

参考答案



Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

1. W Sometimes doing regular activities in a slightly different way can help to re-activate old memory pathways in our brain, or even build new ones!

M Oh, yeah. I've heard that exposure to new sights, sounds, and smells can help stimulate the brain.

W Right. So you could even put some herbs and spices next to your bed so you wake up to different smells each morning.

Question What does the woman say about doing regular activities in a slightly different way?

C 【解析】题目问女士如何看待以略微不同的方式进行日常活动。对话中女士表示以略微不同的方式进行日常活动可以帮助我们重新激活大脑中的旧记忆路径,甚至建立新的记忆路径。故选 C。

2. M Christina, what's your dream job, if I may ask?

W My dream job is to become a diplomat representing my country, preferably in the UK. That's why I came to Britain and hopefully to obtain a master's degree in international relations. After getting my master's degree, I would like to go home and apply for a position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

M Wow, that must be really competitive.

Question What will Christina do after getting her master's degree?

C 【解析】题目问克里斯蒂娜获得硕士学位后将做什么。对话中克里斯蒂娜提到获得硕士学位后,她想回国并申请外交部的职位。故选 C。

3. W Hi, Henry, how was your weekend?

M Excellent! I went down to the mall and got myself one of those new minicomputers. It's pretty cool. It has a huge memory and a super fast processor. Plus, it's so small that it can fit in a shirt pocket...look, here it is.

W Wow...it's so thin! I've seen ads for this model on TV! It looks really cool. Hey, Mark, check out Henry's new toy!

Question What is special about Henry's new computer?

A 【解析】题目问亨利的新电脑有什么特别的。对话中亨利描述自己的新电脑内存大、运行速度超级快,而且还小到可以放进衬衣的口袋里。故选 A。

4. W Gary, did you hear about my upcoming trip to New York?

M I think I did hear something about it. You and Jimmy are attending some kind of celebration, right?

W Yeah. It's an anniversary celebration for one of the companies we do a lot of business with, you know, Walcon Electronics. Walcon is one of our biggest clients. They started out as a shoe manufacturer and then branched off into electronics in the late 1960s.

Question Why does the woman go to New York?

D 【解析】题目问女士去纽约的原因。对话中男士向女士确认去纽约是不是因为要参加庆典,女士反馈说是去参加和他们有很多业务往来的沃尔肯电子公司的周年庆典。故选 D。

5. **W** Well, folks, we've come to the last item on our agenda: our corporate wellness program.

M Yeah, I'm very interested to see what you're going to do with this. It's a very delicate issue.

W Yes, it can be. But here's our general thinking: if employees are healthier the company benefits and makes more profit. Making more profit is good for everyone in the company. Studies show that when employees are fit, there is less illness, a better attitude toward work, lower absenteeism and even better relationships at work.

Question Why does the company pay attention to corporate wellness?

B 【解析】题目问公司关注企业健康的原因。根据对话内容,关于企业员工身体健康的问题,女士认为员工健康了,企业会获得好处并创造更多利润。故选 B。

Section B

Conversation One

W How is life at Harvard?

M (6) Not bad. But at first it was hard for me to adjust to it. Fortunately, I got a lot of help from the Chinese Students' Association at Harvard.

W Sounds like a fellow townsmen club back in China.

M In America, all Chinese are fellow "townsmen".

W (7) Can I join it if I go to Harvard in the future?

M You'll be welcome because you'll lend us a hand once you join us.

W How does the association help Chinese students?

M (8) The biggest help it offers is to make us feel at home, I would say. It hosts nearly 80 events each year, celebrating our traditional festivals, and keeping us aware of Chinese culture.

W It ought to be that way. It'll be very embarrassing if foreigners ask something about Chinese culture and we have nothing to say.

M That's why we founded such an association at Harvard College. Actually there's another Chinese association at Harvard, but it's for graduate students from China.

W What's that?

M It's called Harvard Chinese Students and Scholars Association. Personally speaking, this one is more important. You know, a lot of Chinese graduate students spend their undergraduate years in China, so their thinking model is almost fixed.

W It must be even harder for them to adjust to American culture and society.

M (10) Few of them can completely overcome the language and cultural barrier, though they generally have no difficulty in scientific communication.

W So they are in need of help. (9) (10) Harvard Chinese Students and Scholars Association can safeguard their rights and interests while promoting Chinese culture. Am I right?

M (9) Completely! You have the awareness we need. You must come join our association when you're admitted by Harvard.

W I'm flattered, but I'm glad I'll be helpful.

