

2022 年(上半年)全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类初赛试题

2022 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.



扫码播放

1. A. Her prepared report was rejected.
B. Their proposal was turned down.
C. She felt sick during the meeting.
D. People can't reach an agreement.
2. A. He has problems understanding lectures.
B. He doesn't like his professor's teaching style.
C. He is unhappy with the lecture arrangement.
D. He is dissatisfied with the fixed timetables.
3. A. A coffee shop.
B. A missing fox.
C. The main gate of the university.
D. The university shuttle bus.
4. A. She has to work extra hours every day.
B. She can't get enough sleep.
C. She has too many things to worry about.
D. She suffers from heart disease.
5. A. He may set up his own business.
B. He may be punished for his fault.
C. He may obtain a promotion.
D. He may have to quit his job.



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.

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation. Then read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

6. Where did the story take place?
 - A. In Havana, Cuba.
 - B. In northern Canada.
 - C. In southern America.
 - D. In Central Mexico.
7. Why did the lawyer insure the cigars?
 - A. They were rare and expensive.
 - B. They were the only box left.
 - C. He wanted to save them.
 - D. He did that in case of loss.
8. What happened to the lawyer's cigars?
 - A. He sold them.
 - B. He concealed them.
 - C. He lost them.
 - D. He smoked them.
9. Why did the lawyer sue the insurance company?
 - A. The company has charged too much for his cigars.
 - B. The insurance company failed to observe the contract.
 - C. He found the insurance policy unacceptable.
 - D. He wanted the company to pay for his smoked cigars.
10. What happened to the lawyer in the end?
 - A. He accepted a new box of cigars.
 - B. He got punished according to law.
 - C. He was put on the local black list.
 - D. He gained less than he asked for.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, and complete the following sentences with one word according to what you hear. Then write the answers on the answer sheet.

11. The topic of the programme today is about the power of _____ and Rachel is invited to reveal the secrets of it.
12. According to Rachel, supermarkets and politicians, advertisers and salespeople spend lots of money coming up with psychological tricks to _____ that people are open to manipulation.
13. For supermarkets playing music and pumping the smell of freshly-baked bread into the store are good ways to _____ customers.
14. As Rachel revealed, there are two types of advertisements: those that appeal to the thinking part of our brain and those that appeal to the _____ part.
15. The more successful advertisements are often based on psychological theories about the _____.

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 is the researchers' main goal of sailing to the Thwaites glacier?
- A. To find the glacier's exact location.
 - B. To enjoy Thwaites glacier's matchless beauty.
 - C. To explore the easiest route to reach it.
 - D. To study how global warming affects the sea levels.
17. Why does the news item say Omicron is "pulling the fire alarm"?
- A. It warns that new versions of coronavirus keep appearing.
 - B. It reminds people that COVID-19 should be taken seriously.
 - C. It calls for the production of more COVID-19 vaccines.
 - D. It urges people to take COVID-19 vaccines in time.
18. What remains an obstacle in developing battery-run four-legged robots?
- A. Their capacity of carrying heavy loads.
 - B. The speed they travel on a difficult terrain.
 - C. Their huge power consumption.
 - D. The coordination of their four legs.
19. What is the current situation talked about in the news?
- A. With the spread of coronavirus, more people are losing jobs.
 - B. Shortages in labor and supplies have led to higher food prices.
 - C. Severe inflation has been reported by many banks in Europe.
 - D. Higher food prices are stimulating global economic recovery.
20. What may happen in New Zealand 65 years after the law concerning smoking takes effect?
- A. Smoking may be completely prohibited.
 - B. Smokers aged 14 and younger may be put in jail.
 - C. Only people aged 80 and older can smoke.
 - D. Fewer than 5% of people will still be smoking.

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.*

Dictation

*Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with **the exact words or phrases** you hear. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Laser technology has aided scientists with their knowledge of Stonehenge, the stone monument near the city of Salisbury, England. Most of the stones at Stonehenge stand in 21. _____. One of the largest stones weighs about 40 thousand kilograms. Some stones are more than seven meters high. Others lie broken on the ground. The 22. _____ has stood on the flat, windy Salisbury

Plain for perhaps five thousand years. But the organization English Heritage used modern technology to solve some of that mystery.

Recently, researchers working for English Heritage reported what they found after directing lasers at some of the stones. The lasers showed bright gray-white surfaces under material collected on the stones over the ages. And the intense light seemingly identified an ancient secret. The uncovered surfaces 23. _____ have been cut and shaped with a clear purpose. The researchers say the designers of Stonehenge wanted to improve the ability to see sunlight through the circles twice each year.

Some people believe the designers of Stonehenge wanted to make the best showing possible of sunlight on the longest day of the year. That day is known as the summer solstice. The designers also may have shaped stones to 24. _____ on the shortest day of the year—the winter solstice. The effect of the light passing through spaces between the stones has brought many people to the monument on those special days. Sometimes clouds cover the sun, but people come anyway. Researchers say Stonehenge's ancient "architects" placed importance on what people could see from northeast of the monument. It is thought that travelers came toward the stone circle in that direction on a path from the Avon River. The pathway is one of Stonehenge's two avenues. The stones on the northeast side are the biggest and the 25. _____ each other on the monument. The southwestern part has smaller stones. The smaller ones are less alike and have not been improved like the others.

Summary

*Listen to the passage and complete the note using **not more than three words** for each blank according to what you hear. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Four most important food crops (UN) : banana, 26. _____, rice and corn

Tropical Race 4, a disease appeared → it affects the most popular banana, the Cavendish which is easier and 27. _____ for banana growers to produce → also can be exported without 28. _____ → experts' suggestion: plant different kinds of Cavendish or move to 29. _____; diversify the banana industry → officials' countermeasures: remove infected plants; cover the soil with black sheets; 30. _____ at entrances.

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. His father told him that he couldn't hope to catch a big fish _____ a small rod like that, but he insisted _____ trying.

A. by; about

B. by; on

C. with; on

D. with; with

32. He suddenly saw Karen _____ the street. He pushed his way _____ the crowd of people to get to her.
A. across; across B. across; through
C. over; along D. over; through
33. My grandparents have lived near the railway station for so long that they've grown _____ to the noise of the trains.
A. accustomed B. aware C. familiar D. unconscious
34. The engineer says the working of the new type of machine _____ that of the human brain.
A. compromises with B. competes with
C. contrasts to D. corresponds to
35. When he could afford it, Jeffery used to _____ half a chicken and salad with white wine.
A. eat up B. drop off C. take over D. pick up
36. The two neighboring countries have long been _____ for generations due to religious differences.
A. under attack B. on bad terms C. out of line D. in sharp contrast
37. Jack felt really embarrassed about the way he had behaved toward Rose so he decided to _____ her for a few days.
A. get rid of B. back away from
C. run up against D. steer clear of
38. Many _____ prefer to use the word "Ms" instead of "Miss" or "Mrs" before their names in business correspondence.
A. woman managers B. woman staff
C. women managers D. men staff
39. Following the flood, _____ in the disaster-affected area _____ major repair work.
A. each of building; needs B. each building; need
C. every building; need D. every building; needs
40. _____, a man who can express himself effectively has a higher possibility of success than a man who has a poor command of language.
A. Other things being equal B. Other things to be equal
C. Were other things equal D. Equal with other things
41. The corrupt official was _____ neglecting his duty.
A. accused of B. admitted to C. deprived of D. dedicated to
42. We have been warned that _____ may we use the telephone in the office for personal affairs.
A. by all means B. in exceptional cases
C. under no circumstances D. with permission
43. Being a celebrity or a pop star can be quite a hard life, with a lot of travelling _____ heavy schedules.

A. in spite of B. in terms of C. owing to D. according to

44. —What do you think is the most important thing for success? It must be high IQ.

—_____ I believe patience and motivation are more important than IQ.

—That makes sense.

A. It's none of your business.

B. Well, I think otherwise.

C. Yeah, that's just what I was thinking.

D. That makes a big difference.

45. —Do you have any particular gift in mind for the coming Mother's Day?

—_____

A. I'm afraid I can't.

B. She will be very happy.

C. My mother likes receiving gifts.

D. I'm going to buy some flowers.



Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one** 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**.

Speed Skating is a winter racing sport where athletes compete against one another on an ice-based circuit, using skates to navigate their way around the track. There are three main 46. _____ (vary) of speed skating—Long Track Speed Skating, Short Track Speed Skating, and Marathon Speed Skating. In the Olympics, “Speed Skating” is the term used to describe the Long Track category, 47. **wh** _____ Short Track Speed Skating is abbreviated to “Short Track”.



Speed Skating was developed at some point during the 19th Century, and whilst its precise origins are routinely debated, the first 48. _____ (compete) events can be traced back to Norway in 1863. It has been a part of the Winter Olympics from the very beginning, 49. _____ four separate men's events held in 1924. Since 1960, a number of women's events have been introduced, as well as Team Pursuit events in

recent years.

The Netherlands has 50. **col** _____ the most Olympic Speed Skating medals overall, with the USA and Norway also experiencing success. Eric Heiden of America and Clas Thunberg of Finland are the most individually decorated Speed Skaters at the Olympics with five gold medals each.

