

全国大学生英语竞赛 2017 年初赛

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

1. ☒ Oh, you have to tell them about the seat-belt signs again.

☒ It's your turn. I did it just now. Oh, and don't forget to switch off the intercom when you finish.

☒ Ladies and gentlemen, the captain has switched on the seat-belt signs. Please return to your seats and fasten your seat belts. Please take a moment to look again at the emergency instructions in the seat pocket in front of you.

D 【解析】女士说, "Please return to your seats and fasten your seat belts." 要求乘客们回到自己座位上并系好安全带, 可知是在飞机上。故选 D。

2. ☒ Sarah, I didn't know you were a windsurfer! Can you surf too? Normal surfing, I mean...

☒ Well, I learned to windsurf when I was six. My uncle taught me. But not surfing. I tried it once, but I couldn't stand up. What about you, Ben? Do you do any water sports?

☒ Not really. I mean, I can swim and everything, but I prefer mountain sports.

B 【解析】女士说, "I learned to windsurf when I was six." 她从六岁起就学会了风帆冲浪, 可知她擅长的运动是 windsurf。故选 B。

3. ☒ Do you ever feel like there's far too much information on the Net? Sometimes, I don't know how to handle it at all.

☒ Yep, there's too much, but it doesn't matter. The important thing is knowing how to find what you need. Personally, I bookmark the site I visit every day. For everything else, I run a search on Google or Yahoo.

☒ Right, keep it simple. That reminds me, I need to check an online auction I'm bidding on.

B 【解析】女士说, "Personally, I bookmark the site I visit every day." 她会给每天会访问的网站加上书签, 而其他三个选项并未提到。故选 B。

4. ☒ I can't believe what happened to Richard. After twenty years on the job, he was next in line to be promoted to vice president.

☒ But instead, he was fired. I wonder how safe any of our jobs are. He was a good supervisor, too.

☒ He was. Well, I think I'd better update my resume and see what the job market is like. I'm not planning to quit, but I want to be ready if things get bad around here.

D 【解析】女士说, "But instead, he was fired." 结合之前男士提到 "After twenty years on the job...", 可知 Richard 在公司工作二十年之后被炒了鱿鱼。故选 D。

5. ☒ I feel sorry for child stars. They have a really hard time growing up.

☒ Why do you say that? They're rich and famous. And, they get to spend time with movie stars and other successful people. What could be hard about it?

☒ Think about all the pressure they're under their parents. They're always filming something, traveling, or

giving interviews. How can they possibly have a normal childhood?

A 【解析】女士说,“They have a really hard time growing up.” 她认为童星从小长大也很不容易,因为压力比较大。故选 A。

Section B

Conversation One

W (6) Daniel, have you finished your research on the Globe Theatre?

M Yeah, Lily. I found out lots of interesting stuff about the theatre.

W Like what?

M Well, as you know, in many ways performances today are just like the original ones.

W (7) But some things are different, aren't they?

M Sure. For example, there're female actors now. (8) In Shakespeare's time, people thought it was improper for women to act. (9) But modern performances at the Globe still use very few props and only live sound effects.

W What do you mean? All the music and sound effects are made on stage?

M Yeah, either on stage or behind the stage. And they don't use any microphones or recordings of sounds. (10) The clothes are authentic, too.

W It sounds really neat. I'd love to see a performance at the Globe some time.

M Yeah. They sound pretty cool.

6. **F 【解析】**当女士问“Daniel, have you finished your research on the Globe Theatre?” 男士回答“Yeah”。所以说“需要更多的时间完成他的调研”是错误的。故选 F。

7. **T 【解析】**女士说,“But some things are different, aren't they?” 她问肯定有些东西是不一样的吧,且用了反义疑问句来加强语气,所以说“女士认为环球剧院今天的演出跟原本的演出定然有不少区别”正确。故选 T。

8. **T 【解析】**男士说“In Shakespeare's time, people thought it was improper for women to act.” 即在莎士比亚的时代,认为女人不应上台演出。所以说“当时没有女人上台演出”正确。故选 T。

9. **F 【解析】**男士说“But modern performances at the Globe still use very few props and only live sound effects.” 可知即便在如今环球剧院也很少使用道具,只利用现场的音效。所以说“如今环球剧院不再利用现场音效”错误。故选 F。

10. **T 【解析】**男士说“The clothes are authentic, too.” 演员们穿的衣服也都是真的,结合上一句很少使用道具,本句正确。故选 T。

Conversation Two

W Well, welcome to meet Robert Opie. (11) He's dedicated his whole life to his collection, most of which is housed in the Museum of Packaging and Advertising. Robert, what exactly do you collect?

M That's very difficult to explain. It's the whole story of an enormous social revolution that's happened over the last hundred years and the main thing I'm interested in within that is the story of shopping and products and brands. I collect everything that one puts into today's shopping basket, everything that's in today's supermarket, but looking back at it over the last hundred and fifty years and the evidence of this is now the packs that have survived, the advertisements, the promotions...

W How do you decide what to collect?

M Um, it can become quite tricky when I suddenly find I'm running out of money, er, because when I'm shopping, you see, first of all I go round and think, what do I need for the collection, what new products have arrived, what new designs have come along to update the previous design and then I go around and think, what am I going to eat tonight, you know, so it's mainly made up of those things and I get very disappointed when there's a product I want but I've already got the packaging, you see, because I have to wait till the next change comes along.

W When did you begin collecting and why?

M (14) About the age of three, I think it was, (13) when I found this wonderful stone in the path at home and then my mother told me it was a fossilized sea urchin. Well, that began my stone collection and then I went, like many other schoolchildren, onto other things like stamps and coins, but I was always trying to find things that other people hadn't collected. So then at the age of sixteen I suddenly thought, well, here's something, packaging, that everybody's literally throwing away and something is always happening and changing in it, (12) so from that moment I've saved all the packages I've ever eaten the contents of.

W Do you feel that your collecting is an obsession?

M Er, I'm sure somewhat it is but I tend to find that I'm driven by this commitment that I'm saving the nation's heritage, even though a lot of people think that the rubbish aspect is not really someone's heritage. I have to put in a certain number of hours every day to save something which I think should be saved. You may have watched the Olympics and you see those people doing four or five hours' training every day and I find that, I mean, (15) that may be called an obsession but it's really a dedication to a particular thing and I think I'm probably dedicated in that kind of way.

11. B 【解析】女士说, "He's dedicated his whole life to his collection, most of which is housed in the Museum of Packaging and Advertising." 可知 Robert 大多数藏品放在博物馆里。故选 B。

12. D 【解析】虽然前面男士在介绍自己藏品的时候说得似乎很复杂, 但从 "so from that moment I've saved all the packages I've ever eaten the contents of" 可以知道他收藏的其实是食品包装。故选 D。

13. D 【解析】男士在介绍自己如何开始收藏的时候说 "when I found this wonderful stone in the path at home and then my mother told me it was a fossilized sea urchin", 他从发现一个海胆化石之后开始收藏。故选 D。

14. A 【解析】女士问男士什么时候开始收藏, 男士回答 "About the age of three"。故选 A。

15. B 【解析】当女士问 Robert 他的收藏是否算一种 "癖好" 的时候, 他回答 "that may be called an obsession but it's really a dedication to a particular thing and I think I'm probably dedicated in that kind of way", 认为这更多的是一种有目标的奉献。故选 B。

Section C

16. The authorities in Mexico have identified 13 of the 31 people killed in a series of explosions in the country's biggest fireworks market on Tuesday. The Mexico state prosecutor said some were so badly charred that neither their age nor the gender could immediately be determined.

C 【解析】新闻中提到 "a series of explosions in the country's biggest fireworks market on Tuesday" 周二烟火市场发生的一系列爆炸。故选 C。

17. The sound of burning rain forest. This is from footage captured by researchers in the Eastern Amazon. Their two-year study found that even selective logging in protected forests opened up the canopy enough to dry out the undergrowth and make it catch fire more easily. To measure the impact of human activity on the rain forest, the

team counted 2,000 species of trees, insects and birds, comparing biodiversity with the amount of forest cover.