6. **F** 【解析】对话中男士提到在哈佛大学的生活还不错,虽然一开始有些难适应,但从哈佛大学的中国学生协会中得到很多帮助。由此可知,男士对在哈佛大学的生活感到满意,但不是因为他成立了中国学生协会。表述错误。
7. **T** 【解析】对话中女士询问将来进入哈佛大学学习能否加入中国学生协会。这表明女士对此协会很感兴趣,有意愿加入。表述正确。
8. **T** 【解析】对话中男士认为协会提供的最大帮助就是让他有自在的感觉,并进一步表示,协会每年举办近 80 场活动来庆祝中国传统节日,让他们保持对中国文化的认识。表述正确。
9. **F** 【解析】对话中女士向男士确认哈佛大学中国学生学者联合会是不是可以在弘扬中国文化的同时维护他们的权益。男士给予了肯定。因此,联合会并不是帮助学生快速适应美国文化和社会。表述错误。
10. **T** 【解析】对话中男士提到很少有中国学生能完全克服语言和文化的障碍,而哈佛大学中国学生学者联合会在这一点上帮助学生,同时维护他们的权益。表述正确。

Conversation Two

M OK, Anne, can you tell me what a typical holiday is like?

W OK. Um, I've been working for the holiday company for almost 10 years. Well, a normal day would be coming in the morning. (11) I look after three different locations this time of year, um, and spending about an hour in each location. Basically you're there if anybody needs you or wants you. You may have some complaints that you have to deal with, or it may just be people wanting to chat, telling you what they've been doing, that type of thing. Um, you contact the hotel owners as well if they've got any questions, that type of thing. And I do that for sort of an hour in each location. (12) Then I would have a break in the middle of the day, free time, and then come back again in the evening and do the same thing in the evening. Um, you know, I may take bookings for excursions during that time, deal with any problems that people have got with rooms, and that type of thing. Some people are situated perhaps over a bar and then they don't like it and they ask to move and so on. That's a normal day. (13) We do have airport duty days when I'm given details of where I'm going to get picked up and I turn up and collect the coach and then take people to the airport, see that they're checked in OK, wait for the flight that I've been given to bring back and make sure people are dropped off at the right places as well. (14) There can be odd days, Friday here, that all starts about midnight and goes through about, till about eight o'clock in the morning, so that...There's not really a typical day, as such, there're all different times.

M So sometimes you're working all through the night, then...

W Yeah, yes.

M Would you get the next day off?

W No, you never have the next day off because the day that people arrive, the next day is welcome meeting day and that's really a big day for us. (15) What you would have, if I worked through the night on a Friday, I'd do my duties, visit the hotels in the morning, but then as soon as I've finished at lunchtime, I have the afternoon and evening off, so that's when I would go to bed.

11. **D** 【解析】女士说一天她要照看三个不同的地方,每个地方她都要花一个小时左右。由此可知,总共需要大约三个小时。故选 D。

12. **A** 【解析】女士提到自己会在中午休息,是空闲时间,然后晚上回来做同样的事情。故选 A。

13. **C** 【解析】女士提到自己在机场值班的时候,会收到相关工作内容的详细信息:在哪里接人,去找大巴车把人们送到机场,确认他们通过安检,然后等待已安排给自己接送的航班到达并确保人们在正确地点下车。故选 C。

14. **C** 【解析】女士提到周五是特殊的一天,她的工作从午夜开始,一直持续到早上 8 点左右。故选 C。

15. **B** 【解析】女士提到自己周五工作一夜,早上会去酒店,吃过午饭后,下午和晚上休息。因此,女士不能立马休息的原因是一早要去酒店。故选 B。

Section C

16. American scientists say they have developed a way to grow wood material in a laboratory. The method could create different wood products indoors in a single process, greatly cutting the cost of production and reducing damage to the world's forests. Researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology demonstrated a proof of concept by growing wood-like structures from cells taken from the leaves of a flowering plant. The results were recently reported in a study appearing in the *Journal of Cleaner Production*.

B 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,美国科学家称,他们研究出一种在实验室里种植木材材料的方法。这种方法可以在室内用一种工艺制造出不同的木材产品,大大降低了生产成本,减少了对世界森林的破坏。故选 B。

17. A Hong Kong-based robotics company says it plans to mass produce thousands of humanoid robots in 2021. Hanson Robotics says four different humanoid models will start leaving factories during the first half of the year. One of the four is a robot named Sophia, which has received worldwide attention in recent years for looking and speaking in a very human-like way. The company's founder and CEO, David Hanson, told Reuters the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the demand for robots designed to assist and engage with humans. "The world is going to need more and more automation to keep people safe."

