

全国大学生英语竞赛 2018 年决赛

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

1. W So how did the meeting go? Did you manage to convince your customers?

M Well, it's touch and go, I reckon. They seemed quite impressed with what we can offer. The product itself, and the production dates we gave them.

W Well, that sounds promising. You don't sound very optimistic, though.

Question What seemed to have impressed the man's customers?

D 【解析】女士问是否说服了客户,男士回答客户对他们供应的产品本身印象深刻,也就是对产品的质量印象深刻。故选 D。

2. W Warwick is right, you know...machines are going to get even more intelligent, and we're going to get left behind.

M Oh, I'm not so sure. They say there're large parts of the brain that we don't even use. The human brain has got bigger and I think it's going to develop even more.

W Yeah, but will it develop as fast as these machines?

M Well, probably not, that's true.

Question What does the woman say about artificial intelligence?

B 【解析】女士说机器变得更加聪明了,而人类落后了,机器变聪明的速度将远远大于人类变聪明的速度。故选 B。

3. W I've heard good news about your T-shirt business. People love your work. I might actually order a couple myself.

M Really? Thanks. Business is going well, but I don't get much time for myself. It's like getting married to my job.

W I think it's normal with new companies. Anyway, don't worry. I've been through the same thing. Things will get better.

Question What is the man worrying about?

A 【解析】男士说时间都花在工作上,几乎没有个人时间,就像和工作结婚了一样。故选 A。

4. W We've got a whole bunch of topics to go over today, but let's start with a simple one: our company's dress code.

M What exactly does this mean?

W I've become concerned that we're getting a bit too casual. I was walking through the office the other day and some people were wearing shorts and T-shirts! I don't think that's appropriate office wear.

Question What does the woman think is a problem with some of her company's employees?

C 【解析】女士说看见公司有些同事穿短裤和T恤衫上班,认为这种穿着太随意了,不适合办公室场合。故选 C。

5. M So Tiffany, you've been working with us here in China for a few months now. Are you still feeling culture shock?

W Yes, a bit. But it's much better than the first few weeks. Back then I was really a fish out of water.

M Remember the first time I took you to eat real Chinese food? You barely touched anything!

Question What do we learn about Tiffany from the conversation?

D 【解析】蒂芙尼说现在比起几个月前来公司要习惯多了。男士回忆说第一次带她去吃中餐时,她几乎没吃任何食物。故选 D。

Section B

Conversation One

M Hey, Shirley! Want to join me for lunch? My treat!

W Wow! Sure!

M (6) I must confess I have an ulterior motive for asking you to lunch.

W Oh...that's OK. Jeff.

M I really want to pick your brain about something I've been thinking a lot about.

W I'd love to help if I can.

M Well, as you know, (7) I have a bachelor's degree in English literature and that's served me well so far, but I've always wanted to do some post-graduate work...maybe even get a doctorate!

W Wow! Just the idea of going back to school fills my head with pain.

M But you have a master's degree...hasn't that helped your career?

W Yeah, (8) I'd have to say it has. But I'm still paying for it, you know.

M I know education is expensive, but it's been my lifelong dream. Call me crazy, but I've always wanted to have that Ph. D at the end of my name.

W Well, getting a doctorate would mean close to a decade of school. Can you afford that? Can you survive that?

M I certainly can't afford it, but I'm sure I could find some good student loans.

W I think you need to separate the dream of having a Ph. D from the reality of years of more schooling. It's not as romantic as you might think.

M Yeah...I keep thinking about what I'll do with a master's degree or a doctorate. (9) I love language but I don't think there're a lot of well-paying jobs out there for experts on Shakespeare.

W Uh huh, (10) that's for sure. You might find that your only career choice is teaching other graduate students.

6. F 【解析】雪莉邀请杰夫共进午餐是有事相问,从后文可知是想问有关学业方面的事情。表述不符合原文,故为 F。

7. T 【解析】杰夫表示,虽然他有英国文学的文凭,但是想做一些研究生的工作。说明他并不满足于目前的文凭。表述符合原文,故为 T。

8. F 【解析】雪莉承认研究生文凭对她的事业有所帮助,但是她仍然在还贷款。表述不符合原文,故为 F。

9. T 【解析】杰夫表示自己喜欢语言,但是认为研究莎士比亚的专家们很难找到高薪工作。即为自己将来找工作而担心。表述符合原文,故为 T。

10. F 【解析】杰夫表示研究莎士比亚的专家们没有很多高薪就业的选择。随后雪莉表示赞同。表述不符合原文,故为 F。

Conversation Two

W So, Greg, this is certainly one of the most unusual hobbies I've heard of. How did it all start?

M (11) It was in 1977 that I first fire-walked. I was taught by a friend, and was so transformed by the experience, (12) I immediately wanted to share it with as many people as possible. I wondered why no one was teaching fire-walking to the general public, and felt it was a valuable service needing to be offered. For almost seven years, I was the only person on the planet teaching fire-walking classes.

W And have you had any problems teaching it?

M It's not an easy thing to do, and I should mention that I made many mistakes in those early years, and several dozen people were badly burned.

W What kind of mistakes?

M I used to make the coal beds six to eight inches deep. I soon learned that it was not the amount of coal, or the length of the fire-walk, which created the resulting exuberance and exhilaration people experienced, but rather, it was simply the act of taking one step—one step into an inferno! (13) Once I realised I could create the same results using safer fire pits which were less deep and much shorter in length, my injury rate dropped to almost zero.

W That's reassuring—almost zero! And why do you think people don't get injured?

M In 1978, I began seriously researching fire-walking, and (14) discovered that there really was no definitive theory about the phenomenon. Every published theory contradicted some other published theory. No one could agree on why fire-walkers were not harmed by the glowing, red-hot embers. (15) It then seemed to me that the best way to research fire-walking was to persuade as many people as possible to do it, so as to accumulate a large group that could be observed and studied. Therefore, I took it upon myself to create such a group. It became my personal mission. No one before me had ever embarked on a crusade to convince as many people as possible to step into fire pits containing red-hot coals exceeding 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit.

W So, you're still doing it?

M Yes, all the time. Care to join my group?

M I don't think so, thanks. I value my feet!

11. B 【解析】格雷格第一次走火表演是在 1977 年,是从一位朋友那里学来的。故选 B。

12. C 【解析】格雷格当即就想把走火表演分享给更多的人,他认为教别人走火表演是一件有价值的事情。故选 C。

13. D 【解析】在教别人的过程中,有些人伤得很严重。格雷格通过降低火坑的深度和长度使得受伤率几乎为零。故选 D。

14. D 【解析】1978 年,格雷格开始认真研究走火表演,发现对于这个现象几乎没有明确的定义。已出版的理论也相互矛盾。故选 D。

15. A 【解析】格雷格认为,最好的研究走火的方式是劝服更多的人参与走火表演,这样才能形成足够的研究对象以便观察、研究。所以他就亲自创立了一个社团,以便吸引更多人加入。故选 A。

Section C

16. Researchers have found that a substance used in toothpaste could be developed to fight drug-resistant forms of the disease malaria. They say the finding came from a study involving a "robot scientist." They say it was programmed with artificial intelligence—the ability to copy human behaviour and make decisions. Scientists from Britain's Cambridge University reported their findings in the journal Scientific Reports.

C 【解析】根据新闻可知,研究人员发现了一种用于牙膏中的物质被研发后可用于治疗疟疾。故选 C。

17. A huge iceberg, seven times the size of New York City, broke off of Antarctica, scientists said Wednesday. The iceberg that broke away is 5,800-square-kilometers large. It is described as weighing 1 trillion tons. That is about the same volume as the great Lake Erie between Canada and the U. S. Scientists at the University of Swansea in Britain described the iceberg as one of largest ever recorded. It broke off from the Larsen C ice shelf over the last few days.

D 【解析】 根据新闻可知,这座冰山是纽约市的7倍大。故选D。

18. British Prime Minister Theresa May has officially started the process for Britain to leave the European Union (EU). May sent a letter to European Council President Donald Tusk on Wednesday. The move put Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon into effect. The treaty is an international agreement on which the EU is based. Article 50 deals with how a member country can withdraw from the organization. May's letter noted the historic nationwide vote on EU membership last year. It said the British people had not voted to "harm the European Union or any of the remaining member states."

C 【解析】 根据新闻可知,英国首相特雷莎·梅通过周三写信给欧洲理事会主席唐纳德·图斯克的方式正式发起了英国脱欧的程序。故选C。

19. Lebanon's first Oscar-nominated movie and a Chilean picture with a transgender actor are among five finalists for best foreign language film at the 2018 Academy Awards. The winner will receive an Academy Award, also called an Oscar. The 90th Academy Awards ceremony takes place on March 4th in Los Angeles, California. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences presents the best foreign language film award to a movie recorded in a language other than English. All the films under consideration were produced in a country other than the United States.

