

2024 年真题试卷

2024 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛(C 类)

2024 National English Competition for College Students

(Type C-Preliminary)

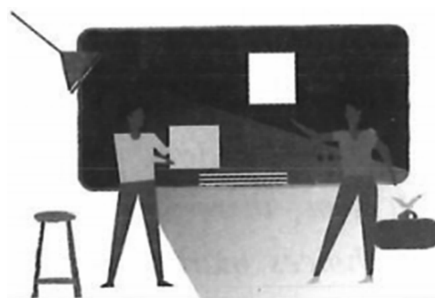
(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)

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. Its price.
B. Its colour and size.
C. Its quality.
D. Its power source.
2. A. Don't talk about a woman's age.
B. Don't lend money to others.
C. Never ask about personal savings.
D. Never forget to give tips.
3. A. It makes them anxious.
B. It makes them sweaty.
C. It is too fierce for them.
D. It is too tiring for them.
4. A. The sales figures dropped.
B. The employees got pay cuts.
C. They were both laid off.
D. The company went bankrupt.
5. A. Buy new computers.
B. Change the password of the door.
C. Strengthen the computer security.
D. Recruit more IT specialists.



Section B (10 marks)

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

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. Mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

6. Where does the man want a cleaning service for?
 - A. His computer room.
 - B. His flat.
 - C. His office.
 - D. His restaurant.
7. How long does a basic cleaning package last?
 - A. Two hours.
 - B. Three hours.
 - C. Four hours.
 - D. Five hours.
8. Which cleaning service is what the man doesn't need?
 - A. Tidying of the bathroom.
 - B. Sweeping of the floor.
 - C. Polishing of the surfaces.
 - D. Cleaning of the oven.
9. What additional service does the man want?
 - A. Cleaning the carpets.
 - B. Cleaning the microwave.
 - C. Ironing his shirts.
 - D. Washing the curtains.
10. What is the man going to do with his balcony?
 - A. Use a washer to clean it.
 - B. Decorate it with plants.
 - C. Get it washed regularly.
 - D. Place curtains around it.

Conversation Two

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

11. Dr. Russel is worried about people's _____ although they are living a richer and better life than previous generations.
12. Many people are suffering from illnesses due to their less _____ way of eating according to Dr. Russel.
13. If they eat food with less fat, people will find their blood pressure go down with less possibility of developing _____ disease.
14. Teenagers are advised to take special cookery classes so that they may gain knowledge about _____.
15. Dr. Russel indicates that overprotection of children will make them less _____ and less able to cope with life.

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. Which countries have successfully landed spacecraft on the moon?
 - A. The US, China, Japan and the former Soviet Union.
 - B. China, the former Soviet Union, India and the US.
 - C. China, Japan, the former Soviet Union and the US.

- D. France, China, the former Soviet Union and the US.
17. What are the AI tools allowed to do by judges in Britain and Wales?
- Carry out legal examinations.
 - Do case studies.
 - Provide new rules in court systems.
 - Write legal opinions.
18. How do big waves relate to seismographs according to the researcher?
- Big waves may lead to earthquakes shown by seismographs.
 - The power of big waves can be measured by seismographs.
 - The seismic data can predict the size and strength of big waves.
 - Seismographs predict the exact strength of most big waves.
19. What was reported in the news?
- Sea lions and seals are endangered in Brazil.
 - The new virus was contained in south Brazil.
 - Bird flu has killed hundreds of sea mammals in south Brazil.
 - Countless farm animals were affected by a new virus in Brazil.
20. What does the new fossil study suggest?
- Ancient mammals may have attacked and eaten larger dinosaurs.
 - Dinosaurs may have lived in somewhere in China 125 billion years ago.
 - The place where the fossil was found was destroyed by a volcano.
 - More than 2,000 ancient mammal fossils were found in “China’s Pompeii”.

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **one** monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After listening, answer the questions using **no more than six words**. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

21. What is the more important part of the man’s talk about the mind?
22. What are the three processing speeds that the mind works at?
23. Why is the slowest level the least understood?
24. What does the man notice the girl doing with the Rubik cube?
25. Which stage are many adults in when they get frustrated with the Rubik cube puzzle?



