解析 地点状语从句使用 where 作引导词。“no sound at all”表示一点声音都没有。

Part VI

Error Correction

(10 marks)

82. the

解析 多数国家名前不需要定冠词 the, Korea 韩国,去掉 the。

83. where → when

解析 这里是表示“当……时候”的条件状语从句,引导词使用 when。

84. ✓

85. least → most

解析 从下文的毕业舞会等信息来判断,高中毕业应该是非常重要的,而不是 least (significant)。改为相反的意思,最高级 most。

86. is a school → a

解析 school dance 学校舞会,是可数名词,且为单数,缺少冠词 a。

87. marked → marks

解析 这里并不是在介绍过去发生的事,而是说一种一般情况,而且上下文都是一般现在时,过去时有误。

88. graduated → graduating

解析 此处根据句意判断显然不能是被动语态,而她将要毕业,应该使用 is graduating,现在进行时表示将来很快要发生的事。

89. his → her

解析 物主代词使用有误,前面主语是 she,所以此处应该是 her。

90. or→and

解析 此处根据句意判断,她要穿晚礼服,戴首饰,并穿高跟鞋,是“和”而非“或”的关系,or 改为 and。

91. a→an

解析 元音音节前冠词使用 an 而不用 a,后面 unforgettable[ˌʌnfəˈgetəb(ə)l]首个音节为元音,冠词改为 an。

Part VII

IQ Test

(5 marks)

92. In the dictionary.

解析 词典中总能找到“money”这个单词。

93. A

解析 其他四个单词起首两个字母在字母表中均为相连字母。

94. B

解析 电视一定产生图像;正如收音机一定会发出声音。

95. 别无缘无故生气!

解析 如果对于此表达不熟悉的,根据上下文可以看出对方在抱怨餐馆里的东西太不像话。所以应该是安抚的意思。get one's monkey up 是“生气,火冒三丈”的意思。

96. D

解析 本题考查所有图形中找相同特征。所有图形中只有所问图形和第二个图形是五瓣白边,它们共同的特征代表字母为“A”;它又与第三、四个图形相同之处为中心白圆,它们共同的特征代表字母为Y,所以答案是 D 选项 AY。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

I.

写作点金

本题是图表写作题。首先应该详细读图,抓住其中要点,然后根据图表所传达的中心信息来组织文章。图表中给出的是6-19岁青少年进行各类体育运动的比例,共分了10类,挨个逐一列举会使文章较为散乱没有逻辑性,可以采取恰当的方式对这些再进行归类,从而使文章结构更清晰。

参考范文

Popular Sports among Teenagers

What are the most popular forms of exercises among teenagers nowadays? A survey has been done on exercises of young Chinese from age 6 to 19. According to the report, the most popular sport is sporting games, accounting for 22.2% among all participants, followed up by distance running, 18%, and basketball, 11.2%. The next three popular sports are rope skipping or shuttlecock kicking, badminton and table tennis, making up 9.3% ~ 8.1%. Another ball game that comes up on the list is soccer, accounting for 4.2%. And about 5.3% engage in race walking. Finally, there are also 2.8% of teenagers surveyed who do swimming, and Calisthenics or squaring dancing comes up last, accounting for only 1.8%.

高频词汇

account for 占(比例)

shuttlecock *n.* 毽子

badminton *n.* 羽毛球

engage in 参与,从事

calisthenics *n.* 健美体操

II.

写作点金

仔细读题,题目中给出了话题,年轻人过度使用电子设备,从而导致驼背。结合图画,可以从探讨年轻人使用电子设备不当对健康的负面影响入手。先引出话题,简单对现象进行描述,然后指出其负面影响,最后给

出建议,收束全文。

参考范文

The Health Dangers Caused by Overuse of Electric Devices

Smart phones, laptops and iPads—today's young people are enjoying the advantage of new technology more than any generation before them. In fact, they have become so glued to these devices that there are now worries about their overuse of them.

These worries are not unfounded. For instance, when they look at their phones constantly, there may appear a forward curve of the upper back. And the problems don't stop there. Staring at the screen for long periods damages the eyesight and causes myopia (or short-sightedness), which can be said to be an epidemic among teenagers. What's more, some young people cannot get their eyes away from the screen when they are eating, waiting for the bus, walking on the road, or even when they are driving a car. Being considered rude is the least of your concerns if you actually do that. Besides, young people are moving their body and exercising less as they are spending so much time with their device, which might lead to various health problems.

Of course it's not practical, or even advisable for them to put these devices away entirely. What's suggested is that they limit, or at least manage their time using these devices.

高频词汇

be glued to... 黏在……上

unfounded *adj.* 没有道理的

myopia *n.* 近视

epidemic *n.* 瘟疫, 流行病

advisable *adj.* 值得推荐的, 好的

全国大学生英语竞赛 2016 年决赛

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

1.  I have a question. I'm never quite sure where to sit during a business meeting.

 The ancient Chinese art "Feng Shui" teaches that you should never sit with the door behind you—and actually there's a scientific reason for that. When a person's back is placed towards an open space he becomes stressed; his blood pressure increases and his heart beats faster.