A 【解析】 根据新闻可知,黎巴嫩第一部奥斯卡提名的电影和一部由变性演员主演的智利电影入围2018年奥斯卡最佳外语片提名。故选A。

20. Four Chinese students passed a rigorous final round of face-to-face interviews in Shanghai and stood out in a group of 14 final candidates to earn prestigious Rhodes scholarships for post-graduate study at the University of Oxford. Aiming to educate promising students from around the world, Rhodes scholarships cover all expenses at Oxford, about \$50,000 per school year. More than 12,000 students worldwide applied for the scholarships this year.

B 【解析】 根据新闻可知,罗兹奖学金旨在赞助来自世界各地有前途的学生在牛津大学学习研究生课程。故选B。

Section D

Dictation

What was the name card of Chinese homes in the ancient era? It was the lantern. Before the invention of electric lights, the lantern was the most frequently-used (21) lighting tool for Chinese homes. A candle was placed inside a lantern that was made of paper or transparent silk or cloth. During those times, the imperial name card had been a special lantern in the shapes of hexagon or octagon. Each side featured (22) colorful paintings with a tassel hanging on it. This would be the palace lantern.

Nevertheless, the most popular type is the large red lanterns as those being hung on the Tian'anmen Square. On the holidays of the New Year and the Lantern Festival, red lanterns were (23) common decorations. The Lantern Festival is characterized by a sea of lanterns. The most unique lantern is Zou Ma Deng, or the galloping horse lantern.

A (24) tiny wheel is installed in the middle of a galloping horse lantern. When the lantern revolves, the pictures on the sides of the lantern also revolve. The pictures feature ancient troops on horseback. When the lantern spins, it appears like horses are chasing each other. A high-quality galloping horse lantern reenacts a complete story. As the pictures alter swiftly from one to another, people start to use "galloping horse lanterns" to describe (25) the fast pace of development and changes. It is used to refer to the frequent changes of dynasties or people in power.

Summary

Identity theft refers to crimes in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data, such as name, date of birth, or driver's license number, as well as credit card, bank account and phone numbers. It involves deception, typically with the purpose of making money. (26) Identity thieves use a variety of means to gain access to others' personal information and steal their identity.

In recent years, the Internet has become an appealing place for criminals to obtain identifying data, such as passwords or even banking information. (27) In their haste to explore the exciting features of the Internet, many people respond to spam mail that promises them some benefits but requests identifying data, without realizing that in many cases, the requester has no intention of keeping his promise.

Another form of identity theft on the Internet is what we call phishing. (28) Thieves send out thousands of emails, pretending to be a bank or Internet service provider like Microsoft. In the emails, the thieves ask you for information to update their files. Others send emails offering you free gifts for filling out a survey, which includes your personal data.

(30) You should never provide your personal information in response to a request you did not ask for over the Internet. Emails and Internet pages created by phishers may look exactly like the real thing. They may even have a fake icon that ordinarily is used to prove it is a secure site. (29) It is always safe to go to the company's website by typing in the site address directly or using a page you have previously bookmarked, instead of a link provided in the email.

Another way of being safe from identity theft is to install safety programmes and keep your antivirus software up-to-date. You should report any violations to the police immediately after they are detected.

26. **personal information**

【解析】根据原文可知，身份窃贼利用各种手段获取他人的个人信息并窃取他们的身份。因此，应填入 personal information。

27. **benefits**

【解析】根据原文可知，许多人会回复垃圾邮件，因为这些邮件承诺给他们一些好处。因此，应填入 benefit。

28. **pretending to**

【解析】根据原文可知，窃贼会假装银行或微软等互联网服务提供商的身份发送数千封电子邮件。因此，应填入 pretending to。

29. **safety**

【解析】根据原文可知，通过直接输入网址访问公司的网站以及安装安全程序都是在采取安全措施。因此，应填入 safety。

30. **requested**

【解析】根据原文可知，如果没有进行过个人申请，就一定不要向网络提供个人信息。if 条件句中为虚拟情况。因此，应填入 requested。

Part II

Vocabulary & Grammar

(15 marks)

31. C **译文** 机修工对汽车的发动机进行了彻底检查，但没有发现毛病。

解析 选项 A 为“总共，总而言之”；选项 B 为“准确地”；选项 C 为“仔细地，完全地”；选项 D 为“遍及，自始至终”。根据句意，故选 C。

32. A **译文** 鉴于我方不能再等你方的订单交付，我方必须取消订单。

解析 根据句意,前提是我方等不了了,所以要取消订单。而选项 B 为“延迟”;选项 C 为“延迟”;选项 D 为“拒绝”,均不符合句意。故选 A。

33. D **译文** 你可以通过在课堂上做速记笔记来保持你的速记能力。

解析 选项 A 为“保持”;选项 B 为“留住”;选项 C 为“继续”;选项 D 为“坚持,保持”。A、B、C 三项后面通常接动词-ing 来表示“持续做某事”。keep up 后面可以直接接名词。故选 D。

34. D **译文** 当你写文章时,必须记住不要离题。

解析 选项 A 为“环绕”;选项 B 为“出去”;选项 C 为“进行,爆炸”;选项 D 为“偏离,徘徊”。根据句意,故选 D。

35. D **译文** 那个警察上下打量我,显然他不喜欢他所看到的。

解析 选项 A 为“从一边到另一边”;选项 B 为“一再地,反复地”;选项 C 为“旋转不息地”;选项 D 为“上下地”。look sb. up and down 表示“上下打量某人”。故选 D。

36. D **译文** 下大雨的时候,骑行是很糟心的。更糟心的是,他的车胎被扎破了,他不得不推着自行车走了最后一小时。

解析 选项 A 为“假使,免得”;选项 B 为“即便如此”;选项 C 为“事实上”;选项 D 为“更糟心的是”。句子前后意思上为递进关系。故选 D。

37. B **译文** 社会委员会在讨论俱乐部下个赛季的计划时,有人提出了一些实用的想法。

解析 选项 A 为“争论”;选项 B 为“讨论”;选项 C 为“互动”;选项 D 为“评论”。根据题意,人们是对计划进行讨论。故选 B。

38. D **译文** 春天来了,你可以把这些滑雪靴收好,到明年冬天再用。

解析 选项 A 为“废除”;选项 B 为“泄露”;选项 C 为“摆脱”;选项 D 为“放好,收起来”。根据句意,故选 D。

39. A **译文** 根据一项调查,啤酒在饮酒的男性中是最受欢迎的,其总体消费明显高于女性消费。

解析 本题考查定语从句。先行词为人,即 male drinkers,与后面的从句中的 consumption 存在所属关系,因此空白处填写关系代词 whose。which 一般引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为物或前面整个内容;that 引导定语从句时,先行词为人或物,并且在从句当中充当宾语或主语;what 不引导定语从句。故选 A。

40. D **译文** 众所周知,计算机在现代生活中扮演重要的角色。

解析 众所周知的表达有:as we all know,as is known to all,it is well-known that。故选 D。

41. D **译文** 最后的建议是,试用期员工参加一个学期的特别夜校课程。

解析 that 引导表语从句。在表语从句中,虽然主语是表示单数的 the employee,但是在主句中,使用了表示建议的 recommendation,因此后面使用虚拟语气。空白处填写 should attend,其中,should 可以省略。故选 D。

42. A **译文** 只有在中国,改革才如此明确,这让我们所有人都感到惊讶。

解析 句首使用表示否定意义的 nowhere,后面需要用倒装。方法是将 have 提前。故选 A。

43. C **译文** 比如,可以看到的是,英语和希腊语是有关联的。尽管现在不一样,但它们的起源是一样的。

解析 本题考查让步状语从句。as 引导让步状语从句且位于句首时需要部分倒装。将形容词提到前面。故选 C。

44. C **译文** 一妈妈,能多给我零花钱吗?

一你说我为什么要多给你零花钱呢?

一我所有的朋友的零花钱都比我多。

解析 根据上下文推断,母亲让孩子告诉她多给零花钱的原因是什么。故选 C。

45. B **译文** 一你好!请帮我邮寄这封信。

一你想用什么方式?