Speed Skating is a racing sport, so the primary aim is to complete each circuit in the shortest time 51. p _____. Athletes compete in races two at a time, with a lane reserved for each. During the race, athletes reach a specific point where they swap lanes to ensure they cover the same amount of 52. _____ (distant) as one another. If a race is neck and neck and both competitors meet on a corner, the athlete occupying the inner lane must offer right of way to the rival on the outside. The athlete that reaches the finish line first is declared the winner. In a Speed Skating race, players ordinarily race around the circuit two at a time. Every 53. par _____ is required to wear specific equipment. Athletes require specially made suits that not only offer protection on the ice but also enable them to skate around the track at high speeds. For low air resistance, these suits are usually skin-tight in design and are tailored to each individual athlete's specific body shape. They also contain Kevlar for added protection. Athletes also 54. w _____ helmets, neck guards, goggles, and ankle shields during racing as well as their suits, which offer added layers of protection in the event of a fall.

The specific equipment used in Long Track and Short Track differs slightly, with most of the main 55. _____ (protect) items not required in Long Track.

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—60 are based on the following passage.



Many people fear failure and try to avoid it even when they have the opportunity to succeed. One way that we protect how we value ourselves is by believing in our own ability and by convincing others of it as well. 56. _____ Altering our view so that failure is fine and nothing to worry about could be the key to opening opportunities to be successful in life.

Failure is an aspect of everyone's life. 57. _____ People often feel ashamed or embarrassed when things go wrong, but failure actually gives us the chance to learn, adapt, and improve. When companies find that a product is unpopular and not doing well, they often take the opportunity to improve the product, and doing so can make them more successful as a business. People can also look at their own bad experiences as an opportunity to learn and improve. For example, if someone does badly in a job interview, they can learn what went wrong and do better in the next one. In fact, nearly winning can make people much more determined to succeed in the future. It gives us a feeling of nearly being successful and makes us much more determined to succeed next time we try.

58. _____ When people constantly say no to your ideas, enjoying what you do can push you

forward to continue. You are motivated to keep trying because you are doing it for yourself or something you believe in, like a charity. Some people connect success to ideas such as fame and making money. While these are ways to measure your success, there are also many other ways such as how happy your achievements make you. Feeling good because you are doing something you love or are supporting others can be one way of viewing your own success, even when others don't recognize your achievements.

Not only do people need passion to succeed, they also need to keep trying—the ability not to give up is essential. People can be intelligent, talented, or have a lot of common sense but because success takes time, sometimes people give up before they reach their goals. 59. _____. Steven Spielberg famously failed to get into college to study movies and was rejected more than once. He then went on to become one of the most successful movie directors of all time. Every failed attempt is difficult, but each one can make us stronger if we react in the right way. The ability not to give up and keep going is part of nearly all successful people's personalities.

60. _____. Lots of people see this as a lack of ability, but arguably it should just be seen as a step towards success.

Questions 56—60

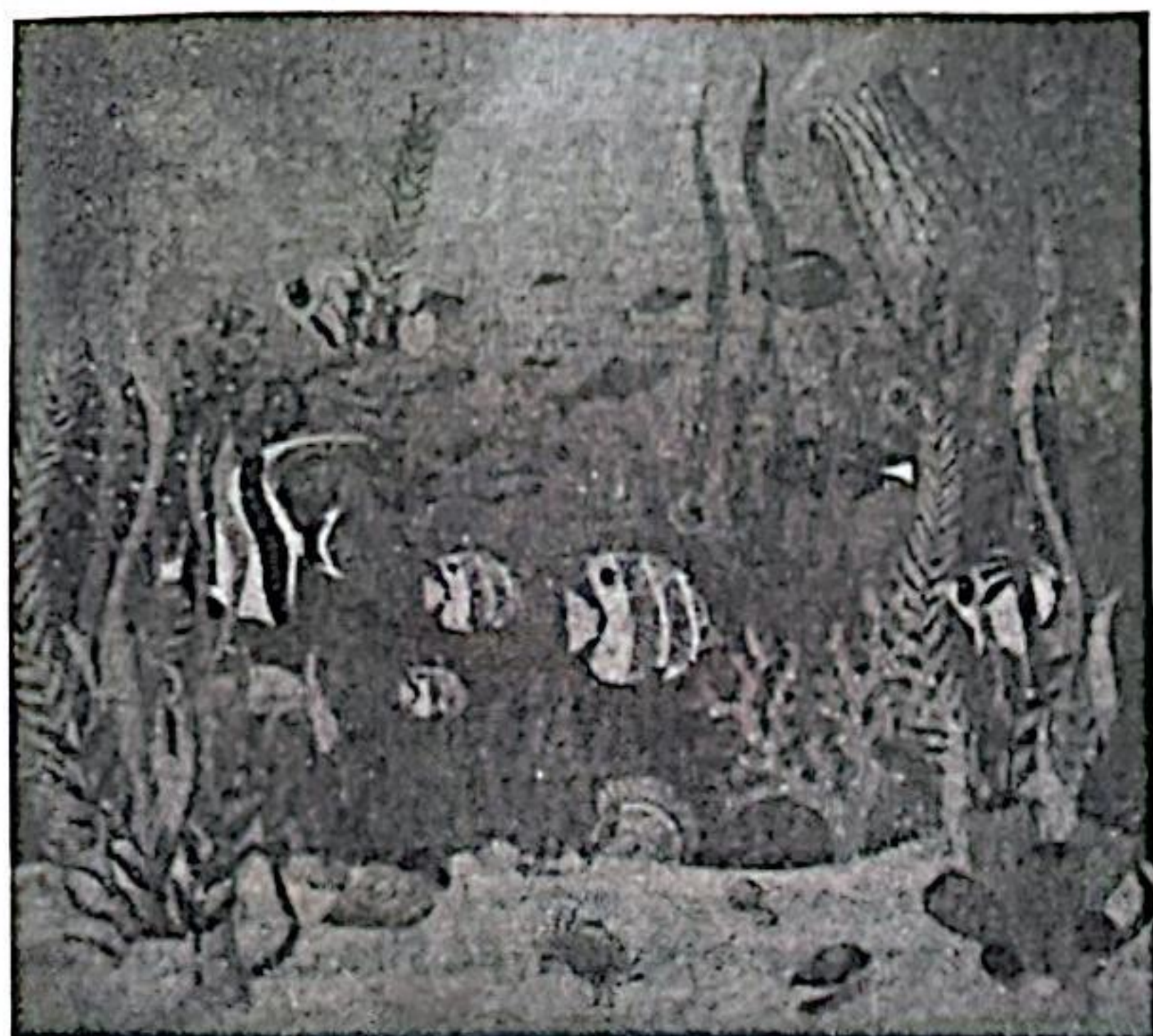
Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 56—60. There are **two extra sentences** which you do not need to use.

- A. Passion is also a vital part of being successful.
- B. As a result, many people won't attempt something if they think they might fail.
- C. Whether you want to be a writer, a business person, or a musician, being successful will mean you have to deal with a lot of failures.
- D. However, when we think of experiencing failure we shouldn't think of ourselves as a failure.
- E. It is important that changes work for everybody as success means different things to different people.
- F. In some professions, such as working in movies, you need to quickly get used to people saying no.
- G. Unfortunately, fame and fortune are not always good for everyone.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

Coral reefs, sometimes called rainforests of the sea, make up only 0.1% of the ocean floor, but they are home of the world's fish. Reefs grow in tropical waters. The largest is Australia's Great Barrier Reef, which is over 1,200 miles long off the Queensland coast. Reefs are not only important for food; they are also valuable for tourism. For example, Florida's reef is worth about \$6.3 billion every year in tourism. Unfortunately, the consequences of increased human activity are damaging reefs around the world.



coral.

Coral reefs need clean, clear water to live. However, with developments along the coast, from the tourist industry to other traditional trades, reefs are damaged in a lot of ways. Disposal of pollutants into the water means they cover coral reefs. This can make harmful plants, such as algae, grow faster and lower water quality. Pollution can also increase the risk of disease and slow coral growth. This pollution can come from thousands of miles away. For instance, pollution from Mexico can affect the reefs in Florida.

On an even wider scale, global warming and sea temperatures are affecting wildlife throughout the world's oceans and in particular coral reefs. Due to climate change, ocean temperatures have been increasing and they are forecast to continue to increase. The increased carbon dioxide is being taken in by the sea. This has raised the levels of acid in the sea, the temperature, and sea levels, which can result in coral bleaching. Since coral reefs provide food for other animals, this then affects the entire ecosystem.

Coral reefs provide wide opportunities for fishing and so offer food for over a billion people. This means they also support the economy of many communities. The effect of overfishing on coral reefs areas can lead to fewer important reef species in many locations. Such problems can then affect the whole environment and local businesses, which rely on those fish. A bigger population and the increased demand for food has meant many areas have been damaged or destroyed completely by overfishing.

Unfortunately, there is not one easy solution to such a problem as it is connected to protecting the world's environment as a whole. Every positive change, from using less water and riding a bike instead of driving a car, to planting trees and throwing your trash away responsibly, can arguably help to protect some of the most beautiful ecosystems in the world.

Questions 61—65

Answer the following questions briefly according to the passage.

61. How do coral reefs influence human life?
62. Which is worse for coral reefs—snorkeling and diving or building resorts and ports?

63. What kind of water is ideal for the growth of coral reefs?
64. What plants are most harmful to the growth of coral reefs?
65. What has caused the decrease of important reef species in many locations?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Movies are probably the most popular form of entertainment today. Today's full-length movies began with short motion pictures developed in France in the late 1800s by the Lumière brothers. However, the world's first full-length film, *The Story of the Kelly Gang*, came from Australia. This silent film, which showed the life of the notorious criminal Ned Kelly, opened at the Melbourne Town Hall on December 26, 1906. It was over an hour long.