A 【解析】新闻中说“Their two-year study found that even selective logging in protected forests opened up the canopy enough to dry out the undergrowth and make it catch fire more easily.”研究发现即便有选择性的砍伐也会在冠层撕开缺口,从而让下层植被更容易变干着火。故选 A。

18. The growing popularity of e-cigarettes has prompted debate about their safety, their potential to help people quit tobacco smoking and the risk. They may encourage some people to take it up. The Royal College of Physicians concludes that their impact so far has been very positive. They've helped many thousands of people to quit and the switch from tobacco smoking is a dramatic step towards better health.

C 【解析】新闻中说,皇家医学院发现“They've helped many thousands of people to quit and the switch from tobacco smoking is a dramatic step towards better health.”主要强调了电子烟帮助很多人戒烟的积极效果。故选 C。

19. The damaging effects of shift work on the body are well known. This study shows the impact on the mind as well. Three thousand people performed tests of memory and speed of thought. Those with more than ten years of shift work under their belts had the same results as those who didn't do shifts but were six-and-a-half years older. The good news is that when people in the study stopped shift work their brains did recover, although it took five years.

B 【解析】新闻中说,研究发现“Those with more than ten years of shift work under their belts had the same results as those who didn't do shifts but were six-and-a-half years older”,意思是有十年倒班经历的人,测试结果和比他们大 6.5 岁但不倒班的人相同。B 选项说倒班让人老得更快,符合题意。故选 B。

20. Ever since Mount Everest opened to commercial expeditions in the 1990s, climbers have sought to establish world records on the mountain. The youngest person to reach the summit was a 13-year-old from the United States. The oldest climber was 80. But now Nepal says it wants to limit climbers to between the ages of 18 and 75 in order to better manage the mountain, which has suffered from overcrowding. It's also considering banning anyone with disabilities.

D 【解析】新闻中说“But now Nepal says it wants to limit climbers to between the ages of 18 and 75 in order to better manage the mountain”,新增规定的目的是为了能够更好地管理珠峰。故选 D。

Section D

Dictation

The Amazon River begins in the Andes Mountains in South America. It (21) passes through six countries before it reaches the Atlantic Ocean. It is almost 6,500 kilometers long. The Amazon is the second longest river in the world. The Nile in Africa is longer. But the Amazon has more water in it than any other river. This is why it is called the (22) world's biggest river.

There is so much water in the Amazon that when it reaches the sea this water travels far out into the ocean. The water has a lot of mud in it, so it is brown. Five hundred years ago, (23) Spanish explorers on a ship 300 kilometers from land saw this brown water. They followed it and found the Amazon River!

The river is very deep and very wide. In some places it is so wide that a person on one side cannot see the other side. When the river floods, it is (24) even wider. The river floods every year. Some people who live beside

the river build their houses (25) on rafts. When the river rises, their houses rise too!

Summary

At night, look up at the sky. How many stars do you see? If you live in the country, bright stars will fill the sky. If you live in a city, on the other hand, you might not see any stars. What's happening? (26) Bright lights from the city are lighting the sky, blocking the stars. This is light pollution.

Light can also come into city homes, like an uninvited guest. Sometimes, a visitor to a big city can't sleep because of the bright, flashing sign outside his or her window. Darkness helps us sleep. (27) Without darkness, we lie awake losing sleep. Losing sleep can lead to serious health problems because our immune systems become weak.

Nature's beings need darkness. It's part of the natural 24-hour cycle. Trees and plants that are too close to artificial light grow in strange ways and die quickly. (28) Animals become confused when the normal patterns of light and dark are changed. For example, birds flying to their winter homes can get lost. Also, night animals might think it's day when it's actually night.

Finally, (29) using too many lights wastes energy and money. The huge lights for all night parking lots and gas stations are too bright and unnecessary. Every city spends millions of dollars a year to light its thousands of buildings and streets. And much of this lighting is just to make the city look attractive, rather than to provide practical use.

True, we feel safer in the light. But our eyes are able to see a little in darkness. And we don't need to light the entire city just to create an attractive night view. (30) We should try to turn the lights down to save the Earth and its creatures from this pollution.

26. light pollution

【解析】录音中说“Bright lights from the city are lighting the sky, blocking the stars. This is light pollution.”城市里的光阻挡了星光,造成了光污染。故答案为 light pollution。

27. health problems

【解析】录音中说进入室内的光会造成失眠,“Losing sleep can lead to serious health problems”。失眠会造成健康问题。故答案为 health problems。

28. confuse

【解析】录音中提及“Animals become confused when the normal patterns of light and dark are changed.”动物会被夜间的光迷惑。故答案为 confuse。

29. money and energy

【解析】录音中提及“using too many lights wastes energy and money. The huge lights...are too bright and unnecessary.”即太多的灯光浪费了大量没有必要的能源和金钱。故答案为 money and energy。

30. reduce

【解析】录音中提及“We should try to turn the lights down to save the Earth and its creatures from this pollution.”,即我们应减少灯光的使用。故答案为 reduce。

Part II

Vocabulary & Grammar

(15 marks)

31. D 【译文】在我看来,所有这些优惠都是为了诱惑人们购买他们不想要的东西。

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。选项 A 为“敦促”;选项 B 为“加快”;选项 C 为“摇晃”;选项 D 为“诱惑”,且 tempt 跟介词 into 搭配,意思是诱使某人做某事。故选 D。

32. A 【译文】几乎每家医院都有这样的不成文规定——严重受伤的人比轻微受伤的人优先。

【解析】本题考查 priority“优先权”的介词搭配。have priority over sb./sth. 意思是“相比……具有优先权”。故选 A。

33. D **译文** 贫穷国家里那些负担不起现代医学的土著使用草药混合物治疗疾病。
解析 本题考查词义辨析。选项 A 为“杀死”；选项 B 为“驱赶”；选项 C 为“停止”；选项 D 为“治疗”。disease 应与动词 treat 搭配，意思是治疗疾病。故选 D。
34. B **译文** 我喜欢听唱片。我发现唱片通常与现场表演一样好，甚至更好。
解析 本题考查“as...as...”的用法，意思是“和……一样……”，肯定句中用“as...as...”，否定句中使用“so...as...”，本句为肯定句，故选 B。
35. A **译文** 经过数月的测试后，这位俄罗斯太空科学家推出了一款比之前都更好的太空服。
解析 本题考查词义辨析。选项 A 为“拿出，提出，想出”；选项 B 为“忍受”；选项 C 为“用光，没有了”；选项 D 为“遇到……阻碍”。故选 A。
36. D **译文** 如果不是瘪胎，你的兄弟肯定会出席诉讼。
解析 本题考查省略 if 的虚拟语气。从前半句 would have done 可知是对过去的虚拟，故条件句中应为过去完成时。选项 D 省略 if 且 had 提前变成倒装，是虚拟语气的常见用法。B、C 选项虽然也是过去完成时，但将轮胎作为主语表达少见。故选 D。
37. C **译文** 大笨钟是伦敦最著名的地标之一，尤其夜晚钟面照亮时，看起来非常壮观。
解析 本题考查词义辨析。选项 A 为“启蒙”；选项 B 为“闪亮”；选项 C 为“照亮”；选项 D 为“说明，给……配插图”。故选 C。
38. B **译文** 安德森博士意识到，我们在改善人类生活条件和防止疾病发生方面还有很长的路要走。
解析 本题考查 have a long way to go 这一表达和 where 在从句中作引导词的用法。where 在本句中不是疑问词，而是从句引导词，句子为正常语序，如“wherever you go, I will follow you”。故选 B。
39. A **译文** 我的方法不是要学习某个领域的所有知识，而是什么东西都要学一点。
解析 本题考查“不是……而是……”相关表达的用法。instead 作副词表示“而是”，但 instead of 词组的意思是“不是”，rather than 意思和用法与 instead of 类似。but 与 rather 搭配较少使用。故选 A。
40. C **译文** 董事会成员一致同意，应主要关注能够带来最高利润的事务。
解析 本题考查 attention 的搭配。“pay attention to”意思是“关注”，attention 放在句首作为被动句的主语，意思不变。make 和 lay 不与 attention 搭配，而 B 选项是主动语态。故选 C。
41. A **译文** 诺贝尔奖由瑞典发明家阿尔弗雷德·伯恩哈德·诺贝尔创立，并于 1901 年首次颁发。获得它被认为是世界上最伟大的荣誉之一。
解析 本题考查词义辨析。选项 A 为“建立，接受”；选项 B 为“发明，颁发”；选项 C 为“修订，被给予”；选项 D 为“组织，被授予”。动词 ing 形式和不定式都可以作句子的主语，所以主要看意思上的区别。故选 A。
42. B **译文** 只有当你掌握了很好的语法和词汇知识时，才能流利地写作。
解析 本题考查副词 only + 状语放在句首时句子的倒装语序。此时句子需要倒装，且为不完全倒装，如“only after you finish your homework can you go home”。故选 B。
43. C **译文** 一可以点餐了吗，先生？
 一好的。先来份奶油汤，然后要一块 T 骨牛排。
 一牛排做成几分熟的？
 一五分熟。然后来杯啤酒。谢谢。
解析 本题考查在餐馆点餐时的常用表达。因为下文回答 medium“中等，五分熟”，可知问句应该问的是牛排如何做。故选 C。
44. D **译文** 一您介意回答我正在做的一项调查中的几个问题吗？
 一当然不介意。
 一您是怎么看待大学教育资金的呢？

解析 本题考查“would you mind...”句型如何回答。如果回答“yes, I do”意思是“我介意”。回答“no, of course not, not at all”是“不介意”。下文采访者继续提问,显然应该是不介意。故选 D。

45. C **译文** 一琳达,你去罗马的旅行怎么样?

—说来话长。

—听起来不妙。发生了什么?