一快递。这是大学申请表。下周五之前,大学一定要收到它。

解析 根据上下文,空白处询问的是方式。故选 D。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)

46. fluently

解析 该句的意思是“科学家对能流利说多种语言的人的大脑特别感兴趣,因为这种技能在7岁以后很难获得。”。根据我们常常形容语言说得流利以及所给的单词前三个字母,可确定填入的词为 fluently。因此,空格处应填入 fluently。

47. session

解析 该句的意思是“每次持续约25分钟。”。上一句提到,在库尔的一项研究中,以普通话为母语的中国人在四周内对九个月大的美国婴儿说12次中文。根据句意,持续25分钟所指的是上一句的 sessions。因此填入 session。

48. responded

解析 该句的意思是“研究结束时,美国婴儿对普通话发音的反应和中国婴儿一样。”。根据句意和单词前三个字母,确定填入 respond。此处需要注意动词为过去时态,因此,填入 responded。

49. regularly

解析 该句的意思是“如果一个孩子经常听到两种语言,他们的大脑为每个语言形成不同的路径。”。根据句子可知,不缺少成分,判断是副词作状语,修饰动词 hear。再根据前三个字母的提示,填入 regularly。

50. However

解析 该句的意思是“然而,一旦大脑在7岁左右加强了这些电语言路径,就很难形成新的路径。”。根据前后句可知,意思上存在转折,再根据前三个字母提示,填入 However。

51. unnecessary

解析 该句的意思是“到那时,婴儿的大脑已经处理或修剪掉了婴儿与生俱来的所有不必要的联系。”。根据句意及所给单词,填入 unnecessary。

52. between

解析 该句的意思是“我们应该在0岁和7岁之间学习新语言,那时大脑会自然地学习。”。根据句意以及后面的 and,可知填入 between。

53. educational

解析 该句的意思是“一方面,研究人员发现,对于语言学习者来说,与说这种语言的人交谈要比依靠录制对话的教育类 CD 和 DVD 要好得多。”。空白处的单词用来修饰名词,因此,需要填入形容词,故填入 educational。

54. experience

解析 该句的意思是“当婴儿在电视上看到某人说外语时,他们的体验同在现实生活中看到同一个人说外语时完全不同。”。根据句意及前三个字母提示,填入表示“体验,体会”的词。因此,空格处应填入 experience。

55. happen

解析 该句的意思是“另一方面,学习并没有发生。”。根据上下文,要表达不在学习的状态,再根据字母提示,填入 happen。

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

(35 marks)

Section A

56. be original

解析 文章第三段第一个原则提到写求职信时遵循的原则是“开头要有吸引力”,除此以外,“要有独特的东西”,因此,空格处应填 be original。

57. strengths and achievements

解析 文章第三段第二个原则提到“突出你的优势和成就,说明它们如何有助于你做这个岗位。”。因此填

写 strengths and achievements。

58. prominent references

解析 文章第三段第三个原则提到“提及任何你熟悉的或重要的参照的名字。”。因此,填写 prominent references。

59. requesting an interview

解析 文章第三段第四个原则提到“最后要求面试。”。by 为介词,后面使用动词 ing 形式,因此填写 requesting an interview。

60. ask for sympathy

解析 文章第二段提到“既不要自我可怜,也不要乞求别人的同情。”。因此,应填写 ask for sympathy。

Section B

61. D **解析** 该空后面提到“一些司机觉得他们必须测试一辆汽车的‘极限’,但这并没有让他们理智地了解汽车在正常驾驶中的表现”,由此可知,空白处表达的买车建议是以正常速度试车。符合条件的只有 D 项。

62. G **解析** 该空后面提到“新车买家开得太少”,再结合后面的内容可知,该段谈论试驾时长问题。因此,符合条件的只有 G 项。

63. A **解析** 该空所带来的结果是“当你知道自己真正想要的是什么时候,就不会买跑车了。”,由此可见,试车的时候,找个知道你将如何使用汽车并经常乘坐你车的人,能够令你意识到自己究竟需要什么,继而不会为一些不必要的功能买单。因此,符合条件的只有 A 项。

64. E **解析** 该空白处后面所说的是路试中可以测试出车子的性能。对应的建议是在熟悉的道路上路试。因此,符合条件的只有 E 项。

65. B **解析** 该空后一句提到“汽车制造商实际上要求他们的经销商用展示车型来吸引像你这样的私人客户”,说明试驾是买车过程中必要的一环。符合条件的只有 B 项。

Section C

66. 23%.

解析 文章第一段提到,美国人消耗世界上肉产量的 23%。由此可知本题答案。

67. By developing the method of livestock farming called factory farming.

解析 文章第二段提到,美国人为了满足对肉的大量需求而开发特殊的畜牧方法,叫做工厂化畜牧。由此可知本题答案。

68. They are raised to weigh 1,200 pounds in about 4 months and then are slaughtered.

解析 文章第三段提到,一岁大的牛进入饲养场,在 4 个月内体重由 700 磅到 1,200 磅,然后被宰杀。由此可知本题答案。

69. Newborn calves are separated from their mothers and locked up in small compartments to prevent their muscles from developing.

解析 文章第四段提到,刚出生的小牛被迫和它们的母亲分开,并被锁在小隔间里,以防止它们的肌肉发育,这样肉就会变得足够嫩,甚至可以让婴儿吃。由此可知本题答案。

70. When 1.1 billion people are suffering from diseases caused by famine and malnutrition, another 1.1 billion are simultaneously suffering from diseases caused by over-nutrition and obesity.

解析 文章最后一段提到,作者认为讽刺的情形是,11 亿人正在遭受由饥荒和营养不良引起的疾病,而另外 11 亿人患有由营养过剩和肥胖引起的疾病。由此可知本题答案。

Section D

71. decreased

解析 文章第一段第一句提到大熊猫正面临灭绝,由此可知,大熊猫的数量急剧减少。因此,应填入

decreased。

72. disconnected from

解析 文章第一段和第二段叙述了熊猫减少的原因之一就是栖息地的减少。原因包括滥伐森林,还有用道路、空地将熊猫居住地隔离开来,由此可知,应填入 disconnected from。

73. growth cycles

解析 文章第四段提到“作为大熊猫主要食物的竹子,其开花到凋零的生长周期——可能会成为真正的物种威胁。”由此可知,大熊猫跟不上竹子的生长周期。因此,应填入 growth cycles。

74. establishment/creation

解析 文章第五段提到“该计划将改变一些现有的保护区边界,建立 14 个新的保护区,保护或重新种植熊猫岛之间的森林区域。其他措施包括对偷猎更好的控制,这仍然是一个问题,尽管有严格的法律……”,由此可知,建立新的保护区是其中一项措施。因此,应填入 establishment/creation。

75. individuals

解析 文章最后一段表示,为了成功,需要政府和个人进行合作。因此,应填入 individuals。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

76. 步行唤回我们的知觉。我们看到的、听到的、闻到的世界与我们乘车时感知到的世界绝对不一样。无论乘坐什么车,运动的是车,而不是我们自己。我们被困在固定的环境里,一旦接受了它所给予我们的感觉,我们就封闭了自己的知觉,不是睡觉,就是打开一本杂志,睁着眼睛打起盹来。可是当我们步行的时候,周围的环境每时每刻都在变化,我们的知觉不断地为外界事物所警示。在城市街道的每一处拐角,在乡间道路的每个转弯,总有一些新东西映入我们的眼帘,窜入我们的耳朵,扑入我们的鼻子。即使我们日复一日,年复一年走着同一条路,但我们所感知的事物却没有一天是相同的。

句式分析

1. 该段第四句为翻译难点。be trapped 表示“陷入,被困于”,这是一个并列句。第一个 and 之前为一个句子,后面为 once 引导的时间状语从句。破折号后面的句子是并列句的第二个主句,由 and 并列谓语部分。
2. 该段第六句为翻译难点。主句为 there be 句型, greet the eyes, the ears, the nose, 是一种拟人的修辞手法。两个 around 所在的句子作状语。each corner 和 each bend 分别可译作“每一处拐角”,“每个转弯”。

高频词汇

sensory *adj.* 感觉的,感官的

turn off 关闭

perceptions *n.* 感知,观念

doze *v.* 打盹儿,打瞌睡

alerted *adj.* 警惕的

Section B

77. Super skyscrapers, underwater cities and 3D-printed homes will all be a reality in 100 years' time, according to a report on life in the future.

解析 题干要求使用 be a reality 表示“成为现实”。那么主语为 Super skyscrapers, underwater cities 和 3D-printed homes, 其他成分作状语,由 according to 引导,置于句首句尾均可。

78. Our lives today have changed remarkably compared with a century ago. The Internet has revolutionized the way we communicate, learn and control our lives.

解析 题干要求使用 revolutionize 表示“改革,发生翻天覆地的变化”。由于是同 100 年前的生活进行比较,因此使用 compared with。网络对我们的变化是从过去开始,一直到现在,并且对未来仍有影响,因此使用现在完成时。

79. The report also suggested that not only will furniture at home become 3D-printed, but entire houses could be duplicated and printed.

解析 题干要求用 not only...but also...表示“不仅……而且……”。that 引导宾语从句,从句用 but 表示递进。

80. 3D-printing is already used in food, and it will become smarter in the future.

解析 题干要求用 smart 表示“智能的, 聪明的”。根据句意存在比较, 因此使用比较级。smart 为单音节, 比较级在结尾加上 -er。

81. Our house will become smarter, detecting existence of various substance, for example, human beings, pets, smoke and fog, temperature, humidity, lights and moisture and this is only a beginning.

