

2021 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类初赛试题

2021 National English Competition for College Students

(Type C—Preliminary)

(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, one question will be asked, and you have fifteen seconds to read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. A. They enjoy taking photographs of nature.
B. They like to visit museums worldwide.
C. They wish to see the sculpture "David" one day.
D. They have been to the Louvre Museum.
2. A. They donate part of the money.
B. They set up a charity in memory of their grand uncle.
C. They pay the tax as soon as they get the money.
D. They find the best way to invest the money.
3. A. Look for a new job.
B. Lessen his anxiety about flying.
C. Take an airplane whenever possible.
D. Drive more to ensure safety.
4. A. It can make an idea more easily acceptable.
B. It can help people reach an agreement.
C. It can fill informal meetings with laughter.
D. It can add color to speeches or presentations.
5. A. A hacker who wanted to show off his computer talent.
B. A fired employee who wanted to steal sensitive data.
C. An unidentified Trojan horse.
D. One of the company's competitors.



Section B (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, read the questions and make your answers on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation, and mark each statement as either True (T) or False (F) according to what you hear.

6. Amanda and Steve both got new jobs last week and they are back to meet old colleagues today.
7. Steve is quite satisfied with his new job and he received welcome from new colleagues.
8. Amanda is sympathetic with Steve's problem of contributing money but she thinks it is reasonable.
9. Steve thinks it unreasonable for his new colleagues to collect so much money from him but he doesn't want to spoil the mood of the birthday celebration either.
10. Amanda suggests Steve celebrate his birthday as soon as possible so he can get his money back.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, and mark each question as A, B, C or D according to what you hear.

11. Why does the man adopt the name of a great detective?
 - A. He wants to be a great detective himself.
 - B. His grandfather is a famous detective.
 - C. His parents loved the Conan Doyle stories.
 - D. He is a great fan of the Conan Doyle stories.
12. How do people react when the man introduces himself?
 - A. The reactions are varied.
 - B. They ask for his autographs.
 - C. They are a bit scared.
 - D. They ask him to tell his stories.
13. Whose reaction did the man think was amusing?
 - A. An 80-year-old customer's.
 - B. An electronics store owner's.
 - C. A young TV viewer's.
 - D. A young lady clerk's.
14. Why did the shop assistant ask the man to wait?
 - A. She found his credit card invalid.
 - B. She needed to restart the computer.
 - C. She wanted to call her friends.
 - D. She had to check his identity card.
15. What do the man's friends turn to him when something unusual happens?
 - A. They ask him for legal assistance.
 - B. They turn to him for solutions.
 - C. They look forward to his company.
 - D. They are curious about his reaction.

Section C (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short news items. Each item will be read only once. After each item, there will be a fifteen-second pause. During the pause, read the question and the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on

the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

16. What do we learn from the news?
- A. Pets get infected just like humans during the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - B. People enjoy their pets' company all the more during the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - C. Pets have to be placed in restricted areas during the quarantine.
 - D. People must keep a distance from their pets during the quarantine.
17. What does the new study suggest?
- A. The Wolf Moon is a rare astronomical phenomenon.
 - B. The Wolf Moon usually lasts for three nights running.
 - C. A full moon brings more natural light at night.
 - D. A full moon can affect human sleep cycles.
18. When did Joe DiMeo take the medical operation?
- A. Six months after the car crash.
 - B. Two years after his injury.
 - C. In August this year.
 - D. When he was 22 years old.
19. What have the scientists found on the island?
- A. Fossils of various ancient life forms.
 - B. Fossilized bones from dinosaurs of some 50 million years ago.
 - C. Footprints from dinosaurs living 170 million years ago.
 - D. Huge footprints of some unknown animal.
20. Why have brain scan studies been criticized?
- A. Using too few subjects and incorrectly reading results.
 - B. Making scientists more puzzled with obscure evidence.
 - C. Causing too much pain and pressure to the subjects.
 - D. Bringing about psychological side effects to patients.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear two short passages. The passages will be read only once. After each passage, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, write the answers on the answer sheet.

Dictation

Listen to the passage. For questions 21—25, fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear.

Can you imagine a vegetable that can be made into 21. _____ for a pie or can be a poison? That's exactly the case with a vegetable called rhubarb. This sounds amazing, but it's true.

Rhubarb is often mistaken for a fruit because it is usually baked in a pie and eaten 22. _____. In fact, another name for rhubarb is pieplant. When rhubarb is combined with strawberries, raspberries, and apples, the flavor only gets better. Rhubarb is sold in supermarkets in several ways. It comes in fresh stalks, frozen packages, or cans.

The rhubarb plant has large, green leaves on long, thick stalks. Some leaves are as large as

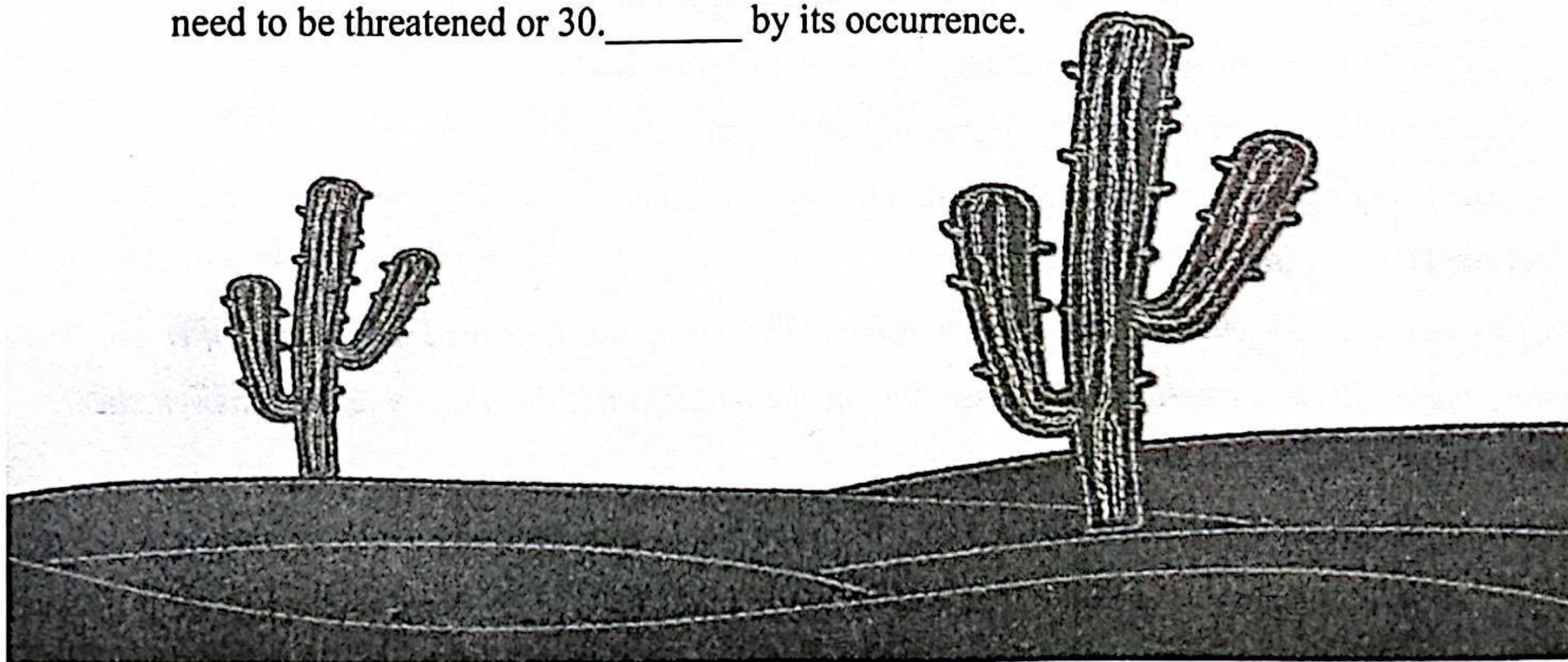
two feet across. The stalks may be about an inch wide and can grow up to 23. _____. The part of the rhubarb plant that people can eat is the red, juicy stalk. Eating the leaves may make someone ill—they contain oxalic acid, which is a poison.

The leaves of a rhubarb plant appear early in the spring. In cold climates, rhubarb is often the 24. _____ spring. Sometime later the plant produces large flowers and seeds. Unlike most vegetables, the seeds from a rhubarb plant are not usually used to grow new plants because the seed does not always grow into exactly the same kind of plant it came from. To grow a new rhubarb plant, farmers cut pieces of the 25. _____. Then they plant that part in the ground. That way, the farmer knows that the new rhubarb plant will be similar to the plant from which it was cut. A rhubarb plant can live for five to eight years.

Summary

Listen to the passage. For questions 26—30, complete the notes using no more than three words for each blank.

If you ever feel like you are 26. _____ something again when you know it is actually the first time, you are having “déjà vu.” No one knows for sure what 27. _____ the familiar feeling, but there are a few theories. It could be 28. _____ from dreams or of something you have witnessed in the past. Some scientists believe that it should be caused, by a chemical in the brain not being at its 29. _____, although they have not been able to figure out the exact chemical. Whatever the reason, it is reported as a common event, so there’s no need to be threatened or 30. _____ by its occurrence.



Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

31. The rain was beating _____ the window and the sound made the couple feel quite put _____.

- A. against; out B. at; down C. on; off D. up; on
32. Mick always left his homework until the last minute. This often _____ him needing to stay up all night to finish the work.
- A. caught up B. pressed against C. pushed for D. resulted in
33. Some types of social networking site are popular but access is usually _____ to teenagers and children.
- A. allowed B. available C. off limits D. out of order
34. We surely can arrive at the destination on time but we'd better _____ some happenings on the trip.
- A. allow for B. lead to C. take in D. wait for
35. All the audience was quite disappointed at the performance for it was not so _____.
- A. conspicuous B. dramatic C. professional D. occupational
36. _____ the advances of science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us.
- A. As for B. Besides C. Despite D. Even if
37. _____ pretty late, they decided to leave _____, as they didn't want to risk missing the last bus.
- A. As it being; right away B. Been; immediately
C. It being; at once D. It was being; right now
38. My best friend and I _____ our differences in different ways. I like to talk about them but he likes to ignore them and _____ they don't exist.
- A. amend; find out B. deal with; pretend
C. learn about; forget D. sort out; make sure
39. The doctor warns me that eating too much fat can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.
- A. attribute to B. contribute to C. devote to D. subscribe to
40. Mr. Johnson left for the office earlier than usual _____ traffic jam.
- A. at the risk of B. for the sake of C. in case of D. in spite of
41. Government reports, examination compositions, legal documents and most letters are the main situations _____ formal language is used.
- A. at what B. in that C. in which D. on which
42. If something such as a painting or piece of writing is _____, it is genuine rather than being an imitation.
- A. authentic B. authoritative C. exemplary D. solitary
43. Our holidays were ruined by the weather: _____ have stayed at home!
- A. it may be as well we B. it was just as well we
C. we might just as well D. we might as well to

44. —Oh, no! Commercials again! I'm sick and tired of watching the same commercials over and over again.

—_____

—Is there any way we can live without advertisements?

