

2022 年(下半年)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.

1. A. When the man went to Wales.
C. When they were studying at school.
2. A. Her university is the best.
C. She has bought lots of clothes.
3. A. He got hurt in a football match.
B. He failed to pass his final exams.
C. He broke his leg when he went snowboarding.
D. He had a big quarrel with his mother that night.
4. A. Lonely and bored.
B. Calm and peaceful.
C. Depressed and annoyed.
D. Cheerful and comfortable.
5. A. Shop from secure websites.
B. Go out window shopping.
C. Take good care of her credit card details.
D. Ask her best friend to buy things for her.



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 or 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. What's the woman's job?

A. She is a course assistant.

B. She is a telephone operator.

C. She is a school principle.

D. She is a department chair.

7. Why does the man make the phone call?

A. To ask for a professor's information.

B. To enrol in the Office Skills course.

C. To apply for college admission.

D. To cancel his short computing class.

8. Why can't the man join this ongoing class?

A. There aren't any vacancies.

B. He doesn't have any qualifications.

C. He can't afford the tuition fee.

D. He didn't take the entrance examination.

9. Which course does the man finally enrol in?

A. The next Office Skills course.

B. A short writing course.

C. A short computer course.

D. Next term's regular computer course.

10. How will the woman send the enrolment form to the man?

A. By email.

B. By express delivery.

C. By regular mail.

D. By fax.

Conversation Two

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

11. The woman has examined Mr White's _____ and is going over some details with him to make it look better.

12. Mr White describes himself as a "handyman" because he did some maintenance work including repairing things, painting and some _____.

13. The woman suggests Mr White _____ his abilities and experience clearly in order to let an employer know his value.

14. The woman recommends Mr White a job as a maintenance supervisor at the hospital because he wants to work _____.

15. The woman will check the award wage and give Mr White a _____ idea of how much salary he can get before she arranges an interview for him.

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's the goal of the new decision of the United States Football Association?

A. To improve the level of soccer games.

B. To ensure "equal pay for equal work".

- C. To encourage more people to play soccer.
D. To allow football players to make more money.
17. Who can benefit from Natalie Eve Garrett's book?
A. People who feel lonely in their life.
B. People who suffer from depression.
C. People who have financial trouble.
D. People who have mental disorder.
18. Why is Rafael Nadal placed in the lead in the competition for GOAT (Greatest of All Time)?
A. He is the oldest-ever champion of the French Open.
B. He won the most titles in the French Open.
C. He won the four-hour match against Novak Djokovic.
D. He has more Grand Slam titles than any other male tennis player.
19. What does village kindergarten teacher Rao Si think of her work?
A. Painstaking. B. Rewarding. C. Struggling. D. Frustrating.
20. How do the scientists research climate change in Antarctica?
A. By recording the daily activities of the penguins.
B. By examining the area's whole ecosystem.
C. By analyzing the change of the penguin population.
D. By exploring the eastern side of the Antarctic Peninsula.



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.

Despite modern society's heavy dependence on fossil fuels for energy, most people are aware that the supply of these fuels is finite. As oil, 21. _____, becomes more costly and difficult to find, researchers are looking at alternative energy sources.

Solar panels catch energy directly from the sun and convert it into electricity. One of the world's largest solar power stations is located near Leipzig, Germany, where more than 33,000 solar panels generate enough energy to power about 1,800 homes. But unlike the burning of fossil fuels, the process used to create all that solar energy produces 22. _____.

Today, however, solar provides less than one percent of the world's energy, 23. _____ because the cost of the panels is still very high. And price is only one issue. Clouds and darkness also cause solar panels to produce less energy, which requires one to have additional power sources available.

Some scientists think the solution to this problem can be found in space—which they say is the ideal place to gather energy from the sun. With no clouds and no nighttime, a space-based solar power station could 24. _____. These stations would send the power back to the earth, which could then be turned into electricity for consumption.

Advocates of solar space stations say this technology would require a lot of money initially, but eventually it could provide continuous, clean energy that would be cheaper than other fuels. Also, unlike other energy sources, solar power from space will last as long as the sun shines, and will be able to 25. _____ on the earth all the energy they need.

Summary

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

The passage introduces 26. _____ tips that can help you make your listening in class more efficient.

Firstly, be ready for the message. You have to be 27. _____. Then, during the listening, you should

grasp the main concepts and central ideas. Secondly,

be open to 28. _____ even if you know the topic

quite well. Thirdly, in order to be more involved in

the listening, you'd better 29. _____ what you've

listened in your mind and think about it. Fourthly, don't forget to sort out and analyze what you

hear and integrate it with your 30. _____. Finally, if you don't hear or understand, don't hesi-

tate to ask questions, which would make other students benefit too.



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. For decades scientists have debated how the brains of young children _____ how to communicate using language.

- A. wipe out B. set out C. take out D. figure out

32. Then he stood awkwardly beside the box, feeling _____ miserable, not knowing what to do next.

- A. finally B. utterly C. nearly D. actually

33. The problem was that strange things often happened around Harry and it was just _____ the Dursleys he didn't make them happen.

- A. no good telling B. good at telling C. afraid to tell D. hesitant to tell

34. The warming of our globe is often _____ human activity, such as the burning of fossil fuels, especially in industrialized nations.
A. depended on B. excused for C. blamed on D. judged by
35. Some friends and I went out to have a big meal yesterday and we divided the bill so that we all paid equal _____.
A. numbers B. plenty C. amounts D. quantity
36. Videotaped interviews should only be excluded if admitting them would be _____ the interest of justice.
A. similar to B. contrary to C. owing to D. subject to
37. Electricity would improve education, allow greater communication, let doctors store medicines that must stay cold, and _____.
A. do much more B. the more the better
C. far and away D. come what may
38. Jack's teacher thinks that students lose _____ when they depend on calculators, but _____ math teachers disagree.
A. something; other B. something; others
C. anything; other D. anything; others
39. _____, the flow of water was hard to control, so the water clocks were not very accurate.
A. Therefore B. Though C. However D. Otherwise
40. A transplant is an operation to move a body part, _____ a heart or a kidney, from one person to another.
A. as for B. as well as C. in addition to D. such as
41. Mr Patrick Gray's lecture at Walden Books, which was originally scheduled _____ tomorrow afternoon has been postponed _____ Tuesday evening.
A. during; on B. to; to C. for; until D. in; in
42. The copy machine _____ for several days before someone finally called for service.
A. has worked B. had worked
C. has not been working D. had not been working
43. The thief wore gloves the whole time so that his fingerprints didn't _____.
A. give him in B. give him out C. give him away D. give him up
44. —Lara, you've become very famous. Has this changed your life?
—_____ I mean, people do recognize me if I go shopping or something, but I don't actually go out very much.
A. Not very much really.
B. I bet you did.
C. I couldn't agree with you more.



D. Give me a break.

45. —How come you are walking like that?

—My ankle's killing me!

—_____ If I were you, I would lie down and put some ice on it to keep the swelling down.

A. Why not call a policeman?

B. Does it really work well?

C. Sorry to have troubled you.

D. Oh dear, you poor thing!

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**.



Saying Tamara Blackmore experienced culture shock when she arrived here last September is an understatement. It was more like culture trauma for this 46.

_____ (adventure) student who left Melbourne's Monash University to spend her junior year at Boston College (BC). Blackmore, 20, was joined at BC by 50

other exchange students from around the world. Like the 47. thou _____ of exchange students who enrol in American colleges each year, Blackmore 48. disc _____ there is a sea of differences between reading about and experiencing America firsthand. She felt the difference as soon as she stepped off the plane.

As soon as she landed in Boston, Blackmore could feel the tension in the air. She was about to taste a lifestyle far more hectic than the one she left. "Driving in Boston is crazy," says Blackmore. "It took me a while to get used to the roads and the driving style here. I was always afraid someone was going to hit me. It was particularly 49. _____ (trick) as the steering wheel was on the wrong side of the car. In Australia, it's on the right side."

Beyond the cars and traffic jams, Blackmore said it took a while to get used to so many people in one place, all of whom seemed like they were moving 50. _____ full speed. "There are only 18 million people in Australia spread out over an entire country," she says, "compared to more than six million people in the state of Massachusetts alone. We don't have the kind of congestion you have in Boston. There is a whole different perception of space."

The pressing problem for Blackmore was making a quick 51. _____ (adjust) to the American lifestyle that felt like it was run by a stopwatch. For this easygoing Australian, Americans seemed like perpetual-motion machines. "Americans are very time 52. _____ (orient)," Blackmore says. "Everything is done according to a schedule. They are always busy, which made me feel guilty about wanting to just sit around and 53. _____ (occasion) watch television. Australians, on the other hand, 54. val _____ their leisure time. The pace there is a lot slower because we

don't feel the need to always be busy. It's not that Australians are lazy, it's just that they have a different idea of how time should be 55. _____ (spend). Back home, I used to spend a lot more time just talking to my friends."

It didn't take long for Blackmore to adjust to American rhythms. "I felt the pressure to work hard and do more because everyone was running around doing so much," she says.

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 the 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.