解析 题干要求使用 detect 表示“发现, 侦探”。由于主句的主语和 detect 的主语相同, 可以将 detect 变成 detecting 表示伴随。

Part VI

Error Correction

(10 marks)

82. any → some

解析 原文叙述, 人们认为, 自 1967 年以来, 最早的无人驾驶列车部分首次用于伦敦地铁系统的乘客运输。不是所有的无人驾驶列车都用于伦敦地铁乘客运输, 是其中的一部分。因此将 any 改为 some。

83. ✓

84. true → truly

解析 原文是说, 这些早期的列车并不是真正的无人驾驶, 因为有操作员开门和关门。truly 为副词, 作状语。因此, 将 true 改为 truly。

85. no

解析 根据句子意思, 不是真正的无人驾驶, 前后表达要一致, 因此, 去掉 no。

86. through / large → a

解析 句子叙述的是, 系统通过一间大的控制中心运行。“中心”为可数名词单数, 其前加不定冠词 a。

87. camera → cameras

解析 原文意思是, 有数以百计的摄像头, 因此可以无时无刻监控列车。hundreds of 后面接可数名词的复数形式。因此, 将 camera 改为 cameras。

88. need → needed

解析 原文意思是, 使用无人驾驶列车能够节省很多金钱, 因为不再需要大量的列车驾驶员。驾驶员同需要之间存在被动关系, 因此, 将 need 改为 needed。

89. less → more

解析 原文是说, 除了更节约之外, 列车系统更加准时高效。根据句意, 是更加准时高效, 因此, 用 much more 进行修饰。

90. use → using

解析 stop doing sth. 表示“停止做某事”。因此, 将 use 改为 using。

91. pollutions → pollution

解析 原文是说, 如果更多的城市使用无人列车作为通勤, 交通堵塞和污染就会更少。pollution 为不可数名词。因此, 将 pollutions 改为 pollution。

Part VII

IQ Test

(5 marks)

92. The letter U.

解析 题干问的是在六月出现一次, 七月出现一次, 八月出现两次的是什么。是这三个月份中的字母“U”。

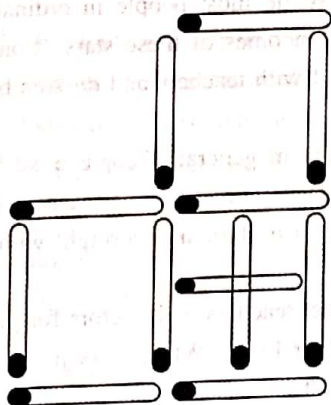
93. Four mistakes.

解析 题干问的是下列句子中有几处错误。第一个错误是 sentence, 应该是 sentences; 第二个错误是 mistakes, 应该是 mistakes; 第三个错误是 misstakes, 应该是 mistakes; 第四个错误是这个句子本身表述错误, 是三个错误而不是两个错误。因此加起来一共是四个错误。

94. 27

解析 从题干中可知我 14 岁时, 我的妈妈 41 岁, 她比我大 27 岁。现在她的岁数是我的两倍, 因此答案是 27 岁。

95.



解析 题干要求移动两根火柴使之有 7 个正方形。移动方法如图。

96. E

解析 题干问的是形状对应的代码是什么。由图形的规律可以推出, A 代表正方形, X 代表黑色; Y 代表阴影; B 代表圆形, Z 代表横线; C 代表三角形。因此对应的是 CZ, 即选 E。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

Section A

写作点金

审题时, 要注意题目要求, 不能遗漏要点和信息, 合理组织语言。题目要求写一篇有关 2015~2018 年中国内容付费用户的报告。根据提供的数据材料, 可以分为三个部分, 一是整体的图标内容介绍; 二是中国内容付费用户规模及预测和付费知识畅销内容类型分布情况, 三是通过这些数据, 表明中国内容付费用户规模越来越大, 并且更加重视文化教育类。

参考范文

Report on Pay-for-Content Consumers in China from 2015 to 2018

The chart illustrates that pay-for-content consumers in China increased and various types of the content.

On one hand, the data in the chart shows a sharp increase of pay-for-content consumers in China from 2015 to 2018. In 2015, the number was 48 million people and it reached 292 million in 2018. On the other hand, people paid in various fields, with 23% in culture as the top one, 15% in parent-child as the second one and 13% in growth as the third one.

It can be estimated that people are more and more willing to pay for study and they are aware of the importance of knowledge. I believe with the policy of second baby in China, more and more money and energy will be put in parent-child.

高频词汇

sharp *adj.* 急剧的

It can be estimated that... 可以预测的是.....

be aware of 意识到.....

parent-child 亲子

Section B

写作点金

审题时要仔细, 注意题目要求, 不能遗漏要点和信息, 合理组织语言。这是一篇议论文, 要求说明明星收入过高这种现象相对于医生、教师这类平凡却贡献巨大的工作岗位收入较低是否公平。考生应根据所给材料进行分析, 对比两种情况, 并说明自己的态度与观点。

参考范文

My View on High Incomes between Different Jobs

Nowadays many famous pop and sports stars have very high incomes. While most people in ordinary professions like nurses, doctors and teachers earn only a small fraction of the incomes of these stars. Some people assume this is not fair because stars do the job with less value compared with teachers and doctors but are paid too high. In my opinion, I reckon it is not fair.

Firstly, the access to be a teacher or a doctor is much difficult than stars in general. People must be educated well to teach and treat patient. It takes so many years to complete related courses to be a teacher and a doctor. While for stars, some people just need to seize a good opportunity to be famous overnight with a pretty face.

Secondly, the value of the two profession varies a lot. The society respect teachers and doctors for they educate people generation by generation and they treat patients, even save their lives. While stars just give performances for people, and some of the performances have no meaning at all.

All in all, teachers and doctors should be paid well to match their great work. Stars should be paid less.

高频词汇

assume v. 认为

reckon v. 认为

all in all 总之

seize an opportunity 抓住机会

全国大学生英语竞赛 2018 年初赛

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

1. **M** Hi, Annie. I want to thank you for teaching me how to make a homepage. Without your help, I could have failed in the computer course again.

W Oh, it was my pleasure. So, you passed the course?

M Yes, I got an A!

W Ah, good for you! Congratulations!

Question What did Annie do for the man?

C 【解析】安妮教会男士如何制作主页，男士因此在计算机课程中获得了好成绩，所以向安妮道谢。故选 C。

2. **M** When you quit smoking you have to change your lifestyle. I had to stop drinking too much beer, because when I drank, it made me want to smoke. I started eating more fruit and vegetable and I cut down on red meat.

W Yeah, that makes sense. Change your diet...change your lifestyle...start a new you!

M So far the toughest time is when I'm hanging out with friends in clubs, bars or KTVs. And...the doctor told me to keep my mouth and hands busy!

Question Why does the man change his lifestyle?

B 【解析】 男士诉说戒烟需要改变生活方式。他以自己为例,为了戒烟也要戒酒,并开始健康的饮食习惯。故选 B。

3. **W** Mr. Johnson, I believe I know what the problem is. It seems one of our staff confused your order with another client's canceled order. We deeply regret this error and I will have your items shipped out to you today by express mail at no added charge to you. You should receive your software within 24 hours.

M Well, thank you. I appreciate your prompt service.

W Also in accordance with our compensation policy, we will only charge you for half of the original order. I hope these measures are satisfactory.

Question What may take place after this conversation?

A 【解析】 女士向男士解释了由于一些工作失误导致订单被取消。她方决定以特快专递即日发货作为补救措施,并且承担运输费用。因此,对方将在 24 小时之内收到货物。故选 A。

4. **M** Oh, man...I'm not looking forward to this upcoming trip to Europe.

W But Europe is amazing! You're going to Frankfurt, right? I've been there twice...it's a delightful city! You'll love it!

M Oh I'm sure I'll like it when I get there...that is, if I get there. I'm terrified of flying!

Question Why does the man worry about the upcoming trip?

D 【解析】 男士获得了一次欧洲之旅的机会。他之所以说不是特别期待的原因不是因为不喜欢欧洲,而是害怕坐飞机。故选 D。

5. **W** Hey, George, take a look at this article. It says several major airlines are considering allowing people to use their cell phones while in the air.

M Oh no, really? That's one of the worst ideas I've ever heard. A plane is now one of the few places where I don't have to hear people chatting on cell phones. I really enjoy the peace and quiet.

Question What does George hate according to the conversation?

B 【解析】 乔治听说几家大型航空公司推出了允许在飞行途中使用手机的政策后表示了不满。因为,他很享受安静的飞行过程。而允许乘客打电话会破坏之前的宁静。故选 B。

Section B

Conversation One

W Hello, I'm Sarah Forbes. I'm visiting the Advanced Engineering Centre in Malaysia. You must be Professor Robinson.