D 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,香港一家机器人公司表示计划在 2021 年大规模生产成千上万个仿人机器人。故选 D。

18. Scientists have known for decades that the numbers of some shark species are decreasing. But a new study shows just how severely their worldwide populations have dropped in the past 50 years. The numbers of oceanic sharks fell more than 70 percent worldwide between 1970 and 2018. The information comes from a study that appeared recently in the journal *Nature*. Stuart Sandin is a marine biologist who works at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. He says that sharks are great hunters, fast swimmers and have extraordinary senses.

C 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,一项新的研究显示,在过去 50 年里,鲨鱼在世界范围内的数量下降得非常严重。故选 C。

19. A new study suggests lightning strikes that hit Earth after its formation may have unlocked a necessary chemical element to support the beginning of life. Researchers say the lightning may have supplied enough phosphorus to Earth during the first billion years after the planet was formed. Scientists believe life started on Earth about 3.5 to 4.5 billion years ago. Phosphorus is an important element for the formation of life. It helps form cell structures and supports DNA, the material present in nearly all living organisms. But on early Earth, phosphorus is believed to have been locked inside minerals that cannot dissolve in water.

D 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,磷是形成生命的重要元素,它帮助形成细胞结构并维持几乎存在于所有生物体内的 DNA 结构。故选 D。

20. Recently, the French Ministry of Culture worked on a new kind of dictionary that accepts the idea that many people outside of France speak the language. The language has changed over time and is different in places like Ivory Coast in West Africa or Quebec in Canada, compared to how it is in Paris. A new online dictionary, called the *French Speakers' Dictionary*, includes new French words from around the world. It was released on March 18—just in time for International French Speakers' Day on March 20.

A 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,法国文化部最近正在编写一种新的词典,以融合法国之外的很多人也用法语这一理念。后面也提到一种被称为《法语使用者词典》的全新在线词典收录了世界上的新法语词汇。故选 A。

Section D

Dictation

Have you ever wondered if you see the same colours as other people? Most people know what blue is when they see it. It's the colour of sea, sky and sapphires. They see the colour and call it "blue" because (21) they were taught the word and associated it with what they saw. But how do you know what you see as blue isn't someone else's red, and vice versa?

The ability to (22) perceive different colours is down to receptors in our eyes known as cones. Light waves hit these receptors and they react (23) depending on which colour the light is, sending signals to the brain. The brain then decodes these signals to determine which colour light the eyes are receiving.

Some people's receptors are more developed than others'. People with weaker receptors usually have colour blindness. The inability of the receptor to interpret the light waves correctly means that some people cannot (24) distinguish between different shades of a colour.

Those with more enhanced receptors can see more shades of one colour, which is the first way in which people may see colours differently from each other. We sometimes hear people (25) having an argument about whether something is dark blue or black. It might be because one person has stronger receptors to interpret the light than another.

Summary

For almost eight hundred years, Chillingham Castle has been the home to ghosts of all different types. (26) In the early 1900s, visitors to the castle reported seeing the ghost of a little boy. They gave him the name "Blue Boy" because he was always seen wearing blue clothes and surrounded by a blue light. Late in the 1920s, workmen fixing a wall in an unused bedroom had an unpleasant surprise. (27) While working, they discovered the bones of a small child wearing blue clothes buried within the wall. Interestingly, after these remains were buried in the local cemetery, the Blue Boy was never seen again.

Another ghost that has always been seen in the castle is that of Lady Mary Berkeley. She died alone in the castle after her husband left her. People have heard the sound of her dress rustling as she walked by. There is also a painting of Lady Berkeley in the castle that some people say comes to life. Her ghost has been reported stepping out of the painting, and following children around.

With all these reports of ghosts, you might think that people would avoid Chillingham Castle. (28) After all, most people think of ghosts as scary things. But, in fact, Chillingham has now turned into a tourist attraction! Thousands of people visit Chillingham each year. Some just tour the grounds and eat in the castle's tea-room, but others actually stay in the castle itself. (30) A variety of accommodations are available, from rooms in the tower to suites in the coach house. (29) And for those people who want a more special experience, the castle hosts weddings complete with a medieval banquet. And that's not all. Concerts, operas, and fairs regularly make Chillingham Castle their home. Chillingham Castle has also been used as a background location for movies and TV shows. For a haunted castle, Chillingham certainly appears to be remarkably popular.