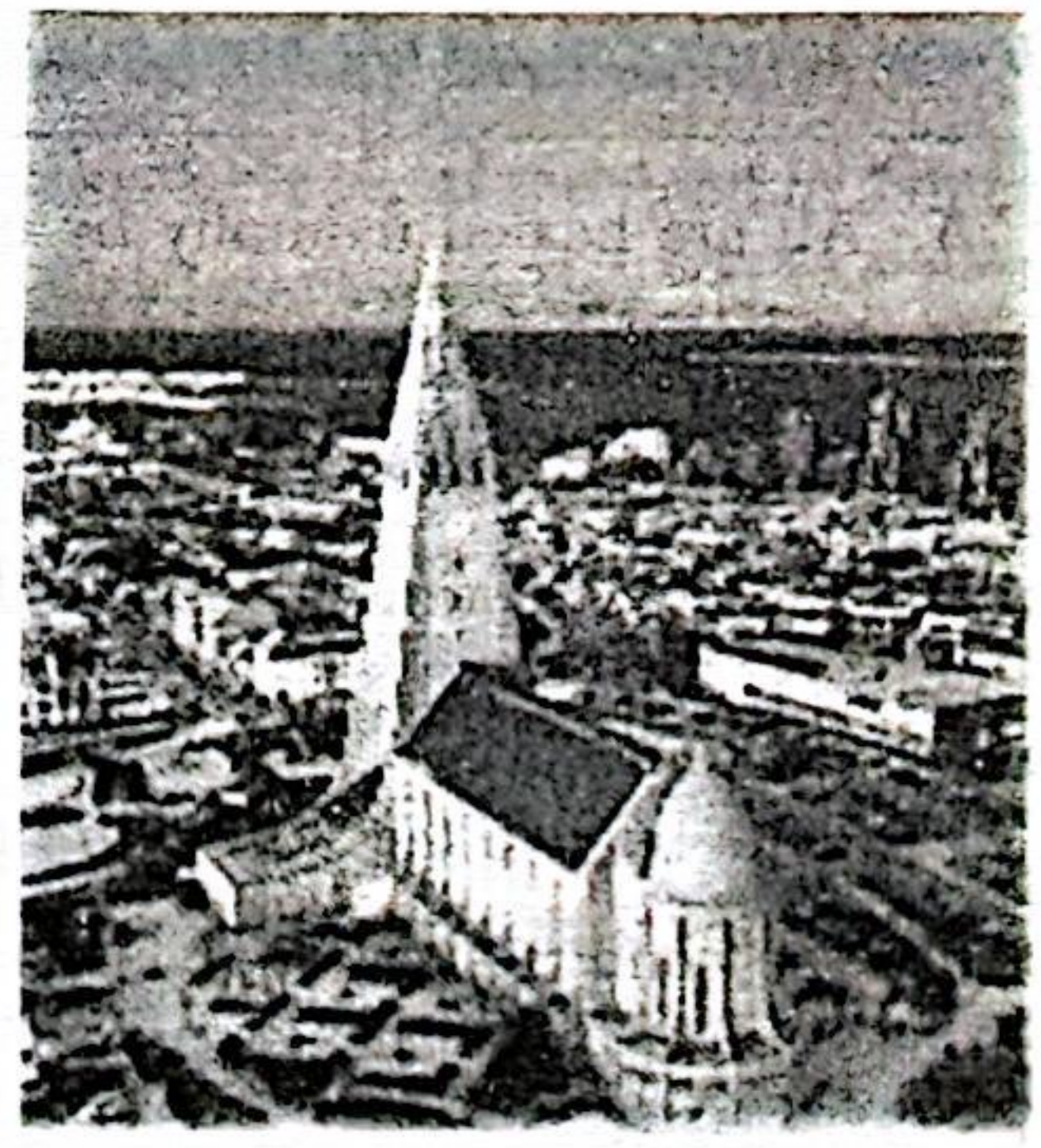
Located in the North Atlantic Ocean, Iceland is Europe's westernmost country, with the most northerly capital city in the world. Viking explorers migrated here from northern Europe in 930 A. D. when they established the world's first parliament. 56. _____

Today, Iceland has a population of just over 310,000, spread over 100,000 square kilometers. Despite its small size, there are many reasons to visit this remarkable country.

City of Culture

Most visitors' first port of call is the country's capital, Reykjavik, a small and clean city known for its colorful and stylish architecture. 57. _____ In 2000, Reykjavik was awarded the title of Europe's City of Culture, thanks to its impressive art and museum scenes, and lively nightlife.

The good news for visitors is that Iceland's temperatures are fairly mild, even in the winter when they stay at around four degrees. During winter months, nights are long, and the Northern Lights become visible, lighting up the night sky with a spectacular natural display. In summer, the country gets almost 22 hours of daylight, and native Icelanders and visitors alike enjoy partying outdoors until dawn.



Hot Springs

Iceland is one of the most volcanically active nations in the world, and there are a number of thermal (hot water) springs around the island. 58. _____ In fact, Iceland converts energy generated by these springs into electricity, which powers and heats people's homes and businesses. As a result, Iceland burns very little fossil fuel, such as oil

and gas, and has some of the cleanest air in the world.

One of Iceland's most popular hot springs is the Blue Lagoon, a huge lake of bright blue seawater just outside Reykjavik. Surrounded by volcanoes and *lára* (熔岩) fields, the Blue Lagoon receives more than 300,000 visitors a year. After a long day's sightseeing or a long night of partying, visitors can relax both their bodies and their mind in the lagoon's steaming hot water, which has an average temperature of about 38 degrees. 59. _____

Caves

Most of the inner part of Iceland is uninhabited and accessible only by truck or other vehicle. Nevertheless, there is a range of outdoor activities to enjoy elsewhere in the country, particularly along the coasts.

One of Iceland's most popular attractions is caving. Exploring Iceland's unusual lava caves, most of which formed more than 10,000 years ago, requires only basic caving knowledge and equipment. 60. _____ The best-known ice caves are in Vatnajökull—a vast layer of ice which, at 8,000 square kilometers, is Iceland's—and Europe's—largest *glacier* (冰川). It also happens to be situated just above an active volcano!

Questions 56 to 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. All are heated naturally by underground volcanic activity.
- B. The mid-Atlantic fault that runs through Iceland is literally pulling the island apart.
- C. Ice caves, however, are more challenging and require special clothes and hiking tools.
- D. The city's downtown area is lined with shops, art galleries, cafes, and bookstores.
- E. These are a dramatic part of the scenery on one of Iceland's most impressive beaches.
- F. Some believe the waters are able to cure certain illnesses and improve skin quality.
- G. The country's national language can still be traced to the one spoken by the Vikings over 1,000 years ago.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Six hundred years ago, China's Admiral Zheng He led a powerful fleet of trading ships on seven voyages that changed China and many parts of the world forever. On each of his journeys, Zheng He commanded more than 300 ships of 30,000 sailors, accompanied as well by hundreds of government officials, doctors, cooks, mer-



chants, and interpreters. The fleet accumulated knowledge and wealth and spread Chinese influence all across Asia to Africa. And yet, today, Zheng He—one of the world's greatest explorers—is

scarcely known in many places around the world.

By the time he was 31, in 1402, Zheng He had become one of the military's most powerful soldiers and an advisor to China's leader, who gave him an important new job: Admiral of China's Imperial Navy.

In the summer of 1405, Zheng He departed on the first of his seven voyages from the city of Nanjing, then the capital of China. His goal was to mix exploration with business and diplomacy, and to that end, he carried Chinese silk, coins, and other goods to be exchanged for foreign commodities such as spices, animals, cloth, and other products.

By the end of 1405, Zheng He's fleet had arrived in present-day Vietnam, later, he traveled to the islands of Java and Sumatra (in Indonesia), and then west toward India via Sri Lanka. On subsequent voyages, Zheng He's ships traveled further west to places such as Iran, Oman, and Yemen and ultimately to the eastern coast of Africa. By the end of his last voyage 28 years later, Zheng He had established major trading centers at ports all along the way, and China was importing and exporting goods in ports from East Asia to Africa.

Throughout their travels, Zheng He and his men were introduced to different foods, languages, customs, architecture, and scientific and religious beliefs. "How can there be such diversity in the world?" said one of the admiral's men at one point. Though he was constantly faced with the unfamiliar, Zheng He was fascinated by the cultures he visited, and he spoke often of the need to "treat distant people with kindness."

In addition to promoting trade and diplomacy, Zheng He's seven voyages also resulted in the spread of Chinese people and culture throughout Asia and beyond.

The end of Zheng He's sixth voyage in 1422 coincided with a new emperor coming to power. The country's new leader wanted to terminate all foreign exploration and to focus on China only. Before his fleet was grounded forever, though, Zheng He's fleet made one final voyage in 1431—back to Africa's east coast. On the return journey to China in 1433, Zheng He died, and it is believed that he was buried at sea just off India's southwestern coast.

Over 600 years after his voyage, Zheng He's legacy lives on. *Mosques* (清真寺) in Indonesia are named after him. In some places in Southeast Asia, he's considered a god and there are festivals that celebrate his life.

Questions 61 to 65

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

61. Who else were on Zheng He's ships besides the sailors?
62. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?
63. How did Zheng He think of the different cultures he experienced during his travels?
64. Why did China's foreign exploration stop in 1422?
65. Where was Zheng He believed to be buried?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Best known for its spotted coat and long distinctive tail, the snow leopard (雪豹) is one of the world's most secretive animals. These elusive cats can only be found high in the remote, mountainous regions of Central Asia. For this reason, and because they hunt primarily at night, they are very rarely seen.



Snow leopards have been officially protected since 1975, but enforcing this law has proven difficult. Many continue to be killed for their fur and body parts, which are worth a fortune on the black market. In recent years, though, conflict with local farmers has also led to a number of snow leopard deaths. This is because the big cats kill the farmers' animals, and drag the bodies away to eat high up in the mountains.

As a result of these pressures, the current snow leopard population is estimated at only 4,000 to 7,000, and some fear that the actual number may already have dropped below 3,500. The only way to *reverse* (逆转) this trend and bring these cats back from near extinction, say conservationists, is to make them more valuable alive than dead.

Because farming is difficult in Central Asia's cold, dry landscape, traditional cultures depend mostly on livestock (mainly sheep and goats) to survive in these mountainous regions. At night, when snow leopards hunt, farmers' animals are in danger of snow leopard attacks. Losing only a few animals can push a family into desperate poverty. To address this problem, local leaders have called for an end to snow leopard killings, saying that these wild animals have the right to exist peacefully. They've also tried to convince people that the leopards are quite rare, and thus it is important to protect them.