M Hello! Welcome to the Solar-Hydrogen Eco-house!

W So this is it...I must say, it's a very interesting-looking house.

M Yes, it's the house of the future, but when we designed it, we used a traditional Malaysian house design as well as modern technology.

W If you could explain how it works, I'm sure our listeners will be very interested.

M Sure. (7) This is the first house in the world to run on hydrogen.

- W (6) Oh! What're those things up there on the roof?
- M They're solar panels. When the sunlight hits them, the sun's energy is converted into electricity.
- W Wonderful. And what happens if it rains?
- M (8) We collect the rainwater. It runs down that pipe into a big water tank in the garden. Then we use the electricity we make from the sun to convert the water into hydrogen and oxygen.
- W Brilliant! You can make oxygen as well?
- M Yes, but it's the hydrogen that we want. We keep it in a tank outside the house.
- W Why? Is it dangerous?
- M (9) No, actually it's quite safe. Come and see the hydrogen gas tank. If you come this way, OK, ah...here it is. And that's the gas pipe that takes the hydrogen into the house.
- W What do you use the hydrogen for?
- M (10) To power everything in the house—the cooking stove, the hot water.
- W That's pretty good.

6. T 【解析】教授向莎拉介绍科技智能屋时,莎拉询问屋顶装置。教授指出屋顶上是太阳能收集板,用来将太阳能转换成电力。因此说明教授带莎拉边参观边做介绍。表述符合原文,故为 T。
7. F 【解析】教授介绍说,这是世界上第一个靠氢气运行的智能屋。并未提及是最大的。表述不符合原文,故为 F。
8. T 【解析】教授介绍说,智能屋利用电能将收集的雨水转换成氧气和氢气。表述符合原文,故为 T。
9. F 【解析】根据教授的介绍,产生的氢气被收纳在花园里的储罐里,而且很安全。表述不符合原文,故为 F。
10. T 【解析】教授说明氢气可以用来维持智能屋里所有的能源需求,包括炉灶和热水的供应。表述符合原文,故为 T。

Conversation Two

- W Well, good morning again, everyone, and welcome to "Perspectives", the weekly New South Wales Radio programme on subjects of general interest from our local area. Today I have in the studio Mr. George Symonds. Good morning, George.
- M Good morning, Anne.
- W So, what are you going to talk to us about today, George?
- M Well, for people from New South Wales and particularly Sydney, this will be of great interest—I hope. I'm going to tell you a little about Sydney Harbour Bridge.
- W Wow! That'll be so interesting.
- M I think so. To start with, I'd like to tell you a little about the size of the bridge. The arch span is 503 metres and the weight of the steel arch is 39,000 tons. (11) The summit is 134m above mean sea level, though it can actually increase by as much as 18cm on hot days as the result of steel expanding in heat. The two pairs of pylons at each end are about 89 metres high and are made of concrete and granite. The steel used for the bridge was largely imported. About 79% came from the United Kingdom but the rest was Australian-made. The granite was quarried in Moruya down the coast, and the concrete is also Australian.
- W So, most of the steel used to make our great bridge actually came from England?
- M Yes, I'm afraid so. (12) However, the workforce were all Australian!
- W Thank God for that. When was the bridge actually built?

M (13) The bridge was opened in 1932 but work first began in 1924, with the construction of the bridge approaches and spans, with two separate teams building the arch on each side working towards each other. The arch was successfully joined on August 19, 1930. I'm afraid that working practices weren't very fair in those days and the local government demolished 438 homes which were in the way of the approaches, and as many as 800 families living there were displaced without compensation. The standards of industrial safety were inadequate too. (14) 16 workers died during its construction, mainly from falling off the bridge.

W I didn't realise that.

M It's true. The bridge was formally opened on the 19th March, 1932 by the Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Jack Lang. When it was opened, it was the longest single span steel arch bridge in the world and one of the greatest engineering masterpieces of its time. (15) Several songs were also composed in advance for the occasion but these have now been largely lost or forgotten. However, three postage stamps were issued to commemorate the opening of the bridge and these still exist. One of these stamps, with a face value of five shillings, is now worth several hundred dollars.

11. **C** 【解析】根据乔治的介绍,由于建造大桥的钢质材料具有在高温上膨胀的特性,所以天热时,悉尼港口大桥会升高约 18 厘米。故选 C。

12. **D** 【解析】根据乔治的介绍,建造大桥的钢材大部分来源于英格兰,但是建造工人全部是澳大利亚人。故选 D。

13. **B** 【解析】乔治介绍说,大桥于 1932 年对人们开放,而 1924 年就开始建造了。故选 B。

14. **C** 【解析】乔治介绍大桥的建造历史时提及,有 16 名工人在建造过程中不幸坠落丧生。故选 C。

15. **C** 【解析】为庆祝大桥的落成,人们谱写了几首歌曲,还为此发行了纪念邮票。但是题干要求的是提前做出的庆祝准备。故选 C。

Section C

16. The forests in eastern Zimbabwe supply the country with wood and most of its fresh fruit. But the removal of large numbers of trees and use of fire to clear land have caused a lot of damage to the area. Officials say Zimbabwe lost more than 1.5 million hectares of forest in 2016. This is mostly because of local communities cutting the trees for firewood or setting fires in forested areas to make hunting easier.

D 【解析】根据新闻可知,2016 年,由于当地居民砍伐树林以及放火焚烧树林造成 150 万公顷森林遭到破坏。故选 D。

17. With high inflation and food shortages across Russia, some Russians are growing their own vegetables. The country's struggling economy has kept food prices rising and put millions of people in poverty. In the Soviet Union, Russians who lived in traditional country homes—called dachas—often grew their own food. Today, many Russian families—including some in cities—are again growing food to deal with the hard economic times.

A 【解析】根据新闻可知,为了应对通货膨胀和食物短缺,俄罗斯的百姓决定自己种植蔬菜。故选 A。

18. American scientists announced this week that genetically engineered food is generally safe for humans and the environment. They found that changing the genetics of what we eat does not carry the health risks that opponents claim. The Associated Press noted that the growth of genetically engineered crops has yet to lead to a jump in food production, as supporters claimed. The report did not find any conclusive evidence of environmental problems from such crops.

D 【解析】 根据新闻可知,美国科学家宣布转基因食物无论对人类还是环境都不会造成危害。故选 D。

19. More than 700 million people worldwide have trouble getting clean, safe water. That number comes from the Water Project, a non-profit group. It estimates that one in nine people does not have access to safe and clean drinking water. Governments, non-governmental organizations and charities sent representatives to Stockholm, Sweden, earlier this month for World Water Week activities. The subject for this year's water week campaign was "water and waste, reduce and reuse."

D 【解析】 根据新闻可知,评估结果显示九分之一的人未能获得安全健康的饮用水。故选 D。

20. Several recent studies examined how machine automation and artificial intelligence will change the future of work. Some estimates predict these technologies could displace up to 30 percent of workers worldwide by 2030. One study predicted about 38 percent of American jobs could be at high risk due to automation by the early 2030s. In Germany, up to 35 percent of jobs could be at risk. About 30 percent could be affected in Britain and 21 percent in Japan.

C 【解析】 根据新闻可知,研究指出到 2030 年有多达百分之三十的员工会被新技术替代。故选 C。

Section D

Dictation

The Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef in the world. It is (21) off the coast of Queensland, in north-eastern Australia, and it is 2,000 kilometres long. The Great Barrier Reef is not just one reef. It is almost 3,000 reefs and islands!

The Reef is a beautiful place. Some people describe it as an underwater garden. The corals that form the reef are very colourful. Some of them look like plants, but they are not plants. They are made of thousands of (22) tiny animals that are joined together. Corals can only live in warm, clean sea water with (23) lots of light. They feed at night, taking food from the water as it goes past.

Even more colourful than the corals are the fish that live in the Reef. Some are one or two bright colours, like blue or yellow. Others have three or more colours, such as blue, green and pink. Some have stripes and some have spots. One fish is white, black and yellow with red spots. The (24) colours and patterns on some fish change as they grow.

The Great Barrier Reef is one of Australia's most popular vacation places. More than 2 million people visit the Reef each year, so it has to be looked after very carefully. In many places people are (25) not allowed to fish. Luckily, the fish and other animals on the Reef are so interesting that most people are happy just to look at them.

Summary

(26) City Hall Station, an abandoned station of the New York Rapid Transit subway, was originally the last stop at the southern end of the subway's interborough line. The station opened in 1904, and (27) was designed to be the most impressive station of the city's new subway system.