26. Blue Boy

【解析】根据原文可知,20世纪早期,游客说看到一个小男孩的鬼魂,并给他起名“蓝男孩”,原因是他总是穿着蓝色的衣服,被蓝光包围着。根据摘要空白处后面的描述可知,空白处填入“蓝男孩”。因此,填入 Blue Boy。

27. buried them

【解析】根据原文可知,人们在墙内发现了这个穿着蓝色衣服的小孩的遗骨,并将它们埋葬在墓地里。摘要空白处所在句子的意思是“自从人们发现并埋葬了一个小孩的尸骨后就再也没见过‘蓝男孩’了”。因此,填入 buried them。

28. their home/scary

【解析】根据原文可知,虽然大多数人认为鬼魂是可怕的东西,但事实上,齐灵汉姆古堡现在已经变成了一个旅游景点。摘要空白处要表达的意思是“尽管鬼魂们把古堡当自己的家,但游客并不因此害怕古堡”。主语是“鬼魂们”,谓语动词为 made,因此空白处可填入名词 their home,也可填入形容词 scary。因此,填入 their home/scary。

29. wedding

【解析】根据原文可知,对于想要更特殊的体验的人,古堡还会举办中世纪风格的婚礼。因此,填入 wedding。

30. accommodations for guests

【解析】根据原文可知,古堡提供各种各样的住宿服务给来访的客人。根据空白处后面“过夜”这一层意思可知,填入 accommodations for guests。

Part II

Vocabulary & Grammar

(15 marks)

31. D **译文** 在大多数发达国家,小企业缴纳的税款约占其净收入的 32.5%,而大型企业该比例约为 46%。
解析 第一空前句子的主语是 small corporations,第二空后面的句子主语是 large corporations,根据意思,前后存在对比,因此第一空填入 while。第二空所填的词和 32.5% 前面的 about 具有同样的意思和作用,因此填入 some。故选 D。
32. D **译文** 我们要向许多企业和商业出版社表示感谢,他们允许我们使用他们的各种资料。
解析 根据句意,第一空填入表示“感谢,感激”之意的词,第二空所填词引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为“许多企业和商业出版社”,可使用 which 或 who,所以排除 B 和 C 项。对于第一空来说,选项 A 正确的结构为 express thanks to sb.。故选 D。
33. B **译文** 爱国主义教导人们相信他们的国家。根据定义,他们的政府,永远是正确的。
解析 选项 A 为“规格”;选项 B 为“定义”;选项 C 为“幻象”;选项 D 为“断言”。根据句意,故选 B。
34. A **译文** 尼古拉·哥白尼的思想远远超前于他所生活的时代。这最终使他成了一个悲剧。
解析 选项 A 分别为“超前”和“最终”;选项 B 分别为不存在的搭配和“随时间推移”;选项 C 分别为“冒险”和“偶然”;选项 D 分别为“在……前面”和“永远”。根据句意,故选 A。
35. D **译文** 为了使女性的才能得到有效发挥,就像许多人已经提出的那样,也可能是必要的,那就是为她们提供多种形式的支持,比如灵活的上班时间、托儿设施以及其他类似条件等。
解析 may well 表示“很有可能”,再结合 and the like 为“等等,诸如此类”,故选 D。
36. C **译文** 欧洲市场的建立减少了区域贸易的壁垒。
解析 选项 A 为“有助于;为……作贡献”;选项 B 为“上升”;选项 C 为“导致”;选项 D 为“诉诸于;求助于”。根据句意,这里表示的是一种结果,故选 C。
37. C **译文** 如果你想成立一家公司,你必须遵守当局制定的规章制度。
解析 第一空前为动词 set,选项 A 中 set down 为“放下”,选项 B 中 set in 为“到来”,选项 C 中 set up 表示“成立”,选项 D 中 set with 表示“用……装饰”。根据句意,第一空应填入 up。对于第二空来说,选项 A 为“坚持;遵守”,选项 B 为“与……一致”,选项 C 为“遵守(法律法规、规章制度等)”,选项 D 为“遵从;符合”,与选项 C 区分度不大,因此本题解题点在第一空,故选 C。
38. B **译文** 论产品质量、可靠性,尤其是品种方面,这家公司的产品都具有竞争力。
解析 选项 A 为“依靠……”;选项 B 为“就……而言”;选项 C 为“关于”;选项 D 为“回应”。根据句意,故选 B。
39. A **译文** 在托马斯·杰斐逊于 1801 年成为美国总统之前的很多年里,他一直梦想着派遣一支探险队穿越北美,去探索这片大陆未知的部分。
解析 选项 A 分别为“穿过”和“探索,探险”;选项 B 分别为“在……里面”和“寻找”;选项 C 分别为“穿过”和“找到”;选项 D 分别为“到”和“寻找”。across 表示从物体表面“横过”,而 through 表示从某个空间“穿过”。第一空是指穿越北美,使用 across。第二空使用 explore 表示“探索,探险”。故选 A。
40. D **译文** ——我们今晚能把车库粉刷完吗?
——我不知道,但我们最好试试。
解析 选项 A 为“可能会”;选项 B 说法不存在;选项 C 为“不得不试试”,表示过去的一种情况;选项 D 为“最好试试”。根据句意,故选 D。
41. C **译文** 我认为你在做决定之前先听听对方的观点是明智的。
解析 选项 A 为“受到鼓舞的”;选项 B 为“灵活的”;选项 C 为“谨慎的;精明的”;选项 D 为“保留的;预定的”。根据句意,故选 C。
42. D **译文** 在不同时区之间旅行,可能会造成正常睡眠模式和身体节奏出现明显紊乱。
解析 选项 A 为“想到(主意等)”;选项 B 为“参加”;选项 C 为“建立”;选项 D 为“造成”,后面接结