Financial incentives are also helping to slow snow leopard killings. The organization Snow Leopard Conservancy-India has established Himalayan Homestays, a program that sends visitors to the region to farmers' houses. For a clean room and bed, meals with the family, and an introduction to their culture, visitors pay a few dollars a night. Having guests once every two weeks through the tourist season provides the farmers with enough income to replace the animals lost to snow leopards. In addition, Homestays helps farmers build protective fences that keep out snow leopards. The organization also conducts environmental classes at village schools, and trains Homestays members as nature guides, available for hire. In exchange, the farmers agree not to kill snow leopards.

In Mongolia, a project called Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE) helps farmer communities earn extra money in exchange for their promise to protect the endangered cat. Women in Mongolian farmer communities make a variety of products—yarn for making clothes, decorative floor rugs, and toys—using the wool from their herds. SLE buys these items from herding families and sells them abroad.

Farmers must agree to protect the snow leopards and to encourage neighbors to do the same.

Questions 66 to 70

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

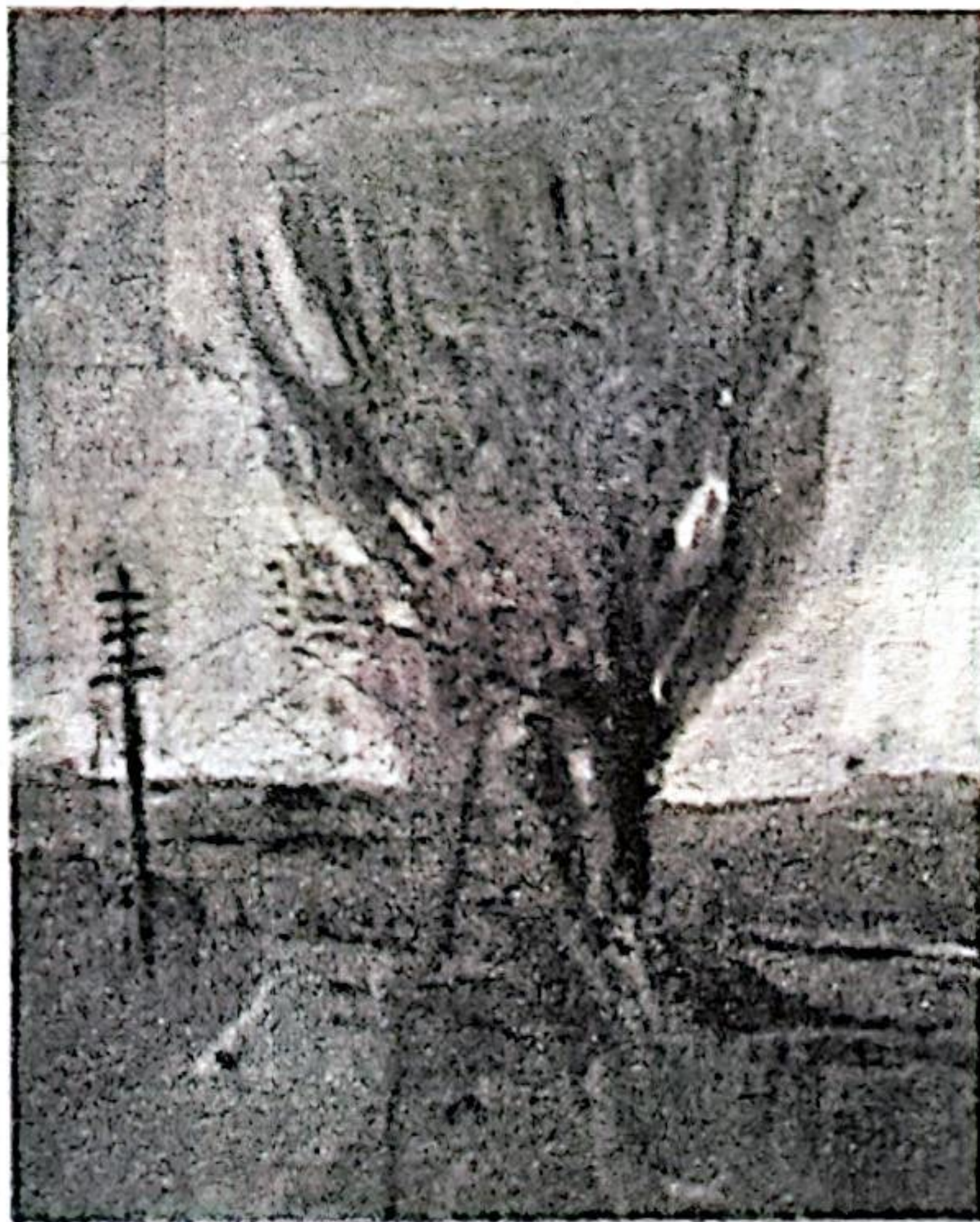
The snow leopard is widely but thinly distributed in the 66. _____ areas of Central Asia and is threatened by extinction for many reasons. Some of them are killed for their fur and body parts. And some of them are killed by local farmers because they 67. _____ domestic livestock. Many people devote themselves to the protection of these beautiful cats. Local leaders call on the farmers to stop killing snow leopards. And a project called Himalayan Homestays that is developed by Snow Leopard Conservancy-India helps farmers in the area 68. _____ by having guests stay in their houses. Farmers who are involved in this project have to promise they wouldn't kill snow leopards any more. There is another project, Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE), in 69. _____. As long as farmers agree not to kill leopards, SLE would 70. _____. Both projects are now doing well.

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. Ever since artists had taken to painting pictures of landscapes, in the 18th century, they had made sketches on the spot, out of doors. But it didn't occur to them to paint the final picture itself out of doors. What you did out of doors was the raw material for your painting. "Proper" painting was something you did in your studio, with all your paints and equipment at hand. But when the *Impressionist* (印象派的) painters began to experiment with colour and ways to show light, they found they wanted to work out of doors. It wasn't just a question of the light. They felt that somehow work done out of doors was more "honest" and "true".



Section B (10 marks)

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

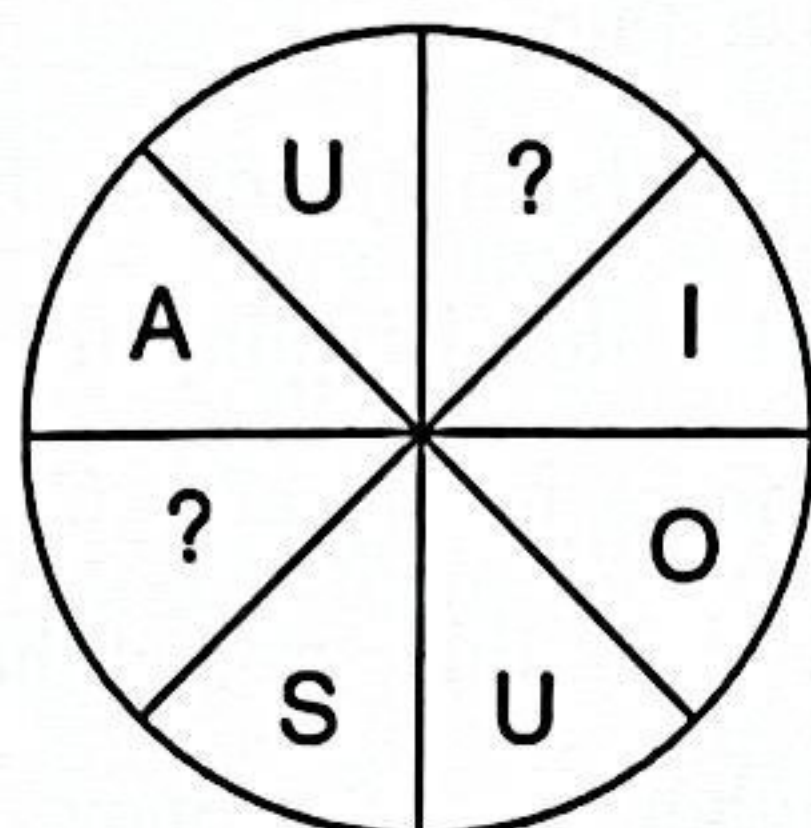
72. 小时候, 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦说话很慢。在回答一个问题前, 他要想很长时间, 他的父母害怕他不正常。1885年, 阿尔伯特上学了, 但是他立刻就开始讨厌上学了。课程都很枯燥, 学生们被迫完全记忆和重复老师讲的内容。幸运的是, 阿尔伯特在科学和数学

上出类拔萃，因为他对这些科目有天然的兴趣，但是另外一些科目对他来说就很困难了。

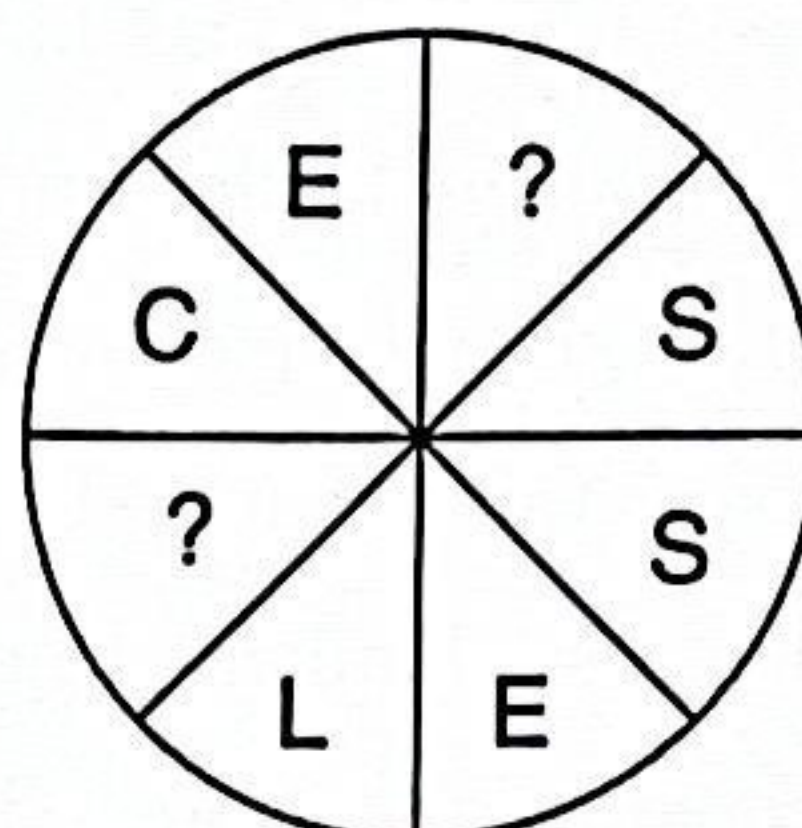
Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

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

73. Fill in the letters in Picture 1 and Picture 2 to form two words which are antonyms, clockwise or anti-clockwise. What are the two words?