 That makes sense! People subconsciously worry about getting attacked if they don't know what's going on behind them.

B 【解析】 男士询问在商业会议中的选座问题。由画线处的对话可知, 女士告知他: 按照中国的“风水”说, 不该坐在靠门的位置, 并且从科学的角度说明这一位置给人带来的负面影响。因此, 对话是关于“风水”的实际说明。故选 B。

2.  Many famous people discovered important things when they were just sitting silently by themselves...you know the story about Isaac Newton, right?

 Yes. He came up with the theory of gravity while sitting in a field and seeing an apple fall from a tree.

 He probably wouldn't have had time to think about gravity if he was talking on his cell phone. Anyway, I really hope they don't allow cell phones on planes. We need a few last places without cell phones!

C 【解析】女士提出许多名人是在独自安静地思考中有了重大发现的,例如牛顿。男士表示赞成,女士接着说明如果牛顿和其他人一样忙着打电话肯定不会有如此伟大的发现了。因此,对话中提到牛顿是为了说明不使用手机的积极影响。故选 C。

3. M Hey, Cory, did you hear about the break-in?

W No! Burglars broke in? Did they steal anything valuable?

M Actually, they might have gotten quite a bit of valuable information. But it wasn't thieves, it was online hackers. Somebody broke into our computer system!

D 【解析】从画线处男士所说的话可知,男士否定了女士关于小偷入室偷盗的猜测,说明是有黑客进入了他们的电脑,盗取了一些重要信息。故选 D。

4. W Let's get some organic vegetables. My sister Amy says they really do taste better.

M Maybe, but they're also more expensive. I was talking to Jason at work about this. I mean, yeah, he buys organic food, but his salary is also much higher than mine.

W OK, let's do this. We'll get some organic tomatoes, just to give them a try. Then we'll see how we like them and go from there.

B 【解析】女士提出想购买一些有机蔬菜。男士认为有机蔬菜价格过高。女士建议先买一点有机西红柿尝试一下。故选 B。

5. W So how much coffee do you drink, George?

M I drink increasing amounts as I get older, I think. I drink probably five cups a day.

W Do we have to drink it black to appreciate it properly?

M It depends on your taste, I think. True experts would probably drink it black, and I drink it black.

D 【解析】男士告知女士随着年龄的增长,他喝咖啡的数量也增多了。女士问是否应该饮用黑咖啡,男士说咖啡达人们都选择饮用黑咖啡,他自己也喝黑咖啡,所以可以推测出,男士认为自己也是咖啡达人。故选 D。

Section B

Conversation One

W Hi, Marcos, what are you doing next Thursday? And your brother too...is he around?

M Erm...(6) my brother is staying with friends next week...but I'm not doing anything. Why?

W Well, (7) I'm having a meal at my house to celebrate Thanksgiving and I'd really like you to come join us.

M (8) Oh, thanks, I'd love to! That's very kind of you! I've never been to a Thanksgiving meal before. It's an important festival here, isn't it?

W Yes...and I'm going to cook roast turkey! Thanksgiving is all about the food...well...really just getting together with family and friends and having a lovely dinner. (10) Sometimes, after the dinner, people go out for a walk or something, but mostly, they just sit around and watch TV together.

M Mmm...And what about presents and things? Is it a time when you give presents to people, like at Christmas or...?

- W Emm...no, not really. (9) It's a big and important celebration but it isn't commercial. People don't usually buy lots of presents or anything. There're some big public celebrations like the Macy's Parade in New York... (10) but for most people, it's just a time for giving thanks, and getting together with family and friends and eating turkey!

6. C 【解析】根据 Marcos 的回答“my brother is staying with friends next week”可知,下周他弟弟会和朋友们在一起。故选 C。
7. B 【解析】根据女士的回答“I'm having a meal at my house to celebrate Thanksgiving and I'd really like you to come join us.”可知,她打算在感恩节那天邀请一些朋友去家里做客。故选 B。
8. D 【解析】根据男士的回答“Oh, thanks, I'd love to! That's very kind of you!”可知,对于女士的邀请, Marcos 感到很高兴,他表示之前从没有人邀请他参加过感恩节聚餐。故选 D。
9. A 【解析】根据女士的回答,感恩节和圣诞节不同,人们不会互赠礼物。故选 A。
10. C 【解析】根据女士的回答,感恩节时,家人朋友聚在一起互道感谢,晚餐时一起吃火鸡。之后有人选择出去散步,但更多人选择在家里一起看电视。故选 C。