The film industry has come a long way from its humble beginning, and today millions of dollars are spent producing and advertising movies. Some of the most expensive movies ever produced include *Terminator 3: Rise of the Machines*, *Titanic*, and the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy. In comparison, the most expensive Bollywood film ever made, *Devdas*, cost only \$10 million to make.



However, when you compare the cost of an older movie with the value of money at the time it was made, *Cleopatra* remains the most expensive movie ever made. Elizabeth Taylor played Cleopatra in this film made in 1963. One of the reasons why this movie cost so much money was because Ms. Taylor had 65 different and very expensive costumes in the movie. This movie, if made today, would cost a minimum of \$275 million to shoot.

Some people, however, think that one film beats this record. *For All Mankind*, a documentary about NASA's nine Apollo space missions, was produced from a film taken by NASA aboard its spaceships over several years. If the cost of the spaceships is taken into account, the film cost billions of dollars to make!

The average budget of most Hollywood movies produced in the 1990s was over \$50 million, and movie budgets are still continuing to climb. Often, the movie itself cannot make enough money from ticket sales alone to cover the cost of production, and the studio relies on merchandising and selling products related to the movie to help make up for poor box office. For example, the film *Star Wars*, which was a huge success in terms of box office sales, has gone on to make more than \$2.5 billion after its release from toys and other merchandising connected to the *Star Wars* series.

The problem that Hollywood studios are finding is that as film budgets increase, audiences expect more and more spectacular special effects, all of which cost increasing amounts of money. "You have to drive the audience into the theater, and they won't be driven into the theater unless you can show them something they haven't seen before," says Joe Silver, the producer of the three *Matrix* films. "You have to wow them." With audiences taking expensive special effects for gran-

ted, it seems that for the time being, big budget films are here to stay.

Questions 66—70

Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using *not more than three words* for each blank.

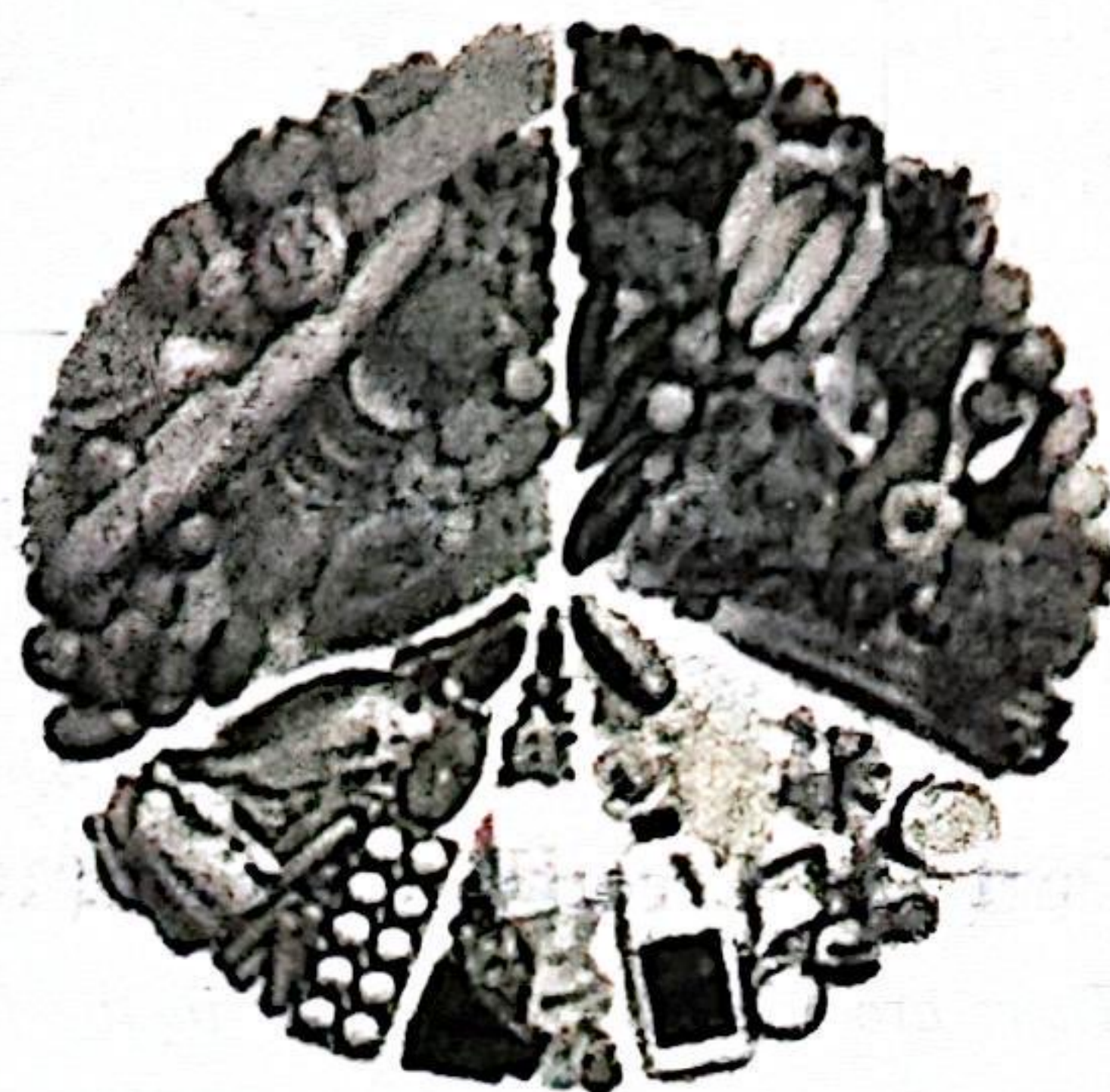
Today's modern movie industry had its 66. _____ with the silent Australian movie *The Story of the Kelly Gang*. Since that time, both the popularity and 67. _____ of movies have grown in incredible amounts. By far, 68. _____ in the United States spend the most, with the average movie in the 1990s costing over \$50 million. Today the cost is even higher because people expect more and more 69. _____. Many films today have to rely on 70. _____ to meet the cost of producing the film.

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. Never before have we had so wide a choice, or so regular a supply, of good food. Refrigeration, canning, freeze-drying, worldwide trade and fast transport have enabled people in developed countries to get a wide variety of foods all the year round. The fruit in your lunch box may have come from Africa or the Caribbean, and the cheese in your sandwich from New Zealand. The white rice you eat may have come from China or the United States, and the pasta from Italy, while your breakfast cereals may have come from Canada. Your body needs a variety of foods and a balanced diet if it is to grow and stay healthy.



Section B (10 marks)

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

72. 早在当前危机到来之前, 如何让学习变得有趣就考验着教师。另一个问题是, 如何向学生展示某些用其他方式无法说明的问题。于是虚拟现实(virtual reality)登场, 这是一种可为学生提供沉浸式体验(immersive experience)的技术。VR 让学生一遍又一遍地体验概念、过程和技巧, 直至其掌握该课程。一个完善的 VR 教育系统可以顾及各个学习阶段, 同时帮助学生从学习体验中获益更多。

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

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

73. What is the odd one out?

- A. double-bass B. guitar C. harp D. mandolin
E. saxophone F. violin

74. Streets are to the town what roads are to the _____.

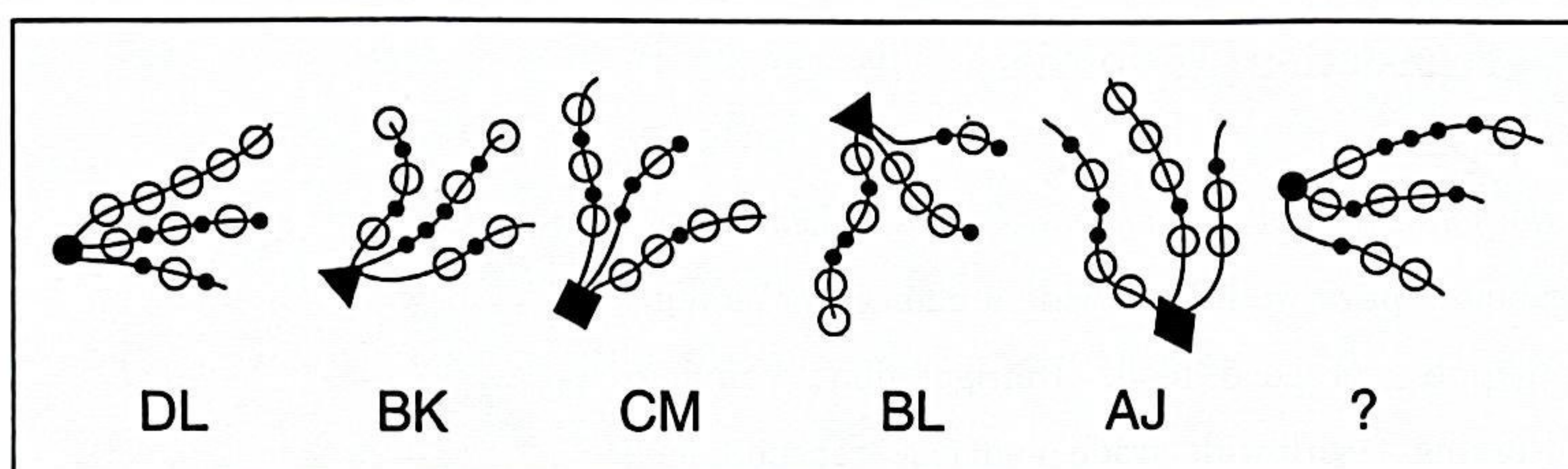
- A. countryside B. map C. door D. car
E. motorway

75. Find the missing number and letter.

2	4	6	?
A	D	H	?