果。根据句意,空白处后面的内容是前面的结果。故选 D。

43. B **译文** ——我写论文时,从来都不知道从哪里开始。

——我也有同样的问题,但是我一旦开始,就会下笔如有神了。

解析 根据句意,此处表示一种条件,应使用 once,表示“一旦……”,后面使用句子,有主语和谓语,时态使用一般现在时。故选 B。

44. A **译文** ——你能告诉我他的兴趣是什么吗?这样我们就能确保他玩得开心。

——我不太清楚。等他来了,我们只好把一切微调下。

解析 选项 A 为“我不太清楚”;选项 B 为“我完全同意”;选项 C 为“感谢你邀请我”;选项 D 为“你没有抓住要点”。根据空白处后面内容及整个对话意思,故选 A。

45. C **译文** ——你可能会认为我疯了,但经过再三思考,我终于做出决定:我想去英国读书。

——很好。我现在可以帮你处理所有必要的申请。

解析 选项 A 为“你确定吗”;选项 B 为“很抱歉”;选项 C 为“这很好”;选项 D 为“多美好的一天”。根据空白处后面提到的“申请”,空白处表达的应该是认可这个决定,故选 C。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)



46. acceptable

解析 该句的意思是“一个词对不同的人来说有不同的含义,所以要给出一个可被接受的定义比最初想象的更麻烦”。空白处前面有冠词 a,空白处后面有名词 definition,因此空白处应填入形容词。根据句意和所给单词线索,填入 acceptable。

47. similarities

解析 该句的意思是“……实际上也可能有许多不同之处和相似之处”。空白处前面有 as...as...的结构,两个 as 中间为名词 differences,根据句意,存在对比,即“有许多不同之处和相似之处”,空白处填入名词,和 differences 对应。再根据所给单词线索,填入 similarities。

48. forward

解析 该句的意思是“这是玛格丽特·米德在她研究萨摩亚土著仪式时提出的定义”。根据句意及空白处前面的 put 一词,填入 forward,put forward 表示“提出”。

49. observation

解析 该句的意思是“然而,这种情况并没有考虑到研究文化不仅仅是一个观察问题”。空白处在介词 of 之后,需要填入一个名词。而本段第二句提到,“研究人员观察到,文化是由‘共同的行为模式’构成的”,说明是通过“观察”的方式提出定义,因此空白处所填词语含义为“观察”,再根据所给单词字母线索,填入 observation。

50. consisting

解析 该句的意思是“因此,其他人类学家,如马克斯·韦伯,认为文化是由具有共同意义的系统组成的”。consist of 表示“由……组成”,空白处在介词 as 后面,填入动词-ing 形式,故填入 consisting。

51. underlying

解析 该句的意思是“可能在一定程度上提供了解释,但背后的假设往往仍然模糊不清”。空白处前面为冠词 the,空白处后面是名词 assumptions,因此空白处应填入形容词。再根据句意和所给单词线索,填入 underlying。

52. isolated

解析 该句的意思是“虽然有些文化长期处于孤立状态,但其他许多文化已经与其他群体建立了商业联系”。根据 commercial links 可知,空白处应填入与之意思相对的词,再根据所给字母线索,此词为 isolate。空白处前面单词 remained 为系动词,主语和动词之间为被动关系,故填入 isolated。

53. Eventually

解析 该句的意思是“最终,这可能导致采用其他群体的仪式和行为的元素,然后将其融入到原生群体中去”。空白处置于句首,后面用逗号隔开,且后面句子意思完整,因此填入副词。空白处后面的内容是前面现象的一个结果,再根据所给字母线索,故填入 Eventually。

54. originally

解析 该句的意思是“这样,文化行为某一方面的最初含义可能会在历史中消失,它可能原本是一种信仰系统的一部分,与当今文化中盛行的信仰系统非常不同”,空白处应填入副词,根据意思及所给单词线索,填入 originally。

55. behind

解析 该句的意思是“也许,这种活力正是研究文化行为背后的意义远非易事的主要原因”。整篇文章表达的是,研究文化行为背后的意义并不容易。据此,空白处填入表示“背后”含义的单词,再根据所给字母线索,填入 behind。