—I really doubt it.

A. That's not fair!

B. I know what you mean.

C. Do you have another choice?

D. Can you just stop it!

45. —I do believe that patience and motivation are more important than one's IQ in achieving success.

—_____

A. Neither do I.

B. You are going too far.

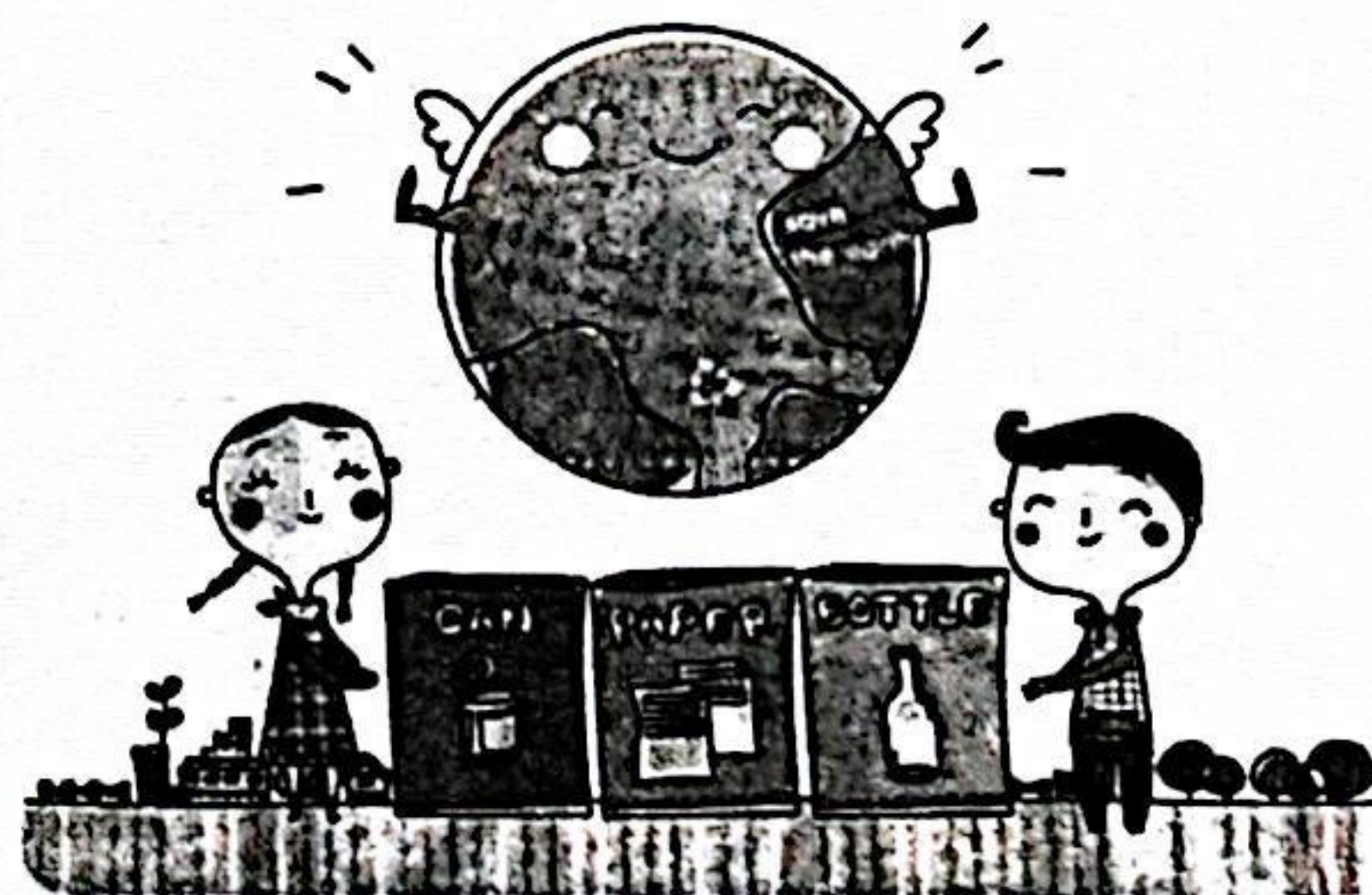
C. Does it work?

D. That makes sense.

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one** word. Choose the correct word in one of the following **three** ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word, or by using the given letter(s) of the word. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Do you drink milk or orange juice that comes in plastic bottles? Do you eat cereal that is (46) _____ (package) in a box? If you do, you can help save the environment by creating less waste! And you can do that by practicing the three Rs—reduce, reuse, and recycle. To reduce is to use less, to reuse is to use things again, and to recycle is to turn old things (47) _____ new things.



Creating less waste begins with thinking about the packages your milk, cereal, and other things you buy come in. A package only needs to keep the (48) pro_____ inside safe. Flashy packages just create more waste. When you have a choice, buy packages that are plain and (49) rec_____. Another way to reduce waste is to say no to store bags. If you buy only one or two things, you could carry them home in your hands, or you could take your old plastic bag back to the grocery store to be reused.

There are many ways to reuse material. Be careful when (50) _____ (wrap) a present and try not to rip the wrapping paper. You could save it and use it again. Shoe boxes can be used to store paper (51) doc_____ or other small items and cereal boxes can be used as cardboard to make new school projects.

There are probably many (52) _____ (dispose) items in your home that you could use again,

such as plastic cups, plates, and utensils. Plastic forks, knives, and spoons can be washed and used again rather than being thrown in the garbage. Most of them will last a long time.

(53) Rec_____ happens when materials are made into the same or new items. Making new items from old ones uses (54)_____ energy and natural resources than making those same things from new materials.

Plastic soda bottles are recycled and made into T-shirts, combs, and other plastic goods. Aluminum cans are used to make new cans, etc.

There is so much you can do with very little work, and your small steps will make a big (55) dif_____. And just imagine how great it would be if everyone practiced the three Rs! Don't wait—start now!

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

There are *three* passages in this part. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the *answer sheet*.

Section A (10 marks)

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.



When you talk to people face to face, you communicate with much more than your words and the sound of your voice. (56)_____ In fact, in any communication, over 50 per cent of the information you give comes from your body language. We all use body language, whether consciously or subconsciously, and it can tell people more about us than we might want them to

know.

(57)_____. This is often a conscious way of communicating. Smiling shows you are happy, shrugging your shoulders tells someone that you don't know something or that you don't care, and waving is a way of saying 'hello' or 'goodbye'. There are other gestures, however, that give information without your realising it. Crossing your arms may indicate that you are puzzled, tapping your foot might mean you are feeling impatient, and fidgeting might show you are nervous.

When people are good friends or when two people agree with each other, they often echo each other's body language, crossing their legs in the same way or using the same gestures. This is often done subconsciously but a person might copy someone else's body movements consciously to make fun of them.

How often you look into someone's eyes also sends powerful messages. We make eye contact more often in a conversation with friends than with strangers, and lack of eye contact can indicate

nervousness. In general conversations, we look at each other for short periods of time, but when the topic becomes more personal we often look away. (58) _____. If someone avoids eye contact altogether when speaking, it might mean they are not telling the truth. .

(59) _____. Standing close together, for example, can suggest intimacy, whilst distance may indicate formality or a lack of interest. Standing close to someone may be quite appropriate in some situations, such as an informal party, but completely out of place in others, such as a meeting with your boss.

Body language can sometimes get you into trouble when you travel abroad. Smiling is an almost universal signal of pleasure or welcome, but other gestures may have different meanings in different cultures. The same gesture, used in different cultures, can mean ‘OK’, ‘zero’, ‘fantastic result’, ‘money’—or something much more insulting! (60) _____. Your body may be saying a lot more than you think!

Questions 56—60

Complete the passage with the following sentences. There are two extra sentences that you do not need to use.

- A. The use of body language can be a powerful indicator of how you feel.

B. So when you next talk to somebody—be careful.

C. You also give an enormous amount of information through the language of your body.

D. Keep your arms, legs or feet uncrossed and relaxed.

E. Deep eye contact is usually only used for very strong emotions such as love or anger.

F. Studies have shown that people in interviews get most nervous when there is a silence.

G. The physical distance between speakers can indicate a number of things.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

If you fly over the Nazca Desert along the southern coast of Peru, you will see huge drawings in the sand: a monkey, a spider, flowers, triangles, rectangles, zigzags, spirals, even human forms with crowned heads. Also, straight lines can be seen spreading out from a circle, like spokes in a wheel. Some drawings are more than six hundred feet from end to end, longer than two football fields. Some continue for miles, up hills and down valleys. In all, the markings cover 250 square miles of desert. Some drawings are so large that you can tell what they are only by looking at them from the air. But no one knows how they got there, or why.



We do know they were made about two thousand years ago by South American Indians called

the Nazcas. The Nazca people lived in a green valley just below a huge stretch of desert called the pampas, meaning 'flat place'. The air around the pampas is hot and dry, and the pampas gets only about half an inch of rain each year. So the markings made long ago on its sandy, stony surface have not been worn away by the weather even after two thousand years.



To find some clues about why the drawings were made, we can turn to history and anthropology. We know that Spain conquered Peru in 1532. The Spaniards destroyed much of the Peruvian way of life, except in remote regions of the Andes Mountains. Today, descendants of the Peruvian natives who survived live in villages along the mountainsides. Farmers there have to hike

thousands of feet each day to reach their fields. On their way, many of them perform religious ceremonies. Those ceremonies offer clues to the meaning of the Nazca lines.

When you look at the drawings from the ground, the lines look like pathways. Along the pathways are stone mounds, littered with scraps of broken pottery. The pathways resemble the mountain paths where today's farmers make their religious processions. The farmers leave offerings at stone mounds, which they call wa'kas, meaning shrines. The offerings include pieces of pottery, sea-shells, coca leaves, and food.

In these sacred ceremonies, farmers ask the mountain gods and animal spirits of the Andes to send them water. Since similar offerings are found on the lines and mounds of the pampas, it is likely that the ancient Nazcas had similar beliefs. Since the pampas is one of the driest deserts on earth, it makes sense that the Nazcas would worship gods to bring them water. Perhaps the drawings were meant to be viewed by the gods.

Perhaps we will never know the real meaning of the Nazca lines. But we do know that even though the Nazcas had none of our modern technology and few of the comforts of our modern society, they did extraordinary things. They made pottery and cloth with so much detail and colour that it is believed to be some of the best ever made. They developed superior irrigation canals for watering their fields. Then, too, they left us those mysterious drawings in the sand, leaving us wondering still about the people who made them.