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.*

26. My cousin Audrey is coming to visit, so I think I’ll take a few days _____ work to show her _____ town.
- from; over
 - off, about
 - from; in
 - off, around
27. It was with _____ regret that we left the small village in which we had lived happily for so many years.
- deep
 - high
 - keen
 - passionate
28. The boxer was knocked _____ in the final round and couldn’t be _____ in time to continue the fight.
- down; brought down
 - off, taken up
 - out; brought round
 - up; taken back
29. If I wear my mother’s old wedding dress, it will have to be _____, because I’m not as slim as

she was.

A. let down

B. let in

C. let off

D. let out

30. The demands of the workers were clearly _____ in a letter to the management.

A. set aside

B. set out

C. set upon

D. set off

31. The President announced that there was no reason the two countries should remain _____ each other.

A. addicted to

B. at odds with

C. in line with

D. imperative to

32. I'm sorry, but you are not _____ that scholarship—your marks aren't high enough.

A. in the mood for

B. in the light of

C. eligible for

D. applied to

33. If the building project _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be fined.

A. being completed

B. completed

C. to be completed

D. is completed

34. Research shows that pets _____ in teaching children about sharing, caring, communication and responsibility.

A. are very grateful

B. have a good understanding

C. know a lot

D. play an important role

35. It's so dark that I can't read the sign on the door, Please hold _____.

A. the light a little closer to it

B. the light to it a little closer

C. a little closer the light to it

D. to it the light a little closer

36. This complicated trial has already lasted six months, and it is quite _____ being over.

A. in the way of

B. far from

C. well behind

D. as far as

37. The studio didn't publicise the new film but its reputation nonetheless spread _____.

A. at a distance

B. by word of mouth

C. from memory

D. in fashion

38. _____ of neglecting our education, my parents sent my sister and me to an after-school class.

A. Accused

B. Accusing

C. Been accused

D. To be accused

39. —What do you think of the movie?

—Well, it was exciting.

—_____ It was so fantastic.

A. It's all right.

B. That's just how you felt.

C. You are telling lies.

D. I feel the same way.

40. —Grand China Air. May I help you?

—Yes. _____

—OK. For what date?

—What is the flight schedule?

A. I'd prefer to reserve a seat for dinner.

B. I need to make a reservation at a hotel in town.

C. I need to make a flight reservation to Paris.

D. Would you like to reserve a flight?



Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of 5 words or phrases out of the 7 given in the box. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

reason; necessity; payment; transportation; differ; dry; change

The Silk Road runs between China and Europe. It became an active trade route in about 100 B. C. For the first time, people in Europe and Asia could exchange goods. Most importantly, Europeans could (41) _____ their gold to China and bring back silk.

Europeans loved silk. The Romans had no fabric as soft as, as shimmering, or as fine. Silk became the favourite fabric of the rich. It was worth its weight in gold. The high price of Chinese silk made the dangers of the Silk Road a (42) _____ risk for traders.

On its eastern end, the Silk Road began in Chang'an, the capital of the Chinese empire then. From Chang'an, caravans of camels set off for 500 miles along a fertile stretch of land to Dunhuang. Then the caravans had to walk for the next 900 miles to cross the Tarim Basin. This basin is one of the most terrifying stretches of land on Earth. It is home to the Takla Makan, the (43) _____ desert in Asia. Sand dunes there have buried cities. Water is scarce. Travellers on the Silk Road hoped they would not have to face swirling sandstorms or terrible temperatures.

At the end of Takla Makan, caravans faced the passes of the Pamir Mountains. The narrow, death-defying ledges, which are almost 4,570-metre high, and nearly defeated some travellers. From the Pamirs, the caravans inched down to what is now Afghanistan. The travelling there became easier. The caravans took (44) _____ routes. Some travelled to India. Others went to the north, through Samarkand, now Uzbekistan. The caravans had even more choices of routes as they moved farther west.

The glories of the Silk Road dimmed in the 1400s. The rise and fall of governments made the route unsafe. In addition, sailors found a passage from Europe to China that made the hazards of the Silk Road (45) _____. However, the Silk Road remains an important part of world history because it connected the cultures of Europe and Asia. It marked the beginning of understanding between the two continents.