City Hall Station remained in use until 1945, when the station had to be closed due to certain changes in the city's subway system. As more and more passengers started to travel by subway, it became necessary to add more cars to subway trains. This meant that subway platforms needed to be extended to fit the longer trains. (28) However, City Hall Station was originally built with a short, curved platform, making renovations to the station difficult. (29) Rather than trying to rebuild it, officials chose to abandon it in favor of a nearby station, the Brooklyn Bridge Station. Apart from being easier to renovate, the Brooklyn Bridge Station was used by more passengers each day than City Hall Station. In its final year, City Hall Station was used by only six hundred passengers a day, a very small number for New York City. Thus, City Hall became a ghost' station on the New

York subway line, a modern underground ruin. Today, one subway line, the Number train, still passes through City Hall Station on its way north, but it does not stop.

In 1998, the New York Transit Museum reopened City Hall Station for tourists. (30) Due to the historic significance and beauty of this station, the New York Transit Museum schedules special tours of the station several times each year.

26. **abandoned**

【解析】根据原文可知,市政厅站如今已不再使用。因此,应填入 abandoned。

27. **subway system**

【解析】根据原文可知,建成之初的市政厅站是当时新地铁系统最具特色、引人瞩目的地铁站。因此,应填入 subway system。

28. **being renovated**

【解析】根据原文可知,地铁线是在准备要翻修的时候,决定关闭市政厅站的。原文中是 renovation, 此空前给出了 were, 所以用被动语态, 应填入 being renovated。

29. **Brooklyn Bridge Station**

【解析】根据原文可知,由于布鲁克林站点每天接待的人流量要比市政厅站多,所以,当时官员们选择关闭市政厅站,而将翻新附近的布鲁克林站。因此,应填入 Brooklyn Bridge Station。

30. **significance**

【解析】根据原文可知,由于市政厅站的精美设计及历史意义,纽约交通博物馆每年都会举办几次站点游览活动。因此,应填入 significance。

Part II

Vocabulary & Grammar

(15 marks)

31. D **译文** 人的血液在血管中潺潺流动,将一个人的血管首尾相连延展开可以绕地球赤道两圈半。

【解析】分析句意,空格处需要表达的是血管长度与地球赤道长度的关系。表达倍数可以有几种表达方式,一是倍数 + as + 形容词或副词原级 + as, 表示“……是……倍”,二是倍数 + 形容词或副词比较级 + than, 表示“……比……大几倍”。空格之后为 half times, 与 twice (两倍) 语意重复, 故排除 AC 两项。half 表示半数, 之前需要加不定冠词。故选 D。

32. A **译文** 我随手翻阅最新一期《读者文摘》,忽然看见其中一篇文章的作者是我姐姐。

【解析】选项 A thumb through 为“翻阅”, come upon 表示“偶然碰到”;选项 B thumb up 表示“竖起大拇指”, come by 表示“从旁边走过”;选项 C thumb to 不是固定搭配, get over 表示“克服, 传送”;选项 D thumb down 为“拇指向下, 拒绝”, get through 表示“读完, 通过”。分析句意, “我”是在翻看杂志时发现文章的作者是“我”姐姐写的, 其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 A。

33. B **译文** 据估测,每年印度的农作物要从土壤中吸取一千三百五十万吨的养分。

【解析】分析句意, 印度农作物从土壤中吸收养分的数值一定是基于相关数据研究分析得出的。It 为形式主语, 替代从句中的内容, 因此谓语部分应使用被动语态, 其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 B。

34. D **译文** 当董事会宣布将裁减五分之二员工时,工人们表示抗议。

【解析】选项 A fire on 不是固定搭配;选项 B 为“接二连三的提问/射击”;选项 C 为“铺设, 建设”;选项 D 为“临时解雇”。分析句意, 董事会宣布的事情造成员工们的不满, 致使他们抗议, 其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 D。

35. B **译文** 人们常说,如果朋友向你倾诉他(或她)的婚姻问题,你有可能要冒干涉他人私生活风险。

【解析】选项 A 为“确认”和“举起, 提升”;选项 B 为“吐露, 委托”和“冒险”;选项 C 为“符合, 遵照”和“有”;选项 D 为“局限于, 限制”和“挑拣”。分析句意, 朋友有婚姻方面的苦恼, 希望你吐露或倾诉, 你提供建议之后可能会招惹一些麻烦, 因此有冒干涉别人私生活的危险。其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 B。

36. C **译文** 技术讨论方面的术语中所涵盖的一些词汇,实际上在其他学科或领域使用不上。

解析 本题考查的是 in + 名词的短语辨析。选项 A 为“免得,以防”;选项 B 为“事实上,实际上”相当于 in fact;选项 C 为“考虑之中的,被谈论的”;选项 D 为“细节上”。分析句意,专业术语往往只适用于特殊领域,而无法在其他学科或领域中使用。其他选项代入句中均不符。故选 C。

37. A **译文** 小动物们长大了像它们的爸爸妈妈,种子发芽长成参天大树,看上去也和它们的母亲一样。

解析 分析句意,空格处需要关系代词引导定语从句,修饰 the plants。选项 D 为“在哪里”,代入句中意思不符。其他三项都是 which 作为引导词,但是由于从句句末为 came, come from 表示“来自于”,from 前置和 which 搭配引导定语从句。故选 A。

38. A **译文** 每次汽车爆胎她就坐在汽车里不下来,而我一个人换轮胎。

解析 选项 A 为“每次”和“与……同时,而”;选项 B 为“一旦”和“自从,因此”;选项 C 为“那时”和“直到”;选项 D 为“与……同时,而”和“直到”。分析句意,“我”对“她”感到不满是因为“她”从来不在有需要时帮助我,因此第一处空格应填“每次”,第二处空格表示转折含义,突出前后行为的差距。其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 A。

39. B **译文** 默克尔夫人为了能搞清楚这个小男孩到底有什么需求而仔细聆听。

解析 选项 A 不是固定搭配;选项 B 为“为了”;选项 C 为“如果,假如”;选项 D 为“只要……”。分析句意,空格后是主语仔细倾听的目的,其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 B。

40. C **译文** 光、热量或低温都不会对射线的强度造成任何影响。同样,如果铀和其他物质结合也不会有影响。

解析 分析句意,前后两句有关联性,表明了射线以及化学元素铀都不会受到其他物质的影响。第一句中的 have nothing to do with 表示“与……无关”,具有否定含义,因此,第二句空格处应表达“也不……”,相当于 neither...nor,同时 nor 为句首,引起主谓部分倒装,其他选项代入句中均不符。故选 C。

41. A **译文** 受埃兹拉·庞德的影响,希尔达·杜利特尔成为意象派诗人,并成为该派系发展之初的代表诗人之一。

解析 四个选项均为“发展”的含义,但结构或时态语态不同,起到的语法作用也不同。A 为动词过去式,可以充当谓语;选项 B 的不定式结构中使用了进行时态;选项 C 为关系代词 who + 过去式;选项 D 的不定式结构中使用了被动语态。分析句意,空格处和谓语 became 为并列结构,应使用过去式作为并列谓语。其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 A。

42. C **译文** 大约一百年前,爱因斯坦提出了广义相对论。该理论预测了任一物体加速时都会产生引力波。

解析 选项 A 为“宣布”和“详细阐述”;选项 B 为“预告”和“刺激”;选项 C 为“预测”和“加速”;选项 D 为“期待”和“操纵”。分析句意,第一处空格处需要表达的是广义相对论对于事物的预测,第二处空格后为 speed up,表示“加速”,因此,需要填入和其含义近似的词语。其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 C。

43. B **译文** Brexit 指的是英国撤出欧盟。2017 年 12 月,欧盟领导人就英国与欧盟的未来关系开启下一阶段协商宣布了一项决议。

解析 选项 A 为“撤退,撤销”和“申明”;选项 B 为“撤回,收回”和“协议”;选项 C 为“解雇,免职”和“报告”;选项 D 为“离开”和“呼吁”。分析句意,第一处空格需要表达英国退出欧盟的行为,第二处空格表示欧盟领导人发布的下一项计划。其他选项代入句中意思均不符。故选 B。

44. C **译文** 一比尔,你看起来情绪低落。怎么了?

一我担心我的英语作业——吉姆·柯劳的生平。你了解他吗?

一我在一首早期的黑人吟游诗歌中听过。

解析 选项 A 为“你会不会碰巧知道柯劳住在哪里?”;选项 B 为“对不起,我不能在那个时间段帮你。”;选项 C 为“我在一首早期的黑人吟游诗歌中听过。”;选项 D 为“让我瞧瞧。这是你的英语作业吗?”。分析句意,空格处需要表达的是对于求助的回答,而不是提出新的问题,更不可能以时间不合

适为由拒绝求助。其他选项代入句中意思均不符,故选 C。

45. A **译文** 一你好,我是麦克斯。请问亨利在吗?

—很抱歉,亨利刚刚出去拿报纸了。但是他很快就会回来,请您稍等。

—嗯,请转告他回来后打给我,好吗?