Questions 61 to 65

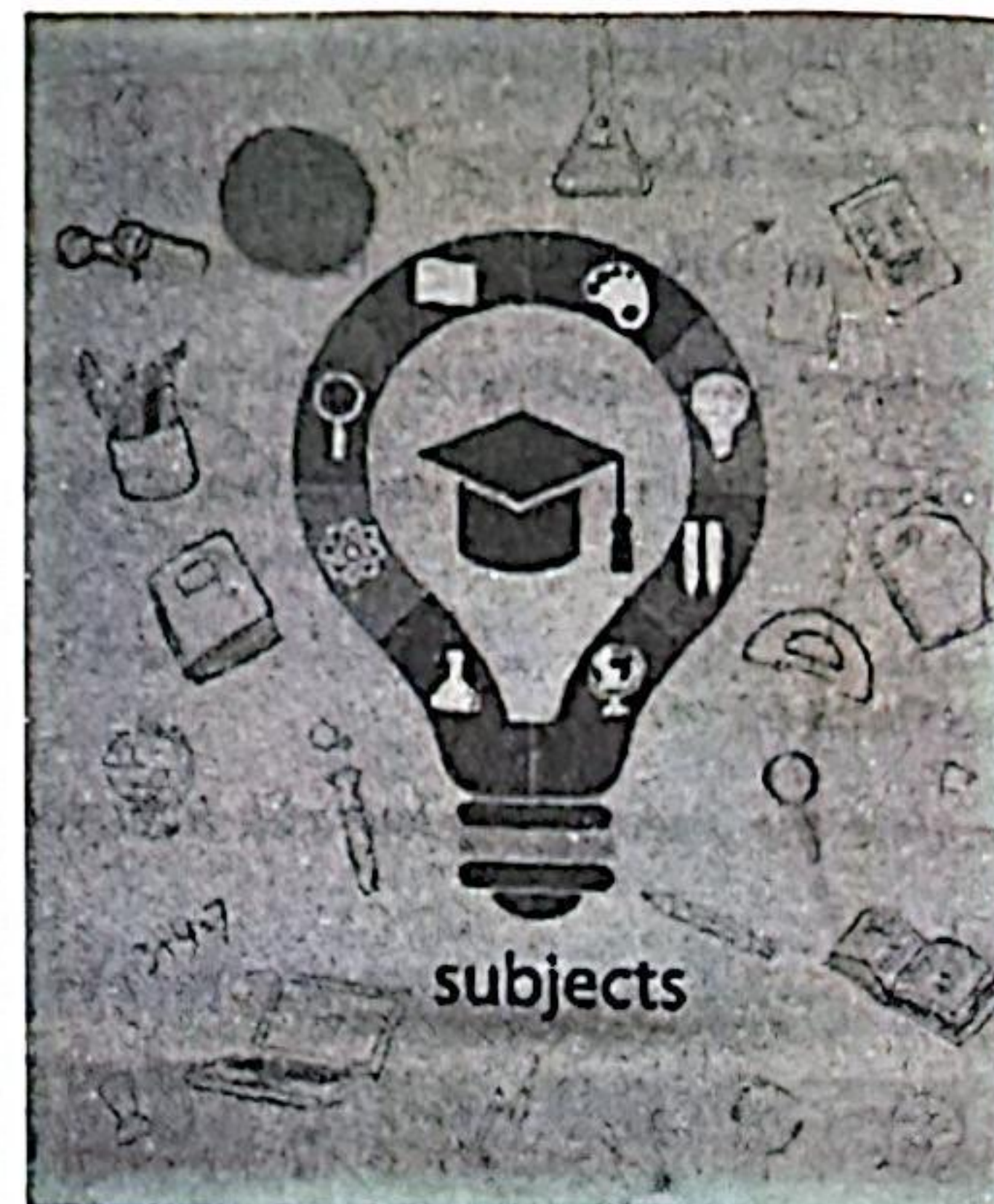
Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

61. Why do we have to look at some of the Nazca drawings from the air?
62. Why do the Nazca drawings still exist after two thousand years?
63. Where do descendants of the Peruvian natives live now?
64. Why did the Nazca farmers hold sacred ceremonies?
65. Why are the Nazcas considered extraordinary?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Sciart was originally established to fund visual arts projects which involved an artist and a scientist working in collaboration to research, develop and produce work which explored contemporary biological and medical science. Over time, the programme expanded to cover a wider range of arts and science activity. In total, Sciart supported 118 projects with nearly £3 million of funding to increase interest and excitement in biomedical science among adults, to encourage collaborative creative practices between disciplines in the arts and science, and to create a group of artists looking at biomedical science and build capacity in this field.



Interview evidence from those involved in Sciart projects suggested that the collaborations between artists and scientists had helped to raise awareness among project participants and the wider public of connections between aspects of arts and sciences. An effect of this had been to encourage, at policy making and funding levels, more interest to be taken and more resources to be used to promote interactions between the two. As one participant who was interviewed commented:

Connecting the sensory with the conceptual is something that is fundamental to artistic and scientific methods. That awareness has got lost at a public level. And Sciart collaborations and the publicly visible outcomes help to demonstrate those connections, which have tended to become ignored. Sciart had made the similarities between science and art more evident.

Interviews with a significant number of artists and scientists who had participated in Sciart-funded projects revealed that the process of collaboration and of observing each other's professional practices and cultures had led to previously unnoticed similarities between the 'two cultures' being recognized. The process of recognition provided a point of familiarity that generally seemed to encourage or reassure those concerned. The combination of strangeness and familiarity was perceived by some as a basis on which to engage in collaboration across disciplines.

Scientists' testimonies:

It has made me think more about the coming together of art and science. At the centre of scientific and artistic thinking there are acts of creativity, and I don't think that those acts of creativity necessarily differ, although the content may differ.

Artists' testimonies:

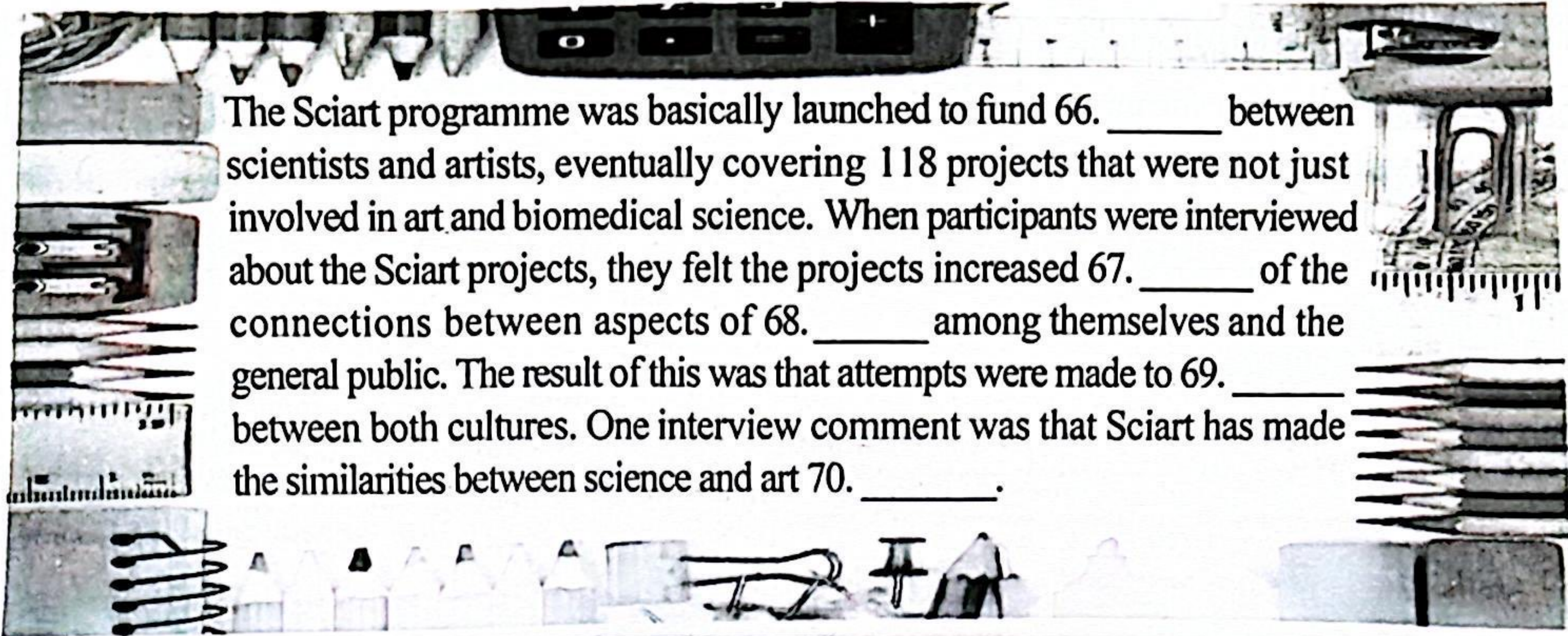
I was intrigued by the radical differences between the artistic process and the scientific method, but also by the overlaps, such as the opening up of new ideas, the creative manipulation of materials and the process of experimentation. Both science and art require thinking in their own ways,

and they both require observation of the natural world...

It was very clear from the testimonies of interviewees from both sides of the art-science divide, and from those participating in projects as well as those observing them, that a great deal of mutual respect between the two cultures had grown up as a consequence of Sciart-funded collaborations.

Questions 66 to 70

Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using no more than three words for each blank.



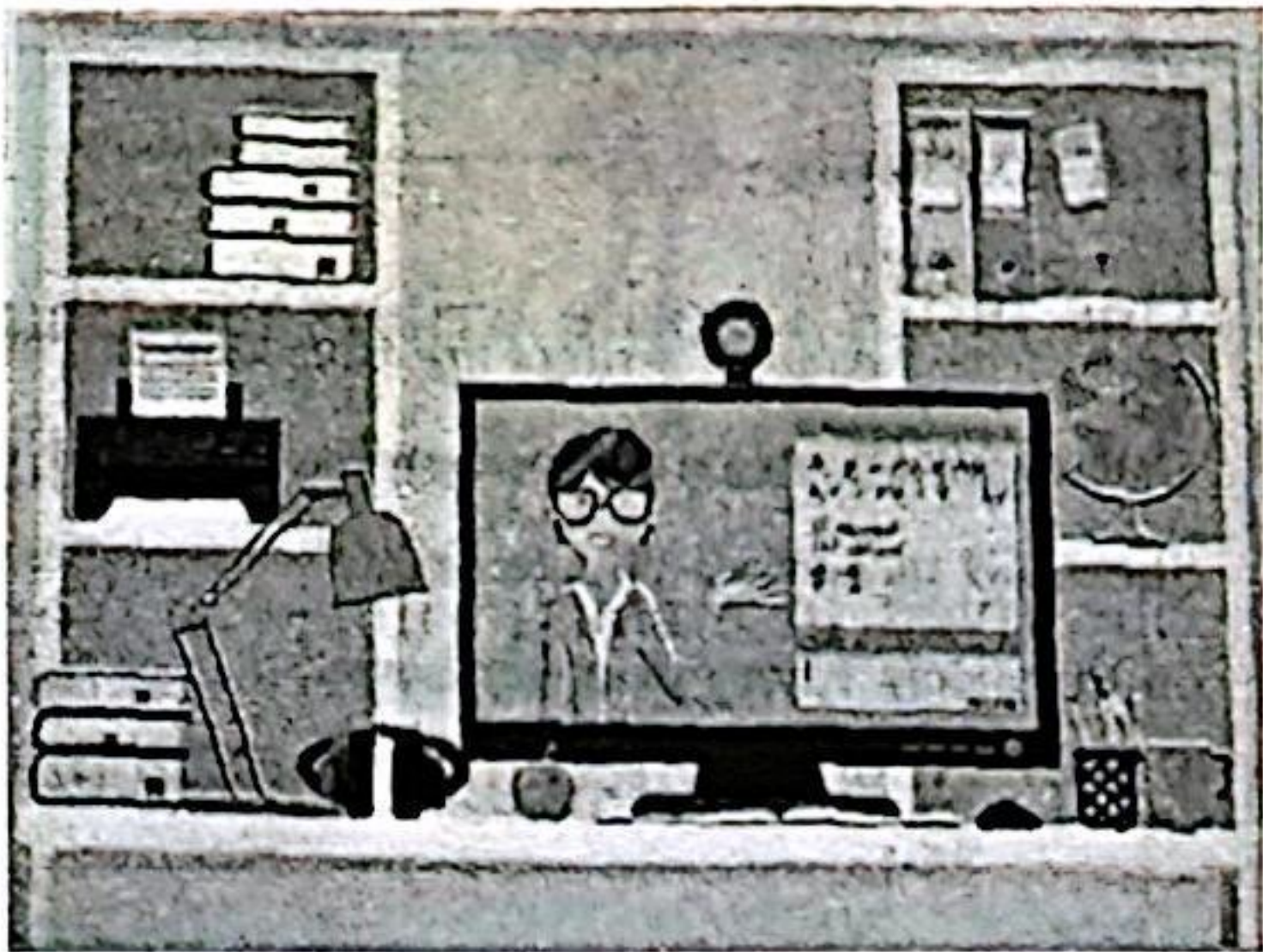
The Sciart programme was basically launched to fund 66. _____ between scientists and artists, eventually covering 118 projects that were not just involved in art and biomedical science. When participants were interviewed about the Sciart projects, they felt the projects increased 67. _____ of the connections between aspects of 68. _____ among themselves and the general public. The result of this was that attempts were made to 69. _____ between both cultures. One interview comment was that Sciart has made the similarities between science and art 70. _____.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