Conversation Two

W = Interviewer

M = Richard Besser

- W There's a big headline tonight about modern health. (11) Forty-three million people are taking some kind of aspirin every day to prevent heart attacks and strokes, (12) but now the leading medical journal JAMA says there's evidence that daily aspirin could be linked with a small increase in macular degeneration which can cause blindness. There're lots of questions...Tonight ABC's chief medical editor Dr. Richard Besser is here. So what exactly does this study show?
- M Well, it is a study out of stray. They looked 2,400 people for 15 years and found that aspirin doubled your risk of macular degeneration which, as you said, causes blindness. The risk is small. It's only 3.5%, but if you add that to all we know about aspirin causing internal bleeding, you really need to make sure you're someone who's gonna benefit from being on aspirin.
- W So all the people who're being given aspirin, who take aspirin, think it's for their health, where do you start today, what do you ask your doctor when you are going?
- M Well, I mean, (13) clearly if you have a heart attack or stroke, it can be life-saving. So you need to be on that drug. Then the next thing, if you're at high risk, so to find that out. Did someone in your family have a heart attack or a stroke at an early age, or do you have other risk factors like smoking, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, diabetes? (14) If you have those, your doctor can actually tell you what your risk would be if you were having a heart attack. The bottom line is if you're at low risk, you don't want to be on the drug that can cause problems.
- W (15) And you're telling me even the tiny aspirin, that's still aspirin.
- M That's right. (15) It can cause problems.
- W OK, thank you, Richard Besser.

11. B 【解析】根据主持人的介绍“Forty-three million people are taking some kind of aspirin every day to prevent heart attacks and strokes”有 43,000,000 人每天服用各种形式的阿司匹林是为了预防心脏病和中风。故选 B。
12. A 【解析】根据主持人的介绍,前沿医学杂志 JAMA 公布了证据表明每天服用阿司匹林会增加黄斑变性,并引起失明。故选 A。

13. **A** 【解析】根据理查德·贝瑟医生的介绍“clearly if you have a heart attack or stroke, it can be life-saving.”这里的 it 指的就是阿司匹林。因此,如果确诊有心脏病或中风的病人可以服用阿司匹林。故选 A。
14. **C** 【解析】根据理查德·贝瑟医生的回答,如果病人存在高风险的疾病,例如心脏病、中风等,医生会告诉他们应该服用阿司匹林;如果患有低风险疾病,病人不应该服用会导致其他健康问题的药物。故选 C。
15. **B** 【解析】根据主持人的提问以及理查德·贝瑟医生的回答可知,即使是很小的剂量,阿司匹林也会引起健康问题。故选 B。

Section C

16. Until recently, blind and visually impaired students in Kenya were still using Braille books for their studies. But Kenyan schools for the blind are now beginning to adopt technology that provides material in an audible form—and in the process expands their opportunities. Assistive technology equips the learners with many skills that really make them independent in life. Students can read materials like books, magazines, newspapers by themselves. And apart from that—assistive technology equips them with employable skills.

C 【解析】该新闻简述了肯尼亚失明学生的受教育情况,指即将采用的科技帮助学生们不仅可以阅读文字,也可以通过声音形式进行学习。重点要放在“audible”这个单词上面,意思是“听得见的”。故选 C。

17. Russian media say the government plans to cut the amount of money it spends on the International Space Station during the next decade. The *Izvestiya daily* reports the latest budget drafts for 2016-25 include about \$3.3 billion in spending on the station, or about \$330 million a year. That is a 10 percent reduction from a previous draft in April. Russia's space agency is one of five that work together to operate the station with a rotating crew of astronauts that conduct experiments.

B 【解析】该新闻第一句指出,俄罗斯政府打算在近十年内削减国际空间站的投入资金。故选 B。

18. Travelers passing from Denmark into Sweden will have to show photo identification starting Monday. The move by Sweden is an attempt to stop the flow of undocumented migrants into the country known for its generous welfare system. The new measure means Sweden is closing its open-door migrant policy after receiving 160,000 migrants last year. Neighboring Denmark only took in 18,000. Travelers have been warned to expect long lines on the Danish side of a major entry point for migrants seeking a new life in Sweden.

A 【解析】根据新闻第二句可知,瑞典政府规定从丹麦入境的旅行者须出示附有照片的身份认证资料。而此举是为了防止无证的非法移民流入瑞典境内。故选 A。

19. The World Health Organization has announced an end to the Ebola virus outbreak in Liberia, meaning all three countries at the epicenter of the West African outbreak are now considered Ebola-free. The WHO announcement came Thursday after 42 days without a new reported case in Liberia. When announcing the milestone, the WHO cautioned that small outbreaks are expected and called for continued strong surveillance to keep the disease at bay.