解析 本题考查日常交际中的一些表达。A 选项答非所问,B 是感谢用语,C 选项表示说来话长,D 反过来问对方,结合下文的“听起来不妙。发生了什么?”,只有 C 符合题意。故选 C。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)

46. winners

解析 该句的意思是“狗或猫哪个是更好的宠物这一争论最近有了新的进展,而狗似乎已经成为赢家。”前面有 the 应填入名词 winner,词组 come out the winner“经过……成为赢家,胜出”。

47. especially

解析 该句的意思是“狗,相比猫或其他宠物,对人们的健康尤其有益”。本句并不缺少任何句子成分,填入 especially 副词,表示“特别,尤其”。

48. benefit(s)

解析 该句的意思是“北爱尔兰贝尔法斯特女王大学的 Deborah Wells 博士回顾了数十项关于养宠物对健康的益处的研究”。从上下文可知,文章主要在讨论养狗对健康有什么助益,benefit“好处,益处”,这里没有说是一项或几项好处,所以 benefit 单数复数均可。

49. promote

解析 该句的意思是“狗可以通过缓解我们的压力,直接促进我们的健康,而压力是与健康不良相关的主要风险因素之一。”填入 promote“促进”,在 can 情态动词后直接使用动词原形。

50. enhance

解析 该句的意思是“和狗待在一起还可以增加体力活动并促进社交接触的发展,这可以以更间接的方式增强生理和心理健康。”此处需填入表示促进或有益的词,enhance“加强,促进”,情态动词后使用动词原形。

51. recovery

解析 该句的意思是“除了保持健康和预防疾病,人们还发现狗可以帮助康复。”可以看到下文说到狗如何帮助病人,填入表示“恢复、康复”的词 recovery,介词 in 后可以直接跟名词。

52. more

解析 该句的意思是“Well 博士援引一项研究,他解释说,如果心脏病患者拥有一只狗,那么在他们发作一年后,他们活着的可能性会增加 9%。”很明显本句有比较的意思在里面,但缺少表示比较级的词,填入副词 more 修饰形容词 likely,be more likely to“……的可能性更高”。

53. cases

解析 该句的意思是“在某些案例中,狗甚至帮助昏迷患者苏醒了。”一个病人可以称为一个案例 case,并且 case 与介词 in 搭配无误,由 some 可知应为复数。

54. retirement

解析 该句的意思是“由于这些原因,越来越多的医院和养老院使用治疗犬。”此处应使用 retire 的名词形式 retirement 在 home 前面作定语,意思是养老院。

55. conclusive

解析 该句的意思是“尽管科学家们还没有确切的数据说明为什么狗在其主人的健康中发挥如此重要的作用,但这些证据似乎都指向了同一个方向。”conclude 为动词,其形容词形式 conclusive 意思是“确切的,决定性的”,放在 data 前表示“确切的数据”。

Section A

56. Sharing class notes.

解析 在第一条建议中,提到了“Team up with other students immediately after class to share and compare notes.”,核心内容就是在课后分享笔记。

57. Doing library research.

解析 第三条建议“Studies show that many students are unfamiliar with library research and sometimes experience ‘library anxiety’.”主要讲的就是学习小组可以在 library research 方面互相帮助。

58. Reviewing test results.

解析 第五条建议首先提到“After receiving test results, the members of a learning team can review their individual tests together”,提炼核心内容就是 review test results,在考完试后互对答案并研讨。

59. the group size

解析 文章最后一段对如何组成有效的学习小组给出了建议。其中第二条说到“Then keep your group size small as three to six classmates because...”,即控制小组的规模。

60. making contributions / contributing

解析 有效学习小组的第三个要点是“Also, it is necessary to hold individual team members accountable for contributing to the learning of their teammates.”本句中已经给出了关键词 contributing (to), 也可以使用动词词组 making contributions (to)。

Section B

61. E **解析** 这里填入的是本段第一句,而且是主题句。本空的后面两句“In the beginning, a trend is usually red hot. Then, it gets warm, cool, and then cold for fifteen to twenty years.”明确地将内容指向了选项 E。整段话主要阐述了潮流如何从流行,到冷淡、衰落过时,以及这个过程一般花多长时间。

62. A **解析** 本空后一句给出的是第一种打造复古风的方法,即购买真正的古董物品。下一段讲到也可以在新产品中加入复古元素。可知这一句应该起到引出下文的作用,提出打造复古风有两种方式。

63. C **解析** 本段的举例都是为了说明复古风与现代的结合。C 选项“另一种复古的方式是使用旧设计制作新产品。”符合文章的意思。

64. B **解析** 这段话所举的是使用某些单品为自己的复古风增色的例子。而且后面指出“experts warn against overdoing it”,复古切记过犹不及。B 选项“时尚专家建议在添加复古风味的时候应保持适度。”可以合理地作为本段的主题句,放在段首。

65. F **解析** 本空后一句“The last fifty years have seen an explosion of new trends and styles.”尤其 explosion 突出激增、选择之多,F 选项“有一件事是确定的——有很多颜色、图案或设计可供选择”与下文衔接紧密。

Section C

66. Both parks house recreational facilities.

解析 本题问 Brackenridge 公园和 O. P. 施纳贝尔公园有什么共同点。第二段提到“The park also houses recreational facilities...”,最后一段关于 O. P. 施纳贝尔公园提到“A basketball court and a playscape provide outlets for other fun”。篮球场和游戏场地同样可以归为 recreational facilities“娱乐设施”。

67. It has an abundance of diversified flora and fauna, and it is a bird-watcher's cornucopia.

解析 本题问弗里德里希荒野公园为什么对国际游客有吸引力,第四段中说“该公园拥有丰富多样的动植物,它是观鸟者的宝地,吸引着国际和本地的鸟类爱好者”,所以可知是公园里丰富的植物和动物资源,以及多样的鸟类。

68. They need to make reservations for the program.

解析 第三段介绍了艾森豪威尔公园著名的“第二个星期六”项目,段尾说,“参加该项目需要预订。”可知游客可通过提前预订参与该项目。

69. The HemisFair Park.

解析 本题问哪个公园曾经是国际展览的旧址。倒数第三段中提到“该场地是作为1968年世界博览会的一部分而创建的,并被保留下来为市中心附近的社区提供公园和景观。”可知本段讲到的贺米斯公园曾是国际展览的旧址。

70. The McAllister Park.

解析 本题问哪个公园因为一位受人尊敬的人物得名。倒数第二段中讲到“1974年为纪念前圣安东尼奥市市长沃尔特 W. 麦卡利斯特更名。”所以应该是本段所说的麦卡利斯特公园。

Section D

71. stay healthy/well

解析 文章第一句话就指出了本文的主旨在于如何保持健康,而下文介绍了几种健康的几种新发现。可知此处应填入表示保持健康的词或词组 stay healthy/well。