71. As of mid-April in 2020, 191 countries announced or implemented school or university closures, impacting 1.57 billion students. Many educational institutions started offering courses online to ensure education was not disrupted by quarantine measures. Technologies involved in distant learning are similar to those for remote work and also include virtual reality, 3D printing and artificial-intelligence-enabled robot teachers. Meanwhile, concerns about distant learning also arise which include the possibility the technologies could create a wider divide in terms of digital readiness and income level.



Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English by using the hints given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

人生总是有灾难。其实大多数人早已练就了对灾难的从容，我们只是还没有学会灾难间隙的快乐。(72) 我们充分意识到远处的灾难，却很少意识到身边的幸福。 (be aware of)
请从此注意幸福！幸福也需要提醒吗？提醒注意跌倒……提醒注意路滑……提醒受骗上当

……提醒荣辱不惊……(73) 先哲们一次次提醒我们这灾难那灾难，却从不提醒我们幸福。
(remind of)

也许他们认为幸福不提醒也跑不了的。也许他们以为好的东西你会珍惜，犯不上谆谆告诫。也许他们太崇尚血与火，觉得幸福无足挂齿。他们总是站在危崖上，指点我们逃离未来的苦难。但避去苦难之后的时间是什么？那就是幸福啊！

享受幸福是需要学习的，幸福即将来临的时刻需要提醒。(74) 人知道如何沉溺感官的享乐，却没有能力掌握幸福的韵律。 (indulge in) 灵魂的快意同器官的舒适像一对孪生兄弟，时而相傍相依，时而南辕北辙。(75) 幸福是心灵的感觉，它像倾听音乐的耳朵一样，需要不断地训练。 (the ear for music) 简言之，幸福就是没有痛苦的时刻。它出现的频率并不像我们想象的那样少。

(76) 实际上，幸福不在于拥有金钱，而在于获得成就时的喜悦以及产生创造力的激情。
(lie in)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

Proofread the passage as required. Each indicated line contains a maximum of one error. Correct the passage in the following ways: for a right line, put the sign “√” in the corresponding blank; for a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank; for a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with the sign “^” and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with the sign “\” and put the word with the sign in the blank. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

For example:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early
nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now.

She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking
on the moors ~~where~~ near her home.

is
than
√
where

For many students, choosing a career is the most important life decision
they must take at school. But, choosing the right career is not easy. So
how do you find one that you will enjoy and think satisfied?

77. _____

78. _____

If you follow these three steps, you will have a good chance of
finding a career that will keep you interesting for a long time. Before you
deciding upon a career, think about your interests and talents, and then
think about jobs that fit on you. Next, learn about your career options.
See if the library has books describing different kind of work, the typical
qualifications required, and the typical salaries for various jobs. After you
have spent time on steps one and two, consider what kind of person

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

you have and what your values are: what is important to you.

Perhaps you like working face to face with people. If so, a job as a computer programmer may not be best option. Finally, remember that you can never change your mind. Most people change jobs several times during their working life, so do not put too much pressure on yourself to make the perfect decision right now. Be flexible and allow you to change if you are not satisfied with your chosen career.

84. _____

85. _____

86. _____

Part VII IQ Test(10 marks)

There are five IQ Test question in this part. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

87. Find a letter to fill in the blank to make a rational sequence.

A D I P ()

88. — What a great place for window-shopping !

— I'd give my right arm for a necklace like that !

What does "give my right arm" mean in Chinese?

89. What is the opposite of 'hardly' ?

A. rarely; B. a lot; C. little;

D. poorly; E. never; F. quickly

90. What do you have in December that you can't have in any other month?

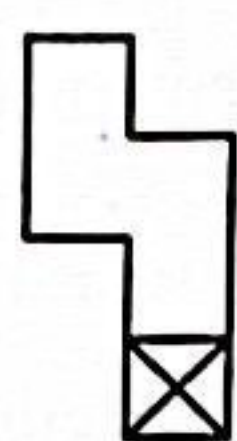
91. Which shape or pattern completes the second pair in the same way as the first pair?



is to

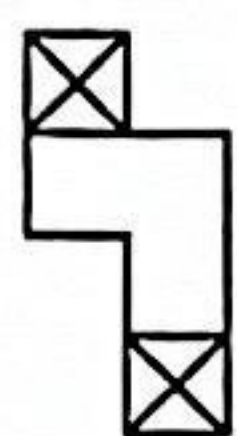


as

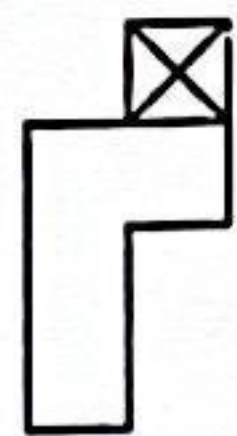


is to

?



A.



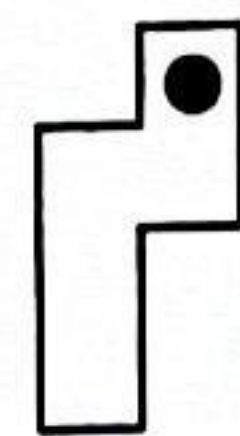
B.



C.



D.



E.

SHOPPING TIME



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

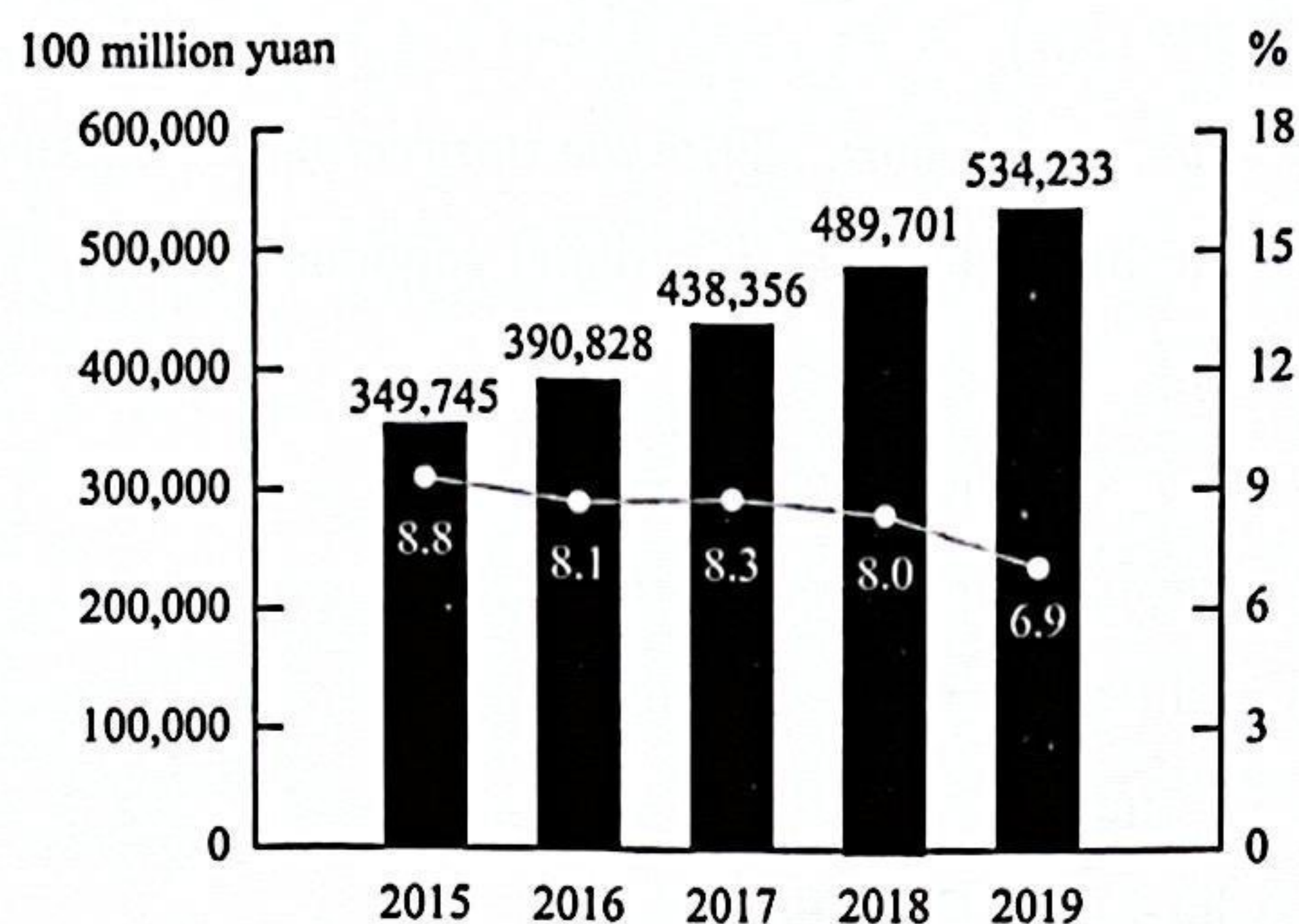
92. Read the chart and write a 120-word report on the added value of China's service industry from 2015 to 2019. Write the report on the answer sheet.