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A



56. F

解析 空白处所在段落主要说明燕子为人所知的原因,其中第二个原因中使用 common 一词,表明在农村地区燕子是一种常见的动物。空白处的句子应是仍然在讨论燕子常见的相关问题,选项 F 中 encounter 表示“遇见,遇到”,towns, cities 和前面句子中的 rural areas 形成对应。故选 F。

57. A

解析 空白处所在段落主要说明人们研究燕子并从燕子身上得到一些与自然关联的信息。空白处后面的部分以英国有关燕子的谚语为例证。英国人认为“一燕不成夏”以及燕子低飞是下雨的征兆。而 A 选项中的 countries 和 proverbs or sayings 恰好分别对应 England 和 One swallow does not make a summer,故选 A。

58. C

解析 空白处位于所在段落段首,应为本段主旨句。空白处后面一句提到昆虫,那么空白处也会提到昆虫的相关信息,而选项 C 中出现 insects,故选 C。

59. B

解析 空白处所在段落主要说明与燕子迁徙是个谜,然后提到自然学家吉尔伯特·怀特对此的观点。空白处后面提到 fanciful 一词,说明在燕子迁徙这件事情上,怀特的观点是荒谬的。选项 B 中 no means of determining the truth 和 make a random guess 意思与此对应。故选 B。

60. D

解析 空白处所在段落主要说明与燕子迁徙有关的未解之谜。空白处后面的句子在举例,表明不同国家、地区的燕子可以追溯到不同地区。因此,空白处句子也应该表明这一信息。选项 D 中提到在不同国家繁殖的燕子会在不同地区过冬,符合此要求。故选 D。

Section B



61. (He actually walked) 28 miles.

解析 文章第二段倒数第二句提到,这位年轻人跋涉了 28 英里,最后得到了 40 平方英里的土地。由此可知本题答案。

62. A circle.

解析 文章第三段第一句提到,如果周长为 28 英里,那么一个正方形的面积是 49 平方英里,一个圆的面积约为 62.5 平方英里。也就是说,圆形的面积最大。由此可知本题答案。

63. The same as teacher of mathematics.

解析 文章第四段第三句提到,在2,000多年前的欧洲,音乐教师和数学教师曾被认为是一样的。因此,音乐老师被当作数学老师。由此可知本题答案。

64. **The realization that there was a close relationship between the sound and the number of air vibrations.**

解析 文章第五段倒数第二句提到,毕达哥拉斯意识到声音和空气振动的次数之间存在着密切的关系,并研究了音调和数之间的关系。由此可知本题答案。

65. **By the technology of automatic speech recognition.**

解析 文章第六段第一句提到,自动语音识别技术是计算机理解人类语言的一项技术。因此,计算机理解人类语言的方式是通过自动语音识别技术。由此可知本题答案。

Section C



66. **significant relationship**

解析 文章第一段第二句提到,研究人员发现,在一个城市或城镇中,在脸书上拥有健康生活方式“兴趣”的人比例越高,该地区的肥胖率就越低。与此同时,那些拥有大量与电视相关兴趣的脸书用户的地区,肥胖率往往更高。而第二段最后一句指出,脸书的“兴趣爱好”和肥胖率之间存在密切的地理关系。因此,这项研究发现的是,官方统计的超重人数与该地区脸书用户注册的休闲兴趣类型之间存在着重要联系。因此,应填入 significant relationship。

67. **overweight/obese**

解析 文章第一段第一句提到,脸书可能是绘制哪些地理区域拥有最多超重和肥胖人口的关键。文章接下来具体阐述肥胖和脸书用户注册的休闲兴趣类型之间的密切联系。因此,填入 overweight/obese。

68. **lower levels**

解析 文章第三段举例提到,在美国,脸书用户中表达活动相关兴趣所占比例最高的地区的肥胖率比比例最低的地区低12%。再结合第四段的内容可知,在脸书用户表示喜欢体育活动的地区所记录到的肥胖率要低于那些用户拥有如看电视等消极爱好的城市。因此,填入 lower levels。

69. **public health data**

解析 文章最后一段第一句提到,人们在网上的“兴趣爱好”可以帮助公共卫生研究人员按地区预测、标出和绘制肥胖率。因此,官方公共卫生数据和从脸书上收集而来的信息之间存在紧密的联系。填入 public health data。