72. the brain/mind

解析 合理饮食、学会放松、充足的睡眠以及锻炼身体都能够提高身心健康,此处填入与 body 相对,表示头脑的词 the brain 或 the mind。

73. relax

解析 文章中提到长期处于压力下会加速人的衰老,因此要减缓衰老应学会放松 relax。

74. bilingual

解析 最后一段讲的是会说两种语言的人比只会说一种语言的人在测试中表现更好。因此这里填入“说两种语言的”bilingual。

75. mental exercise

解析 最后一段指出,“在大脑中持有两种语言似乎是一种头脑锻炼”。可知大脑通过持有两种语言这样的头脑锻炼获益,填入“头脑锻炼”mental exercise。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

76. 1400 多年前,中国人发明了雕版印刷。最初人们把字刻在木头上,然后加墨染印。雕版印刷很耗费时间、人力和材料。而且印错的字难以修正。这些缺点随着活字印刷的发明得到了克服,印刷的速度也随之大大加快,质量也得到了改善。发明活字印刷的人是北宋的毕昇。虽然他的发明对于今天的凸版印刷而言十分简单,但已经具备了现代印刷术的主要特征。因此,毕昇对于印刷术的贡献怎样说都不过分。

句式分析

1. 本段话的难点在第五句。这句话的条件状语 after the emergence of movable type printing 在中文里不能放到克服后而应该适当提前。后面 which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰的是活字印刷,即活字印刷大大提高了印刷的速度。意思翻译完之后,应适当地对句子进行调整,使其更符合中文的表达习惯。

2. 本段话的第二个难点在倒数第二句。What he invented 是主语从句,翻译为他的发明 when compared to today's letterpress printing 作为状语在中文里应适当提前, it 指前文已经出现的 what he invented。

高频词汇

engrave v. 雕刻

time consuming 耗时的

shortcoming n. 缺点,短处

overstate v. 过分强调,夸大

Section B

77. Nor can you attain that speed with books in science, mathematics, agriculture, business, or

- books whose contents are new or unfamiliar to you.
- 解析** nor...or...表示“既不……也不……”，副词放在句首，句子需倒装。“内容生疏的书”很难用一个短语表达清楚，可以使用定语从句表达 books whose contents are new or unfamiliar to you.
78. Books vary in length from 60,000 to 100,000 words and the average is about 75,000 words.
- 解析** ...vary in...表示“在……方面各不相同”。书籍的篇幅不相同即可以说 books vary in length,之后用 from...to...表示篇幅“从……到……”。
79. It is 3 times the number of books read by public-library borrowers in America and yet it is easily possible/can easily be achieved.
- 解析** 本句要求用并列句且意思是递进，用 and 连接即可。倍数的基本表达可以用 X times。从美国公共图书馆借书的人们的阅读量采用完成时作后置定语，表被动 the number of books read by public-library borrowers.
80. The only thing needed is the will to read, with which you can find the 15 minutes no matter how busy you are.
- 解析** 按照句子意思，一开始可以翻译成 the only thing you need is the will to read, and with it (the will to read) you can find the 15 minutes no matter how busy you are. 本句要求使用定语从句，我们发现前后两个分句的连接是 the will to read, 因此通过将 it 变为 which 可以将后一分句变为定语从句。
81. Now that you have started the 15 minutes, you should not waste a single second.
- 解析** now that 词组可以表示“既然”，连接句子。一秒也不浪费 not waste a single second, single 通过强调加强语气。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

82. millions→million
- 解析** million 和 thousand, hundred 这些表示数位的词，在具体的数字后面不加 s。比如 2 million, 3 thousand, 5 hundred.
83. ~~is~~
- 解析** 此句为主系表结构“主要货币是英镑”，不需要加介词 in。
84. linked ~~^~~ a tunnel→by
- 解析** 此句为被动，后面表示“由/被一条隧道连接”，不能漏掉介词 by。
85. ☒
86. winter→winters
- 解析** 这里的冬天是泛指，很多个冬天，而且与下文的 warm summers 对应，因此应该是复数。
87. an→the
- 解析** 英语是英格兰唯一的官方语言，而不是一种官方语言，所以用 the。
88. multicultural→multicultural
- 解析** 这里想表达的是“多文化的”，与形容词 cosmopolitan 并列修饰 country，应该用形容词 multicultural。
89. ~~of~~
- 解析** include 是及物动词，表示“包含……”，直接加宾语，不需要介词 of。
90. Poland→Polish
- 解析** 这里与其他语言并列，指的应该是波兰语 Polish，而不是波兰（国家）Poland。
91. include→including
- 解析** 本句是主系表结构，不缺少谓语动词，include 在这里只能作非谓语，不能直接使用动词原形，变为 including。

Part VII

IQ Test

(5 marks)

92. 集思广益。

解析 Put heads together 是英文中的习语,表示“集思广益”。如果对这个词组不熟悉,从上下文可以推断出 put our heads together 在这里应该是指大家一起想办法的意思。

93. All the keys are inside.

解析 为什么打开钢琴很难? 因为所有的琴键/钥匙在里面。使用了 key 的一语双关,既可以指琴键,也可以指钥匙。

94. A

解析 therapy, cure, treatment, heal 四个词是同义词,均意为“治疗”。且四个选项中只有 heal 与 cure 都可以作动词。

95. RADIATE

解析 按第一排单词填写规律可知,将括号后面的两个字母颠倒顺序后填入括号内前一个空格;将括号前面的两个字母颠倒顺序后填入括号内后一个空格处,即可得到答案单词。

96. A

解析 观察第一幅图至第三幅图,图中心的黑色依次向第二、三圈转移,至第五幅图为黑色占据最外圈;由此可知,问号处为第四幅图,应该是黑色为第四圈的 A 图。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

I.

写作点金

本题为图表作文题,首先应看清楚图表给出的信息。第一个饼图描述的是地球上水的分布,第二个饼图描述的是其中淡水的分布。写作中应该描述准确,并且尽量使用客观的语言。另外需合理使用连接词,使文章条理分明。

参考范文

Water Distribution on the Earth

Water is essential to life and we use it every day; yet not everyone knows how it is distributed on our planet. Of all the water on earth, 97.4% is sea water. It is salty and could not be directly consumed by human beings, or be used in agriculture. The remaining 2.6% is fresh water and lies in different places and forms. For this part, 68.6% is preserved in ice and is mostly distributed at the two poles of the earth. Underground water makes up 30.2%, and this is the water we get when we dig wells into the ground. That leaves 1.2%, which lies in lakes, rivers and ponds and it plays a key part in our ecological system.

高频词汇

essential *adj.* 必不可少的

agriculture *n.* 农业

preserve *v.* 保存

ecological system 生态系统

II.

写作点金

本题是一篇关于现代生活压力大还有享受快节奏的一篇议论文。所以首先应该对该现象有一定的概述,然后给出自己的观点,并进行合理的论证。需注意的是这样的作文应该给出明确的观点,不能模棱两可。论证的时候尽量选择具有代表性的论据。

The Excitement of Modern Life

It is true that ever since the human history entered the modern age, some people have been lamenting about its ills—the fast pace, the loss of purpose, and the immense stress, to name a few. However, it is also true that more good things than ever are available to us, which is here to help us in a way that is not imaginable before. This is what I have in mind when I say we should embrace the fast pace and the excitement it brings.

First of all, the excitement comes from the freedom we have. We can choose our job, our life partners, and even our leaders. This is impossible a few hundred years ago. Another thing that we should rejoice in is the unprecedented means at our disposal. Food, transportation, education, entertainment, all have developed to offer us great convenience. Think about how fast and the different number of ways you can contact your mom. Last but not least, we now have almost limitless opportunities.

Life in this age, especially city life, is not easy per se. Yet the excitement it offers far outweighs its drawbacks.

高频词汇

available *adj.* 可供选择的, 可以获得的

rejoice in 为……感到欣喜

at one's disposal 供某人差遣/使用

outweigh *v.* 比……更重要

drawback *n.* 缺点, 弱点

全国大学生英语竞赛 2017 年决赛

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

1. ☒ Tom, I was wondering if I could borrow your book on yoga.
☒ Sure. Are you going to take yoga lessons, Jane?
☒ Yeah, I think I might, but I'd like to understand how it works.
☒ Good idea. It has become an official sport in the Olympics.

C 【解析】 当男士问女士是否打算去上瑜伽课的时候, 女士说, "I think I might, but I'd like to understand how it works." 所以她借书主要是想了解这项运动。故选 C。

2. ☒ Well, folks...I've got good news! Everything is finalized and we'll be setting up a booth at the trade fair in Frankfurt!
☒ That's great news! The application process was so difficult, but I'm glad we made it!
☒ The trade show in Frankfurt is the biggest textile show in the world, so it's great that we can have a presence there!