China's service industry surges ahead

Added value of China's service industry from 2015 to 2019



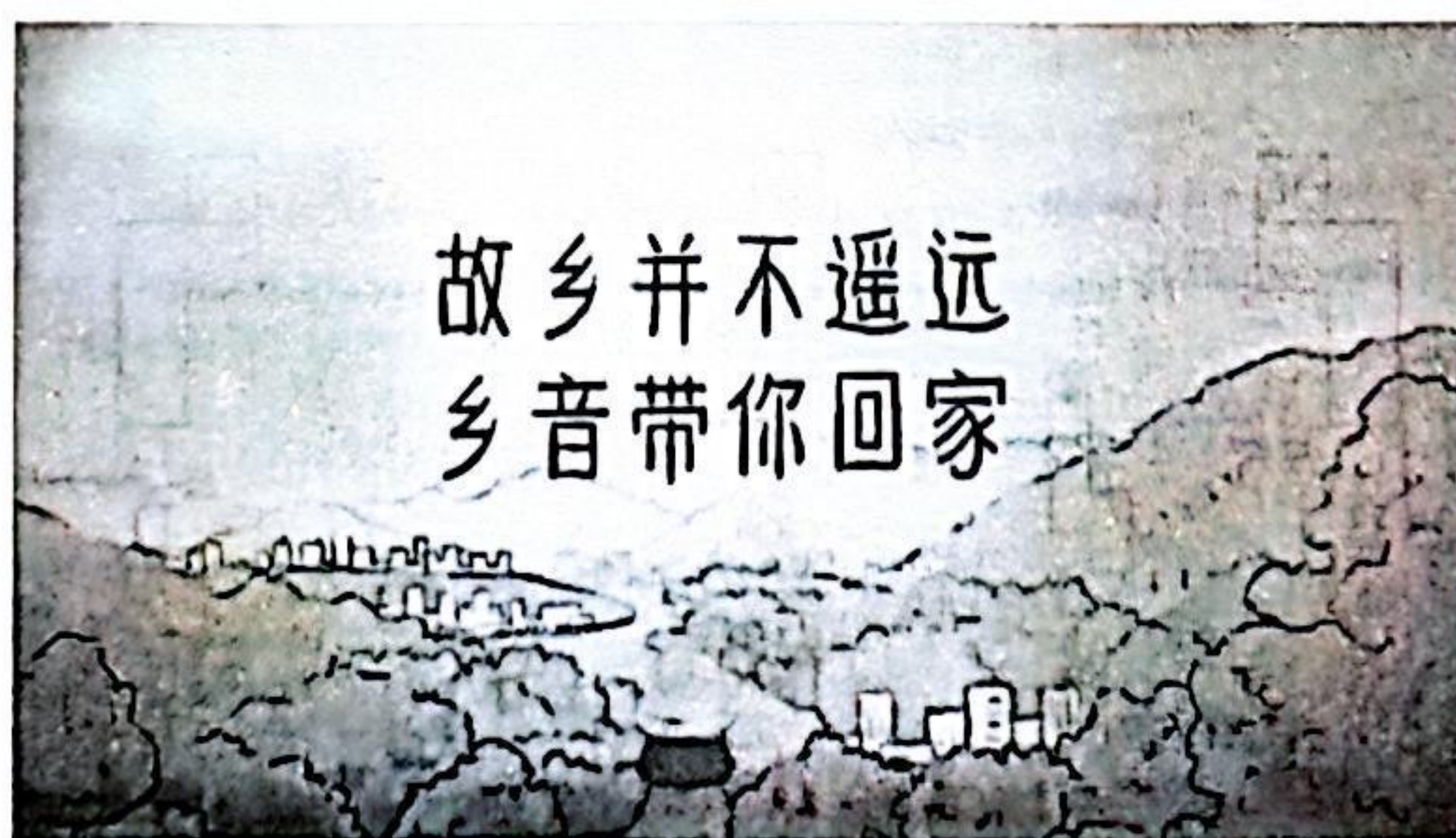
■ Added value of China's service industry
—●— Year-on-year growth



Section B (20 marks)

93. There is one famous verse in Tang poetry, which reads: *"I left home when a mere stripling, and returned in old age. While my native accents still remained, my ear-lock had grown thin"*. This verse shows language is not only a tool for communication, but also the indicator of people's cultural identity and the vessel of group memory. What is your opinion about *mandarin* (普通话) and dialects?

Write an essay in at least 180 words on the answer sheet.



2021 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类初赛

参考答案及解析

Part | Listening Comprehension

SECTION A

1. B 【解析】对话中女士提到“I often go to the photography exhibitions at the local museum”，男士提到“I like to hang out at the museum as well”，可知两人的共同之处是都经常去参观博物馆。

W: I often go to photography exhibitions at the local museum. Sometimes the pictures are of nature—you know—wild animals or sunsets...that kind of thing.

M: Yes, I like to hang out at the museum as well. I'm also a big fan of sculpture. Last time I was in Italy I made a special trip to go to see Michelangelo's "David." It's really a very impressive work of art.

W: Wow! I'd love to see that! I was in Paris two years ago and I spent half my time there walking around the Louvre Museum...it was amazing.

Question: What do the speakers have in common?

2. D 【解析】对话中女士提到“I think you and your wife now should think about investing”，可知女士提出的建议是把钱用于投资。

M: My wife's grand uncle passed away last month and we unexpectedly got a call from a lawyer telling us he left us something close to \$20,000 in his will.

W: Well, that's indeed a pleasant surprise. I think you and your wife now should think about investing. But the problem is that there're so many options...Some offer stability but the money grows very slowly. Other options are more risky, but have more earning potential.

Question: What is the woman's suggestion to the couple?

3. B 【解析】对话中女士提到“the idea that you're more in control behind the wheel of a car than you are in an airplane might not be valid”，女士提出坐车比坐飞机更有控制感的想法是站不住脚的，从而令男士减少坐飞机的恐惧。

W: You certainly picked the wrong profession! You're an international sales representative—traveling is part of the job!

M: I know! I thought my fear would lessen the more I did it—but it's been 10 years now and I'm still afraid of flying.

W: You know, the idea that you're more in control behind the wheel of a car than you are in an airplane might not be valid. Think about it: how much control do you have over road conditions or other drivers on the road? Very little, right?

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

4. A 【解析】对话中女士提到“Research shows that people are more likely to accept an idea if it's wrapped in humor”，可知调查发现，使用幽默能够令人们更容易接受某个观点。

W: Okay, so let's go in the other direction now and talk about humor.

M: Ah, that's something that always puzzled me. Is it a good idea to make jokes?

W: Research shows that people are more likely to accept an idea if it's wrapped in humor. But the point isn't about finding a really funny joke. Laughter is actually about bonding.

M: Yes...I've noticed that many times people at a meeting are all laughing about something that really isn't all that funny.

Q: Why is humor important according to the research?

5. D 【解析】对话中女士提问“Do you think this cyber attack was instigated by one of our competitors?”，男士回答“it certainly could be”，可知男士认为网络攻击是由其他公司竞争者发起的。

W: Do you think this cyber attack was instigated by one of our competitors?

M: I don't want to point fingers, but it certainly could be. If a Trojan horse got into our mainframe, it could download a lot of sensitive information about our Company's upcoming product launches.

W: Many companies do spy on each other... but of course, it's illegal.

Q: Who instigated the cyber attack according to the man?

SECTION B

Conversation One

6. F 【解析】对话中女士回答“We have missed you too. The office just isn't the same without you”，可知女士仍在原来的办公室里工作并没有获得新的工作。故答案为 F。

7. T 【解析】对话中男士回答“I really get to focus on what I like to do and everyone has been very nice and welcoming”，可知男士对现在的工作很满意且同时也很受同事欢迎。故答案为 T。

8. T 【解析】对话中女士回答“Well, every de-

partment is different. You wouldn't want your new co-workers to think you're a Grinch, right?”，可知女士虽然对男士提出的问题表示同情，但是却认为大家一起筹钱弄生日派对是合理的。故答案为 T。

9. T 【解析】对话中男士提到“I definitely don't want to be that! But I still think it's unreasonable for them to ask me for such a big sum of money when we don't know each other very well”，可知男士不想成为扫

兴的人，但是他始终认为让他出那么多钱是不合理的。故答案为 T。

10. F 【解析】对话中女士提到“Think about it this way: when your birthday comes around, you'll have at least one card and

cake to look forward to”，可知女士希望男士转变观念，想一下当自己生日的时候也能获得卡片与蛋糕，而不是通过庆祝生日把钱都赚回来。故答案为 F。

M: Hi, Amanda, how are you? I've missed working with you and the whole group since my transfer last week.

W: Hi, Steve! (6) We've missed you too. The office just isn't the same without you. How is your new job?

M: (7) It's great. I really get to focus on what I like to do and everyone has been very nice and welcoming. However, I'm having a small problem with my new colleagues.

W: What happened?

M: Well, three people are celebrating their birthdays this month and the policy here is for everyone to contribute ten dollars to a card and cake for each of them.

W: Wow, so you'll be out thirty dollars on your first week at work!

M: I know. It is a lot of money and I haven't yet gotten to know well enough any of the people celebrating their birthdays. In our old department, it was only three dollars for each birthday and there were only ten of us.

W: (8) Well, every department is different. You wouldn't want your new co-workers to think you're a Grinch, right?

M: What is that? It doesn't sound like a good thing to be.

W: A Grinch is a person who spoils the mood on a happy occasion by being selfish or unenthusiastic. You know—a party pooper.

M: (9) I definitely don't want to be that! But I still think it's unreasonable for them to ask me for such a big sum of money when we don't know each other very well. What should I do?

W: If I were you, I would just bite the bullet and hand over the money. First impressions are important and it's not worth getting a reputation for being a scrooge. (10) Think about it this way: when your birthday comes around, you'll have at least one card and cake to look forward to.

Conversation Two

11. C 【解析】当女士提问男士名字由来，男士回答“Please call me ‘Holmes’—that's what my friends and family call me—well, you see, my parents were great fans of the original Conan Doyle stories”，可知是因为男士父母喜欢柯南道尔的小说才取名为 Holmes。故选 C。
12. A 【解析】对话中男士回答“I get all kinds of reactions really”，可知反应是多种多

样的。故答案为 A。

13. D 【解析】对话中男士回答“I think, the best reaction was one time when I was in San Francisco, and I went into an electronics store to buy a TV. The clerk behind the counter was a young lady around 18 or so”，可知该人是电器商店的一名女员工。故答案为 D。

14. C 【解析】对话中女员工提到“Then she

looked up at me and said, in all sincerity, “I did not know you were real! Wait till I tell my friends I saw the real Sherlock Holmes!”, 可知女员工让男士等待是因为女员工想打电话告诉其朋友。故答案为 C。

TV with a friend or family member and a magician comes on and does some kind of trick—all eyes turn to me to explain how it’s done”, 可知男士朋友们希望男士能够解答疑惑。故答案为 B。

15. B 【解析】对话中男士提到“if I’m watching

W: Sherlock Holmes, I must ask you first... How is it that you have the same name as Sherlock Holmes, the great detective?

M: (11) Please call me “Holmes”—that’s what my friends and family call me—well, you see, my parents were great fans of the original Conan Doyle stories. Both parents, my father especially, would spend hours reading the adventures to me—even as a child.