B 【解析】新闻称,世界卫生组织宣布利比里亚的埃博拉病毒已经受到控制,目前没有再出现新的疫情。但是,世卫组织同时警告民众可能会有小范围疫情出现,因此,仍然需要加强疫情防控。故选 B。

20. *Time* magazine has named German Chancellor Angela Merkel its 2015 “Person of the Year,” noting her

leadership during the Syrian refugee crisis, the Greek economic bailout, currency turmoil in the European Union, and Russia's intervention in Ukraine. The magazine said Merkel "stepped in" every time Europe faced a serious crisis. It said while much of the world is debating the balance between safety and freedom, Merkel is asking Germany and the rest of the world to believe that great civilization build bridges, not walls. She says wars are won both on and off the battlefield.

D 【解析】新闻称,因德国总理默克尔在叙利亚难民危机期间,对希腊经济援助,欧盟货币动荡,以及俄罗斯对乌克兰施行干预等问题上发挥的领导作用,《时代》杂志将其评选为“2015 年度人物”。故选 D。

Section D

Brazilians certainly know how to throw a party—but will Rio be ready to welcome over 10,000 athletes and all the international visitors to the 2016 Olympics? At the moment, some natives of Rio aren't too enthusiastic about the Games. They know they'll be (21) putting up with a lot more roadworks and infrastructure building before the Olympic torch is lit in the Maracana Stadium next August.

Delays in venue construction gave the International Olympic Committee a fright in 2014. The government has since cleaned up its act and was praised recently for being “on the right track”, although the challenge of cleaning up the highly (22) polluted waters of the Rodrigo de Freitas Lagoon and Guanabara Bay—venues for the (23) sailing and rowing competitions—remains.

Fortunately, Brazil has learnt a lot from hosting the World Cup in 2014. Some businesses realized they were missing a trick by not communicating well with their international customers. Restaurants now know that using the Internet to (24) translate the menu isn't always a good idea: ‘bife a cavalo’ isn't really ‘horse steak’—it's beef with (25) a fried egg on top!

Security was a key challenge in 2014—and during the Olympics, the police will be working hard to prevent (26) street crime. As with other developing countries, crime rates are high, and visitors will be encouraged to keep their wits about them so as to (27) avoid falling victim to pickpockets or muggers.

So while the Cariocas are already becoming athletes—by jumping and running across construction sites on their daily commute—they know that the Games have the potential to be (28) a great spectacle, they will be able to let their hair down, and international visitors will have a good time in their company.

Even those Brazilians who (29) have their reservations know deep down something that others don't. An old local saying goes: ‘Deus é Brasileiro’ (‘God is Brazilian’). They hope he will give them a hand to make the Games a success. And you can be sure that whatever happens—or doesn't happen—Brazilians will show the world why they have (30) such a reputation as party people!

Part II

Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures

(15 marks)

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar

31. C **译文** 这位女士拒绝把车钥匙交给丈夫,直到他答应系上安全带。

解析 根据上下文,女士是希望确保丈夫的安全,因此拿走了车钥匙以强迫丈夫做出承诺。选项 A 为“交上,递交;所以”;选项 B 为“拿出,分发;关系代词”;选项 C 为“交出,交给;直到”;选项 D 为“传承;除非”。综合考虑两处空格,应该使用表示“交出(车钥匙)”含义的短语 hand over 和表示“直到”含义的 until,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 C。

32. B **译文** 参加了长达一周的会议后他感到筋疲力尽,趁莱斯里出去的时候打了个盹。

解析 根据上下文,第一处空格应指会议时间如此之久,so 和 such 都有“如此”的含义,但是 so 之后一般为形容词,such 之后可以是名词结构;第二处空格应指他趁莱斯里不在的时候休息了一会,选项 A 为“赚钱,获利”;选项 B 为“充分利用”;选项 C 为“获得好处”;选项 D 为“控制,掌控”。综合两处

空格,其他选项代入句中意思均不符,故选 B。

33. D **译文** 杰克布是一个脾气很糟糕的人,他总是对别人发脾气。

解析 根据上下文,脾气差的人一定是经常对别人发火。take sth. out on sb. 表示“向某人发泄情绪”。其他选项代入句中意思均不符,故选 D。

34. A **译文** 她突然想起来她早就答应当晚要和一位密友见面聚餐。

解析 根据上下文,应该是突然想起某事, cross one's mind 表示“(想法等)掠过心头,出现在脑海”。其他选项代入句中意思均不符,故选 A。

35. D **译文** 玉米原属于新世界的作物,直到哥伦布发现它们可以在古巴种植,欧洲人才知道这种作物。

解析 根据上下文,此处应指哥伦布发现玉米可以在古巴种植, cultivate 表示“耕作,种植”, it 指代 corn, 位于空格之前, 因此, 空格处需要使用被动。再根据 find sth. doing 的固定搭配判断, being cultivated 为正确答案。其他选项代入句中意思均不符, 故选 D。