76. Asked about his children, a man replied, "They are all redheads but two, all brunettes but two, all blondes but two". How many children did he have?

77. Which code matches the pattern given at the end?



- DM BM CJ DK BL
A. B. C. D. E.

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

There are 10 errors altogether in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows: for a missing word, mark its position with the symbol “^” and write it; for an unnecessary word, cross it out with the symbol “\”; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the error is provided below. Write the answers on the *answer sheet*.

For example:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth
is
century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now. She lived in a
than
small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking on the moors
where near her home.

Temporal perception is just one aspect of how we are shaped by our cultures. Another very strong element of our cultures is context. This refers our environment, particularly how much of it is significant during communication.

In terms of context, there are two types of cultures, high context cultures and low context cultures. High context cultures assign a lot of importance to the environment surrounding message. Some cultures usually put into this category including the Han Chinese and Gulf Arab. High context speakers may not state a message very direct. The meaning of the message is implied, not expressed. In order to understand that is being said, the listener must understand the situation and his or her relationship with the speaker. In different situations, a giving statement could have very different meanings.

In contrast, low context cultures (such as those in Germany and the United States) place the highest importance to the message itself, which is often quite explicit. External factors like interpersonal relationships or family histories does not usually alter the message very much. In such cultures, it is common to send in a message to a large number of people and expect them all to understand the message in the same way.

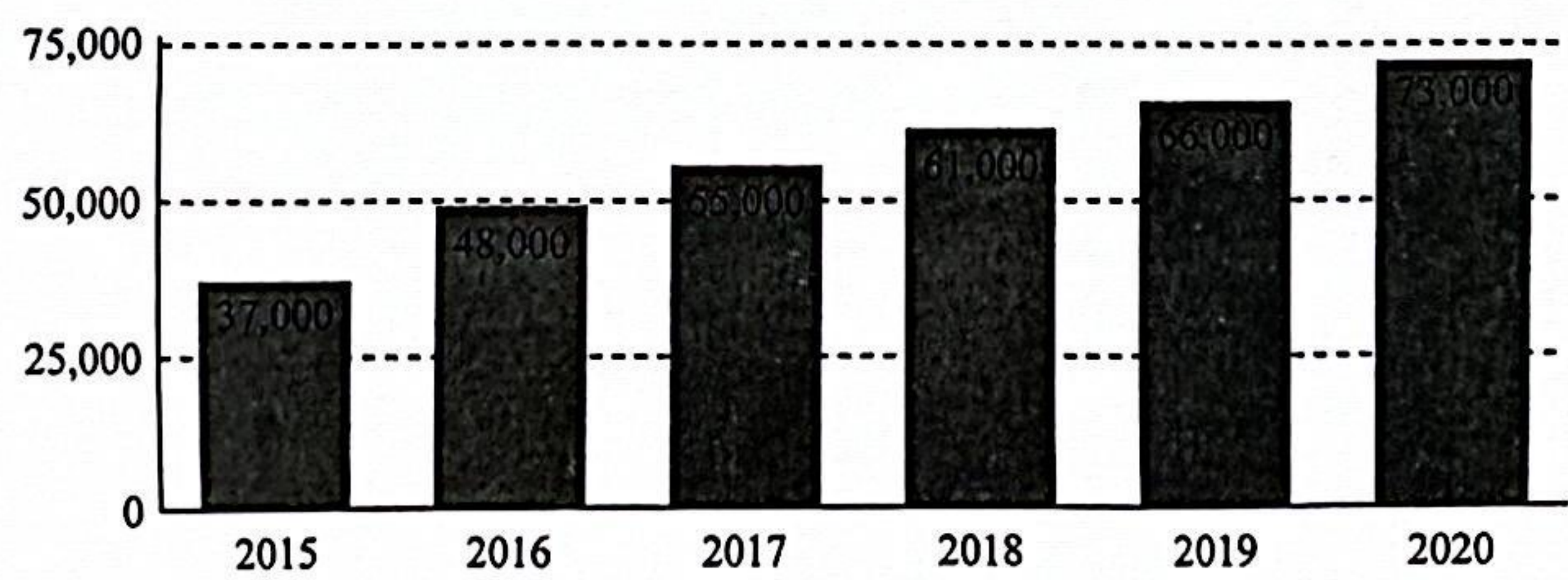
Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

88. By the end of 2020, China had 73,000 institutions engaged in intellectual property services, with total employees surpassing 865,000.

Read the data in the following chart and write a 120-word report on the answer sheet.

Number of institutions engaged in intellectual property services in China



Source: National Intellectual Property Administration

Section B (20 marks)

89. The world’s biggest online shopping event takes place annually on Nov. 11. known as *Singles’ Day*. Many people place their orders during the pre-sale period, which kicks off on Oct. 20 on major e-commerce platforms. Suppose you are a Singles’ Day shopper, how much will you spend during the event? Are you rational or impulsive when you shop?



Write a 180-word essay to express your opinions. Write the essay on the answer sheet.

2022 年(上半年)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. **D** 【解析】对话中 Mandy 提到“As a matter of fact, I'm a bit upset. I just came out of a meeting and it didn't go very well. No one would listen to any of my suggestions. Instead they just kept arguing with each other.”，可知 Mandy 沮丧是因为会议并不顺利，没有人听她的建议，而是在不停地争论。故选 D。

M: Hey, Mandy! Are you all right? You look upset.

W: As a matter of fact, I'm a bit upset. I just came out of a meeting and it didn't go very well. No one would listen to any of my suggestions. Instead they just kept arguing with each other.

M: Then what happened?

Question: Why does Mandy feel upset?

2. **C** 【解析】对话中 David 提到“Not very well, Cathy. I've got a bit of a problem with my timetable this term. I mean the last thing I need is two lectures on a Friday. I wish they wouldn't change the timetable every term.”，可知 David 对这学期的课表不满意，希望不要每学期都调整课表，因此 David 对课程安排不满意。故选 C。

W: David, how's your college going?

M: Not very well, Cathy. I've got a bit of a problem with my timetable this term. I mean the last thing I need is two lectures on a Friday. I wish they wouldn't change the timetable every term.

W: Poor you. I think next term may be much better.

Question: How does David feel about his college life?

3. **D** 【解析】对话中女士提到“I'm looking for the shuttle bus.”，可知女士询问的是大学班车信息。故选 D。

M: Foxtail coffee, please.

W: Err, excuse me. I'm looking for the shuttle bus.

M: Certainly, Madam. The university shuttle bus stops at the main gate of the building. It usually arrives here at about 8:10. Look, it's coming right there.

W: Oh, yes. Thank you very much.

Question: What is the woman looking for?

4. **B** 【解析】对话中 Diana 提到“Well, I usually sleep about 6 hours on weekdays. That's why I'm always tired.”，可知 Diana 工作日通常睡 6 个小时，总是很累，因此 Diana 总是很累的原因是睡眠不足。故选 B。

M: So, Diana, how many hours do you sleep?

W: Well, I usually sleep about 6 hours on weekdays. That's why I'm always tired.

M: They say about 13% of the population suffers from insomnia. Do you know why?

W: Yeah. Maybe I'm too worried about work?

Question: What makes Diana always tired?

5. C 【解析】对话中男士提到“It went well. My boss thinks it's time I took more responsibility, and maybe even became a team leader.”，可知男士的老板认为他应该承担更多职责，甚至可能成为团队领导，因此男士有可能升职。故选 C。

W: Hi, Bill. How did your appraisal go?

M: It went well. My boss thinks it's time I took more responsibility, and maybe even became a team leader.

W: Oh, that's great.

Question: What may happen to the man?

SECTION B

Conversation One

6. C 【解析】对话中女士提到“Well, the way it goes is that there's this lawyer in southern US.”，即故事中的律师是美国南部的，因此这个故事发生在美国南部。故选 C。

7. A 【解析】对话中女士提到“He buys a box of really rare and very expensive cigars. And because they're so expensive, he decides to insure them against fire in things like that.”，即律师买的雪茄稀有又昂贵，所以给雪茄买了保险以防火灾之类的事情发生。故选 A。

8. D 【解析】对话中女士提到“he smoked his

complete collection of these fantastic cigars within a month”，即律师不到一个月就把他收藏的稀有又昂贵的雪茄全部抽完了。故选 D。

9. D 【解析】对话中男士提到“You mean he wanted the insurance company to pay him.”，即律师向保险公司提出索赔是想要获得赔偿。故选 D。

10. B 【解析】对话中女士提到“While he was sentenced to 24 months in jail and a \$24,000 fine.”，即律师最后被判入狱 24 个月，罚款 2.4 万美元，受到了相应的法律制裁。故选 B。

W: Did I tell you a really funny lawyer story that a friend of mine told me the other day?

M: No.

W: (6) Well, the way it goes is that there's this lawyer in southern US. (7) He buys a box of really rare and very expensive cigars.

M: Yeah?

W: (7) And because they're so expensive, he decides to insure them against fire in things like that.

M: Fair enough.

W: Yes. Except that (8) he smoked his complete collection of these fantastic cigars within a month,

and before he'd even made his first payment on the insurance policy. (9) The lawyer filed a claim with the insurance company.

M: (9) You mean he wanted the insurance company to pay him. Why?

W: Well, in his claim, the lawyers stated that the cigars were lost in a series of small fires.

M: How ridiculous.

W: And of course, the insurance company refused to pay since you know they weren't really lost in a fire—the guy had just smoked them, and then the lawyer sued the insurance company and get this: he won.