W: Really?

M: Yes...and when I was born, they discussed a number of first names. They wanted to give their son a name that was uncommon—but also that represented something special. They didn’t take long to decide on “Sherlock Holmes” as he was their favourite literary figure—and they know no one would forget me once they’d heard my name. And boy, they were right.

W: So, how do people in general react when you introduce yourself to them?

M: (12) Well, I get all kinds of reactions really—everything from the usual “Where’s Dr. Watson?” type comments to people just thinking I’m being funny.

W: I can imagine. And do you mind?

M: No, not at all. I never do. (13) I think, the best reaction was one time when I was in San Francisco, and I went into an electronics store to buy a TV. The clerk behind the counter was a young lady around 18 or so. When she saw the name on my credit card, she must have stared at it for about 10 full seconds. (14) Then she looked up at me and said, in all sincerity, “I did not know you were real! Wait till I tell my friends I saw the real Sherlock Holmes!” The expression on her face looked like she’d seen a ghost. It was very amusing.

W: Given your name, do you feel that you have any special talent or ability to solve mysteries in everyday life?

M: Well, I’ll say that having the name does mean that people often turn to me if anything unusual happens. For example, (15) if I’m watching TV with a friend or family member and a magician comes on and does some kind of trick—all eyes turn to me to explain how it’s done.

SECTION C

16. B 【解析】新闻第一句提到“During the COVID-19 pandemic, pets have only become more important. They have added enjoyment and humor to lives lived indoors”，即在新冠疫情期间，宠物变得更重要，给人们带来更多的欢乐。故选 B。

During the COVID-19 pandemic, pets have only become more important. They have added enjoyment and humor to lives lived indoors. And they keep us company. However, as more people are still working from home because of health restrictions, the animals they keep are causing new problems too. But first, let's talk about the good side. For many dogs, the quarantine may seem perfect. Their owners are around all the time, or as we say, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. So, there might be more time for walks and more treats. Sleeping on the bed at night? Not a problem.

17. D 【解析】新闻倒数第二句明确提出“a new study was released suggesting that a full moon can affect human sleep cycles”，即新研究发现圆月会影响人类的睡眠模式。故选 D。

You may have noticed brighter night skies recently as we experienced a full moon. NASA reports the event, called the Wolf Moon, began Thursday afternoon and ended Saturday morning. But did you notice any changes in your personal sleep patterns in the days leading up to the full moon? As the latest full moon was beginning, a new study was released suggesting that a full moon can affect human sleep cycles. Researchers confirmed that the nights leading up to a full moon have more natural light available after the sun goes down.

18. B 【解析】新闻中提到“He received the new face and hands two years after being badly burned in a car crash”，即 DiMeo 是在车祸两年后进行面部和手部的整容手术。故选 B。

A rare face and hands transplant changed Joe DiMeo's life six months ago. A transplant is a medical operation in which an organ or body part is removed from one person and attached to another person. DiMeo is 22 years old and comes from the state of New Jersey. He had the operation last August. He received the new face and hands two years after being badly burned in a car crash. Today, he is relearning how to do simple movements. He works on smiling and opening and closing his eyes. With his new hands, he is relearning actions like squeezing and pinching.

19. C 【解析】新闻第二句提到“Researchers believe the markings are, in fact, footprints from dinosaurs that lived 170 million years ago”，即找到的是生活在 1.7 亿年前的恐龙的脚印。故选 C。

On Scotland's Isle of Skye, scientists have identified two areas with evidence of ancient life forms. Researchers believe the markings are, in fact, footprints from dinosaurs that lived 170 million years ago. They say the prints date to the middle of the Jurassic Period, a time from which few dinosaur fossils have been recovered. Researchers reported this month on their study of about 50 fossilized footprints at the two sites. The markings are just a few hundred meters apart from each other. They are said to show dinosaurs walking in different directions.

20. A 【解析】新闻最后一句明确提出“Criticisms include using too few subjects and incorrectly reading results”，即对关于脑扫描的研究的批判包括实验对象数量少以及错误解读扫描结果。故选 A。

Brain scans offer us a rare sight: a look into the mind and its mysteries. They promise answers to many questions. How do we feel pain? How do we know a face? How do we move our body? But can brain scans really answer these questions? Many scientists are now rethinking the value of brain scan research and whether its findings are true. Brain scan studies have been criticized for several things. Criticisms include using too few subjects and incorrectly reading results.

SECTION D

Dictation

21. a delicious filling

22. as a dessert

23. two feet long
24. first sign of

25. root and buds

Can you imagine a vegetable that can be made into (21) a delicious filling for a pie or can be a poison? That's exactly the case with a vegetable called rhubarb. This sounds amazing, but it's true.

Rhubarb is often mistaken for a fruit because it is usually baked in a pie and eaten (22) as a dessert. In fact, another name for rhubarb is pieplant. When rhubarb is combined with strawberries, raspberries, and apples, the flavor only gets better. Rhubarb is sold in supermarkets in several ways. It comes in fresh stalks, frozen packages, or cans. The rhubarb plant has large, green leaves on long, thick stalks. Some leaves are as large as two feet across. The stalks may be about an inch wide and can grow up to (23) two feet long. The part of the rhubarb plant that people can eat is the red, juicy stalk. Eating the leaves may make someone ill—they contain oxalic acid, which is a poison. The leaves of a rhubarb plant appear early in the spring. In cold climates, rhubarb is often the (24) first sign of spring. Sometime later the plant produces large flowers and seeds. Unlike most vegetables, the seeds from a rhubarb plant are not usually used to grow new plants because the seed does not always grow into exactly the same kind of plant it came from. To grow a new rhubarb plant, farmers cut pieces of the (25) root and buds. Then they plant that part in the ground. That way, the farmer knows that the new rhubarb plant will be similar to the plant from which it was cut. A rhubarb plant can live for five to eight years.

Summary

26. experiencing

【解析】录音中提到“Your mind tells you that you have been in this exact same spot before. Though you know it's impossible, all the sight, sounds, and smells seem familiar”，既视感是指即使是第一次看到的事物都感觉到很熟悉。故填 experiencing。
27. causes

【解析】录音中提到“Although no one knows
- for certain what causes this feeling of familiarity, many people have suggested explanations for it”，即没人知道产生既视感的原因。故填 causes。

28. a memory

【解析】录音中提到“One suggestion is that when we experience déjà vu, we are actually recognizing the elements of dreams from our past”，即当我们经历既视感的时候，实
- 2021 年 C 类初赛参考答案及解析 第 6 页(共 16 页)

际是在回想过去梦中的记忆。故填 a memory。

29. correct level

【解析】录音中提到“They think this may be caused by a chemical in the brain not being at its correct level”，即科学家认为产生既视感的原因是大脑中某种化学物质没有达到

正常的水平。故填 correct level。

30. anxious

【解析】录音中提到“So you don't need to feel threatened or anxious by its occurrence because it commonly happens”，既视感是一种正常现象，我们不必感到担忧。故填 anxious。

You may be standing at the top of a mountain, about to ski for the first time in your life. Suddenly you have a quick flash of memory. (26) Your mind tells you that you have been in this exact same spot before. Though you know it's impossible, all the sight, sounds, and smells seem familiar. This phenomenon is given the French name “*déjà vu*”, meaning “already seen.” While *déjà vu* causes anxiety in some people, others find it exciting and enjoyable. (27) Although no one knows for certain what causes this feeling of familiarity, many people have suggested explanations for it.

(28) One suggestion is that when we experience déjà vu, we are actually recognizing the elements of dreams from our past. Another possible explanation is that the feelings of familiarity are caused by something we have seen, read, or experienced before. Take the earlier example of the mountaintop: you may feel you have skied before because of a movie you saw or a book you read.

Some scientists believe that *déjà vu* occurs when the brain mixes up past and present information. This creates an illusion of familiarity. (29) They think this may be caused by a chemical in the brain not being at its correct level. Scientists have tried to determine the exact chemical involved but have so far been unsuccessful. Around 7 in 10 people report having experienced some form of *déjà vu*. Studies show that more incidents occur in people between 15 and 25 years old than in any other age group. (30) So you don't need to feel threatened or anxious by its occurrence because it commonly happens.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar

31. A 【解析】句意：雨敲打着窗户，这声音使这对夫妇感到十分厌烦。beat 与 against 搭配，意为“撞击”。feel put out 意为“感到厌烦”。故选 A。

32. D 【解析】句意：迈克总是到最后一刻才做作业，这常常导致他需要熬夜才能完成。catch up 追赶。press against 使贴着。push for 强烈要求。result in 导致。故选 D。

33. C 【解析】句意：有些类型的社交网站很流行，但青少年和儿童通常是禁止进入的。allow 允许。available 可获得的。

off limits 禁止进入。out of order 发生故障。故选 C。

34. A 【解析】句意：我们当然能准时到达目的地，但我们最好考虑到旅途中会发生一些意外。allow for 考虑到。lead to 导致。take in 吸收；收留。故选 A。

35. C 【解析】句意：所有的观众对演出都很失望，因为它不是那么专业。conspicuous 明显的；引人注意的。dramatic 激动人心的；令人刺激的。professional 专业的。occupational 职业的。故选 C。

36. C 【解析】句意：尽管科学不断进步，但

老年带来的不适无疑将永远伴随着我们。上句提到科学进步，下句提到老年的不适仍会伴随我们，上下句之间是转折关系。故选 C。

37. C 【解析】句意：已经很晚了，他们决定马上离开，因为他们不想错过末班车。在状语从句中 pretty late 的主语为天气，而主句中的主语为 they，从句与主句主语不一致，因此使用独立主格结构。根据句意，他们不想错过末班车，所以他们应该要马上离开。故选 C。
38. B 【解析】句意：我最好的朋友和我以不同的方式处理我们的分歧。我喜欢谈论它们，但他喜欢忽略它们，假装它们不存在。amend 修理；修订。deal with 处理。learn about 了解。sort out 解决；整理；分类。find out 发现。pretend 假装。forget 忘记。make sure 确定。故选 B。
39. B 【解析】医生警告我吃太多高脂肪食物会导致心脏病和高血压。attribute to 归因于。contribute to 导致。devote to 致力于。subscribe to 订阅；同意。故选 B。
40. C 【解析】以防堵车，约翰逊先生比平常早上班。at the risk of 冒着……的风险。for the sake of 为了……。in case of 以防。in spite of 尽管。故选 C。
41. C 【解析】句意：政府报告、考试作文、

法律文件和大多数信件都是使用正式语言。本题主要考查定语从句。先行词为 situation，因此关系代词为 which，in the situation 为固定搭配。故选 C。

42. A 【解析】句意：如果说一幅画或一份作品是真品，它应该是真迹而不是仿品。authentic 真实的。authoritative 权威的。exemplary 典范的；严厉的。solitary 单独的。故选 A。
43. C 【解析】恶劣的天气毁了我们的假期，还不如呆在家里呢！might as well do sth 为固定搭配，意为倒不如做某事，因本句为过去发生的事，所以采用 might as well have done sth。故选 C。
44. B 【解析】句意：哦，不！又是广告！我厌倦了一遍又一遍地看同样的广告。——我懂你的意思。——我们能生活在没有广告的世界里吗？——我真的很怀疑。由上下文可知，对话中的两个人都是对广告持消极的态度，所以应选表示认同对方感受的话语。故选 B。
45. D 【解析】句意：我相信在取得成功的过程中，耐心和动力比智商更重要。——这是有道理的。根据上文可知，下句应回答同意或不同意该观点。Neither do I 意为“我也不”，表示不同意该观点，与上文的同意态度产生矛盾。故选 D。