Picture 1

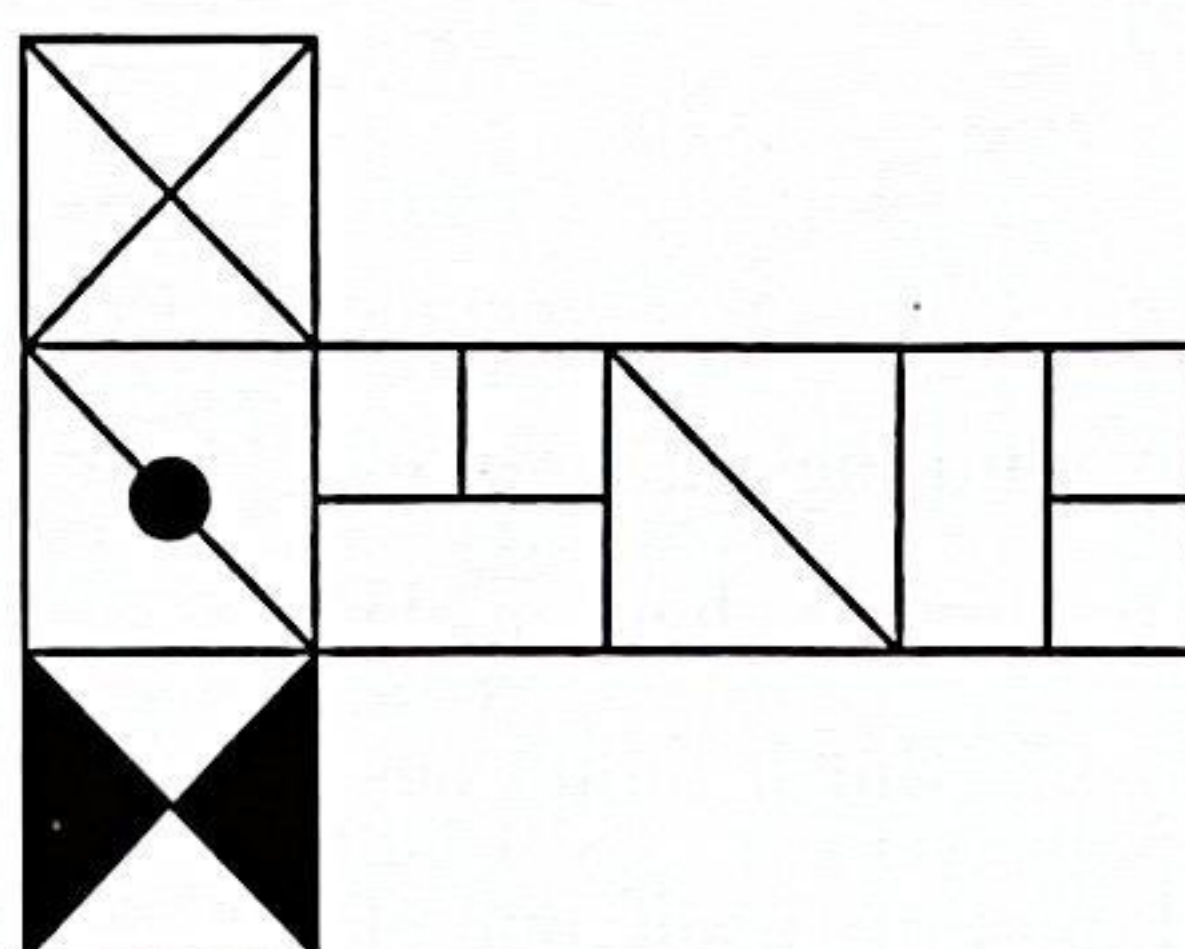


Picture 2

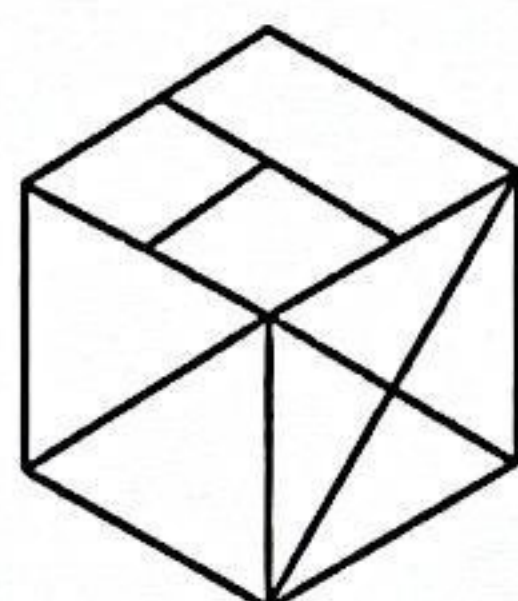
74. Which of the following is not a ballroom dance?

waltz, hornpipe, foxtrot, polka, quickstep

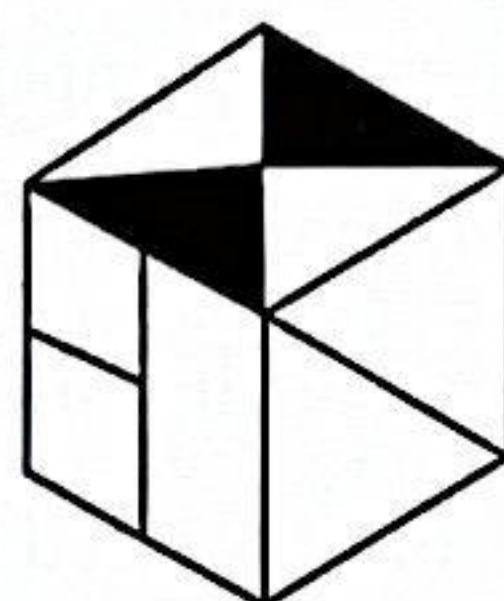
75.



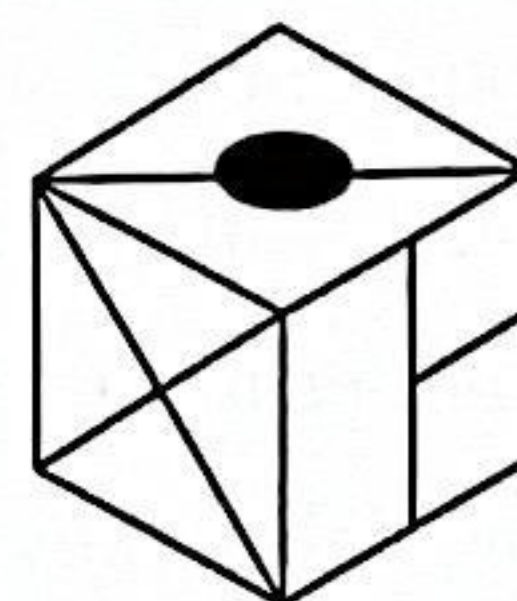
When the above is folded to form a cube, which of the following is the only one that can be produced?