M: What?

W: And so the company had to pay the claim.

M: No, you're kidding.

W: But that's not all. So the insurance company accepted the decision and wrote the guy a check for \$15,000. But here's the best part. After he cashed the check, the guy was arrested. The insurance company had him charged with 24 counts of arson. And based on his own insurance claim, the lawyer was convicted of deliberately burning his insured property.

M: I don't believe it.

W: (10) While he was sentenced to 24 months in jail and a \$24,000 fine. Isn't that great?

M: Unbelievable.

Conversation Two

11. persuasion

【解析】对话中男士提到“On our show today, we're talking to Rachel Kim about the power of persuasion.”，即男士要和 Rachel Kim 谈论的是说服的力量。故填入 persuasion。

12. guarantee

【解析】对话中女士提到“Yes, they spend a lot of money coming up with psychological tricks to guarantee that even the most cautious among us are open to manipulation.”，即超市、政客、广告商和销售员花了很多钱提出心理学技巧，以保证即使是最谨慎的人也容易被操纵。故填入 guarantee。

13. relax

【解析】对话中女士提到“ Well, their first trick is to try to relax us by playing music, and by pumping the smell of freshly-baked bread into the store. Research has shown us that the smell of fresh bread makes people buy more.”，即超市的第一个技巧是通过

放一些音乐试着让人们放松，让新鲜出炉的面包的味道灌进店里，而新鲜面包的味道会促使人们购买更多的面包。故填入 relax。

14. emotional

【解析】对话中女士提到“ When you get down to it, there are really only 2 types of ads—those that appeal to the thinking part of our brain and those that appeal to the emotional part.”，即有两种广告，分别迎合人们大脑中的思考部分和情感部分。故填 emotional。

15. mind

【解析】对话中女士提到“ Generally ads that appeal to our emotions are usually much more successful. These emotional ads are often based on psychological theories about the mind.”，即吸引人们情感部分的广告通常更成功，而这些情感广告通常是基于心理理论。故填入 mind。

- M:** Welcome to our modern world. (11) On our show today, we're talking to Rachel Kim about the power of persuasion. All around us, there are advertisements trying to make us believe something, or persuading us to buy something. Fear not, however. Rachel is here to reveal their secrets and show us how to resist all this persuasion. Hi, Rachel. Persuading people is big business, isn't it? I mean supermarkets and politicians, advertisers, and salespeople. They all take it very seriously, don't they?
- W:** (12) Yes, they spend a lot of money coming up with psychological tricks to guarantee that even the most cautious among us are open to manipulation.
- M:** Let's talk about supermarkets. How do they make us buy things we don't necessarily want to buy?
- W:** (13) Well, their first trick is to try to relax us by playing music, and by pumping the smell of freshly-baked bread into the store. Research has shown us that the smell of fresh bread makes people buy more.
- M:** I know. I've probably done that without even thinking about it.
- W:** Exactly. Most of the time, we're completely unaware that it's going on. It's subconscious persuasion.
- M:** So what about the advertising industry? How do advertisements persuade us to buy certain products or watch certain shows?
- W:** Well, there's so much of it. These days, ads are everywhere from TV shows to websites to our cell phones. And no matter how much we think we know about what the advertisers are doing, they still end up winning. Generally, we still fall for the ad and end up buying the product, which more often than not is something we don't need.
- M:** Yes.
- W:** (14) When you get down to it, there are really only 2 types of ads—those that appeal to the thinking part of our brain and those that appeal to the emotional part. (15) Generally ads that appeal to our emotions are usually much more successful. These emotional ads are often based on psychological theories about the mind. By that, I mean, advertisers know that images can reach our emotions at a level that we are not aware of, and so are much more powerful in persuading us to do things.

SECTION C

16. **D** 【解析】新闻第二句提到“So they can better understand how much and how fast seas could rise because of global warming.”，即研究人员航行斯维茨冰川地区的目的是为了更好地了解全球变暖导致海平面上升的幅度。故选D。

Researchers are sailing to a distant part of Antarctica. So they can better understand how much and how fast seas could rise because of global warming. The area which is where the Thwaites glacier is located is sometimes called the place in the world that's the hardest to get to. 32 scientists are starting a more than 2 month-trip aboard an American research ship. Their goal is to study the area where the large but melting Thwaites glacier faces the amounts in sea.

17. A 【解析】新闻最后两句提到“The newest version of the virus, Omicron appeared just a few weeks ago, but scientists know, it will not be the last. Omicron is pulling the fire alarm.”，即病毒变异体会持续出现，不会是最后一次，所以奥密克戎“拉响了火警”，故选 A。

Vaccine makers are racing to make changes to their COVID-19 shots. They hope to make sure their vaccines are effective against the newest coronavirus threat. Even before it is clear, a change is needed. Experts doubt that current COVID-19 vaccines will become useless, but they say it is crucial to see how fast companies can produce a new vaccine and prove it works. The newest version of the virus, Omicron appeared just a few weeks ago, but scientists know, it will not be the last. Omicron is pulling the fire alarm.

18. C 【解析】新闻最后一句提到“One of the obstacles continues to be power consumption.”，即四腿机器人研究的一个障碍仍然是耗电量。故选 C。

Scientists have been experimenting with four legged robots for years, trying to see if they could be used as pack animals for carrying heavy loads over a difficult terrain. But the machines power requirements limited their potential. That's changed now with a running robot designed by a group of engineers that operates on batteries, rather than on heavy gasoline powered engines. Scientists say these new robots will soon be able to run like cheetahs. But for now, the different technologies that will bring them closer to everyday life are still being tested. One of the obstacles continues to be power consumption.

19. B 【解析】新闻前两句提到“With coronavirus restrictions easing in some places, companies around the world are struggling to find workers, ships, parts and fuel. Such shortages have led to higher prices for goods and services and have threatened economic recovery.”，即工人、船只、零部件和燃料的不足导致商品和服务的价格上涨。故选 B。

With coronavirus restrictions easing in some places, companies around the world are struggling to find workers, ships, parts and fuel. Such shortages have led to higher prices for goods and services and have threatened economic recovery. In Britain, the nation's largest chicken producer warned that the 20-year period of cheap food prices is ending. The head of the producer said food prices will go much higher because of increasing costs for labour and supplies. On Thursday, the Swedish central bank reported that inflation in the northern European country reached its highest level in more than 10 years. Similar reports came from Spain and Ireland.

20. C 【解析】新闻倒数第三句提到“Shoppers could still buy cigarettes, but only if they could prove they were at least 80 years old.”，即购物者仍然可以购买香烟，但前提是它们能证明自己至少 80 岁了。故选 C。

New Zealand's government believes it has come up with a new plan to end tobacco smoking. A lifetime ban for those aged 14 or younger. Under a new law the government plans to pass in 2022, the lowest age to buy cigarettes would keep rising year after year. The yearly increase could mean that 65 years after the law takes effect. Shoppers could still buy cigarettes, but only if they could prove they were at least 80 years old. Officials hope smoking will disappear many years before then. The new plan sets a goal of having fewer than 5% of New Zealanders smoking by 2025.

SECTION D

Dictation

21. incomplete circles

22. mysterious stone formation

23. appear to

24. capture the sunset

25. most similar to

Laser technology has aided scientists with their knowledge of Stonehenge, the stone monument near the city of Salisbury, England. Most of the stones at Stonehenge stand in (21) incomplete circles. One of the largest stones weighs about 40 thousand kilograms. Some stones are more than seven metres high. Others lie broken on the ground. The (22) mysterious stone formation has stood on the flat, windy Salisbury Plain for perhaps five thousand years. But the organization English Heritage used modern technology to solve some of that mystery.

Recently, researchers working for English Heritage reported what they found after directing lasers at some of the stones. The lasers showed bright gray-white surfaces under material collected on the stones over the ages. And the intense light seemingly identified an ancient secret. The uncovered surfaces (23) appear to have been cut and shaped with a clear purpose. The researchers say the designers of Stonehenge wanted to improve the ability to see sunlight through the circles twice each year.

Some people believe the designers of Stonehenge wanted to make the best showing possible of sunlight on the longest day of the year. That day is known as the summer solstice. The designers also may have shaped stones to (24) capture the sunset on the shortest day of the year—the winter solstice. The effect of the light passing through spaces between the stones has brought many people to the monument on those special days. Sometimes, clouds cover the sun, but people come anyway. Researchers say Stonehenge's ancient "architects" placed importance on what people would see from the northeast of the monument. It is thought that travellers came toward the stone circle in that direction on a path from the Avon River. The pathway is one of Stonehenge's two avenues. The stones on the northeast side are the biggest and the (25) most similar to each other on the monument. The southwestern part has smaller stones. The smaller ones are less alike and have not been improved like the others.