Part III Cloze

46. packaged

【解析】package 意为“包装”，可为名词也可为动词。根据分析句意，可知空格处应填动词，空格前面为 be 动词 is，且 cereal 小麦与 package 包装为被动关系，故填 package 的过去分词 packaged。

47. into

【解析】turn...into...把……变成……。根据句意可知回收利用就是把旧的东西变成新的东西。根据空格前关键词 turn 可知，空格处应填 into 与 turn 搭配，故填 into。

48. product

【解析】根据第二段第三句“Flashy packages just create more waste”华丽的包装只是制造更多的垃圾，可知空格处所在句子的句意应为包装不需要华丽，只需要保护里面的产品即可，故填 product。

49. recyclable

【解析】根据空格前关键词 plain 为形容词，意为“简单的；朴素的”，以及连词 and，可知空格处应填写形容词。根据句意可知应该要购买简单的以及可以循环利用的包装，故填写 recyclable。

50. unwrapping

【解析】当 when 从句的主语和主句的主语相同时，可省略从句中的主语 + be 动词，即用 when doing sth。根据句意可知拆礼物时要小心，尽量不要把包装纸撕开。故空格处应为拆开的意思，故填 unwrapping。

51. documents

【解析】空格处所在句子主要讨论鞋盒可以用来储存哪些物品，根据空格处前关键词 paper，可知空格处应填 documents，意为纸质文件，故填 documents。

52. disposable

【解析】根据空格前关键词 many 以及空格后名词 items，可知空格处应填写形容词。dispose 的形容词为 disposable，故填 disposable。

53. Recycling

【解析】根据分析句子成分可知，空格处应为主语，recycle 应该用动名词形式 recycling，故填 Recycling。

54. less

【解析】根据空格后关键词 than 以及句意，可知本句是比较用新材料还是用旧材料制作物品，因用旧材料制作花费更少的精力和自然资源，所以空格处应填 less，与 than 搭配构成比较级，故填 less。

55. difference

【解析】根据最后一段第一句可知你的每一小步都会带来巨大的改变。make a difference 固定搭配，意为“产生影响”。故填 difference。

【全文翻译】

你喝塑料瓶装的牛奶或橙汁吗？你吃盒装麦片吗？如果你这样做，就可以减少浪费，拯救环境！你可以通过实践三个 R 来做到这一点：减少、再利用和回收。“reduce”就是减少使用，“reuse”就是再次利用，“recycle”就是把旧的东西变成新的东西。

想要减少浪费，首先要考虑你买的牛奶、麦片和其他东西的包装。包装只需要保证产品质量即可。华丽的包装只会制造更多的浪费。当可以选择的时候，买普通的、可回收的包装。另一种减少浪费的方法是对塑料袋说不。如果你只买一两件东西，可以直接用手拿回家或者用旧塑料袋装。

有很多方法可以对材料重新利用。如拆开礼物时要小心，尽量不要把包装纸撕开以便日后使用。鞋盒可以用来存放纸质文件或其他小物品，麦片盒可以用作硬纸板来制作学校的小组作业。

在家里有很多一次性物品可以循环使用，比如塑料杯，盘子和餐具。塑料餐叉、餐刀和餐匙可以再次清洗和使用，而不是直接扔进垃圾桶。这些物品都是可以再使用很长时间的。

回收即把回收的材料制成原来或新的物品。用旧材料制造新产品比用新材料制造新产品消耗更少的能源和自然资源。

回收的塑料汽水瓶能重新制成 t 恤、梳子和其他塑料制品。铝罐则可以用来制造新罐等。

只要贡献你的微薄之力就能促进环境保护，你做的每一件小事都会产生影响。想象一下，如果每个人都能实践这三个 R，那该有多好！不要等待，现在就开始！

Part IV Reading Comprehension

SECTION A

56. C

【解析】根据第一段第一句“*When you talk to people face to face, you communicate with much more than your words and the sound of your voice*”，可以推断本段主要介绍沟通的方式。沟通不仅可以通过声音和文字。故选 C，表示沟通还能通过肢体语言。

57. A

【解析】第二段主要讲述了微笑，耸肩，挥手等所蕴含的沟通意义，可以推断本段主要讲述各种肢体语言的沟通意义。故选 A，肢体语言能够反映出心理感受。

58. E

【解析】第四段主要讲述眼神交流所蕴含的沟通意义。根据“*we look at each other for short periods of time, but when the topic becomes more personal we often look away*”，

可推断本段讲述运用眼神交流的几种情况所代表的意义，故选 E。

59. G

【解析】根据倒数第二段第二句“*Standing close together can suggest...*”，以及第三句“*Standing close to someone may be...*”，可以推断本段主要讲述物理距离所蕴含的沟通意义。

60. B

【解析】根据最后一段倒数第三句“*The same gesture, used in different cultures, can mean ‘OK’, ‘zero’, ‘fantastic result’, ‘money’—or something much more insulting!*”，可知同一个手势在不同的文化里会有不同的涵义，故选 B，表示跟别人沟通时要谨慎使用。

【全文翻译】

当你和人们面对面交谈时，你不仅仅通过你的语言和声音来交流。你也通过你身体的语言提供了大量的信息。事实上，在任何交流中，超过 50% 的信息来自于你的肢体语言。我们都有意识或下意识地使用肢体语言，它能告诉别人更多关于我们的信息，比我们希望他们知道的要多。

肢体语言的使用能反映出你的心理感受。这通常是一种有意识的交流方式。微笑表示你很高兴，耸肩告诉别人你不知道一些事情或你不关心，挥手是说“你好”或“再见”的一种方式。然而，还有其他一些手势，它们在你没有意识到的情况下提供了信息。交叉双臂可能表示你感到困惑，轻拍脚可能表示你感到不耐烦，坐立不安可能表示你很紧张。

当人们是好朋友或两个人意见一致时，他们经常会重复对方的肢体语言，以同样的方式交叉双腿或使用同样的手势。这通常是下意识的，但一个人可能会有意识地模仿别人的身体动作来取笑他们。

你注视某人眼睛的频率也会传递出强有力的信息。与朋友交谈时，我们会比与陌生人更频繁地进行眼神交流，而缺乏眼神交流可能意味着紧张。在一般的交谈中，我们会看对方一会儿，但当话题变得更私人时，我们通常会转移目光。深度的眼神交流通常只用于非常强烈

的情感，如爱或愤怒。如果一个人在说话时完全避免眼神接触，这可能意味着他们没有在说真话。

说话者之间的物理距离可以表明很多事情。例如，站得近意味着亲密，而距离可能意味着拘谨或缺乏兴趣。在某些场合，站得离某人很近是很合适的，比如在非正式的聚会上，但在另一些场合，比如和老板开会时，就完全不合适了。

当你出国旅行时，肢体语言有时会给你带来麻烦。微笑几乎是表示高兴或欢迎的普遍信号，但其他手势在不同的文化中可能有不同的含义。同样的手势，在不同的文化中，可以表示“OK”，“zero”，“fantastic result”，“money”，或者其他更侮辱人的意思。所以当你下次和别人说话的时候要小心。你的身体传达的信息可能比你想象的要多得多！

SECTION B

61. Because they are very large.

【解析】根据问题定位至第一段倒数第二句“Some drawings are so large that you can tell what they are only by looking at them from the air”，即从空中看的原因是画太大以致在空中才能看得出画的是什么。

62. Because the air around the pampas is so hot and dry that the sandy, stony surface have not been worn away by the weather even after two thousand years.

【解析】根据问题定位至第二段倒数第一和倒数第二句，可知由于炎热与干燥的天气导致沙石表面留下的印记没有被侵蚀。

63. They live in villages along the mountainsides.

【解析】根据问题定位至第三段第四句“Today, descendants of the Peruvian natives who survived live in villages along the mountainsides”，即秘鲁原居民的后代住在山坡上的村庄里。

64. They wanted the mountain gods and animal spirits of the Andes to send them water.

【解析】根据问题定位至倒数第二段第一句“In these sacred ceremonies, farmers ask the mountain gods and animal spirits of the Andes to send them water”，即举办神圣的宗教仪式是为了要求山神和安第斯山脉的动物神灵给他们送水。

65. They made pottery and cloth with so much detail and colour; they developed superior irrigation canals for watering their fields; they left us those mysterious drawings in the sand.

【解析】根据问题定位至倒数第一段的倒数第一、二、三句，可知他们非凡的原因是制作的陶器和布料有着如此多的细节和色彩，开发了高级的水渠来灌溉农田并在沙滩上留下了那些神秘的画。

【全文翻译】

如果你飞过秘鲁南部海岸的纳斯卡沙漠，你会在沙子上看到巨大的图画：一只猴子、一只蜘蛛、花朵、三角形、矩形、之形、螺旋，甚至是头戴皇冠的人形。同样，可以看到直线从一个圆圈向外延伸，就像车轮的辐条。有些画从头到尾超过600英尺，比两个足球场还长。有些持续数英里，上山下山。这些标记总共覆盖了250平方英里的沙漠。有些画非常大，你只从空中看就能知道它们是什么。但没人知道它们是如何到达那里的，也没人知道为什么。

我们知道它们是大约两千年前由南美印第安人纳斯卡人制作的。纳斯卡人住在一片绿色的山谷里，这个山谷就在一片叫做潘帕斯的大沙漠下面，意思是“平坦的地方”。潘帕斯草原周围的空气又热又干，而潘帕斯草原每年的降雨量只有大约半英寸。因此，即使经过了两千年，很久以前在沙石表面留下的印记也没有被气候所侵蚀。

我们可以从历史和人类学中找到一些线索，来解释为什么会有这些画。我们知道西班牙在1532年征服了秘鲁。西班牙人摧毁了大部分秘鲁人的生活方式，除了安第斯山脉的偏远地区。今天，幸存下来的秘鲁原住民的后代住在山坡上的村庄里。那里的农民每天要徒步数千英尺才能到达他们的田地。他们中的许多人在途中举行宗教仪式。这些仪式为了解纳斯卡线条的意义提供了线索。

当你从地面上看这些画时，这些线条看起来就像路径。沿着小路是石堆，上面散落着碎陶器的碎片。这些小路类似于今天农民进行宗教游行的山路。农民们把祭品放在石堆上，他们称之为 wa'kas，意思是神龛。祭品包括陶器、贝壳、古柯叶和食物。

在这些神圣的仪式中，农民要求山神和安第斯山脉的动物神灵给他们送水。由于在潘帕斯草原的线条和土堆上发现了类似的物品，很可能古代的纳斯卡人也有类似的信仰。因为潘帕斯草原是地球上最干燥的沙漠之一，纳斯卡人崇拜神灵给他们带来水是有道理的。也许这些画是给神看的。