解析 选项 A 为“嗯,请转告他回来后打给我,好吗?”;选项 B 为“好的,但是我去哪里找他?”;选项 C 为“好。他一定是很忙。”;选项 D 为“别担心,我会和他私下谈谈”。分析句意,由于要找的人暂时离开,接电话的人询问对方是否可以耐心等待。因此,空格处需要表达的意愿要么是愿意等待片刻,或者请求回电话,或者下次再打电话。其他选项代入句中意思均不符,故选 A。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)

46. ingredient

解析 该句的意思是“成功没有秘方,但是有一项必要的因素:正确的态度。”根据上文,作者使用了 recipe(食谱,秘方)。因此,空格处应该是填入表达原料或配方的词汇,和上文形成呼应,并使用单数形式。根据所给字母 ing 可知,空格处应填入 ingredient。

47. up

解析 该句的意思是“可能你很难相信,但这是有科学依据的。”根据上下文可知,文中提及令人难以相信的事实,但是有科学研究的结论可以作为支持。空格处应填入 up, back up 表达“支持”的含义。

48. while

解析 该句的意思是“当这一学年结束时,‘成绩优异’的那组学生获得了考试成绩良好,而第二组学生的考试成绩居于中等水平。”前后两句句意相反,一组成绩很好,另一组成绩一般。因此,空格处应填入转折连词 while。

49. intelligence

解析 该句的意思是“然而,事实上,两组学生的智力水平是一样的。”根据上下文可知,空格处应填入表示“智力水平”的名词。因此,将括号内所给的形容词转换成名词形式即可。

50. By

解析 该句的意思是“大体而言,悲观主义者往往疑心较重,他们总是关注问题,而乐观主义者总能看到机会。”根据空格之后的 and large 可知,空格处填入的词语应该和 and large 组成固定搭配。by and large 表示“大体而言,总的来说”因此,应填入 By。

51. pessimists

解析 该句的意思是“比如说,一项新的重要发明问世,悲观主义者会不停谈论新发明的潜在问题,很少看到它的优势。”由下文可知,总是考虑潜在的问题,而不能看见新的机会是典型的悲观主义者的行为模式。因此,填入 pessimists。

52. at

解析 该句的意思是“当电脑首次被大规模运用于工作时,悲观主义者认为他们和其他很多同事都将面临失业,因为他们不擅长电脑技术。”由上下文可知,悲观主义者对新事物持有消极态度,他们担心自己会面临失业,空格处应填入介词,与 be skilled 构成固定搭配表示“不擅长,不精通”。be skilled at sth. 有这样的含义,因此,填入 at。

53. exception

解析 该句的意思是“而一位乐观主义者认为麻烦只是暂时的,是日常生活中的一个小插曲——可能是碰巧发生的,或者由于一些特殊情况造成。”所给词语是动词,表示“例外”。由上下文可知,此处应使用名词形式。因此,空格处应填入 exception。

54. encourages

解析 该句的意思是“他们把这些问题视为挑战,激励自己做出更大的努力。”由上下文可知,乐观主义者

看见的是困难中存在的机会。因此,他们会不断地激励自己。并且,which 指代 a challenge,为第三人称单数。因此,空格处应填入 encourages。

55. resignation

解析 该句的意思是“成功的关键在于我们如何面对这些困难:是选择放弃,还是当作挑战。”由空格前的 with 可知,空格处应为名词形式。因此,将所给动词转换为名词,填入 resignation。

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

(35 marks)

Section A

56. landscapes

解析 文章第一段提到“‘16 至 19 世纪西方风景画’是举世闻名的巴黎卢浮宫首次在香港举行的艺术收藏品展览。”因此,展览的第一主题与自然有关,为风景画。因此,空格处应填 landscapes。

57. began to emerge

解析 文章第二段提到“描绘自然的风景画从 17 世纪开始显现。”因此,题干中和 17 世纪对应的内容应该是该风格作品的出现,故填写 began to emerge。

58. birth of impressionism

解析 文章第二段最后一句提到“到了 19 世纪,这些画作变得更加细致,最终诞生了印象派。”因此,与 19 世纪对应的内容是印象主义的诞生。故填写 birth of impressionism。

59. portraits

解析 文章第四段第一句提到“展览中还展出了许多肖像作品,也体现了这次展览的主题。”由此可知,该展览的另一主题是人物肖像。因此,空格处应填写 portraits。

60. beautiful background scenery

解析 文章第四段第二句提到“这些细致的肖像由人物背后同样美丽的风景衬托出来。”由此可知,肖像作品的特点是利用美丽的风景描绘衬托人物的美。因此,应填写 beautiful background scenery。

Section B

61. E **解析** 该空后一句提到“1859 年,他旅行途经意大利时,碰巧遇上当地小镇发生了一场战斗”,由此可知,空格处应涉及一位人物,该人物与红十字会的起源历史有关。符合条件的只有 E 项。

62. A **解析** 根据空格之后的内容可知,该段主要说明杜南特的呼吁起到了效果,他们组建起了最初的救助组织。空格处应说明“他们”的具体指代对象。因此,符合条件的只有 A 项。

63. D **解析** 该空后一句提到“他们需要保护自己免受攻击,因此他们选择在白色背景上使用红色的十字符号作为标志。”由此可见,该段陈述的是红十字会标志的由来。其目的是为了保护自己,以便能辨识自己的同事。因此,符合条件的只有 D 项。

64. G **解析** 该段陈述了红十字会组织除了会为战争中的伤员提供服务外,还向灾民们提供帮助。因此,符合条件的只有 G 项。

65. B **解析** 该空后一句提到“这就是为什么现在大多数国家都有自己的红十字会团体”,因此,之前应该叙述大多数国家拥有红十字会组织的原因,符合条件的只有 B 项。

Section C

66. They work hard and have many things to do.

解析 文章第二段叙述蜜蜂酿蜜的过程是漫长而又艰苦的。由此得出蜜蜂是忙碌的代表的结论。由此可知本题答案。

67. They make the wax inside their bodies and squeeze it out from glands in their bellies.

解析 文章第三段叙述了蜂巢搭建的过程。其中蜂蜡是重要的建筑材料,并且是在蜜蜂体内合成的物质。由此可知本题答案。

68. To store it as food for the time when they cannot visit flowers.

解析 文章第六段叙述了在天气条件不利的时候,植物不开花,蜜蜂找不到食物来源时需要依赖储存蜂蜜存活。由此可知本题答案。

69. Female worker bees.

解析 文章第七段第三句提到雌性工蜂除了酿制蜂蜜制作蜂蜡,照顾蜂卵和幼蜂外,还负责看守蜂巢。由此可知本题答案。

70. Guard bees will not let her in the hive and soon she dies.

解析 文章最后一段第三句提到如果工蜂翅膀受损不能飞行,守卫工蜂不会允许她进入蜂巢,很快会死去。由此可知本题答案。

Section D

71. social reasons

解析 文章第一段第二句提到“不同年龄背景的参与者们每周或每月聚集一次,表面上讨论大家所选择的书籍,但对大多数人来说最主要的吸引力,以及俱乐部数量激增背后的原因,不是文学上的,而是社会层面的”,由此可知,大多数人参加俱乐部是由于社会因素。因此,应填入 social reasons。

72. interacting with

解析 文章第一段最后一句提到“人与人之间互动交流的成功率与精神方面的诱导,以及轻松的氛围是分不开的”,由此可知,人们更愿意在轻松的氛围中彼此交流。因此,应填入 interacting with。

73. cheap entertainment

解析 文章第二段第二句提到“事实上,与电影院或剧院相比,俱乐部提供了廉价的娱乐方式”,由此可知,另一个吸引人们加入的原因在于,俱乐部提供了一种廉价的娱乐方式。因此,应填入 cheap entertainment。

74. the participants

解析 文章最后一段第一句提到“从文学的角度来看,每一个群体关注的焦点都是不同的,因为它只取决于成员的构成和偏好”,由此可知,每一个俱乐部由于成员构成或偏好的不同,俱乐部关注的焦点也不同。因此,应填入 the participants。

75. expand

解析 文章最后一段最后一句提到“有了这样的多重选择,图书俱乐部一定会持续下去,并得以壮大”,由此可知,图书俱乐部由于有了多元选择,在未来会有很好的发展前景。因此,应填入 expand。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

76. 北京大学是一所综合性国立重点大学,其校园,世称“燕园”,坐落在北京西郊海淀区,总面积2,743,532平方米,与圆明园和颐和园相毗邻。北京大学在重要科学领域开展研究,并有效地将其与国家社会主义现代化所需的高精专人才培养相结合。不仅致力于教学和研究工作的改进,也注重于推动多种学科间的交流。

句式分析

1. 该段第二句为翻译难点。该句的主语为“The campus”,谓语部分为“is situated”,“known as ‘Yan Yuan’ (the garden of Yan)”为插入语修饰主语,介词 with 引导状语结构描述燕园的占地面积。