B 【解析】 男士说, "Everything is finalized and we'll be setting up a booth at the trade fair in Frankfurt!" 由此可知他们要参加法兰克福贸易博览会, booth 摊位, 故选 B。

3. M But Faith; do you really think we should base a decision on feelings?
- W Well, feelings can be a warning. I believe very strongly in the power of intuition. You know how people say, "I have a gut feeling?" What they really mean is that their intuition is giving them a signal.
- M Do you mean that emotions are important, even in the business world? I think we should make choices based on data and information...not on emotions!

A 【解析】男士说, "I think we should make choices based on data and information...not on emotions!" 所以他认为应该基于数据信息作出决定, 而非基于情感。故选 A。

4. M I'd say hugging is not usually appropriate in a business situation. Some people are a bit overly friendly. But if the person initiates it, I'd recommend you grit your teeth and go along with it, otherwise people might think you are rude.
- W So the same rule would apply to getting a kiss from a European; if they initiate it, just go along and be friendly, right?
- M Yeah. Try to follow the local customs.

D 【解析】这段对话主要说的就是当面对来自不同文化的人不同的传统时, 应尽量接受。最终男士强调说, "Try to follow the local customs." D 选项的意思就是入乡随俗。故选 D。

5. M So give me a basic rundown. What are the Christmas traditions?
- W Each family is different, but basically you just go with the flow. If your friend's family is religious they might go to church on Christmas Eve or Christmas morning.
- M I've never attended a church service before...that sounds interesting.
- W The singing and music can be quite beautiful, but many American families just hang around at home on Christmas—talking, watching TV, eating food and opening presents.

A 【解析】男士问圣诞节的传统是怎样的, 女士说 "Each family is different", 并且举了信教的家庭去教堂的例子, 但也有人待在家里, 意思就是习俗根据人们的信仰的习惯的变化而不同。故选 A。

Section B

Conversation One

- M Hello Gina! (6) We've spoken so many times on the phone but it's so good to finally meet you in person!
- W Hello, Jason. How was the flight?
- M Pretty good. (7) There was a bit of turbulence while we were over the Pacific Ocean, but it wasn't too bad.
The worst thing was the guy behind me. He snored all through the night!
- W Really? But you were in first class! Nobody woke that guy up?
- M The stewardess said it's not company policy to wake people up for any reason.
- W That's terrible! So you didn't get any sleep?
- M Not much...(8) but that's OK...I'm a night owl anyway.
- W So, aside from visiting our factory and offices, are there any other things you want to accomplish while you're in China?
- M (9) I'd love to squeeze in a trip to the Great Wall.

- W That's not a problem. We can have a company car take you there. It's only about a two-hour drive.
- M Also...I'd like to do some shopping while I'm here.
- W Well, you've come to the right place! China is a shopping paradise. Name it—we've got it.
- M To be honest, I'm not really sure what I'm looking for. But I need gifts for my wife, kids and I should bring something back for the senior partners of my firm as well.
- W Hum...(10) I'd recommend silk for your wife. Maybe a bathrobe or perhaps a shawl. Silk dresses and shirts are good, too.
- M Yeah...that sounds good. But my wife is picky, so I'll need your help to choose the right one. It should be classy and not too flashy.
- W I think I know just the store to visit. Leave it to me.

6. F 【解析】男士一开始说“We've spoken so many times on the phone but it's so good to finally meet you in person!”可见虽然他们通过很多次电话,却从来没见过面,并不是老朋友重逢。
7. F 【解析】男士提到乱流的时候说“There was a bit of turbulence while we were over the Pacific Ocean, but it wasn't too bad”,既然说不要紧,那说 suffered a lot 显然并不符合事实。
8. T 【解析】提到飞机上有人一直在打鼾,男士说“but that's OK...I'm a night owl anyway.”可知他并没有太过在意这件事,因为他自己是个夜猫子,正确。
9. T 【解析】女士问他有没有其他打算的时候,男士说“I'd love to squeeze in a trip to the Great Wall.”所以他还想去看看长城,正确。
10. T 【解析】对话中女士明确说过“I'd recommend silk for your wife”,所以说女士推荐男士可以给他的妻子买丝织品,正确。

Conversation Two

- M Mariella, you live in a typical London terraced house, with a long thin garden plot at the back, just like all the other houses in the street. But there the similarity ends. Your garden is a—well, I don't know how to describe it—it's a jungle in the nicest possible way, a bit of paradise! You've got hanging baskets bursting with flowers, roses clutch at your feet as you walk along the path. (11) In fact, everywhere you look is bursting with flowering shrubs, bushes and plants of every description at every level! Why did you create the garden?
- W I wanted a garden which would remind me of my native home in Jamaica, although the climate here is very different, of course.
- M Your father was a farmer, wasn't he? Do your green fingers come from him?
- W No, I haven't got green fingers! No way! (12) My father cultivated bananas for a living but he grew lots of different kinds of vegetables and we lived off what was grown in the garden. And besides vegetables, we had lots of flowers too.
- M I must say, the exuberance of your garden here certainly captures the atmosphere of a Caribbean landscape. You came here many years ago—it was February, wasn't it?
- W Yes, it was cold and grey when I arrived—not the best time to be here! The garden was nothing but weeds but I saw it and I set to work.
- M What did you grow at first?
- W My son liked vegetables. He liked to eat them raw, not cooked. (13) So I grew vegetables for him. He would come in from school and munch away at the freshly-picked vegetables: cabbages, carrots, cucumber, pumpkin. I used to get a lot of satisfaction just watching him eat.
- M How did you learn to garden?

- W I didn't learn from books or anything like that. I would just walk into a shop, see a packet of seeds and plant them, just like that! (14) If they didn't work out, I would keep trying until they did okay. My children weren't interested in the garden but my grandson is keen on gardening. He learned about gardening at school and planted those sunflowers all by himself, although he's only six.
- M Do you allow yourself a favourite flower?
- W I love the shrimp plant with yellow flowers that is grown in Jamaica. (15) Friends in Jamaica said it would be too cold here for it to flourish, but I planted it in the garden and then took it to the living room, where it blooms well.
- M You must derive a great deal of satisfaction from the garden.
- W When I wake up in the morning and look out, you know, it...it is joy, pure joy.

11. B 【解析】来访者感叹说 "In fact, everywhere you look is bursting with flowering shrubs, bushes and plants of every description at every level!" 所以让来访者惊讶的是 Mariella 花园中种类繁多的各种花。其他三个选项对话中未提及。故选 B。

12. C 【解析】Mariella 告诉来访者 "My father cultivated bananas for a living but he grew lots of different kinds of vegetables", 可知她的父亲以种植香蕉为生, 而且也种植其他作物。故选 C。

13. D 【解析】采访者问 Mariella 一开始种什么, 她回答说自己的儿子喜欢生吃蔬菜, "So I grew vegetables for him", 可知她是为了儿子喜欢吃才开始种蔬菜的, 故选 D。

14. C 【解析】对话中 Mariella 说, "If they didn't work out, I would keep trying until they did okay." 如果长得不好就一直尝试, 故选 C。

15. C 【解析】Mariella 想在伦敦种植自己喜欢的花, "Friends in Jamaica said it would be too cold here for it to flourish", 她的朋友们觉得伦敦可能太冷了长不好, 故选 C。

Section C

16. Donald Trump has dismissed as ridiculous a court ruling on Friday which has temporarily lifted a ban on travelers from seven mainly Muslim countries. President Trump asserted that the decision of, in his words, the so-called judge would be overturned. Some international airlines are again allowing citizens from the countries affected to board flights to the United States.

B 【解析】新闻中提到这一法庭裁决的时候使用了一个定语从句 which has temporarily lifted a ban on travelers from seven mainly Muslim countries, 可以看到该裁决暂时中止了对 7 个伊斯兰国家旅客的禁令, 因此 B 选项说特朗普的伊斯兰禁令不合法, 符合原文意思。故选 B。

17. Britain's Antarctic Research Institute has decided to pull all staff out of its research base for safety reasons. The highly unusual move is said to be needed because the ice field where the station sits has developed a big new crack and the front line is a reasonable distance away.