70. **regional**

解析 文章最后一段最后一句提到,脸书用户的兴趣和肥胖数据之间的紧密联系表明,这种社交网络和分析可以帮助形成一个地区的肥胖水平的实时估计,推出以促进健康行为变化为目的的公共卫生运动,并对这些运动的成功作出评价。这说明官方公共卫生数据和从脸书上收集而来的信息之间所存在的紧密关系能促进对区域卫生模式的研究,并将反过来帮助地方当局更有战略性地确定其公共卫生规划的目标。因此,填入 regional。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

71. 奥林匹克的口号由更快、更高、更强三个词组成。这个口号和奥林匹克宗旨一致:生活中重要的不是胜利,而是战斗;重要的不是获胜,而是奋斗拼搏。奥林匹克口号和宗旨都体现了顾拜旦所信奉的理想:尽最大的努力争取最好的表现是值得奋斗的目标。还有什么比从事运动和参加奥林匹克运动会更有意义呢?这是一堂重要的生活课,不仅对于运动员而且对于所有人今天仍然同样适用。

句式分析

1. 第二句为翻译难点。be compared to 本身表示“和……作比较”,这里灵活译成“和……一致”。which 引导的定语从句是对“奥林匹克宗旨”的具体说明,引号内的 important thing 和 essential thing 表达的是同一个意思,译成“重要的事”。

2. 第三句为翻译难点。主句的主干部分为 *motto and creed embody an ideal*。embody 表示“体现”。ideal 之后的 *that* 引导同位语从句。*give one's best* 意为“尽最大努力”，*strive for* 意为“争取”。

高频词汇

motto *n.* 口号,座右铭

triumph *n.* 胜利

embody *v.* 体现

excellence *n.* 卓越

Section B

72. *The Imperial Palace lost its function after China's last emperor abdicated throne.*

解析 题干要求使用 *abdicate throne*, 表示“退位”, “丧失作用”可译为 *lose function*。

73. *But with its 600th anniversary approaching, the Imperial Palace has seen earth-shaking changes.*

解析 题干要求使用 *earth-shaking* 表示“翻天覆地的”。句子主语为 *the Imperial Palace*。“发生变化”可以译为 *witness changes* 或者 *see changes*。“周年”使用 *anniversary*。

74. *As the Chinese government has made great efforts to protect the country's cultural heritage, the Imperial Palace has gained a new life.*

解析 题干要求使用 *cultural heritage*, 表示“文化遗产”。“由于”可使用 *as*, 引导原因状语从句。“大力保护”译为 *make great efforts to protect*。“获得新生”译为 *gain a new life*。

75. *These changes have produced remarkable effect, as the renovated Imperial Palace has become increasingly popular among tourists from home and abroad.*

解析 题干要求使用 *renovate* 表示“整修”。“整修后的故宫”也就是 *the renovated Imperial Palace*。“受到喜爱”使用 *popular*。“产生显著效果”译为 *produce remarkable effect*。

76. *If you are willing to stay a little longer, you will find the beautiful palaces and courtyards of the east and west wings are most worth visiting.*

解析 题干要求使用 *worth* 表示“值得”。翻译时使用 *if* 条件句。“发现……值得一游”译为 *find sth. is worth visiting*。“院落”译为 *courtyard*。

Part VI

Error Correction

(10 marks)

77. *when*→*where*

解析 该句的意思是“遭受这种恐惧的人通常会尽量减少他们面临失败风险的机会”。*situation* 后面为定语从句, 先行词为 *situation*, 因此后面使用 *where*。因此需将 *when* 改为 *where*。

78. *more*→*less*

解析 该句的意思是“研究表明, 害怕失败的人不太可能申请更好的工作, 开创自己想要的事业”。根据句意, 需将 *more* 改为 *less*。

79. *wanted*→*want*

解析 句意同上题。句子时态为一般现在时。因此需将 *wanted* 改为 *want*。

80. *been*

解析 该句的意思是“有严重失败恐惧症的人可能在他们生命中的大部分时间里都避免活动……”。主语和谓语动词 *avoid* 之间为主动关系, 因此需将 *been* 去掉。

81. *seriously*→*serious*

解析 该句的意思是“对失败的恐惧会带来严重的后果, 除非人们学会应对它”。*consequences* 为名词, 应使用形容词对其进行修饰, 因此需将 *seriously* 改为 *serious*。

82. *ever*→*never*

解析 该句的意思是“想想那些工作总是做得很好, 从来没有犯过错误的人”。根据句意, 需将 *ever* 改为 *never*。

83. ✓

84. clear→clearly

解析 该句的意思是“在压力下,你也能想得更清楚,因为你的大脑不会让你把注意力集中在不重要的事情上”。修饰动词需使用副词,因此需将 clear 改为 clearly。