36. D **译文** 有些女性本可以获得薪酬不错的工作,但是为了家庭,她们决定放弃工作。

解析 根据上下文,这些女性最终决定放弃工作,第一处空格应指她们本来应该可以获得薪酬不错的工作,谓语使用虚拟语气 could have done; 第二处空格应指为了家庭, for the sake of 表示“为了”, 均符合语境, 其他选项代入句中均不符。故选 D。

37. C **译文** 鉴于没有更好的解决方案,我认为你做出了正确的决定。

解析 granted that 表示“鉴于,由于”, 可以将这个短语看作连词。故选 C。

38. D **译文** 虽然亚历山大·格拉汉姆·贝尔主要因其发明了电话而为人们铭记,但实际上他一生都致力于帮助失聪者。

解析 根据上下文可知,亚历山大·格拉汉姆·贝尔工作的主要内容与人们记忆中的并不一致,因此前后两句为转折关系。状语从句中使用过去分词,表示“被(大众)铭记”。综合考虑,应选 D。

39. A **译文** 一你好! 请问俱乐部现在还招收新会员吗?

一是的,我们对那个一直有兴趣。请稍等,我给您拿一份会员申请表。对,就是这份。

解析 选项 A 为“哦,是的,我们对那个一直有兴趣”;选项 B 为“不,快走开,别来烦我!”;选项 C 为“抱歉,恐怕目前没有名额了。”;选项 D 为“当然,请出示您的票券”。分析句意,空格处需要表达的是肯定含义,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 A。

40. B **译文** 一作为一名医科学生,你怎么看待医疗保健私有化的提议?

一不赞成。我认为获得免费医疗是每位公民的基本权利。

解析 选项 A 为“你需要三思而行”;选项 B 为“我不赞成”;选项 C 为“不关我的事”;选项 D 为“好主意”。根据上下文,空格处需要表达的是对于医疗保健私有化的反对,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 B。

Section B Culture

41. B **译文** 联合国是一个国际组织,组建于 1945 年。目前由 193 个成员国组成。

解析 联合国是第二次世界大战后成立的国际组织,是一个由主权国家组成的国际组织。1945 年 10 月 24 日,在美国旧金山签订生效的《联合国宪章》标志着联合国的正式成立。目前,联合国总部设立在美国纽约,由 193 个成员国组成。故选 B。

42. A **译文** 冷战期间的大规模抵制运动造成 1980 年和 1984 年两届奥运会的参加人数极少。

解析 第 22 届夏季奥运会于苏联的莫斯科举行。当时正值冷战期间,苏联于比赛举行前发动了入侵阿富汗的战争。这一举动激起国际社会的极大不满,以美国为首的很多国家纷纷发起抵制活动,拒绝参加奥运会。1984 年的洛杉矶奥运会仍旧没有摆脱“冷战”的氛围。苏联为“报复”美国,联合其他 16 个国家一起发起抵制。这两届奥运会的参与人员都是历史上最少的。故选 A。

43. C **译文** 1969 年 7 月 20 日,尼尔·阿姆斯特朗在登上月球数秒之后,将左脚踏上了月球表面,并说出了

那句世界名言“这是个人的一小步,但却是整个人类的一大步”。

解析 1969年7月20日,美国的“阿波罗11号”宇宙飞船载着三名宇航员成功登上了月球,美国宇航员尼尔·阿姆斯特朗在踏上月球表面这一历史时刻时,曾道出一句被后人奉为经典的话——“这只是我一个人的一小步,但却是整个人类的一大步”。故选C。

44. A **译文** 莎士比亚悲剧作品中最著名的人物,哈姆雷特,可能是人们讨论最多的角色,特别是那段以“生存还是毁灭,这是个值得思考的问题”作为开场白的著名独白。

解析 《哈姆雷特》是英国著名剧作家莎士比亚写作的四大悲剧之一。它不仅是莎士比亚所有戏剧中篇幅最长的一部,也是莎士比亚最负盛名的剧本,具有深刻的悲剧意义以及复杂的人物性格。其中“生存还是毁灭,这是个值得思考的问题”出自这部作品中主人公哈姆雷特的经典独白。故选A。

45. B **译文** 本杰明·富兰克林是美国的建国元勋之一,以学识渊博而著称,他也是唯一一位作品仍被人们拜读的殖民时期作家。

解析 本杰明·富兰克林(1706年1月17日—1790年4月17日)是著名的美国政治家、科学家、作家,更是杰出的外交家及发明家。他是美国独立战争时期重要的领导人之一,参与了多项重要文件的草拟。富兰克林还曾进行多项关于电的实验,发明了避雷针,最早提出电荷守恒定律。他还发明了双焦点眼镜、蛙鞋等等。同时,富兰克林还是一位作家,著有《穷查理年鉴》和《富兰克林自传》等。故选B。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)

46. of

解析 该句的意思是“学术界和伪学者们都乐于拆解童年乐趣,甚至是那些最为珍贵的,似乎决心要剥夺我们幻想的喜悦”,rob sb. of sth. 表示“抢走某人某东西”为固定搭配。因此,空格处应填入介词of。