也许我们永远不会知道纳斯卡线条的真正含义。但我们知道，尽管纳斯卡人没有我们的现代技术，也没有我们现代社会的舒适，但他们做了非凡的事情。他们制作的陶器和布料有着如此多的细节和色彩，被认为是有史以来最好的。他们开发了高级的水渠来灌溉农田。然后，他们也在沙滩上留下了那些神秘的画，让我们仍然对画这些画的人感到疑惑。

SECTION C

66. collaborations

【解析】根据题干定位至第一段第一句“Sciart was originally established to fund visual arts projects which involved an artist and a scientist working in collaboration to research, develop and produce work”，可知道Sciart成立是为了资助艺术学和科学家的合作项目。故答案为 collaborations。

67. awareness

【解析】根据题干定位至第二段第一句“Interview evidence from those involved in Sciart projects suggested that the collaborations between artists and scientists had helped to raise awareness among participants and the wider public of connections between aspects of arts and sciences.”，受访者认为艺术家

和科学家之间的合作能提高参与者和广泛群众对艺术与科学两者间的联系的认识。故答案为 awareness。

68. arts and sciences

【解析】根据题干定位至第二段第一句“Interview evidence from those involved in Sciart projects suggested that the collaborations between artists and scientists had helped to raise awareness among participants and the wider public of connections between aspects of arts and sciences.”，受访者认为艺术家和科学家之间的合作能提高参与者和广泛群众对令艺术与科学两者间的联系的认识，故答案为 arts and sciences。

69. promote interactions

【解析】根据题干定位至第二段倒数第二

句“An effect of this had been to encourage, at policy making and funding levels, more interest to be taken and more resources to be used to promote interactions between the two.”, 即科学与艺术的结合会令更多资源投入于促进两学科之间的合作。故答案为 promote interactions。

70. more evident

【解析】根据题干定位至第三段最后一句“Sciart had made the similarities between science and art more evident.”, 即 Sciart 这个项目令艺术和科学之间的相似性能够更明显地展示出来。故答案为 more evident。

【全文翻译】

Sciart 的成立最初是为了资助视觉艺术项目, 该项目涉及一名艺术家和一名科学家合作研究、开发和创作探索当代生物和医学科学的作品。随着时间的推移, 该方案扩大到涵盖更广泛的艺术和科学活动。总的来说, Sciart 用近 300 万英镑的资金支持了 118 个项目, 以提高成年人对生物医学科学的兴趣和热情, 鼓励艺术和科学之间的协作创新实践, 以及创建一群关注生物医学科学的艺术家并具有建设该领域的能力。

来自 Sciart 项目参与者的采访证据表明, 艺术家和科学家之间的合作有助于提高项目参与者和更广泛的公众对艺术和科学之间联系的认识。这样做的结果是, 在决策和供资一级鼓励更多的兴趣和更多的资源用于促进两者之间的相互作用。正如一位接受采访的参与者所说:

把感觉和概念联系起来是艺术和科学方法的基础。公众已经失去了这种意识。而 Sciart 的合作和公开可见的成果有助于证明这些往往被忽视的联系。肖特使科学和艺术之间的相似性更加明显。

对大量参与过 sciart 资助项目的艺术家和科学家的采访显示, 合作的过程以及观察彼此的专业实践和文化的过程, 使人们意识到“两种文化”之间以前未被注意到的相似性。认知的过程提供了一个熟悉点, 通常似乎鼓励或安抚有关的人。陌生感和熟悉感的结合被一些人视为跨学科合作的基础。

科学家的证词:

它让我更多地思考艺术和科学的结合。在科学和艺术思维的中心存在着创造性行为, 我不认为这些创造性行为必然不同, 尽管内容可能不同。

艺术家的证词:

我被艺术过程和科学方法之间的根本差异所吸引, 但也被重叠所吸引, 如新思想的开放, 材料的创造性操作和实验的过程。科学和艺术都需要以各自的方式思考, 都需要观察自然世界……

从艺术与科学两方面的受访者的证词, 以及项目的参与者和观察者的证词中可以清楚地看到, 由于 sciart 资助的合作, 两种文化之间已经形成了很大程度的相互尊重。

Part V Translation

SECTION A

71. 截至 2020 年 4 月中旬, 191 个国家宣布或者实施了中小学或大学停课的措施, 15.7 亿学生受到影响。为了确保教育不被隔离所中断, 许多教育机构开始提供线上课程。远程学习用到的技术和远程办公相似, 包括虚拟现实、3D 打印以及具有人工智能的机器人

教师。同时，远程学习亦引发了担忧，包括技术可能拉大人们在数字化准备度和收入水平方面的差异。

【解析】翻译要点：①disrupt 中断。②翻译本段第二句时，由于英汉词句排列差异，在翻译成中文时，应先译目的再译措施。③本段第三句 those 为替代词，代指远程办公用到的技术，为了避免重复，翻译时可不再重复翻译。④remote work 远程工作。⑤digital readiness 数字化准备度。

SECTION B

72. We are fully aware of faraway disasters, but hardly aware of the happiness around us.

【解析】be aware of 意识到。hardly 几乎不。“周围的幸福”可以灵活转化为 happiness around us。

73. Wise men in history have time and again reminded us of this or that disaster, but they have never directed our attention to happiness.

【解析】wise man 先哲。remind sb of sth 提醒某人某件事情。“意识到身边的幸福”可以灵活转化为 direct attention to happiness。

74. Man knows how to indulge in sensual pleasures, but doesn't have the ability to grasp the rhythm of happiness.

【解析】indulge in sth 沉溺于某事。have the ability to do sth 有能力做某事。

75. Happiness is a feeling of the soul, which, like the ear for music, requires continuous training.

【解析】用 which 定语从句修饰幸福。the ear for music 倾听音乐的耳朵。

76. As a matter of fact, happiness lies not in the possession of money, but in the joy of achievement and the passion for creativity.

【解析】lie in 存在于。“拥有金钱”翻译时可以把动词灵活转变为名词 the possession of money。

Part VI Error Correction

77. take → make

【解析】decision 常与动词 make 搭配，意为做决定。故把 take 改成 make。

78. satisfied → satisfying

【解析】satisfied 主要形容主体感到满意，satisfying 主要形容让主体感到满意的事物。根据句意可知是找一份令自己感到满意的工作，形容的是事物，故把 satisfied 改成 satisfying。

79. interesting → interested

【解析】interesting 主要形容让主体感到有趣的事物，interested 主要形容主体感到有兴趣的。根据句意可知只要遵循 3 个步

骤，就可以长久对工作感到有兴趣，所以此处指的是个人感到有兴趣，故把 interesting 改成 interested。

80. deciding → decide

【解析】before 的用法可以是 before doing sth 或者 before sb do sth，因此把 deciding 改成 decide。

81. on

【解析】根据句意可知要去思考适合自己的工作，常用搭配是 sth fit sb，因此把 on 删去。

82. kind → kinds

【解析】kind 表示种类为可数名词，kind

前面是 different, 意为“各种各样”, 因此 kind 应该用复数形式, 故把 kind 改成 kinds。

83. **person** → **personality**

【解析】person 个人, personality 性格; 个性。根据句意可知要思考自己拥有怎样的性格。故把 person 改成 personality。

84. **be** ∧ **best** → **the**

【解析】best 是形容词的最高级形式, 使用时前面要加定冠词 the。故在 best 前面加

上 the。

85. **never** → **always**

【解析】根据文章最后一段倒数第二句可知, 大多数人在职业生涯中会换几次工作。所以可以经常改变自己的想法, 故把 never 换成 always。

86. **you** → **yourself**

【解析】根据修改处所在句子, allow 的主语和宾语都是 you, 因此宾语要用反身代词, 故把 you 换成 yourself。

Part VII IQ Test

87. **Y**

【解析】字母 A 与字母 D 之间相隔 2 个字母, 字母 D 与字母 I 之间相隔 4 个字母, 字母 I 与字母 P 之间相隔 6 个字母, 可以推断字母 P 与所填字母之间应该相隔 8 个字母, 故答案为 Y。

88. **付任何代价。**

【解析】根据上下文可以推断出说话者对项链的渴望。give one's right arm 意为“不惜一切代价”。

89. **B**

【解析】hardly 意为“几乎不”。其反义词

应表示“经常, 非常”的意思, 故选 B。

90. **The letter D.**

【解析】在 December 这个单词中, 其他字母都是某个月份的单词里的其中一个字母, 除了 D。

91. **D**

【解析】根据图例可得出规律: 两个图形形状不变, 只是图形里的●改变了位置, 从左下角变为了右上角。因此, 在猜测的一对图案中, 图案应该和它前面的图形一致, 且☒应该从右下角变为左上角, 故选 D。

Part VIII Writing

SECTION A

【参考范文】

The chart gives us an overall picture of added value of China's service industry from 2015 to 2019. The first thing we notice is that added value of China's service industry are increasing year by year, with 2019 the highest of the five years. This means that as time goes by, the development of service industry is still prosperous and dynamic. The figure also tells us that the year-on-year growth rates are decreasing. We can see that the amount of added value of service industry grows slower than before. Though the growth rates are declining, the added value of service industry grow stably every year.

Judging from these figures, we can draw the conclusion that added value of China's service industry is growing stably. Besides, the serve industry is still full of driving force and prosperity. The reason for this, as far as I am concerned, is that the gradual improvement of people's incomes has driven the increase of their consumption demand.

【解析】题目要求对图表进行总结并撰写报告。第一段引出本文的主要话题，即中国服务业增值情况，对图表进行分析说明。第二段表达发展的总体趋势并简单分析原因。文章层次条理清晰，紧扣主题。

SECTION B

【参考范文】

It's known to all that mandarin is the standard language in China. It is this universal language that makes Chinese people come together tightly. Dialects are the language used by a specific group of people. Although mandarin is promoted widely in accordance with the national policy, dialects, the precious legacy of human culture, should be more encouraged and accepted.

Firstly, there is no doubt that dialects have their unique charming and are still being widely used by lots of people. Though the government have been encouraging people to use mandarin in public, the dialects always have their way to be flourished. Secondly, dialects are a kind of culture and the vessel of group memory instead of merely a tool for communication. They represent their unique and distinct cultures. It is these unique cultures contained in the dialects that shape what we are today. Lastly, dialects have the ability to bring people together. People are more willing to trust those who shares the same dialect with them. And this sense of familiarity will definitely promote the harmony of society.

To sum up, though mandarin has its own charming and is widely promoted by the government, the unique culture and value contained in dialects should not be underestimated. Dialects are not merely a tool for communication, they can shape what we are gradually and bring people together spontaneously.

【解析】本文主要讨论对普通话和方言的态度或观点。文章第一段陈述了这个话题，并表明作者的观点：虽然国家政策大力推广普通话，方言应该受到重视与尊重。第二段说明了作者持有此观点的原因，包括方言仍有很多人在使用，方言蕴藏了宝贵的文化并塑造了人们的性格特点以及方言能够促进社会和谐。最后一段进行总结，再次点明观点。文章要点齐全，写作层次清晰，紧扣要点框架并适当添加细节，行文连贯，句式多变，恰当得体。