2. 该段第四句为翻译难点。该句的主语为“The university”,谓语部分为“has effectively combined”,“combine...with...”为固定搭配,表示“与……相结合”,由于介词 with 之后的名词性结构过长,因此在翻译时将其与 with 之前的名词性结构作为两句话分开陈述。同时,将状语从句“as demanded by the country’s socialist modernization”转换为定语,修饰“the training of personnel”。

高频词汇

comprehensive *adj.* 综合的, 广泛的
be situated 位于……
effectively *adv.* 有效地, 实际上
combine with 与……相结合

personnel *n.* 人员, 员工
specialize *v.* 专门从事, 专攻
modernization *n.* 现代化

Section B

77. Consciousness, a wonderful ability to reflect, ponder and choose, is mankind's greatest evolutionary achievement.

解析 题干要求使用 consciousness 表示“意识”。原文由两句话组成, 主语都是“意识”。因此, 译文中将前半句转换成名词结构, 作为插入成分, 而将后半句作为系表结构。

78. Fortunately, humans also have the ability to perform tasks without any conscious thought at all.

解析 题干要求使用 perform task, 表示“完成任务, 办理事物”。原文句子主干为“人类有了能力”, 将原文中“能力”一词的修饰部分转换成不定式结构 to perform task, 将“不假思索”转换成介宾结构。

79. Of course there is a dark side to habit, for instance, we may acquire some bad habits, like smoking, overdrinking or overeating.

解析 题干要求使用 acquire 表示“获取, 取得”。原文由两句简单句组成, 译文可以遵照原文顺序进行。前面一句使用 there be 句型, 用 acquire 作为后面一句的谓语来解释原文中的“养成”。

80. In order to write the book, Duhigg read hundreds of scientific papers and interviewed many of the scientists who wrote them.

解析 题干要求使用 hundreds of 表示“数百……”。使用 in order to 引导位于句首的目的状语短语。并将后半句转换成并列句, 用 and 连接, 谓语动词时态一致, 都是一般过去式, 分别为 read 和 interviewed。

81. He also suggests that by understanding the nature of habits we can influence group behaviors, turn companies into profit makers and ensure the success of our cause.

解析 题干要求使用 group behavior 表示“集体行为”。根据原文, 主句为 he suggests + that clause。从句中, “影响”, “使赢利”以及“确保”会连动结构, 译文中将它们的主语都是 we, 因此, 将其转换成三个一般现在时态的谓语动词, 成并列结构。

Part VI

Error Correction

(10 marks)

82. ways→way

解析 原文陈述人们日常生活中经常使用引文和谚语, 这已经成为“我们”的生活方式。Way of life 表示“生活的方式”, 应使用单数形式。因此将 ways 改为 way。

83. necessary→necessity

解析 原文表示人们会在必要时使用这些语言。By 后面应使用名词或名词结构。因此, 应将形容词 necessary 改为名词 necessity, 表示“必要性, 需要”。

84. cross→crossing

解析 avoid 表示“避免”, 与动名词搭配。因此, 应将动词原形 cross 改为 crossing。

85. often ∧ realizing→not

解析 根据上文可知, 人们习惯性地使用这些表达, 因此常常意识不到自己的语言。所以, 应在 realizing 之前添加 not。

86. ✓

87. in ∧ argument→an

解析 原文举例说明人们喜爱使用引文的原因, 一方面能使谈话内容变得生动, 也会是争论中的加分项。因此, 在 argument 之前添加不定冠词 an, 表示“一次”。

88. saying→sayings

解析 原文中“引文”，“格言”和“谚语”为并列项，由 a thousand 修饰。因此，应将 saying 改为复数形式 sayings。

89. been

解析 原文叙述的是爱默生是否会使用这本书里的内容。谓语动作不涉及被动语态，因此，应将 been 去掉。

90. knowledges→knowledge

解析 knowledge 表示“知识，学问，学识”，是不可数名词。因此，应将词尾的 s 去掉。

91. of→with

解析 in touch with 为固定搭配，表示“与……保持联络”。因此，应将 of 改为介词 with。

Part VII

IQ Test

(5 marks)

92. 路遥知马力，日久见人心。

解析 题干问的是符合下列英文表达的汉语。英文原文表示“时间证明一切”，而汉语谚语“路遥知马力，日久见人心”符合这一含义。

93. It has three vowels.

解析 题干询问 Ireland 和 Scotland, England, Wales 以及 France 在哪方面不同。单词 Ireland 包含三个元音，而 Scotland 和 England 分别包含两个元音，Wales 和 France 分别包含一个元音。

94. lighter

解析 题干要求用一个单词填入两个空格，并且使句子成立，内容通顺。根据语境判断第二处空格为形容词比较级，因此可以判断该词词尾为 er，既可以用作名词，又可作为形容词比较级。故填写 lighter，作名词表示“打火机”，作形容词表示“较轻的”。译文为：我的打火机比我的钱包轻。

95. EI

解析 题干要求根据列举的字母组，找出排列的规律，写出下一组字母。通过观察可知，每一组由两个字母组成，每一组的第一个字母和第二个字母之间间隔有三个字母。例如，AE 之间间隔有 BCD 三个字母，BF 之间间隔有 CDE 三个字母。同时，每组的第一个字母是按照顺序排列的，依次是 ABCD，第二个字母也是，依次是 EFGH。由此可知，接下来的字母组为 EI。

96. B

解析 题干询问选项中哪一个才是用所给两个图形相拼得出的。所给图形一是等边三角形，另一个是包含有两个小三角形的正方形，且分别位于对角线两边。选项 A 中是等腰三角形，不符合；选项 C 的正方形里多出一条对角线，不符合；选项 D 的正方形里小三角形的位置不同，不符合；选项 E 的正方形里包含的两个三角形也和所给图形位置不同，不符合。一模一样的只有 B 项。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

Section A

写作点金

审题时仔细，注意题目要求，不能遗漏要点和信息，合理组织语言。这是一篇关于中国冬季运动蓬勃发展新闻报道。根据提供的材料，可以分为三个部分，一是中国冰球运动参与人数的增长；二是滑雪运动在国内的发展情况，三是国家体育总局和教育局联合发布的冬季运动发展计划。因此，考生应在文中清楚说明三部分的发展情况及计划。

参考范文

The Winter Sports is Booming in China

Since Beijing announced its bid for 2022 Winter Olympics, a recent upsurge of winter sports has begun in China.

According to the statistics offered by Beijing Hockey Association, there were only 1000 registered players and 70 teams in 2013-2014 season. But this year, the number has increased significantly to 2,554 and 162. Not only is the Ice Hockey populated among Chinese teenagers, but the skiing is booming too. From 2013 to 2016, the number of skiers has increased more than 60 percent. In response to the increasing number of skiers, many more ski resorts are established. In 2016, China had nearly 650 ski resorts, which spread across 13 provinces and autonomous regions of China.

The General Administration of Sport of China and Ministry of Education claimed that China plans to build 650 skating rinks, 800 ski resorts and 2,000 schools specializing in winter sports in 2022.

高频词汇

announce *v.* 宣布, 声称

statistics *n.* 统计数据

boom *v.* 快速发展, 激增

autonomous *adj.* 自治的, 有自治权的
in response to 对……做出反应

Section B

写作点金

审题时要仔细, 注意题目要求, 不能遗漏要点和信息, 合理组织语言。这是一篇议论文, 要求说明养宠物的利与弊。考生应根据所给材料进行分析, 陈述两方面的内容, 并说明自己的态度与观点。

参考范文

Pets, Friends or Foes

There was an accident happened recently, which was sad because the victim was a two-year-old child who was attacked viciously by a small dog. Many people were infuriated, they blamed that there are too many dogs out there without leash or wearing a mask, since their owners are irresponsible. Some of them even objected to having a pet.

It cannot be denied that having pets caused many problems. The bacterium which pets hold is a risk to pregnant women and kids. Meanwhile, many pets' owners who have poor sense of environment protection leave their dogs' excrement everywhere. The other disadvantage people argued that is their owners spend much money taking care of them, like buying them toys, feeding them special food and spending high fees for medical treatment. They thought it is a waste of money.

But pets are not the one we should blame to. Most of them are harmless not only to the environment but to people. They actually are human's best friends. Scientific research shows that having dogs or cats can help people release their tense and depression. A seeing-eye dog is a constant companion for its blind owner.

The key to solve this problem is not to forbid people from having pets, but to establish rules and principles of having them as well as enhance people's awareness. Then we'll have a chance to build a wonderful life for human beings and for pets.

高频词汇

victim *n.* 受害者, 牺牲者

viciously *adv.* 猛烈地, 残酷地

blame *v.* 指责, 责怪

irresponsible *adj.* 不负责任的

bacterium *n.* 细菌(单数)

depression *n.* 沮丧, 抑郁

companion *n.* 陪伴, 同行

enhance *v.* 提高, 增加