Summary

26. wheat

【解析】文章第一段第三句提到“Bananas are among the most important food crops in the world, along with wheat, rice, and corn.”，即香蕉、小麦、水稻和玉米位于世界上最重要的粮食作物之列。故填 wheat。

27. more cost-effective

【解析】文章第二段第四句提到“The TR4 disease only affects the most popular and common kind of banana—the Cavendish. It is easier and more cost-effective for growers to

produce just one kind of banana.”，即 TR4 疾病只影响最流行和最常见香蕉品种——卡文迪什香蕉，对种植者来说，种植这种香蕉更容易，成本更低。故填 more cost-effective。

28. ripening too quickly

【解析】文章第二段中间部分提到“This variety can be shipped to countries around the world without ripening too quickly.”，即卡文迪什香蕉可以运到世界各国，而不会成熟得太快。故填 ripening too quickly。

29. uninfected farmlands

【解析】文章第二段倒数第四句提到“He added that Asian countries affected by the TR1 disease plant different kinds of Cavendish or move to uninfected farmlands.”，即受 TR4 疾病影响的亚洲国家种植不同种类的卡文迪什香蕉，或将其转移到未受感染的农田中。故填 uninfected farmlands。

【解析】文章第三段提到“Officials have also set up controls at entrances to affect banana farms, where they disinfect the trucks that travel between the farms and ports.”，即政府还在入口设置了控制措施来影响香蕉农场，对来往于农场和港口之间的卡车进行消毒。故填 set up controls。

30. set up controls

A disease that threatens the world's most popular fruit, the banana, has arrived in Latin America. As a result, officials in Columbia have declared a state of emergency. (26) Bananas are among the most important food crops in the world, along with wheat, rice, and corn. That information comes from the United Nations (UN). Five years ago, the UN warned that a disease called Tropical Race 4 or TR4, could destroy much of the world's banana crop.

The disease first appeared in Asia in the 1990s. It later spread to Africa and the Middle East. There are as many as 1,000 kinds of bananas grown in more than 150 countries. (27) The TR4 disease only affects the most popular and common kind of banana—the Cavendish. It is easier and more cost-effective for growers to produce just one kind of banana. Growers in Colombia and many other places choose Cavendish bananas. (28) This variety can be shipped to countries around the world without ripening too quickly. Banana industry watchers say there is still time to find another kind of banana to grow. Randy Ploetz is a retired scientist from the University of Florida. He studied tropical plant diseases. He said of the recent spread of TR4, “I don't think it's going to impact the availability of the Cavendish in supermarkets anytime soon.” (29) He added that Asian countries affected by the TR1 disease plant different kinds of Cavendish or move to uninfected farmlands. But those bananas are not as productive, and they later become infected, too. In Colombia, officials are taking special measures to stop the disease from spreading. Officials have removed plants infected with the disease and covered soil with black plastic sheets, to prevent spread of the disease.

(30) Officials have also set up controls at entrances to affect banana farms, where they disinfect the trucks that travel between the farms and ports.

Gert Kema is a plant scientist who studies bananas. He agrees that the banana industry needs to diversify. He says there are many types of tomatoes and peppers grown around the world. For example, banana should be no different.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar

31. C 【解析】句意：他的父亲告诉他，他不能指望用这样的小鱼竿钓到一条大鱼，但他坚持要试。with 作介词时意为“使用”。insist on doing sth 为固定搭配，意为“坚持做某事”。故选 C。

32. B 【解析】句意：他突然看到凯伦在街对

面。他穿过人群，走到她身边。across 在……对面。through 穿过。over 在……上面。along 沿着。故选 B。

33. A 【解析】句意：我的祖父母在火车站附近住了很长时间，以至于他们已经习惯了火车的噪音。accustomed to 习惯。aware 与 of 搭配，意为“意识到”。

familiar to 熟悉。unconscious 与 of 搭配, 意为“未察觉到”。故选 A。

34. D 【解析】句意: 这位工程师说, 新型机器的工作与人脑的工作相对应。compromise with 与……妥协。compete with 与……竞争。contrast to 与……对比。correspond to 与……相对应。故选 D。

35. A 【解析】句意: 当杰弗里付得起时, 他曾经吃掉半只鸡和白葡萄酒沙拉。eat up 吃光。drop off 减少。take over 接管。pick up 捡起。故选 A。

36. B 【解析】句意: 由于宗教分歧, 这两个邻国长期以来一直关系不好。under attack 遭到攻击。on bad terms 关系不好。out of line 不一致。in sharp contrast 对比鲜明。故选 B。

37. D 【解析】句意: 杰克对自己对待罗斯的行为感到非常尴尬, 所以他决定这几天避开她。get rid of 摆脱。back away from 远离。run up against 突然遇到(问题)。steer clear to 避开。故选 D。

38. C 【解析】句意: 许多女经理更喜欢在商业信函中使用“女士”一词, 而不是“小姐”或“女士”。“man/woman + n.”变复数时, 作定语的 man/woman 和被修饰的名词都要变为复数。故选 C。

39. D 【解析】句意: 洪水过后, 受灾地区的每栋建筑都需要进行重大维修工作。each 和 every 后可直接接名词, 表示“每个……”。当“each/every + 单数名词”作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。故选 D。

40. A 【解析】句意: 在其他条件相同的情况下, 一个能够有效地表达自己的人比

一个语言能力差的人成功的机会更高。other things being equal 为固定搭配, 表示“在其他条件相同的情况下”。故选 A。

41. A 【解析】句意: 这名腐败官员被指控玩忽职守。be accused of 被指控。be admitted to 准许进入。be deprived of 被剥夺。be dedicated to 奉献。故选 A。

42. C 【解析】句意: 我们已被警告, 在任何情况下, 我们都不得将办公室的电话用于个人事务。by all means 没问题。in exceptional cases 在特殊情况下。under no circumstances 在任何情况下。with permission 经允许。故选 C。

43. C 【解析】句意: 成为名人或流行歌星可能是一段非常艰难的生活, 由于繁忙的日程安排, 他们需要大量旅行。in spite of 尽管。in terms of 就……而言。owing to 由于。according to 根据。故选 C。

44. B 【解析】句意: ——您认为成功最重要的是什么? 它必须是高智商。——嗯, 我不这么认为。我相信耐心和动力比智商更重要。——这是有道理的。根据下文可知后者不赞同前者的观点。It's none of your business. 这不关你的事。Well, I think otherwise. 嗯, 我不这么认为。Yeah, that's just what I was thinking. 是的, 这就是我的想法。That makes a big difference. 这有很大的不同。故选 B。

45. D 【解析】句意: ——对于即将到来的母亲节, 你有什么特别的礼物吗? ——我要买一些花。根据前文可知此处谈论母亲节的礼物。故选 D。

Part III Cloze

46. variants

【解析】根据空格前关键词数词 three、形容词 main 以及空格后关键词介词 of 词性可知, 空格处应填名词复数。故填 vary 的

名词复数形式 variants。

47. whereas

【解析】根据空格前后语境可知, 空格前后两句形成对比。故此处应填 whereas,

意为“然而”。

48. competitive

【解析】根据空格前关键词序数词 first 以及空格后关键词名词 events 词性可知，空格处应填形容词。故填 compete 的形容词形式 competitive。

49. with

【解析】根据句意可知，速滑从一开始就是冬季奥运会的一部分，1924 年举行了四场独立的男子比赛。故此处应填介词 with，构成复合结构，作伴随状语。

50. collected

【解析】荷兰在奥运会上获得了最多的速滑奖牌，美国和挪威也取得了成功。根据空格前关键词 has 可知，空格处应填动词的过去分词，构成现在完成时结构。故此处应填 collected。

51. possible

【解析】根据句意可知，速滑是一项竞技运动，因此主要目标是在尽可能最短的时间内完成每条赛道。故此处应填 possible，

构成固定搭配 in the shortest time possible，意为“在尽可能最短的时间内”。

52. distance

【解析】根据空格前关键词 the same amount of 可知，空格处应填名词。故填 distant 的名词形式 distance。

53. participant

【解析】根据空格前关键词 every 可知，空格处应填名词的单数形式。根据句意可知，每个参与者都必须佩戴特定的设备。故此处应填 participant，意为“参与者”。

54. wear

【解析】根据空格前关键词名词 athletes 以及空格后关键词名词 helmets 词性可知，空格处应填动词，作谓语。故此处应填 wear，意为“穿”。

55. protective

【解析】根据空格前关键词形容词 main 以及空格后关键词名词 items 词性可知，空格处应填形容词。故填 protect 的形容词形式 protective。

【全文翻译】

速滑是一项冬季竞技运动，在比赛中运动员使用溜冰鞋在赛道上控制方向，在冰道上相互竞争。速滑有三种主要变体——长道速滑、短道速滑和马拉松速滑。在奥运会上，“Speed Skating”是用来描述长道类别的术语，而短道速滑则缩写为“Short Track”。

速滑是在 19 世纪的某个时候发展起来的，虽然其确切的起源经常引起争论，但第一个竞争性赛事可以追溯到 1863 年的挪威。它从一开始就是冬季奥运会的一部分，1924 年举行了四场独立的男子比赛。自 1960 年以来，还引入了许多女子活动，以及近年来的团队追逐活动。

荷兰在奥运会上获得了最多的速滑奖牌，美国和挪威也取得了成功。美国的埃里克·海德(Eric Heiden)和芬兰的克拉斯·桑伯格(Clas Thunberg)是奥运会上个人荣誉最多的速度滑冰运动员，每人获得了五枚金牌。速滑是一项竞技运动，因此主要目标是在尽可能最短的时间内完成每条赛道。每次两名运动员一起竞争，每人一条赛道。在比赛期间，运动员到达一个特定的点，在那里他们交换赛道，以确保他们彼此覆盖的距离相同。如果一场比赛是并驾齐驱的，而两个参赛者在同一个角落相遇，那么占据内道、运动员必须向外道的对手提供通行权。首先到达终点线的运动员被宣布为获胜者。在速滑比赛中，通常两名运动员一起竞争。每个参与者都必须佩戴特定的装备。运动员需要特制的运动服，这些运动服不仅要在冰上提供保护，还要让他们能够在赛道上高速滑冰。为了应对低空气阻力，这些运动服在设计上通常是紧身的，且根据每个运动员的特定体型量身定制。它们还包含凯芙拉合成纤维以增加保