Section B (5 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(s), or by using the given letter (s) of the word. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Frogs and toads, salamanders and newts, and the little-known caecilian are amphibians, a word derived from the Greek *amphibios*, meaning “double life”. The name is a good one to describe these animals that live part of their lives in water and part on land.

Structurally this group of amphibians are very different. Frogs and toads, for example, are (46) _____ (tail). They have short, thick bodies, two short forelegs, and two powerful hind legs. Salamanders and newts have long tails, lizard-shaped bodies, and two pairs of equal-sized limbs. Caecilians may have short pointed tails.

(47) All _____ amphibians are structurally diverse, they have many similar characteristics. All amphibians are vertebrates, or animals with back bones that give the body shape and provide for (48) _____ (move). Amphibians have a circulatory system consisting of blood vessels and a three-chambered heart that moves the blood to and from all parts of the body. Amphibians also possess a well-developed nervous system that lets them receive and react to messages from their surroundings. Amphibians are cold-blooded, meaning that their body temperature (49) _____ with their surroundings.



Amphibians also have a thin moist skin with no surface scales, hair, or feathers.

A characteristic of most amphibians is the metamorphosis, or series of body changes, that they undergo. After hatching from eggs, most young amphibians continue to live in water, taking in oxygen from the water as it flows over their gills. As amphibians change into adults, (50) ho _____, most develop lungs and reside on land at least part of the time. Those adult amphibians that live on land can also respire through their skin if they return to the water.



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 51—55 are based on the following passage.

Do you live ‘in the air’? Most people do, because their homes are built on the ground. The result is that most homes lose heat and the outside of them wears out because of the effect of the weather. But this doesn’t happen to earth houses! They are very different from traditional homes. They are built into the ground, which covers them like a blanket and protects them from rain, wind and low temperatures. (51) _____ Instead of working against nature, they work with it. This means that they are close to nature, and their curves also remind people of the shapes in nature.

(52) _____ In the past, when architects designed houses, they didn’t think about the effect their buildings would have on the environment. They use the environment to their advantage. Architect Peter Vetsch, who designed earth houses, says. ‘The design saves a lot of energy. In fact, they need about half the energy of a typical house, the kind that people build in the air.’

The design also means that air cannot easily enter the house from outside. (53) _____ It also means that these homes are quieter. Stefan, who moved into an earth house for the first time last year, explains, ‘The heating bills in our previous house were enormous. The earth house, on the other hand, keeps cool in summer and warm in winter. Our old house also used to be very dry in winter because of the central heating, but our earth house provides a comfortable humidity.’

Traditional houses sometimes get damaged by wind because of the way we build them. Stefan remembers that he would often repair the roof of his old house after storms. He no longer needs to do that. The architecture of earth houses protects them against wind damage. (54) _____

Did anything surprise Stefan about his earth house? ‘I didn’t expect it to be so light! Everyone is used to the idea that basements and ground floor flats are rather dark and whenever visitors come, they are always amazed at how light my earth house is.’ (55) _____ There are wide glass fronts and dome lights, which are special lights in the roof. Both allow plenty of light to enter and create lovely bright rooms.

Questions 51—55

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 51—55. There are **two extra sentences** which you do not need to use.

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. This makes it easier to control the room temperature.</p> <p>B. As well as fitting into the environment, earth houses benefit it.</p> <p>C. The truth is that earth houses are filled with sunlight.</p> <p>D. They offer an exciting new living experience.</p> <p>E. Today, however, they are used to considering environmental matters.</p> <p>F. Their central heating is broken and needs to be repaired.</p> <p>G. The roof is part of the environment and the wind cannot blow it off.</p> |
|---|

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.

As mobile devices are becoming more popular, there are always new apps to download. An app, short for an application, is software which is designed for a particular purpose. For example, you can download apps that help you find a taxi or a restaurant, apps to improve your photos or to make music. There are thousands to choose from, and now there is a new kind which makes use of augmented reality. This is the name for technology which mixes the digital world with the real world. Apps using this kind of technology are just catching on, thanks to a new company based in Scotland called Zappar, which recently promised to change the world with its augmented reality products.