D 【解析】新闻中提到 "The highly unusual move is said to be needed because the ice field where the station sits has developed a big new crack", 这一举动是因为冰原上新出现的裂缝。故选 D。

18. A three-year search for the missing Malaysia Airline's flight MH370 has been called off, leaving one of the great aviation mysteries unsolved. It was suspended after underwater search teams failed to find the wreckage in the Indian Ocean. The plane disappeared in March 2014 with 239 people on board on route from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing.

A 【解析】新闻第一句说“a three-year search...has been called off, leaving one of the great aviation mysteries unsolved”,虽然搜索了三年,仍旧没有解决这一疑团。A选项说“...has come to a fruitless end”搜索无果而终,符合原文意思。故选A。

19. A man whose boat journey with his six-year-old daughter prompted an international search operation has been charged with the offense of taking a child. Adam Landon set sail from New Zealand to Australia before Christmas but says a broken rudder kept them at sea. He denies that he was trying to avoid the custody battle with his wife.

B 【解析】新闻第一句说“A man whose boat journey with his six-year-old daughter prompted an international search operation has been charged with the offense of taking a child.”可见该男子被控告是因为他带6岁的女儿坐船,故选B。

20. Campaigners in Britain say there is a much wider gap in the distribution of global wealth between the richest people and the poorest than previously acknowledged. The Charity Oxfam said 8 billionaires have riches equivalent to the wealth of half the world's poorest. It's called for action to address what is called a “warped economy”.

A 【解析】新闻第一句提到“there is a much wider gap in the distribution of global wealth between the richest people and the poorest than previously acknowledged”可知如今富人和穷人的差距比以往人们所知的更大,A选项说贫富差距增加符合文章意思,故选A。

Section D

Dictation

Yoga has changed my life! Before I discovered yoga, I used to try to keep in shape by doing backbreaking exercise programs. But it never worked. I would start out by going for a five-mile jog, and then I would (21) be exhausted.

When I started doing yoga I had to change my whole way of thinking. At first, I tried to perform the most difficult positions. It was painful. My problem was that I viewed yoga as a regular exercise program. I just thought that if I worked harder, I would see results faster. But keeping fit is more than just an exercise program; it's a life style. I had to learn that yoga is about (22) slow improvement, both mental and physical.

Yoga is also a form of meditation, exercising the mind, body, and the spirit. Through yoga, I am learning to harmonize these three things. It helps me to (23) escape from the stress of everyday life. Now, instead of getting upset about problems in my life, I approach them in a calm way. And it's a lot easier to (24) find solutions when your mind is clear!

My original goal was to lose weight. But most importantly, I now feel better, (25) emotionally and physically. I am happy about my body, my life, and myself.

Summary

Birds have always been a problem for airplanes, (26) but now the problem of “bird strikes” is getting worse. Large airplanes can easily continue flying after hitting a bird weighing up to 2kg, but 30% of strikes involve birds which weigh more than this. Smaller birds can also be a danger, as they tend to fly in flocks. (27) Therefore, a plane may hit many birds at one time, increasing the danger of a plane crash.

There are several reasons why bird strikes are happening more often. First, there are more airplanes flying than ever before. Second, most countries are taking steps to protect birds and other animals, so bird populations are increasing. Third, more modern airports are being built in the countryside, where bird populations are high. Unfortunately, instead of being frightened of airplanes, birds are attracted to airports as they provide a source of food, shelter, and warmth.

There are three basic ways that airports try to lower the possibility of bird strikes. (28) The first is to change the

airport's environment to make it less attractive to birds. This means decreasing the number of places where birds can find food by clearing up all garbage and cutting the grass short. (29) Another way is to use special fireworks called "bird bombs" which make loud noises and frighten the birds. Finally, if the birds are still attracted to the airport and cannot be frightened away, they are killed. One airport in Slovakia uses hawks to hunt smaller birds.

(30) Killing birds is not a long-term solution, however. We must keep trying to find a way to make the sky a safe place for both airplanes and birds.

26. bird strike

【解析】录音中说 "...but now the problem of 'bird strikes' is getting worse."。文章讨论的是飞机与鸟儿在天空中相撞的问题,并将其称为 "bird strike"。

27. danger

【解析】录音中说 "Therefore, a plane may hit many birds at one time, increasing the danger of a plane crash"。飞机、鸟儿和机场都因为相撞的可能而面临危险。

28. change the environment

【解析】原文中提到 "The first is to change the airport's environment to make it less attractive to birds."，首先的一个办法就是改变环境,让机场对鸟儿不再具有吸引力。

29. frighten them

【解析】录音中提到 "Another way is to use special fireworks called 'bird bombs' which make loud noises and frighten the birds."，故使用鞭炮是为了把鸟儿吓走。

30. a long-term solution

【解析】录音中提到 "Killing birds is not a long-term solution, however."，故杀死这些鸟儿不是长久之计,所以人们还在寻找长远的解决办法。

Part II

Vocabulary & Grammar

(15 marks)

31. C **译文** 有些细菌是非常有害的,但还有些细菌经常用于生产奶酪、薄脆饼干和许多其他食物。
解析 本题考查主谓一致和定冠词的用法。bacteria 是细菌 bacterium 的复数形式,后面 be 动词应为 are; others 意思是“其他的,别的一些”,加上定冠词 the 表示“其他所有的”,不符合题意。故选 C。
32. B **译文** 这里曾经是这个城市非常繁荣的一部分,但现在很多企业已经搬走或破产了。
解析 考查固定词组的搭配。go bankrupt 表示“破产”,这里 go 是系动词,表示“变得……”,后面加形容词,故选 B。
33. B **译文** 当一个人不熟悉当地的习俗时,很容易犯错误。
解析 选项 A 为“责备”;选项 B 为“错误”;选项 C 为“承诺”;选项 D 为“过失”。故选 B。
34. A **译文** 要不是你及时的建议,我绝不会知道如何处理这桩棘手事儿。
解析 选项 A 为“如果不是”;选项 B 为“除了”;选项 C 为“直到”;选项 D 为“在……之前”。故选 A。
35. C **译文** 考虑一下他在该市其他药商和商人那里的声誉,然后决定是否批准贷款。
解析 选项 A 为“解释,支持”;选项 B 为“弥补,反对”;选项 C 为“考虑,批准”;选项 D 为“消灭,反对”。故选 C。
36. C **译文** 在其他条件相同的情况下,一个有效表达自己的人肯定会比一个语言不好的人成功得多。
解析 考查独立主格结构。独立主格由名词或代词加上分词构成,表时间、原因、条件、伴随、目的及状态等,在句中作状语,主动用现在分词,被动用过去分词。此处表达的是一种条件,且为主动,故选 C。
37. B **译文** 在《A·J·菲克里的传奇生活》一书中,一本有价值的书失传多年,有一天却突然出现了。
解析 本题考查固定搭配。“out of the blue”,也可以说“out of a clear blue sky”,意思是“毫无征兆地,突然之间”,其余几个选项没有类似的用法。故选 B。
38. D **译文** 真正的爱国主义依赖于把国家的利益置于一切之上,包括自己的生命。