护。运动员在比赛期间还戴着头盔、护颈镜、护目镜和脚踝盾牌以及他们的运动服，在摔倒时提供额外的保护层。

长道速滑和短道速滑使用的具体装备略有不同，在长道速滑中大多数主要的防护物品都不需要。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

SECTION A

56. **B** 【解析】根据第一段第一句“Many people fear failure and try to avoid it even when they have the opportunity to succeed.”可知，此段主要说明许多人害怕失败，即使有机会成功，他们也试图避免失败。故 B 最符合段意。
57. **D** 【解析】根据第二段第一句“Failure is an aspect of everyone's life.”和第三段第三句“People often feel ashamed or embarrassed when things go wrong, but failure actually gives us the chance to learn, adapt, and improve.”可知，此段主要说明虽然失败是每个人生活的一个方面，当事情出错时，人们经常感到羞耻或尴尬，但失败实际上给了我们倾斜、适应和改进的机会。故 D 最符合段意。
58. **A** 【解析】根据第三段第二句“When people constantly say no to your ideas, enjoying what you do can push you forward to continue.”可知，此段主要说明当人们不断地对你的想法说“不”时，享受你所做的事情可以推动你继续前进。故 A 最符合段意。
59. **F** 【解析】根据倒数第二段第一句“Not only do people need passion to succeed, they also need to keep trying—the ability not to give up is essential.”可知，此段主要说明人们不仅需要激情才能成功，还需要不断尝试——不放弃的能力至关重要。故 F 最符合段意。
60. **C** 【解析】根据最后一段最后一句“Lots of people see this as a lack of ability, but arguably it should just be seen as a step towards success.”可知，此段主要说明很多人认为失败是缺乏能力，但可以说它应该被视为迈向成功的一步。故 C 最符合段意。

【全文翻译】

许多人害怕失败，即使有机会成功，他们也试图避免失败。我们保护自己如何重视自己的一种方式相信自己的能力，并说服别人相信它。因此，如果许多人认为自己可能会失败，他们就不会尝试。改变我们的观点，让失败是一件好事，并没有什么可担心的，这可能是打开人生成功机会的关键。

失败是每个人生活的一个方面。然而，当我们想到经历失败时，我们不应该认为自己是失败者。当事情出错时，人们经常感到羞耻或尴尬，但失败实际上给了我们倾斜、适应和改进的机会。当公司发现某个产品不受欢迎、表现不佳时，他们通常会借此机会改进这个产品，这样做可以让它们作为企业变得更加成功。人们也可以把自己的糟糕经历看作是学习和提高的机会。例如，如果某人在求职面试中表现不佳，他们可以了解以下哪里出了问题，从而在下一次面试中做得更好。事实上，近乎胜利可以让人们更加坚定地在未来取得成功。这会给我们一种几乎成功的感觉，让我们在下次尝试时更加坚定地要成功。

激情也是成功的重要组成部分。当人们不断地对你的想法说“不”时，享受你所做的事情可以推动你继续前进。你有动力继续尝试，因为你这样做是为了你自己或你相信的东西，比如慈善机构。有些人将成功与名声和赚钱等想法联系起来。虽然这些是衡量你成功的方法，但还有许多其他方法，比如你的成就让你有多快乐。因为你正在做自己喜欢的事情或支持别人而感觉良好，也可以是衡量自己成功的一种方式，即使别人不承认你的成就。

人们不仅需要激情才能成功，还需要不断尝试——不放弃的能力至关重要。人们可以聪明、有才华或者有很多常识，但因为成功需要时间，而有时人们在达到目标之前就放弃了。在某些职业中，例如在电影行业工作，您需要快速习惯人们说“不”。史蒂文·斯皮尔伯格(Steven Spielberg)未能进入大学学习电影，并且被拒绝了不止一次。然而他后来成为了有史以来最成功的电影导演之一。每一次失败的尝试都很困难，但如果我们以正确的方式做出反应，每一次尝试都可以使我们变得更强大。不放弃和继续前进的能力是几乎所有成功人士个性的一部分。

无论你是想成为一名作家、商人还是音乐家，成功都意味着你必须应对很多失败。很多人认为失败是缺乏能力，但可以说它应该被视为迈向成功的一步。

SECTION B

61. They are not only important for food, but also valuable tourism.

【解析】根据问题定位至第一段第四句“Reefs are not only important for food; they are also valuable for tourism.”，即珊瑚礁不仅对食物很重要，而且对旅游业也很有价值。

62. Building resorts and ports.

【解析】根据问题定位至第二段倒数第三句“But this effect is quite small compared to the effect of building resorts and ports.”，即建设度假村和港口的影响更大。

63. Clean, clear water.

【解析】根据问题定位至第三段第一句“Coral reefs need clean, clear water to

live.”，即珊瑚礁需要干净、清澈的水才能生存。

64. Algae.

【解析】根据问题定位至第三段第四句“This can make harmful plants, such as algae, grow faster and lower water quality.”，即污染会使藻类等有害植物生长得更快、水质更低。

65. Overfishing.

【解析】根据问题定位至倒数第二段第三句“The effect of overfishing on coral reefs areas can lead to fewer important reef species in many locations.”，即过度捕捞对珊瑚礁地区的影响可能导致许多地方的重要珊瑚礁物种减少。

【全文翻译】

珊瑚礁，有时被称为海洋雨林，虽然仅占海底的0.1%，但它们是世界上鱼类的家园。珊瑚礁生长在热带水域。最大的珊瑚礁是澳大利亚的大堡礁，距离昆士兰州海岸超过1200英里。珊瑚礁不仅对食物很重要，而且对旅游业也很有价值。例如，佛罗里达州的珊瑚礁每年在旅游业中价值约63亿美元。不幸的是，人类活动增加所引发的后果正在破坏世界各地的珊瑚礁。

旅游业对珊瑚礁产生了影响，但它往往与更广泛的问题有关。在加勒比地区，旅游业与海滩和海洋相连，可以产生许多影响。浮潜和潜水等活动以及船只漏油可能会损坏珊瑚礁。

但与建设度假村和港口相比,这种影响很小。在一些地区,酒店的大部分废物和脏水也直接进入沿海水域。这使得藻类生长得更快,从而破坏珊瑚。

珊瑚礁需要干净、清澈的水才能生存。然而,随着沿海地区的发展,从旅游业到其他传统行业,珊瑚礁在很多方面都受到破坏。将污染物排放到水中意味着它们覆盖了珊瑚礁。这会使藻类等有害植物生长得更快、水质更低。污染还会增加疾病的风险、减缓珊瑚生长。这种污染可能来自数千英里之外。例如,来自墨西哥的污染会影响佛罗里达州的珊瑚礁。

在更广泛的范围内,全球变暖和海洋温度正在影响整个世界海洋里的,特别是珊瑚礁里的野生动植物。由于气候变化,海洋温度一直在上升,预计还会继续上升。增加的二氧化碳正在被海洋吸收。这提高了海洋中的酸水平、温度和海平面,可能导致珊瑚白化。由于珊瑚礁为其他动物提供食物,这会影响整个生态系统。

珊瑚礁为捕鱼提供了广泛的机会,因此为超过十亿人提供了食物。这意味着它们还支持许多社区的经济。过度捕捞对珊瑚礁地区的影响可能导致许多地方的重要珊瑚礁物种减少。然后,这些问题会影响整个环境和依赖这些鱼类的当地企业。人口增加和粮食需求增加意味着许多地区已经因过度捕捞而受到破坏或完全破坏。

不幸的是,针对这样一个问题并没有一个简单的解决方案,因为它与保护整个世界环境有关。每一个积极的变化,从减少用水、骑自行车而不是开车,到种植树木和负责任地扔掉垃圾,可以说有助于保护世界上一些最美丽的生态系统。

SECTION C

66. humble beginning

【解析】文章第二段第一句提到“The film industry has come a long way from its humble beginning, and today millions of dollars are spent producing and advertising movies.”,即电影业从其卑微的开始已经走过了漫长的道路,如今制作和宣传电影花费了数百万美元。故此处应该填 humble beginning。

67. budgets

【解析】文章倒数二段第一句提到“The average budget of most Hollywood movies produced in the 1990s was over \$50 million, and movie budgets are still continuing to climb.”,即1990年代制作的大多数好莱坞电影的平均预算超过5000万美元,电影预算仍在继续攀升。故此处应该填 budgets。

68. studios

【解析】文章倒数二段第一句提到“The average budget of most Hollywood movies pro-

duced in the 1990s was over \$50 million ...”,即1990年代制作的大多数好莱坞电影的平均预算超过5000万美元,因此可以推断出是美国的制片厂花费最多。故此处应该填 studios。

69. spectacular special effects

【解析】文章最后一段第一句提到“The problem that Hollywood studios are finding is that as film budgets increase, audiences expect more and more spectacular special effects, all of which cost increasing amounts of money.”,即好莱坞制片厂发现的问题是,随着电影预算的增加,观众期望越来越精彩的特效,所有这些都花费了越来越多的钱。故此处应该填 spectacular special effects。

70. merchandising

【解析】文章倒数第二段第二句提到“... and the studio relies on merchandising and selling products related to the movie to help

make up for poor box office.”，即制片厂依靠与电影相关的商品推销和售卖来帮助弥

补票房不佳。故此处应该填 merchandising。

【全文翻译】

电影可能是当今最流行的娱乐形式。今天的全长电影始于19世纪晚期卢米埃尔兄弟在法国开发的短片。然而，世界上第一部长篇电影《凯利帮的故事》来自澳大利亚。这部无声电影展示了臭名昭著的罪犯内德·凯利的生活，于1906年12月26日在墨尔本市政厅上映。这部电影时长一个多小时。