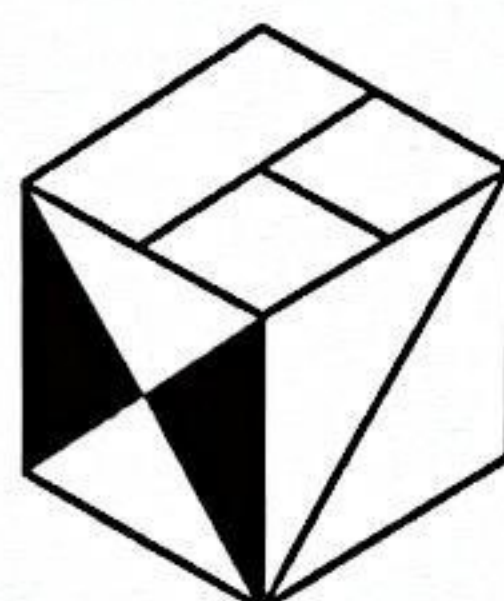
A



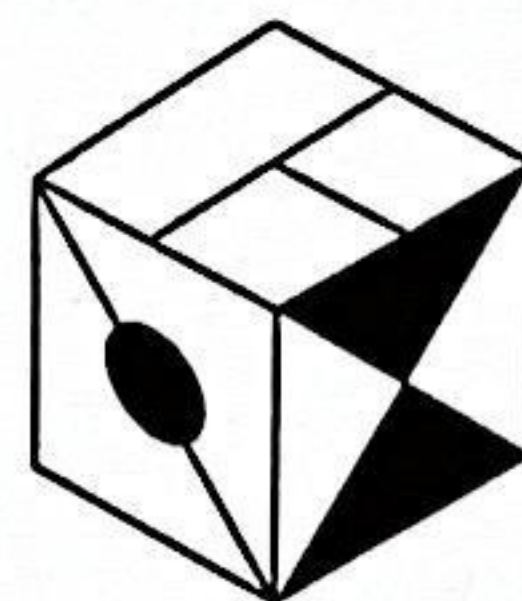
B



C

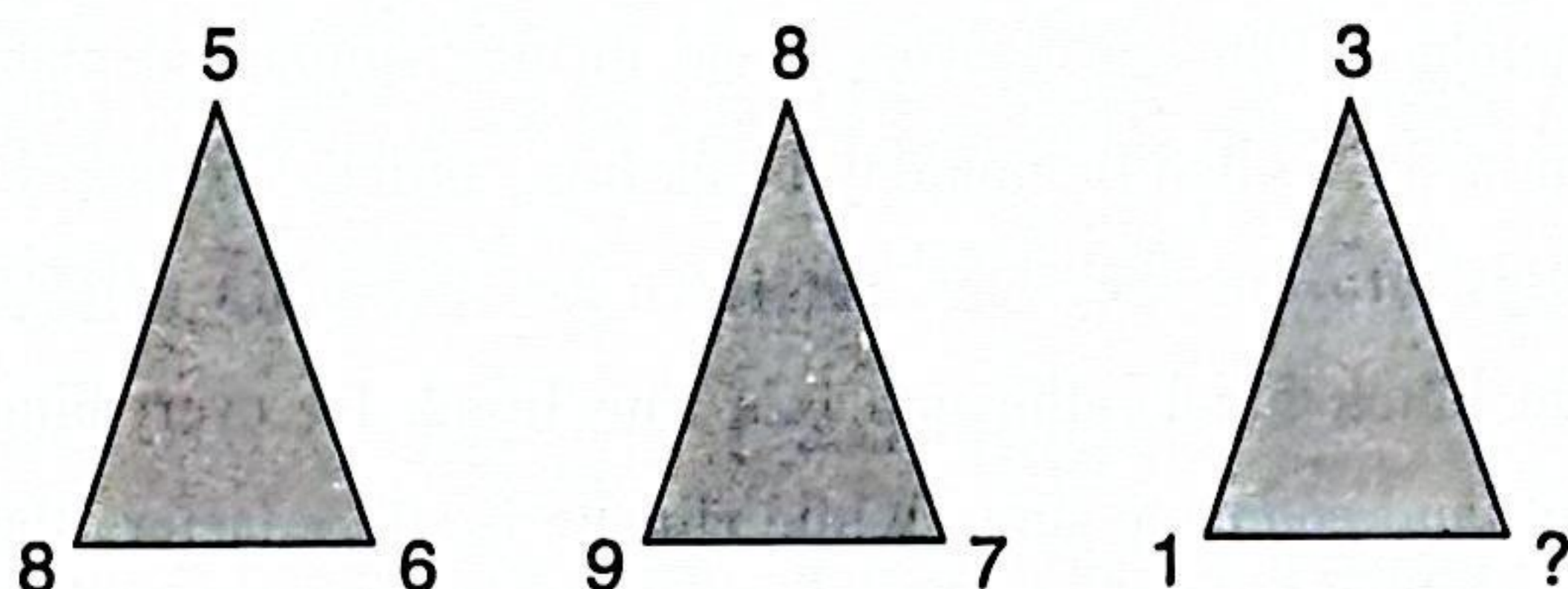


D



E

76. What number should replace the question mark?



77. Several bicycles have been stolen in town. It is the work of one person and there are three suspects. Their statements are below. The statement by the guilty person is false; the other two statements are true. Who is guilty?

- A. C did it.
- B. A's statement is false.
- C. B's statement is true.

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.

Birds do it. Cats do it. And the Spanish especially do it—every day, in the broad daylight. They nap. Grown adults—executives, teachers, civil servants—wink off in the middle of a workday. From 1 or 2 o'clock to 4:30 and so every afternoon, people stop working for a stroll home, a leisure meal, and a short sleep. Common Market technocrats have been informed the Spanish that this is not the way things will get done in a unify Europe.



At a time which productivity is the world's largest religion, the nap tradition lives in. In Spain,

work operates under the command of life, instead of the other way around. No task is so critical which it can't wait a couple of hours while you attend to more important matters like eating, relaxing, or catching up on sleep. When the midday break hits, offices are empty and streets are clear. Puzzled foreigners quickly learn that they have entered a new *circadian* (生理节奏的) order.

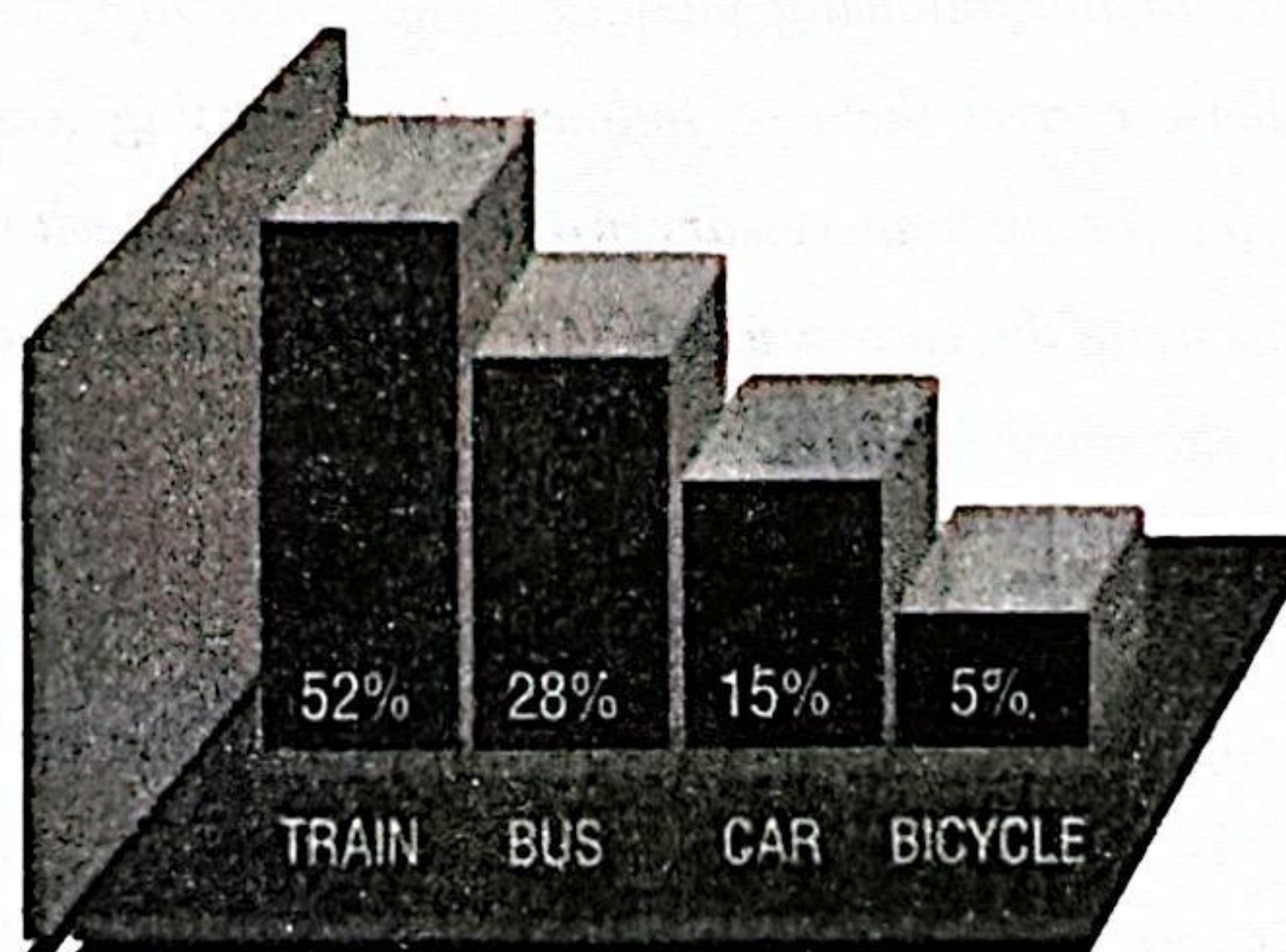
Unlike the average lunch break, the nap is a true break for everything because there is no choice but to come a full and complete stop. While climate is still a factor, the nap lifestyle today is driven primarily by the social imperative of Spanish life, which places an equal, if not greater, emphasis on life outside the office.

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

Clackford Bus Company carried out a survey to investigate the popularity of the various types of transport that people use to commute. 500 people were surveyed and the diagram below showed the result.

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



Section B (20 marks)

Nowadays, many people argue that people in certain professions, like sports stars, actors and actresses earn too much. However, professionals who are essential to society are usually at the bottom of the pay league. How do you feel about it?