39. C **解析** 选项 A 为“解决,处理”;选项 B 为“来源于”;选项 C 为“吸收;欺骗”;选项 D 为“依靠”。故选 D。
- 译文** 父亲决定让我立即回到大学,仔细阅读我的课程,并取得硕士学位。
40. D **解析** 本题考查使役动词 make 的用法。make 作使役动词用法为“make sb. do sth.”,attain 直接使用动词原形,与前面的“go back...”“study”并列。故选 C。
- 译文** 图书馆有参考书,在书中可以查看医生的教育背景、培训情况和其他凭证。
41. A **解析** 本题考查介词+定语从句引导词的用法。介词后面的定语从句引导词只能用 which 不能用 that,本句 which 指代前面的 reference books,使用介词 by 表示“靠,用,通过”,相当于 you can check out a physician's educational background, training, and other credentials by the reference books。故选 D。
- 译文** “金砖四国”一词是由高盛经济学家吉姆·奥尼尔在一份研究报告中首先提出的,BRIC 四个字母分别代表巴西、俄罗斯、印度和中国。
- 解析** 第一个空选项 A 为“创造,杜撰(新词等)”;选项 B 为“发明”;选项 C 为“编造”;选项 D 为“生产”。A 选项符合题意,结合第二个空 in which 为定语从句,which 指代 the term,无误。故选 A。
42. B **译文** 如果狄更斯预见到他的小说会引起这样的骚动,他当初就不会写这本小说了。
- 解析** 本题考查虚拟语气。Had Dickens foreseen that his novel would cause such a disturbance 省略了 if 动词提前形成倒装句,是与过去事实相反的假设,主句使用 would not have done。故选 B。
43. B **译文** —我担心你的体重,我认为你应该减肥。
—其实我最近也是这么想的。
—那很好,你不如现在就开始吧。
- 解析** 选项 A 为“您太客气了,但我觉得没有必要”;选项 B 为“其实我最近也是这么想的”;选项 C 为“对啊。那我的血压怎么办呢?”;选项 D 为“天呐!你知道这件事情对我来说太难了”。根据下文的回答“那很好,你不如现在就开始吧”,故选 B。
44. C **译文** —关于你目睹的事故,让我问你几个问题。
—好,问吧。
—谢谢。事故发生的时间是什么时候?
- 解析** 选项 A 为“对,我玩得很开心”;选项 B 为“这不关我的事”;选项 C 为“好,问吧”;选项 D 为“唉,别取笑我了”。结合上下文,故选 C。
45. C **译文** —你觉得电脑课程会是什么样子?
—应该挺好的。我挺期待上这门课的。
- 解析** 选项 A 为“你喜欢电脑游戏吗?”;选项 B 为“跟我一起打扫房间怎么样?”;选项 C 为“你觉得电脑课程会是什么样子?”;选项 D 为“高中毕业后你打算做什么?”。结合上下文,take 和 course 搭配,表示上某个课程,故选 C。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)

46. fruitless

解析 从上下文可以看出,该研究表明,很多年轻人看似多任务工作,其实没有成效,浪费了很多时间。fruit 加否定后缀 less 变为 fruitless,表示“毫无成效,徒劳无功”。

47. surfing

解析 该句的意思是“他们在工作的同时,也在上网冲浪”,surf the Internet 表示“网上冲浪,浏览网页”,因为前面已经有 are,应该使用 surfing,表示正在进行的动作。

48. replacing

解析 该句的意思是“随着一些新设备出现,这些设备也被添加到使用列表中,而不是替换现有设备”。

place 加上前缀 re-变成动词 replace,意思是“替代,取代”。而且本句中已有谓语动词 is added,这里使用表示主动的非谓语动词 replacing。

49. **indicated**

解析 该句的意思是“其他研究表明,这种多任务甚至会影响家庭本身的功能”,这里应该填入表示“显示,表明,说明”的词。indicate“显示”,因为本空前有 has 可知此处应为完成时,故使用过去分词 indicated。

50. **no**

解析 该句的意思是“他们回到家里既不再跟家人打招呼,也不再跟家人一起在餐桌上吃饭。”后半句中有否定副词 nor,提示前半句应该缺乏表示否定的词。no longer 表示“不再”。

51. **university**

解析 本空之后与之并列的是 in the work place,所以 at 后应填入表示地点的词 university。本句意思是“所有这些电子产品都会严重影响年轻人在大学里和工作中的表现”。

52. **favourable**

解析 该空在冠词 a 之后,名字 response 之前,favour 是名词,应使用其形容词形式 favourable 修饰 response。该句的意思是“当被问及他们对现代设备对他们工作表现的影响时,绝大多数年轻人的回答是肯定的。”

53. **development**

解析 该句的意思是“前者认为,儿童使用电子产品的多任务会影响后来的学习技能的发展。”学习能力的发展用 develop,但由于此处放在 of 前,应为名词,使用 development。

54. **entering**

解析 此处根据 employer 推断应该是“进入劳动力市场的年轻人”。非谓语动词可以作定语修饰名词,主动使用 ing 形式,被动使用 ed 形式。此处为动词短语放在 young people 之后作后置定语,且为主动,故使用 entering。该句的意思是“同样,雇主认为进入劳动力市场的年轻人也需要重新接受教育”。

55. **in**

解析 该空前面说“但是今天的年轻人应该得到赞美而不是批评”,后面说“不管上一代抛出什么难题,他们都能够应付”,前后具有一定的逻辑联系。in respect of 词组表示“在……方面,在某件事上”。

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

(35 marks)

Section A

56. **plates**

解析 第三段开始提到“The Earth's crust is made up of large pieces, called plates”所以地球的外层,也就是板块构成的地壳,填 plates“板块”。

57. **the mantle**

解析 第二段中在介绍地球内部结构时说,“Beneath the crust is a layer called the mantle.”所以地壳下面是地幔,填 the mantle。

58. **a volcano**

解析 第二段结尾说,“if the molten rock does find a weak spot, it bursts through the Earth's crust, forming a volcano.”岩浆冲破地壳,形成火山,可数名词,填入 a volcano。

59. **in folds**

解析 第三段介绍山脉的形成说,“As the plates move, they push against each other, slowly pushing up the rocks in folds to form mountains.”板块互相挤压产生褶皱,形成山脉。填入 in folds。

60. **block mountains**

解析 最后一段介绍板块分离的时候提到“Sometimes, great blocks of rocks are pushed up between two faults. These blocks may be so large and high that they form mountains.”所以这些断层之间的大

块岩石可以形成山,在下文中又被称为断块山 block mountain, 根据本句主语填入复数形式 block mountains。

Section B

61. D 解析 该段后面说道,要创造性地解决问题,你必须放弃通常源于过去经验而想到的第一种方法。而且所举的例子也主要强调了放下传统,用全新的角度看问题的重要性。D 选项说“天才从各个角度看待问题”,符合本段主旨。
62. A 解析 该空后面一句说,“天才发展视觉和空间能力,让他们以新的方式显示信息。”本段主要强调了天才利用视觉化手段解决问题,A 选项说“天才使他们的想法变得可视化”,总括下文,符合题意。
63. C 解析 该空后面一句说,“像玩积木的顽皮孩子一样,天才们不断地结合和重组概念、图像和想法”。后面所举的例子也是将事物重新组合的例子。C 选项说“天才会做出新颖的组合”,符合本段的意思。
64. F 解析 该空后面一句说,“他们这种使互不连接的事物连接起来的能力,使天才能够看到别人错过的东西”。所以本段主旨是天才使事物之间产生联系的能力。F 选项说“天才强制使事物间产生联系”,符合此处的意思。
65. B 解析 从下文对 creative accident 的讨论可知,这段话的主要意思是强调天才并不是偶然的,所有选项中,只有 B 选项“天才为机会做好准备”合适,故选 B。

Section C

66. On the 5th day of the 5th lunar month.
- 解析 文章第一段就提到“The Dragon Boat Festival, the 5th day of the 5th lunar month...”。
67. Li Sao, Tian Wen, and Jiu Ge.
- 解析 第二段在介绍屈原的故事时,说到“In his exiled days, he still cared much for his country and people and composed immortal poems including *Li Sao*, *Tian Wen* and *Jiu Ge*, which had far-reaching influences.”“不朽诗歌”也就是屈原的 masterpieces,《离骚》《天问》和《九歌》。
68. In 278 BC, he heard the news that Qin troops had finally conquered Chu's capital, and he didn't want to see his country fall into their hands.
- 解析 关于屈原投江的原因,第三段说,“In 278 BC, he heard the news that Qin troops had finally conquered Chu's capital”,因此可以说听到楚国都城被秦军占领,屈原不忍心看到故国遭难才投江自杀。
69. People hold dragon boat racing, eat zongzi and drink realgar wine on that day.
- 解析 如何庆祝端午节在文中第四段有明确提及,“That's why people later followed the customs such as dragon boat racing, eating zongzi and drinking realgar wine on that day.”主要包括赛龙舟,吃粽子,喝雄黄酒。
70. They are said to be able to ward off evil.
- 解析 端午节父母给孩子佩戴香囊的原因在最后一段,原文说“They are said to be able to ward off evil.”因为人们相信这样可以辟邪。

Section D

71. rounders
- 解析 原文第一段中告诉我们,“it probably developed from an eighteenth-century English game called rounders”,所以棒球的前身是英国一种叫做圆场棒球的游戏“rounders”。
72. when
- 解析 本句不缺乏内容信息,但是两个分句之间缺少连接词。根据意思判断,此前棒球有多个版本,直到一套规则被定下来,为条件状语,填入 when。
73. an amateur sport