47. deadly

解析 该句的意思是“对于我们的超级英雄来说,这些后现代学者是最致命的”,空格之后是表示“对手,敌手”的名词,因此,空格处应填入形容词起修饰作用。death 可以转换为 dead 和 deadly 两个形容词,前者表示“死掉的”,后者表示“致命的”。根据上下文,空格处应填入 deadly。

48. fictional

解析 该句的意思是“2002年出版的一本书辩驳‘超人’——世界上最负盛名的虚构的超级英雄背后的科学”,空格后是名词,空格处应填入形容词。根据上下文,超级英雄是虚构出来的人物。因此,空格处应填入 fictional。

49. feasibility

解析 该句的意思是“当超级英雄被创造出来时,几乎没有人注意到他们能力的可行性,也不知道他们是怎样处理日常事务,以及与其他人交流的”,由上下文可知,空格处应填入名词形式表示“可行性,可能性”。故填 feasibility。

50. reality

解析 该句的意思是“书中他们辩称基于伟大的有效性,超人永远不可能存在于现实之中”,由上下文可知,空格处应填入名词形式 reality 表示“现实”。

51. stay

解析 该句的意思是“他们提出,超人怎么可能将地球上一个比自身重得多的物体移过自己的头顶,同时还能完全保持平衡”,由上下文可知,学者们质疑超级英雄故事情节的科学性,并以超人为例。空格处表示“保持平衡”,因此应填入 stay 表示“保持,继续是”。

52. intention

解析 该句的意思是“毕竟,想象的本意是娱乐大众,需要观众自主放下怀疑和猜忌”,由上下文可知,空格处应填入名词形式 intention。

53. Why

解析 该句的意思是“为什么这对所有只关心情节的孩子甚至成人至关重要呢”，由上下文可知，此处应填入疑问词，询问学者们计较虚构故事背后科学的必要性。因此，空格处应填入 why。

54. spoil

解析 该句的意思是“为什么要毁掉人们的乐趣”，由后文内容可知，作者呼吁人们继续享受超级英雄故事给人们带来的欢乐。因此，空格处应填入 spoil 表示“毁掉，破坏”。

55. with

解析 该句的意思是“让超人、蜘蛛侠、蝙蝠侠和其他所有的超级英雄继续给那些爱他们的人带来欢乐甚至是灵感，让我们的日常生活如童年的英雄世界一样少一点严肃，多一点乐趣吧”，deal with 是固定搭配，表示“处理（事物、问题等）”。因此，空格处应填入 with。

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

(35 marks)

Section A

56. T **解析** 文章第二段描述了放流潜水者的潜水过程，并提到“这就像是疯狂的水上摩托赛道，疯狂但自在”因此，本题表述符合原文内容。
57. F **解析** 文章第三段详细描述了深潜者的体验经过，并没有提到下潜的深度，只在第二句中提及“看不到海面或海底，你得靠深度测量仪测量深度”。因此，本题表述不符合原文内容。
58. F **解析** 文章第四段第二句提到“还有一些沉船潜水员，他们配备有手持导航图，腰间绑着全套水下工具包，再带上从沉船里打捞的物品，会变得非常沉重，他们能设法浮出水面全凭运气”因此，本题表述不符合原文内容。
59. T **解析** 文章第五段第一句提到“沉船提供了许多神奇的封闭空间，只有一些鲁莽的或经验丰富的冒险者才会进入沉船内部”因此，本题表述符合原文内容。
60. F **解析** 文章最后一段的开头提到“对我来说，最让人兴奋的莫过于夜间潜水。白天隐藏起来的各种生物，到了晚上都出来捕食、交配、畅游”因此，本题表述不符合原文内容。

Section B

61. C **解析** 该空前一句提到“心理学家告诉我们，每个人都离不开故事”，同时该段描述了由古至今人类的阅读发展历史。由此可知，空格处应为表述故事阅读重要性的内容。符合条件的只有 C 项。
62. B **解析** 短文第二段描述了人类的阅读发展历史，第三段描述了今天阅读习惯遭到了破坏。前后为转折关系。因此，符合条件的只有 B 项。
63. A **解析** 根据下文“但读故事是作者和读者之间的积极互动。作者勾勒故事，其他全由读者创造”可知，空格处表述了看故事所存在的弊端，与后者形成对比。因此，符合条件的只有 A 项。
64. D **解析** 第五段具体分析说明了孩子们选择看电视的原因和没有养成良好的阅读习惯有关。因此，空格处应为一句承上启下的表述，符合条件的只有 D 项。
65. G **解析** 承接上一段，第六段介绍了解决这一问题的办法：孩子阅读习惯的养成和父母的思想意识以及正确的培养引导分不开。符合条件的只有 G 项。

Section C

66. He encourages them to get together to exchange ideas on how to become the country's future strength.

解析 文章第一段提到“我鼓励大家聚在一起讨论如何成为本国下一位创业大咖”。由此可知本题答案。

67. They raised funds mostly from other students.

解析 文章第三段第一句提到“通过大部分来自学生群体的众筹资金，他们在广州和上海开设了五家西餐”

厅,这些餐厅大都位于学校附近”。由此可知本题答案。

68. They are invited to share their thoughts and experiences with the young business people.

解析 文章第三段末尾提到“名流和知名商业人士也被邀请来和年轻的商人分享他们的想法和经验”。由此可知本题答案。

69. 3,000.