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

2022 年(下半年)全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类初赛

参考答案及解析

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar

31. **D** 【解析】句意：几十年来，科学家们一直在争论幼童的大脑是如何学会使用语言进行交流的。figure out 算出；想出。wipe out 消灭，彻底摧毁。set out 出发；开始。take out 取出；去掉。故选 D。
32. **B** 【解析】句意：然后他尴尬地站在盒子旁边，感到非常痛苦，不知道下一步该怎么办。utterly 完全地，彻底地。finally 终于；最后。nearly 几乎，差不多。actually 实际上，事实上。根据句意可知，这里表示的是非常痛苦。故选 B。
33. **A** 【解析】句意：问题是哈利身边经常发生奇怪的事情，就算告诉德思礼一家这一切不是他造成的也没有用。固定搭配 it is no good doing sth., 意为“做……是没有用的”。符合语境。B 项 be good at doing sth. 意为“擅长做某事”，C 项 be afraid to do sth. 意为“害怕做某事”，be hesitant to do sth. 意为“犹豫做某事”，这三项的主语应该为人，而句子的主语是 it，不符合语境。故选 A。
34. **C** 【解析】句意：全球变暖常常被归咎于人类活动，例如燃烧化石燃料，特别是在工业化国家。blame on 把……归咎于。depend on 取决于。excuse for 借口；原谅。judge by 根据……作出判断。故选 C。
35. **C** 【解析】句意：昨天我和几个朋友出去吃了一顿大餐，我们分摊了账单，所以我们都付了等量的钱。number 指人或物的数目，强调数的概念。plenty 主要指的是数量上的多。quantity 指事物的总量和总数量，侧重大批计算，含有准确测量的意味。amount 与 quantity 近义，但强调整体，指把所有数量、重量以及度量归并在一起得出的总数。根据语境可知，分摊的账单是总数上来计算的，amount 更符合语境。故选 C。
36. **B** 【解析】句意：只有在接受录像面谈有悖于司法利益的情况下才应予以排除。be contrary to 与……相反，违反。be similar to 与……相似；和……相同。owe to 归因于。be subject to 受支配；从属于。根据句意可知，此处表示的是与司法相矛盾。故选 B。
37. **A** 【解析】句意：电可以改善教育，促进广泛交流，让医生储存必须冷藏的药物，还有更多的作用。根据句意可知，这里要表达的是电的用处有很多。B 项侧重于“越多越好”，C 项意为“无疑地，显然地”，D 项意为“不管发生什么；无论如何”，均不符合语境。故选 A。
38. **A** 【解析】句意：杰克的老师认为当学生

们依赖计算器时会失去一些东西,但是其他数学老师不同意这种观点。第一空, anything 用于否定句或者疑问句中, something 用于陈述句中, 排除 CD 两项。第二空, other 相当于形容词, others 为代词, other math teachers = others。故选 A。

39. C 【解析】句意: 然而, 水的流量很难控制, 所以水钟不是很准确。however 然而, 可是。therefore 因此, 所以。though 虽然, 尽管。otherwise 否则, 不然。根据句意可知, 这里表示的是转折, however 句意最连贯。故选 C。

40. D 【解析】句意: 移植是将身体的一部分, 如心脏或肾脏, 从一个人转移到另一个人身上的手术。such as 比如, 诸如。as for 关于, 至于。as well as 也; 和……一样。in addition to 除……之外(还有, 也)。故选 D。

41. C 【解析】句意: 帕特里克·格雷先生原定于明天下午在瓦尔登书店的讲座被推迟到了周二晚上。第一空为固定表达, be originally scheduled for 表示“原定于……时间”。故选 C。

Part III

46. adventurous

【解析】分析句子结构可知, 横线前是指代词 this, 后面为名词 student, 此处应该为形容词, 故填入 adventure 的形容词形式 adventurous, 意为“勇于冒险的; 爱冒险的”。

47. thousands

【解析】横线处与后面的介词 of 构成短语, 修饰后面的名词词组 exchanged students, 根据给出的提示字母可知, 此处应该为 thousands of, 意为“许多, 无数; 成千上万的”。故填入 thousands。

48. discovered

【解析】根据句子结构可知, 横线前为句

42. D 【解析】句意: 复印机已经好几天没工作了, 终于有人打电话来要求维修。根据句意可知, 复印机需要人维修, 说明没有运转工作, 排除 AB 项。在这个句子中, 复印机停止工作发生在打电话之前, 应该用过去完成进行时, 表示从过去的过去一直延续到 call 这个过去动作为止。故选 D。

43. C 【解析】句意: 小偷全程都戴着手套, 这样他的指纹就不会留下来露出马脚。give away 赠送; 泄露。give in 屈服; 投降。give out 分发; 耗尽。give up 放弃。故选 C。

44. A 【解析】横线前问道成名后生活有没有发生改变, 横线后提到虽然逛街的时候会被认出来, 但是她很少出门, 说明成名对她影响不大, A 项最符合语境。故选 A。

45. D 【解析】根据前后文语境可知, 对话中的人脚踝很疼, 对方建议他躺下来冰敷消肿, 所以横线处应该也是与这个话题有关。D 项意思是“你真可怜!”, 与对话语境符合。故选 D。

Cloze

子主语, 横线处为句子的谓语动词, 文段的时态为过去时, 所以此处填入动词的过去式。根据句意和给出的字母提示可知, 布莱克莫尔发现了阅读美国文化和体验美国之间巨大的差距。故填入 discovered。

49. tricky

【解析】横线前为 it was, 此处应为形容词或现在分词形式。根据句意可知, 在澳大利亚方向盘在右手边, 而在美国方向盘在左手边, 所以这对她来说是比较难以适应的, 应该填入 trick 的形容词形式 tricky, 意为“难对付的, 棘手的”。

50. at

【解析】分析句子结构可知, all of whom 引

定语从句修饰前面的 many people, 从句中成分完整, 又根据句意可知, 横线处表示的是“以……速度”, 故应填入介词 at。

51. **adjustment**

【解析】分析句子结构可知, 横线前为不定冠词和形容词, 后面为介词, 说明此处为名词。故应填入 adjust 的名词形式 adjustment, 意为“调整; 适应”。

52. **oriented**

【解析】分析句子结构可知, 句子主语为 Americans, 谓语动词为 are, 后面的 very 为修饰词, 修饰表语 time _____, 故此处应该填入 orient 的形容词形式 oriented, 意为“以……为方向的, 重视……的”。

53. **occasionally**

【解析】分析句子结构, 横线前的 and 连接动词短语 sit down 和 watch television, 所以

横线处应该为副词, 修饰动词 watch。故填入 occasionally, 意为“偶然, 偶尔”。

54. **value**

【解析】分析句子结构可知, 句子主语为 Australians, 宾语为 their leisure time, 所以横线处为句子的谓语动词, 且前后文语境为一般现在时, 所以应填入动词原形。根据句意和给出的字母可知, 美国人注重时间安排, 非常繁忙, 而澳大利亚人则更加注重休闲时间, 故填入 value, 意为“重视”。

55. **spent**

【解析】分析句子结构, how 引导宾语从句作介词 of 的宾语, 从句中句子的主语是 time, 与动词 spend 的关系为被动, 且横线前有 be 动词。故填入 spend 的过去分词形式 spent。

【全文翻译】

塔玛拉·布莱克莫尔去年9月来到这里时经历了文化冲击, 这样说都算是轻描淡写。对于这位从墨尔本莫纳什大学辍学到波士顿学院读大三的爱冒险的学生来说, 这更像是文化创伤。20岁的布莱克莫尔和来自世界各地的其他50名交换生一起进入了波士顿学院。就像每年成千上万的美国大学交换生一样, 布莱克莫尔发现阅读和亲身体验美国之间有着天壤之别。她一走下飞机就感觉不一样了。

一到波士顿, 布莱克莫尔就能感觉到空气中的紧张气氛。她即将体验一种比她离开时更加忙碌的生活方式。“在波士顿开车太疯狂了,” 布莱克莫尔说。“我花了一段时间才习惯这里的道路和驾驶风格。我总是害怕有人会撞到我。这对我来说棘手, 因为方向盘在车的另一侧。在澳大利亚, 方向盘在右侧。”

除了汽车和交通堵塞, 布莱克莫尔说, 要适应这么多人聚集在一个地方还需要一段时间, 所有人看起来都像是在全速前进。“澳大利亚整个国家只有1800万人口,” 她说, “而仅马萨诸塞州就有600多万人口。我们没有波士顿那样的交通堵塞。这是一种完全不同的空间感知。”

对布莱克莫尔来说, 迫在眉睫的问题是迅速适应美国人的生活方式, 这种生活方式感觉像是由秒表控制的。在这位不慌不忙的澳大利亚人看来, 美国人就像永动机。“美国人非常注重时间,” 布莱克莫尔说。“每件事都是按计划进行的。他们总是很忙, 这让我觉得哪怕只想偶尔坐着看看电视都会内疚。另一方面, 澳大利亚人很重视他们的闲暇时间。那里的节奏要慢得多, 因为我们觉得没有必要总是忙碌。这并不是说澳大利亚人懒惰, 只是他们对如何利用时间有不同的看法。在老家的时候, 我经常花很多时间和朋友聊天。”

布莱克莫尔很快就适应了美国的节奏。她说: “我感到了努力工作和做更多事情的压力, 因为每个人都在忙着做很多事情。”

SECTION A

56. G 【解析】根据前后文可知，第一段和第二段都是针对冰岛的位置、起源、人口和国土面积等进行介绍，所以横线处也应该是介绍冰岛的基本信息。给出的句子中，只有 G 句在围绕冰岛，介绍这个国家的语言。故选 G。
57. D 【解析】这两段的大标题是“文化之都”，且横线后提到了艺术和博物馆，所以横线处也应该与冰岛的文化有关，D 选项介绍了冰岛的商店、艺术画廊和书店等，符合语境。故选 D。
58. A 【解析】横线后文提到，人们把这些温泉提供的能量转化为电能供人使用，所以横线处应该与温泉的能量有关。A 项恰好解释了温泉的加热原理，符