解析 本空后一句提到第一个职业棒球队的出现,而此前棒球是一种业余运动,原文第二段说,"until the mid-1860s, baseball was an amateur sport",故填入 an amateur sport。

74. **Integration**

解析 从本空前一句 "For the first half of the twentieth century black players had separate leagues," 说到单独的联赛, but 可知接下来与上文意思有所转折。原文中在第三段提到 Jackie Robinson 时说, "but it wasn't until the 1940s... that black players were integrated into white major-league baseball in the United States." 可知黑人的白人的联赛开始融合, 此处作主语, 填入名词 integration。

75. **Inspiration**

解析 最后一段话提到棒球对文化的影响, 说 "Baseball has inspired many works of art and entertainment." 所以棒球给很多艺术和娱乐作品提供了灵感。此处 got 后缺少宾语, 填入 inspire 名词形式 inspiration "灵感"。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

76. 如果你的父母无条件地给你零用钱, 那么我有些坏消息要告诉你。目前有专家声称, 青少年轻易获得零用钱对他们有害无益。他们认为这样会使得青少年变得懒惰, 甚至最终陷入贫困。另外, 他们认为青少年不劳而获会让他们永远认识不到金钱的价值。研究还指出, 如果青少年总是轻易获得零用钱, 且把钱花在一些不需要的东西上, 你就别指望他们会把零用钱存起来。反之, 如果他们得靠做些事情来赚取零用钱, 通常就能学会明智地花钱。

句式分析

1. 本段话的第一个难点在第一句。本句结构并不复杂, 但是有一个表达可能较为陌生 "give you pocket money with no strings attached", 字面意思 "不系绳子", 另外结合下文说 get free pocket money, 可以推断这里应该是不加约束或没有附加条件的意思。with strings attached 是口语的惯用表达, "带有附加条件"。

2. 本段话第二个难点在 "Studies also indicate..." 这句。本句叠加了宾语从句和条件状语从句, that 引导宾语从句, when 引导条件状语从句, 在理解句子意思的基础上对语序进行适当调整, 将条件状语提前, 翻译成 "研究还指出, 如果青少年总是轻易获得零用钱, 且把钱花在一些不需要的东西上, 你就别指望他们会把零用钱存起来。"

高频词汇

with no strings attached 没有附加条件

end up in 最终 (成为……), 最后, 到头来

youngster *n.* 年轻人; 少年

Section B

77. Their secret of success lies in their power to concentrate, and thus to obtain the maximum of result with the minimum of apparent effort.

解析 lie in 表示 "在于", 后面加宾语。成功的秘诀用 secret of success 表达, 而专注的能力可以用 the ability/power to concentrate。最大和最小分别使用 maximum 和 minimum, 而获得成果可以说 obtain/achieve a...result。

78. Men are not born equal in their power of concentration any more than in their power of playing billiards.

解析 此处需注意 be born 的主语应该是 "人" 而非 "注意力", 所以可以说 Men are not born equal in their power to concentrate, 就像打台球的能力一样, 意思是两者都不, 可以使用 not any more...than。打台球 play billiards。

79. Nowadays no one can achieve great distinction unless they can concentrate on something.

解析 unless 表示 "除非", 可以用作连词, 来表达本句中 "如果不能……就不能" 的意思。取得卓越的成

就可以使用 achieve remarkable achievements 或 achieve great distinction 来表达。
80. It must be remembered that concentration is an exhausting mental and physical business for those who are unaccustomed to it.

解析 首先,本句可以使用被动来避免人称的转换“it must be remembered that...”。 “还没有习惯专注的人”可以使用定语从句 people who are not used/accustomed to concentration。 “使人心力交瘁”可以用 exhausting 来表达。

81. In the case of children and young persons harm may result from too prolonged efforts.

解析 in the case of 可以表达“就……来说”,持续太久的努力可以使用名词词组 too prolonged effort, “有所伤害”可以使用 do harm 或者将 harm 提前作主语,用“harm may result from...”来表达。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

82. waddle→waddling

解析 本句已有谓语动词 look, waddle 只能作非谓语,不能使用动词原形,此处企鹅走路为主动,使用现在分词 waddling。

83. place ∧ they→where

解析 place 后为定语从句,但缺乏引导词,且引导词在该句中作地点状语,故使用 where。

84. so→that

解析 such...that 搭配表示“如此……以至于”,而没有 such 和 so 搭配的用法。

85. flippers ∧ 'fly' →to

解析 本句谓语动词为 use,而 fly 需要使用动词不定式作状语表示目的,漏掉了 to。

86. big →biggest

解析 此处想表达帝王企鹅是体型最大的企鹅,而且 big 前使用的 the 提示此处应为最高级,改为 biggest。

87. if ∧ Adélie→an

解析 penguin 是可数名词,从后面 is 判断此处为单数,缺乏不定冠词,Adélie 第一个音节为元音,前面冠词使用 an。

88. before→when

解析 根据句意判断,当阿德兰企鹅被海豹追赶时,可以从水中跳到两米的高度,而不是在被追赶之前, before 意思有误,改成 when。

89. its→their

解析 its 指代主语 Emperor penguins,单复数不一致,改为 their。

90. tightly→tight

解析 tightly 是副词,不能放在名词 group 前作定语,改为形容词 tight。

91. ✓

Part VII

IQ Test

(5 marks)

92. THINK

解析 图片中的 T、H、N、K 是横过来的,向左或向右旋转 90 度即可形成单词 THINK。

93. 家丑不可外扬。

解析 字面意思是不要在公开场合洗脏衣服,同“家丑不可外扬”。

94. C

解析 重新组合后,五个选项分别为 orange, peach, canal, cherry, lime,只有 C“运河”不是水果。

95. bold

解析 daring“大胆的,勇敢的”;heroic“英勇的”;bold“大胆的,英勇的”。

96. E

解析 根据三个面之间的关系,排除不可能的选项。或者也可以动手折一下。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

I.

写作点金

本题为图表写作题。首先要细心读图,抓住图表的关键信息:从2013年到2015年,重度空气污染和极度空气污染的报告数都呈下降趋势,PM 2.5的含量也在逐步下降。然后规划文章的结构,有逻辑地对图表信息进行呈现和解读。最后,在语句和用词上对文章进行修饰。

参考范文

Air Quality in China is Improving

The issue of air pollution has been very much on people's mind in China for the past several years; the combination of fast industrial growth and a general disregard for environmental impact has been taking its toll. However, a report released by Chinese Academy of Engineering shows that air pollution is substantially reduced from 2013-2015.

According to the report, the number of heavy and severe air pollution reported in 74 major cities was 1688 and 656 respectively in 2013, and a year later, the figure was 1176 and 317. In 2015, the numbers again declined to 846 and 238. What's more, the average concentration of PM 2.5 also fell to 55 from 72 in 2013.

高频词汇

disregard *n./v.* 忽略,无视,不关心

take its toll 造成损失,带来危害

substantially *adv.* 实质上;大体上;充分地

severe *adj.* 严峻的;严厉的

II.

写作点金

本题为议论文的写作。首先应仔细阅读题目要求,准确理解话题:论文写作服务所引起的学生论文剽窃,以及如何解决。这个话题可以从不同角度去考虑,探讨解决方法。注意议论文应该具有说服力,所以在表达上应选择恰当、简洁、精准有力的词汇和句式。

参考范文

The Rightful Use of Essay Writing Services

It is not the first time for the abundant tools the Internet provides to cause a problem. When students take essays from the Internet as their own, it not only does harm to the student's study but also is unfair to other students. I thus offer the following tentative solutions to this problem.

On part of the students, intellectual honesty should be cultivated. Students should be aware that plagiarism is a serious problem impeding their study as well as undermining their personal integrity. As for the teachers, they probably could judge whether the work is done by their students or somebody else, and if so, they should not tolerate such behavior as plagiarism. Besides, technology can play a role here, too. A simple search engine service can help to determine whether something is copied from the Internet or the original work of a student.

If all of the above is carried out, I believe essay writing on the Internet could be used for what they were originally intended: to help students in their after-class study.

高频词汇

tentative *adj.* 试验性的,暂定的

intellectual *adj.* 智力的,知识的

cultivate *v.* 培养

impede *v.* 阻碍

undermine *v.* 使削弱

search engine 搜索引擎