解析 文章第五段末尾提到“据官方统计,今年1月至11月,约有24,000人在该市创办了自己的公司,其中3,000人是大学生”。由此可知本题答案。

70. More than 10 billion yuan.

解析 文章最后一段提到“广州市副市长欧阳卫民说,政府将继续加大对科技的投入……并计划到2017年将技术资金增加到100亿元以上”。由此可知本题答案。

Section D

71. unique

解析 原文第一段提到“和人一样,每个国家都有自身的特点。许多国家因其产品而闻名”,题干中缺乏表示独一无二的形容词“unique”。

72. colony

解析 原文第二段提到“斯里兰卡因其锡兰茶而闻名……锡兰是英国殖民地时期的国家名称”。根据上下文,空格中应填入名词“colony”。

73. currency

解析 原文第五段中提到“奶酪在瑞士被当作货币……”,因此,填入表示货币的名词“currency”。

74. represent

解析 原文第五段提到“奶酪在瑞士被当作货币并且代表了社会地位和财富”,题干中缺乏表示代表的动词原形“represent”。

75. contamination

解析 原文最后一段提到“如果没有这些冷藏货船,肉类会在长途运输中变质”,题干中缺乏表示食物变质的名词“contamination”。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

76. 许多年来,世界各地的森林和草原都在萎缩甚至消失。希望修复森林和草原的想法并不是头一回。科学家们已经尝试了很多有效的修复草原的方法。在一些情况下,他们只需要在草地已经消失的地方种植新草。还有一些项目甚至采用了重新引入动植物的方法。相应地,这些地方变得和以前一样欣欣向荣。这些举措不仅有助于保护动植物,也可以防止沙尘暴对人类健康造成风险。

句式分析

1. 该段第一句为翻译难点。该句的主语为“many forests and grasslands across the world”,谓语部分为“have been shrinking, disappearing”,谓语部分使用了现在完成进行时态,表示一直持续的状况。
2. 最后一句为翻译难点。该句为“not only...but also...”句式,not only 位于句首,主谓部分倒装。but also 使用正常语序,that 引导定语从句起修饰作用。

高频词汇

shrink v. 收缩,萎缩

disappear v. 消失,不见

restore v. 复原,修复

positive adj. 积极的,肯定的

reintroduce v. 再引入,再提出

flourishing adj. 繁荣的,欣欣向荣的

pose...to... 对……造成

Section B

77. The guards at the door turned away people without invitations.

解析 题干要求使用 turn away 表示“拒绝(某人)进入”,作谓语成分,使用一般过去时表示已经发生的事情。without invitation 介宾结构作补语。

78. Which technologies should be used on earth depends on subjects taught and students' needs.

解析 题干要求使用 depend on 表示“依赖,指望”,用作谓语成分。该句主语是一个名词性从句。其中 on earth 表示“究竟”。宾语 subjects taught 和 students' needs 为并列项,其中 taught 为 subjects 的后置定语。

79. When asked why their children could learn so well, most Asian parents would say that it was "diligence", while American parents would say "talent".

解析 题干要求使用的 while 表示“当……时候”,也可以表示转折关系。该句由 when 引导状语从句,主语为 most Asian parents,谓语为 would say, that 引导宾语从句,while 表示转折含义,引导出和之前内容相对立的句子。

80. Water cannot be absent in gardens. Without water, the stones, grasses, flowers and trees will all lose vitality.

解析 题干要求使用 lose vitality 表示“失去活力生气”,该题由两句构成。第一句中,主语使用了表示事物的 water,谓语使用了 be absent 表示“缺席,缺少”。第二句中,以介宾短语作为主语,谓语为 will all lose vitality,使用一般将来时态,表示将会发生的动作。

81. Many Chinese traditional sports can not only be used to exercise, but also have high artistic values and recreational and educational functions.