合语境。F 选项虽然也是在讨论温泉，但是主要讲的是温泉的治愈功能，与后文话题不一致。故选 A。

59. F 【解析】横线前主要讲的是蓝泻湖，湖水可以帮助人们放松身心，湖水平均温度为 38 度，这里讨论的是蓝泻湖的湖水，所以横线处应该围绕湖水讨论，F 选项提到温泉的治疗功能，符合语境。故选 F。

60. C 【解析】横线前在讨论熔岩洞穴，横线后提到了最著名的冰洞，前后话题不同，说明横线处是衔接句，起到承上启下的作用。所以横线处应该先提到冰洞。C 选项提到冰洞更具有挑战性，符合语境。故选 C。

【全文翻译】

冰岛位于北大西洋，是欧洲最西端的国家，拥有世界上位置最北的首都。公元 930 年，当北欧探险者建立了世界上第一个议会时，他们从北欧迁移到了这里。这个国家的国语可以追溯到 1000 多年前维京人说的语言。

今天，冰岛的人口只有 31 万多一点，面积超过 10 万平方公里。尽管国土面积不大，但去这个非凡的国家旅游有诸多理由。

文化之都

大多数游客的第一站是冰岛的首都雷克雅未克，这是一个干净的小城市，以其色彩斑斓和时尚的建筑而闻名。市中心有许多商店、艺术画廊、咖啡馆和书店。2000 年，雷克雅未克因其令人印象深刻的艺术和博物馆景观以及热闹的夜生活而被授予欧洲文化之城的称号。

对游客来说，好消息是冰岛的气温相当温和，即使在冬天也有 4 度左右。在冬季，夜晚很长，可以看到北极光，这种壮观的自然景象照亮了整个夜空。夏天，冰岛有将近 22 小时的白昼，当地的冰岛人和游客都喜欢在户外欢聚到天明。

温泉

冰岛是世界上火山最活跃的国家之一，岛屿周围有许多温泉。这些温泉由地下的火山活动自然加热而成。事实上，冰岛将这些泉水产生的能量转化为电能，为人们的家庭和企业供电供暖。因此，冰岛燃烧的石油和天然气等化石燃料非常少，而且拥有世界上最清洁的空气。

冰岛最受欢迎的温泉之一是蓝泻湖，这是雷克雅未克郊外一个巨大的亮蓝色海水湖。蓝泻湖被火山和熔岩区环绕，每年接待超过 30 万名游客。在漫长的白日观光或夜晚派对之后，游客可以在蓝泻湖热气腾腾的水里放松身心，湖水的平均温度约为 38 度。一些人认为水可以治疗某些疾病，改善皮肤质量。

洞穴

冰岛内陆的大部分地区无人居住，只能通过卡车或其他交通工具到达。然而，在这个国家的其他地方，特别是沿海地区，可以享受一系列的户外活动。

洞穴是冰岛最受欢迎的景点之一。冰岛不同寻常的熔岩洞穴大多形成于一万多年前，探索它们只需要基本的洞穴研究知识和设备。然而，冰洞更有挑战性，需要特殊的衣服和登山工具。最有名的冰洞是在瓦特纳冰盖——一个巨大的冰层，有8000平方公里，是冰岛和欧洲最大的冰川。它恰好位于一座活火山的上方！

SECTION B

61. Government officials, doctors, cooks, merchants, and interpreters.

【解析】文章第一段第二句提到“Zheng He commanded more than 300 ships of 30,000 sailors, accompanied as well by hundreds of government officials, doctors, cooks, merchants, and interpreters”，在每一次航行中，除了船员之外，随行的还有数百名政府工作人员、医生、厨师、商人和翻译官。

62. It's a summary of Zheng He's voyages.

【解析】第四段主要介绍了郑和1405年第一次航行途径的地方，以及28年后最后一次航行结束时达成的成就，所以这一段是对郑和所有航行的总结。

63. He thought they were fascinating.

【解析】文章第五段最后一句提到“Zheng He was fascinated by the cultures he visited ...”，虽然郑和经常面对不熟悉的事物，但他对所访问的文化非常着迷，他经常谈

到要“善待远方的人”。所以他认为这些文化非常迷人。

64. A new ruler / emperor came to power and wanted to terminate all foreign exploration and to focus on China only.

【解析】文章倒数第二段第一句和第二句提到“The country's new leader wanted to terminate all foreign exploration and to focus on China only”，1422年，郑和第六次航行的结束恰好是一个新王朝的开始。这个国家的新领导人想要终止所有的海外勘探，要求只关注中国本身。

65. He was believed to be buried at sea just off India's southwestern coast.

【解析】文章倒数第二段最后一句提到“it is believed that he was buried at sea just off India's southwestern coast”，1433年郑和在返回中国的途中去世，据信他被埋葬在印度西南海岸附近的海上。

【全文翻译】

六百年前，中国的郑和率领一支强大的商船船队进行了七次航行，这几次航行给中国和世界各地带来了永久性的改变。在每一次航行中，郑和都带领了三百多只船、三万多个船员，随行的还有数百名政府工作人员、医生、厨师、商人和翻译官。船队承载着知识和财富，将中国的影响力从亚洲传播到非洲。然而，今天，郑和作为世界上最伟大的探险家之一，在世界上许多地方却鲜为人知。

1402年，31岁的郑和已经成为军队中最有权势的士兵之一，并成为中国领导人的顾问。中国领导人给了他一个重要的新职位：中国皇家海军上将。

1405 年夏，郑和开始七下西洋的第一次航行，他从当时的中国首都南京出发。他的目标是将探险与商业还有外交结合起来，为此，他携带了中国的丝绸、钱币和其他商品，与外国的商品如香料、动物、布料和其他产品进行交换。

到 1405 年底，郑和的船队到达今天的越南，之后，他前往爪哇岛和苏门答腊岛（在印度尼西亚），然后经斯里兰卡向西前往印度。在随后的航行中，郑和的船队进一步向西航行，到达伊朗、阿曼和也门等地，最终到达非洲东海岸。28 年后，郑和的最后一次航行结束时，他已经在沿途的港口建立了主要的贸易中心，中国在从东亚到非洲的港口进行货物进出口。

在他们的航行中，郑和和他的随从们了解了不同的食物、语言、风俗、建筑、科学和宗教信仰。“世界怎么会这么多样呢？”海军上将的一个手下一度这样问道。虽然郑和经常面对不熟悉的事物，但他对所访问的文化非常着迷，他经常谈到要“善待远方的人”。

除了促进贸易和外交，郑和的七次下西洋还促进了中国人民和文化在亚洲和世界各地的传播。

1422 年，郑和第六次航行的结束恰好是一个新王朝的开始。这个国家的新领导人想要终止所有的海外勘探，只关注中国本身。在他的船队永久停航之前，郑和的船队在 1431 年进行了最后一次航行——返回非洲东海岸。1433 年，郑和在返回中国的途中去世，据信他被埋葬在印度西南海岸附近的海上。

在他下西洋 600 多年后，郑和留下的遗产依然存在。印度尼西亚的清真寺以他命名。在东南亚的一些地方，他被认为是神，有专门纪念他的节日。

SECTION C

66. remote, mountainous

【解析】文章第一段第二句提到“*These elusive cats can only be found high in the remote, mountainous regions of Central Asia*”，这些难以捉摸的猫科动物只能在中亚偏远的山区找到。故填入 remote, mountainous。

67. attack / kill

【解析】文章第二段最后一句提到“*This is because the big cats kill the farmers' animals, and drag the bodies away to eat high up in the mountains*”，近年来，与当地农民的冲突也导致了一些雪豹的死亡，主要是因为雪豹会杀死农民的动物，并把尸体拖到高山吃。故填入 attack/kill。

68. financially / in a different way / earn some money

【解析】文章倒数第二段开头提到“*... has established Himalayan Homestays, a program that sends visitors to the region to farmers'*

houses”，印度雪豹保护组织建立了喜马拉雅民宿，该项目将游客送到该地区的农民家中。通过这种方式农民能挣到钱。故填入 financially。

69. Mongolia

【解析】文章最后一段第一句提到“*In Mongolia, a project called Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE) helps farmer communities earn extra money in exchange for their promise to protect the endangered cat.*”，在蒙古，一个名为雪豹集团的项目帮助农民社区获得额外收入，以换取他们承诺保护这种濒危猫科动物。故填入 Mongolia。

70. buy their products

【解析】文章最后一段倒数第二句提到“*SLE buys these items from herding families and sells them abroad.*”，雪豹集团主要通过购买牧民们的产品然后卖到国外来鼓励牧民保护动物。故填入 buy their products。

【全文翻译】

雪豹是世界上最神秘的动物之一，它以带斑点的皮毛和独特的长尾巴而闻名。这些难以捉摸的猫科动物只能在中亚偏远的山区找到。再加上它们主要在夜间捕食，所以很少有人能看到它们。

自1975年以来，雪豹就受到了官方保护，但事实证明，执行这项法律非常困难。人们为了获取它们皮毛和身体部位而陆续杀害了许多雪豹，这些皮毛和身体部位在黑市上价值连城。然而，近年来，与当地农民的冲突也导致了一些雪豹的死亡。这是因为这种大型猫科动物杀死农民的动物，并把尸体拖到高山上吃。

由于这些压力，目前雪豹的数量估计只有4000到7000只，一些人担心实际数量可能已经下降到3500只以下。环保人士说，要扭转这一趋势，使这类猫科动物免于灭绝的唯一方法是让它们活着比死了更有价值。

由于中亚地区气候寒冷干燥，农业生产十分困难，传统文化中人们主要依靠牲畜（主要是绵羊和山羊）在这些山区生存。在晚上，当雪豹猎食时，农民的牲畜就有被雪豹袭击的危险。仅仅失去几只动物就能使一个家庭陷入绝望的贫困。为了解决这个问题，当地领导人呼吁停止杀害雪豹，称这些野生动物有和平生存的权利。他们还试图让人们相信雪豹非常稀有，因此保护它们很重要。