85. focus→focusing

解析 句意同上题。根据 stop doing sth., stop 后面的动词使用-ing 形式。因此需将 focus 改为 focusing。

86. because ∧→of

解析 该句的意思是“所以,害怕失败的人不太可能因为自己身上的压力而分心”。because 后面为 pressure, 为名词,需加上 of。因此需在 because 后面加上 of。

Part VII

IQ Test

(10 marks)

87. 领导人,头儿

解析 题干要求翻译画线部分,即 top dog。对话的意思是“——谁是公司里的头头?——我不清楚”。结合 top 表示“最高的;最大的”,dog 也有 fellow(家伙)的意思,因此答案为“领导人,头儿”。

88. Vegetable/Timetable.

解析 题干问什么桌子没有腿。答案为蔬菜(vegetable)或时间表(timetable),因为它们的拼写中都有“table”,但是没有腿(leg)。

89. Fish.

解析 题干说加粗的单词可能看起来很奇怪,但它的发音就像一个普通的英语单词。要求找出发音相似的普通的英语单词。根据题目意思,gh 的发音在 tough 里面,也就是/t/;o 的发音在 women 里面,也就是/ɪ/;ti 的发音在 emotion 里面,也就是/j/。组合在一起,得到/fɪʃ/。因此,答案为 Fish。

90. 36.

解析 题干问如果4个编织者在4秒内能织4针,那么12个编织者在12秒内能织多少针。根据意思,人数、时间均为之前的3倍,以4个编织者4秒内编4针为单位, $4 \times 3 \times 3 = 36$ 。因此,答案为36。

91. C

解析 题干要求找规律,根据第一组图的规律,找到第二组图的第二个图形。观察第一组图发现,第一个图形顶部和底部的黑色部分变为曲线,中间的曲线变为黑色,即成为第二个图形。根据这个规律,第二组图的第二个图形顶部和底部应是小黑圆,中间是黑色。因此,答案为C。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

Section A

写作点金

所给图表展示的是关于大学生最喜欢的运动项目的调查。其中最受欢迎的是跑步和散步,受欢迎程度最低的是瑜伽和跳绳。写作时,对各运动项目的表述要求准确,要突出最受欢迎和受欢迎度最低的运动项目,并合理分析其中的原因。

参考范文

Report on Sports Items University Students Enjoy Most

The chart shows the sports items that university students enjoy most currently. From the chart, we can see, running and walking are ranked as the most popular sports, with 69.84% and 49.74% respectively. Next comes playing balls, with the figure of 30.69%. Yoga and rope jumping are the least popular, which account for 12.7% and 12.17% respectively. 21.69% of university students prefer indoor sit-ups, while 17.46% like to be outdoor mountaineers.

I think the reason why running and walking are the most popular items is they are easily accessible to students. Students can do them at any time. Since universities provide a variety of ball sports supplies, like basketball playgrounds and football fields, it is more convenient for most students to play ball games. The low number of students practicing yoga may be related to the high cost of it. Rope jumping is one of the most tiring sports so only a few students choose to do it.

高频词汇

rank v. 排名

respectively adv. 分别地,各自地

yoga n. 瑜伽

account for 占有……比率

Section B

写作点金

审题时,要抓住“延长退休在我们国家其实是一种趋势”这一点。可先表明赞成延长退休年龄。接着阐述原因:一方面是个人的自我价值的继续实现;另一方面是一定程度改善劳动力骤减的现象,同时保障老年人生活。最后,表明该政策是在综合考虑各方面因素后制定的,也是一种不可避免的趋势。

参考范文

It Is Time to Raise the Retirement Age

Currently, in China, the retirement age for men is 60, while for women it is 55 for white-collar workers and 50 for blue-collar employees. I think it's time to raise the retirement age.

On the one hand, people are living longer. At the current retirement age, most people are likely to have nothing to do when they retire. On the contrary, they can better realize their self-value if they continue to work. In the information age, people are bombarded with all kinds of information every day. People in their 60s and even in their 70s are still able to accept and respond to incoming information well. From this perspective, longer life spans provide the material basis for people to work longer. And the external environment is able to promote people to continue to make progress.

On the other hand, the extension of retirement age can deal with the problem of the sharp decline of the labour force to a certain extent and ensure the living security of the elderly. According to statistics, China's labour force has been declining in recent years, which is related to the low fertility rate, and the extension of retirement age can lessen the pressure on this problem. At the same time, the life support of the elderly can also be guaranteed, which is a twofold thing.

In conclusion, raising the retirement age is a policy formulated by our government after all associated factors including the actual market conditions and people's physical status are considered. It can help lessen the pressure on the problem of labour force decline, and is also an inevitable trend.

高频词汇

be bombarded with 被……淹没

extension n. 延长

labour force 劳动力

formulate v. 制定