电影业从其卑微的开始到现在已经走过了漫长的道路，如今制作和宣传电影花费了数百万美元。一些有史以来最昂贵的电影包括《终结者3：机器的崛起》《泰坦尼克号》和《指环王》三部曲。相比之下，有史以来最昂贵的宝莱坞电影《德夫达斯》仅花费了1000万美元。

然而，当你将一部老电影的成本与制作时的性价比进行比较时，《埃及艳后》仍然是有史以来最昂贵的电影。伊丽莎白·泰勒在这部1963年拍摄的电影中扮演克利奥帕特拉。这部电影之所以花这么多钱，原因之一在于泰勒在电影中有65套不同且非常昂贵的服装。如果今天制作这部电影，至少要花费2.75亿美元才能拍摄。

然而，有些人认为有一部电影打破了这一纪录。《全人类》是一部关于美国宇航局九次阿波罗太空任务的纪录片，是根据美国宇航局几年来在宇宙飞船上拍摄的一部电影制作的。如果考虑到宇宙飞船的成本，这部电影的制作成本就高达数十亿美元！

1990年代制作的大多数好莱坞电影的平均预算超过5000万美元，且仍在继续攀升。通常，电影本身无法仅靠票房销售赚到足够的钱来支付制作成本，制片厂依靠与电影相关的商品推销和售卖来帮助弥补票房不佳。例如，电影《星球大战》在票房销售方面取得了巨大成功，在发行后，从与《星球大战》系列相关的玩具和其他商品销售中获得了超过25亿美元的收入。

好莱坞制片厂发现的问题是，随着电影预算的增加，观众期望越来越精彩的特效，所有这些都花费了越来越多的钱。“你必须把观众带进电影院，除非你能向他们展示他们以前从未见过的东西，否则他们不会进入电影院，”三部《黑客帝国》电影的制片人乔·西尔弗(Joe Silver)说。“你必须让他们惊叹不已。”随着观众认为昂贵的特效是理所当然的，因此似乎就目前而言，大预算电影将继续存在。

Part V Translation

SECTION A

71. 对于优质食物而言，我们此前从未有过如此多样的选择、得到如此正常的供给。冷藏、罐装、冷冻干燥技术、全球贸易以及快捷的交通让发达国家的人们能够常年获得丰富多样的食物。你午餐盒中的水果可能来自非洲或加勒比海地区，你三明治中的奶酪可能来自新西兰。你吃的白米饭可能来自中国或美国，意大利面食可能来自意大利，而你早餐用的谷类则可能来自加拿大。如果能让身体得到成长并保持健康，你需要摄取不同种类的食物以及均衡饮食。

【解析】翻译要点：①第一个句子为倒装句，在翻译时可译成正常语序。剩余句子可直接按原语序进行翻译。②refrigeration 冷藏。③freeze-drying 冷冻干燥。④all the year around 常年。

⑤a balanced diet 均衡饮食。

SECTION B

72. Long before the current crisis came, how to make learning interesting tests teachers. Another problem was how to show students certain things that could not be explained in other ways. Then came virtual reality (VR), a technology that can provide students with immersive experiences. VR lets students experience concepts, processes and skills over and over again until they master the course. A well-built VR educational system can accommodate all learning stages while helping students benefit more from the learning experiences.

【解析】翻译要点：①long before 早在……之前。②“某些用其他方式无法说明的问题”可灵活转化为定语从句 certain things that could not be explained in other ways。③“这是一种可为学生提供沉浸式体验的技术”可灵活翻译成定语从句结构 a technology that can provide students with immersive experiences, 作 VR 的同位语。④all learning stages 各个学习阶段。

Part VI IQ Test

73. E

【解析】A 项意为“低音提琴”。B 项意为“吉他”。C 项意为“竖琴”。D 项意为“曼陀林(拨弦乐器)”。E 项意为“萨克斯管”。F 项意为“小提琴”。除 E 外其他几种乐器都需要用手弹奏。故选 E。

74. A

【解析】题干问的是“街道对于小镇相当于道路对于什么而言”。A 项意为“乡村”。B 项意为“地图”。C 项意为“门”。D 项意为“汽车”。E 项意为“高速公路”。只有 A 符合题意。故选 A。

75. 8; M

【解析】根据题干可以发现以下规律：就数字而言，后一个数字和前一个数字之间有 1 个数字。以此类推，下一个数字应该是 8。就字母而言，第二个字母和第一个

字母之间有 2 个字母；第三个字母和第二个字母之间有 3 个字母。以此类推，下一个字母和前一个字母之间应该有 4 个字母，因此下一个字母应该是 M。

76. 3/three

【解析】题干中男士所说的话意为“他的孩子除了两个都是红发，除了两个都是黑发，除了两个都是金发”，因此可以推断出男士一个孩子是红发，一个孩子是黑发，一个孩子是金发，一共有三个孩子。

77. A

【解析】根据观察可知所问图形三条线段发端处为黑色圆球，与题中第一个图形相对应，因此第一个字母为 D；而三条线段末端处的球颜色分别为白、黑、白，与题中第三个图形相对应，因此第二个字母为 M，故选 A。

Part VII Error Correction

Temporal perception is just one aspect of how we are shaped by our cultures. Another very strong element of our cultures is context. This refers to our environment, particularly how much

78. to

of it is significant during communication.

In term of context, there are two types of cultures, high context cultures and low context

79. **terms**

cultures. High context cultures assign a lot of importance to the environment surrounding ^ message. Some cultures usually put into this category including the Han Chinese

80. **a**

81. **include**

and Gulf Arab. High context speakers may not state a message very direct. The meaning of the

82. **directly**

message is implied, not expressed. In order to understand that is being said, the listener must

83. **what**

understand the situation and his or her relationship with the speaker. In different situations, a giving statement could have very different meanings.

84. **given**

In contrast, low context cultures (such as those in Germany and the United States) place the highest importance to the message itself, which is often quite explicit. External factors like

85. **on**

interpersonal relationships or family histories does not usually alter the message very much. In

86. **do**

such cultures, it is common to send in a message to a large number of people and expect them all

87. **in**

to understand the message in the same way.

78. **refer ^ our→to**

【解析】refer to 为固定搭配，意为“指的是”，故在 refer 后面加上 to。

79. **term→terms**

【解析】in terms of 为固定搭配，意为“就……而言”，故在 term 后面加上 s。

80. **surrounding ^ message→a**

【解析】message 为可数名词，故在 message 前面加上 a。

81. **including→include**

【解析】分析句子结构可知原句中没有谓语，因此此处的 include 应该作谓语而不是非谓语，故将 including 改为 include。

82. **direct→directly**

【解析】修饰前面的动词 state 应该用副词而不是形容词，故将 direct 改为 directly。

83. **that→what**

【解析】此处为 what 引导的主语从句，作 understand 的宾语，表示“为了明白说的是……”，故将 that 改为 what。

84. **giving→given**

【解析】statement 和 give 之间为被动关系，故将 giving 改为 given。

85. **to→on**

【解析】place sth on sth 为固定搭配，意为“以某种态度对待”，故将 to 改成 on。

86. **does→do**

【解析】分析句子结构可知原句的真正主语为 external factors，为复数，故将 does 改成 do。

87. **in**

【解析】send 后面可直接加 a message，表示“发送信息”，故去掉 in。

SECTION A

【参考范文】

This chart shows us the change in the number of institutions engaged in intellectual property services in China. There is no doubt that this number has gradually increased from 37,000 in 2015 to 73,000 in 2020.

From my perspective, the gradual enhancement of the national awareness of intellectual property has contributed a lot, which has led the introduction of a lot of incentive policies, providing an opportunity for the development of this industry and promoting the construction of intellectual property. However, we can also find that the growth rate has slowed down in recent years, which may be due to the increasing competition caused by similar institutions in the market.

In short, for the future development of the industry, not only our government needs to pay more attention to intellectual property, but also major institutions should improve their service level in the continuous competition to bring more protection to intellectual property.

【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，即从2015年到2020年中国从事知识产权服务的机构持续增加。第二段分析了这一现象的原因以及近几年增速放缓的原因。第三段提出了对政府和机构的建议。文章层次条理清晰，紧扣主题。

SECTION B

【参考范文】

As we all know, with the development of technology and economy, online shopping has become more and more popular, especially among young people. In order to increase sales, merchants have developed a variety of promotional plans in the major holidays. Nowadays, Singles' Day has been the biggest shopping festival.

Like most people, I'm a Singles' Day shopper. But when it comes to shopping, I'm more inclined to consume rationally. Some people may choose to buy whatever she wants whether it is expensive or cheap, while others may buy something cheap because they want to save money. However, in my opinion, cost performance is one of the most important factors. For one thing, once I find that what I want is expensive and impractical, I am less likely to spend money on it; For another, I will not pay for something cheap but of poor quality, either.

As a rational consumer, I recommend that you should take into account your actual economic situation while shopping, and do not blindly buy something you don't need, which can not also help you save money but also help save social resources.

【解析】本文围绕着“双十一”这个话题展开讨论。文章第一段描述了这个现象：网上购物越来越受欢迎，双十一已然成为最大的购物节。第二段介绍了自己的相关情况，即自己在双十一中是一个理智的消费者，在购物时比较注重性价比。最后一段提出自己的建议，即在购物时一定要考虑自己实际的经济情况，不要盲目购物。文章逻辑清晰，紧扣主题。