经济激励也有助于减缓雪豹的捕杀。印度雪豹保护组织建立了喜马拉雅民宿，该项目将游客送到该地区的农民家中。如果想要干净的房间和床，与家人共进晚餐，并了解他们的文化，游客每晚只需支付几美元。在整个旅游季节，每两周接待一次客人，为农民提供了足够的收入，以弥补雪豹造成的牲畜损失。此外，民宿还有助于农民建造保护栅栏，防止雪豹进入。该组织还在乡村学校开设环境课程，培训民宿成员成为自然向导以供雇佣。作为交换，农民们同意不捕杀雪豹。

在蒙古，一个名为雪豹集团的项目帮助农民社区获得额外收入，以换取他们承诺保护这种濒危猫科动物。蒙古农民社区的妇女用牛群的羊毛生产各种各样的产品，如衣服的纱线、装饰地毯和玩具。雪豹集团从牧民家庭购买这些物品，然后卖到国外。农民必须同意保护雪豹，并鼓励邻居们也这样做。

Part V Translation

SECTION A

71. 自从十八世纪艺术家们开始画风景画后，他们就在户外当场画草图。但是他们还是没有想过在户外完成最后的画。在户外画的只是作品的原始素材。“真正的”画是你在工作室用手边所有的颜料和工具所作的画。但是当印象派画家开始实验用颜色和展现光线的方式时，他们发现想要在户外工作。这不只是光的问题。他们觉得不知为何在户外完成的作品更“诚实”、更“真实”。

【解析】翻译要点：①take to doing sth. 喜欢上做某事，逐渐习惯做某事。②注意第一句中的时间和地点状语放在了句中和句尾，依据汉语的表达习惯需要调整位置和语序。③occur to sb. 使某人突然想到，浮现在某人脑海中。④第三句前面为what引导的主语从句，直接翻译即可。⑤第四句中的介词with表示“用……工具”，翻译时注意语序调整到前面，更加符

合汉语的表达习惯。⑥somehow 由于某种不明原因, 不知为何。

SECTION B

72. As a child, Albert Einstein was slow to speak. He had to think for a long time before answering a question, and his parents were afraid he was abnormal. In 1885, Albert started school but immediately hated it. The classes were generally boring and students were forced to memorize and repeat exactly what their teachers said. Fortunately, Albert excelled in science and mathematics because of his natural interest in these subjects, but other subjects were difficult for him.

【解析】翻译要点: ①第二句的时间状语在翻译时可以灵活调整位置, 注意这句话中有两个主语, 可以翻译为两个句子, 之间用连词 and 连接。②“不正常”可以译为 abnormal。③“被迫做某事”可以译为 be forced to do sth.。④第三句中, “老师所讲的内容”可以转化为由 what 引导的宾语从句。⑤“在……方面出类拔萃”可以译为 excel in。

Part VI IQ Test

73. cautious, reckless.

【解析】句意: 在图 1 和图 2 中填入字母, 组成顺时针或逆时针方向互为反义词的两个单词, 这两个词是什么? 根据图片中给出的字母猜测, 图 1 的单词为 cautious, 意为“小心的, 谨慎的”, 图 2 中的单词为 reckless, 意为“鲁莽的; 粗心大意的”。

74. Hornpipe.

【解析】句意: 下列哪项不属于国际标准舞。waltz 华尔兹舞。foxtrot 狐步舞。polka 波尔卡舞。quickstep 快步舞。这几种都属于国标舞。而 hornpipe 指的是“角笛舞”, 不属于国标舞。

75. B

【解析】题目要求找出折叠后的图片。根据上面的展开图, 可以发现哪几个面相邻以及相邻面之间共用的棱, 再对比五个选项。A 选项上面和前面虽然是相邻面, 但是斜线的方向不对。C 选项上面和侧面相

邻, 黑点中的斜线方向也不符合平面展开图。D 项和 E 项应该是黑色的三角形的底边与长方形的长共用一条棱。故选 B。

76. 1.

【解析】句意: 问号处应该用什么数字代替? 观察三个三角形可以发现, 中间三角形三个顶点上的数字, 等于左右两个三角形对应顶点上的数字之和。所以 $6 + ? = 7$, 因此问号处为的数字为 1。

77. A

【解析】句意: 城里的自行车被偷了。这是一个小偷做的, 现在有三个嫌疑人。他们的陈述如下。这三个陈述中有一个为假, 其余两个为真。谁是小偷? 如果 B 是罪犯, 那么 A 的陈述就是正确的, 那就有两名罪犯。如果 C 是罪犯, 那么 B 的陈述就是正确的, 这就与 A 说 C 是罪犯相矛盾。只有 A 是罪犯, B 与 C 说的相一致, 推理才成立。

Part VII Error Correction

Birds do it. Cats do it. And the Spanish especially do it—every day, in the broad

78. the

daylight. They nap. Grown adults—executives, teachers, civil servants—wink off in the middle of a workday. From 1 or 2 o'clock to 4:30 and so every afternoon, people stop

79. **or**

working for a stroll home, a leisure meal, and a short sleep. Common Market technocrats have been informed the Spanish that this is not the way things will get done in a unify

80. **been**

81. **unified**

Europe.

At a time which productivity is the world's largest religion, the nap tradition lives in.

82. **when**

83. **on**

In Spain, work operates under the command of life, instead of the other way around. No task is so critical which it can't wait a couple of hours while you attend to more important

84. **that**

matters like eating, relaxing, or catching up on sleep. When the midday break hits, offices are empty and streets are clear. Puzzled foreigner quickly learn that they have entered a

85. **foreigners**

new *circadian* (生理节奏的) order.

Unlike the average lunch break, the nap is a true break for everything because there is no choice but to come ^ a full and complete stop. While climate is still a factor, the nap

86. **to**

lifestyle today is driven primarily by the social imperative of Spanish life, which place an

87. **places**

equal, if not greater, emphasis on life outside the office.

78. **the**

【解析】固定搭配 in broad daylight, 意为“在大白天”, 中间不需要任何冠词, 故应该删除中间的定冠词 the。

79. **and→so**

【解析】根据句意可知, 这里表示的是人们会在中午大约一两点到四点半的时间停下工作休息、散步或者睡觉, 所以应该把 and 改为 or, 此处为固定搭配, or so 意为“大约”。

80. **been**

【解析】句子的主语是 technocrats, 谓语动词是 inform, 宾语是 the Spanish, 根据句意和句子结构可知, 主语与谓语动词之间是主动关系, 所以应该用主动形式, 故删除其中的 been。

81. **unify→unified**

【解析】分析成分可知, in 后面为名词短

语, 修饰名词 Europe 的词应该为形容词, 而 unify 是动词, 所以应该改为其形容词形式 unified, 意为“统一的”。

82. **which→when**

【解析】此处为定语从句, time 是先行词, 在后面的定语从句中, 主系表结构完整, 不缺少成分, 应该用关系副词, 又因为先行词 time 表示时间, 所以关系词应改为关系副词 when。

83. **in→on**

【解析】根据句意可知, 这里表示的是当生产力成为世界上最大的信仰时, 午睡的传统仍然存在。短语 live in 表示“住在(某地)”, live on 表示“继续存在”。故将介词改为 on。

84. **which→that**

【解析】根据句意及句子结构可知, 此处为固定用法, so...that...表示“如此……以

至于……”。故将 which 改为 that。

85. **foreigner→foreigners**

【解析】该名词为可数名词，且前面只有修饰的形容词，没有定冠词或不定冠词，可数名词不能以单数形式单独出现，所以应该采用其复数形式。故应改为 foreigners。

86. **come / a→to**

【解析】come 为不及物动词，后面不能直接跟名词，应该加上介词。故加上 to。

87. **place→places**

【解析】分析句子结构可知，which 引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是 Spanish life，为不可数名词，所以从句的谓语动词应该用第三人称单数形式。故改为 places。

Part VII Writing

SECTION A

【参考范文】

The bar chart above shows us the various types of transport people use when they go out. According to the result, the train is the most popular one, for more than half of the interviewees prefer to get to work or school by train. For the rest people, a large proportion is accustomed to go out by bus, accounting for 28%. But there are still many people who choose their own cars. We can also find that 15% of these participants are more likely to drive a car. As for the bicycle, only 5% said that they can exercise themselves when riding bikes.

To sum up, the majority of these participants prefer to commute by using public transports. It indicates that our citizens may be satisfied with the service.

【解析】本题中给出了关于 500 个人出行交通方式的调查结果，要求根据该调查结果写一篇短文。文章开头首先说明调查主题，然后针对四项数据，进行了介绍，并针对其中两个进行了简单的说明，最后总结全文。

SECTION B

【参考范文】

How can we set standards of the salary in different professions and measure their value equally and fairly? Though many people complain that some people in certain professions—such as actors and actresses—earn too much, while others can only meet the basic needs of life, we cannot deny the fact that it's hard to be completely fair.

It should be highlighted that when we complain about this situation, we are only focusing on the negative aspects but neglecting someone's diligence. Take the sports stars for example, they can only show their sports talents for the most precious years, and then they have to retire from the team when they reach their thirties. For those stars, it also takes them years to practice and large amounts of money to buy the relative facilities, which should also be accounted into the cost.

It is hard to offer specific criteria. When the criteria settled, people will compare with other groups and then there will be more pressure among different areas. We can give some advice to properly adjust the salary, but we should remember that it is always possible to take a good thing too far.

【解析】题干提到现在很多人认为那些明星挣得太多，而一些对社会有贡献的人却挣得很少，要求针对这个话题发表自己的想法。文章首先阐述现状，并指出要想让薪资完全平等并不现实。第二段进行具体说明，我们只看到了高薪阶层的负面，没有意识到他们的工作时长以及付出的成本。第三段进一步指出，很难制定薪资标准，而且制定之后会出现诸多问题。最后总结升华，我们可以给出恰当建议，但是过犹不及。