解析 题干要求使用 not only...but also 的句式。主语为 many Chinese traditional sports,谓语部分使用固定句式,分别叙述两种不同的作用。

Part VI

Error Correction

(10 marks)

82. flight→flights

解析 表示“空中航行,航程”时,flight 为可数名词。原文表示多伦多可以直飞很多城市,应使用复数形式。

83. office→official

解析 原文表示英语和法语都是该城市的官方语言,office 是名词,表示“办公室”,official 是形容词,表示“官方的”,因此,应改为 official。

84. Spain→Spanish

解析 Spain 是国家名称“西班牙”,Spanish 表示“西班牙语”。上文罗列了该城市人所使用的日常语言,因此,应改为 Spanish。

85. visit A Chinatown→a

解析 原文表示游客可以游览唐人街、小意大利等等景点,根据上下文,此处应添加不定冠词 a。

86. too

解析 原文表示多伦多有很多景点。too many 表示“太多而不适宜”,此处应将 too 删除,单纯表示景点数量众多。

87. ✓

88. on→from

解析 原文表示从塔顶可以欣赏到美丽的景色。介词 on 表示“在……上面”,from 表示“从……”。此处应改为 from。

89. with→and

解析 原文表示多伦多有两支篮球队伍,两者之间为并列关系,并不是附属关系。因此,应将 with 改为 and。

90. that→what

解析 根据上下文推断,此处应指让游客印象深刻的是多伦多的地下城步行街。因此,应改为 what,以引导名词性从句作主语。

91. connect→connects

解析 根据上下文推断,此处应和 runs 作并列结构,主语都是 it,为第三人称单数,谓语应使用 connects。

Part VII

IQ Test

(5 marks)

92. A photographer.

解析 该题属于脑筋急转弯。题干可以理解成:“谁总会让人们说‘茄子’”?拍照时,为了保持微笑,摄影师会告诉人们摆出说“茄子”的口型。因此,答案是 A photographer。

93. A clock.

解析 题干是一个谜语,描述了一个有手没脚,有脸孔没眼睛,能显示信息但不能说话的物体。钟符合以上所有描述。

94. ANT

解析 该题属于考查词汇量。在括号里填上几个字幕,使其构成不同的单词。p + ant = pant(裤子);gi + ant = giant(巨大的);sc + ant = scant(缺少的);w + ant = want(想要的);gr + ant = grant(同意)。

95. 锦上添花

解析 题干要求根据语境解释“icing on the cake”的中文含义。根据短文,“我”参加了杂志社举办的竞赛活动并获得大奖:两张棒球联赛门票。“我”因能去现场观看自己最爱球队的比赛而激动万分。所以说,如果洋基队能获得冠军就更加让人高兴了。因此,在短文中,短语应为“锦上添花”的含义。

96. A

解析 该题属于考查找出图形的相同特征。所有图形均由两大部分组成,而这两部分之间有的完全不同,有的互逆,有的旋转 180 度。A 选项中两部分互逆,所以答案选 A。

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。这是一篇书评,要求简单描述书籍内容,然后陈述推荐理由。

参考范文

Book Review

The book I recently read, *The Time Traveler's Wife*, is written by an American writer Audrey Niffenegger. It tells an unusual story. A librarian, Henry, has a special talent—travel through time. When he was 28, he met his wife Clare for the first time. But Clare told him she has already knew him since she was 6. The beginning of the story is full of happiness, but not the ending. Henry died in an accident during a time travel, while his wife Clare kept waiting for him all her life, because she was told that she would see him again when she was 80.

Apparently, it is a heartbroken story. He always disappeared at any time any place. She was always alone, kept waiting, worrying about her husband. Nevertheless, it is a romantic love story too. Because she grew up with the company of the man she loved, who taught, protect, and loved her.

I have a faith that you will love this book like I do, since you'll find out what is love about in it.

高频词汇

unusual *adj.* 不寻常的,不普通的

for the first time 第一次,首次

keep doing sth. 不断做某事

apparently *adv.* 显而易见地

grow up 成长, 长大

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。这是一篇关于社会热点话题的议论文。要求首先陈述自己的观点, 然后举例详细说明持有该观点的理由和原因。

参考范文

Each age has its own art form. Imagine that: on Saturday morning, grandfather is enjoying the Moonlight Sonata, while his grandson turns the radio up to the max listening rock music. It's not something we expected, but it happens sometimes around us, or in our family.

Some believed that the traditional art forms like classic music, painting, theatre, etc. will sooner or later be abandoned by the young people and inevitably replaced by new art forms better suited to our age. It seems that they are telling the truth.

In ancient China, Shadow Puppets used to be one of the most popular forms of entertainment, especially for children. When there's festival, wedding, or harvest, the troupe would set a platform to perform a wonderful play with colorful exquisite props. Sometimes the performance would last more than ten days or half month. But it's hard to see this kind of traditional performance now. Nowadays, People prefer to go to cinema or watch television in their homes. Shadow Puppets, along with many other traditional art forms were kept in Museum.

高频词汇

traditional *adj.* 传统的

sooner or later 迟早, 早晚

inevitably *adv.* 不可避免地, 自然而然地

exquisite *adj.* 精巧的, 精致的