The Zappar Company has worked with big names in publishing and entertainment. The inventors of Zappar have used it with printed books, magazines and greetings cards. Once you have downloaded the free Zappar app onto your tablet or mobile phone, you can bring whatever you are looking at to life with cartoon characters or exciting video content. There are also film posters that use this technology.

For example, by viewing the lead penguin on the *Happy Feet Two* poster with your Zappar app, you can make him dance. You can also keep him on your screen so that when you point your phone at a real place, the penguin will look as if he were really there! As well as films, the technology can help advertise products too. If you point your mobile device at a magazine ad which uses this technology and shows, for example, a trainer, you will be able to lift the trainer off the page and see it from all sides, as you would if you wanted to examine it in real life.

Perhaps the company's biggest success is clothing. The Zappar T-shirts are already extremely popular. If you have downloaded the app, when you point your mobile at a friend wearing a Zappar T-shirt, the magic begins! The design on the T-shirt comes to life, famous cartoon characters seem to jump out of the T-shirt and start to perform! Or the wearer may appear to be playing the drums on his T-shirt! The head of the clothes department in one large UK supermarket agreed to sell the Zappar range, because, he said, it was an amazing invention which he expected to fly off the shelves.

My son's friend was wearing a Zaphat. It looks like an ordinary beanie hat, the kind teenagers often wear in winter. Look at it through the Zappar app, though, and a digital mask appears over the person's face. You can turn your friend into a cartoon character or a scary monster. Because the mask moves with the hat, it looks very realistic. My son said it was so cool that everyone wanted to try on his Zaphat. He claimed it was the best kind of dressing up and announced that he would share the photos and videos on social media.

Questions 56—60

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

56. What is an app?

57. How does Zappar differentiate from other apps?

58. What is Zappar applied in?

59. What will happen if you download Zappar on your mobile phone?

60. What does the UK supermarket's head of clothes department expect?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

Do you ever get bored with the same old sports? If you're tired of tennis, fed up with football or bored of basketball, don't worry. There are plenty of new and unusual sports out there for you to try. Many of these are a mix of existing sports, sometimes with a local element added. Bossaball, for example, is a mix of football and volleyball, played on an inflatable pitch with a trampoline in the



middle. To make it more exciting, it also has elements of Brazilian martial arts!

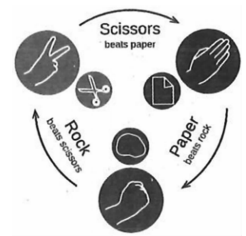
If you are very good at horse riding, you could try the national sport of Afghanistan, Buzkashi. Many versions have been played in the Central Asian region for hundreds of years. The game involves players on horseback trying to get hold of a dead goat. The Afghan Buzkashi Federation wants the game to spread throughout the world and has finally written down the rules because they hope to get Olympic status for the sport.

A sport that is more likely to become famous is kabaddi. It is popular in India and other parts of South Asia. It is similar in some ways to the game called ‘tag’ or ‘it’ which schoolchildren play. One person is ‘it’ and has to catch the others. In kabaddi, a ‘raider’ from one team tries to tag a player from the other team and then return to their own half of the field without getting caught. In some versions of the game, the raider must chant the word ‘kabaddi’ as he returns to his place. Kabaddi is good fun, good exercise and doesn’t need any equipment. It is played at the Asian Games.



There is an unusual sport which describes itself as a ‘classic mix of brains and brawn’. The game called ‘chess boxing’, involves a round of chess and then a round of boxing, then another of chess, and so on. There is one minute between rounds. The first chess boxing world championship took place in 2003 in Amsterdam and was won by a Dutchman, Iepe Rubingh. Since then, it has become more popular, particularly in Germany, the UK, India and Russia. It is a difficult sport, as players need to be very good at two very different activities and be able to switch quickly between the two.

Finally, an unusual sport that will be familiar to most of us is roshambo, which began in China about 2,000 years ago and spread gradually to the rest of the world. Played by young and old, in the UK it is known as ‘rock-paper-scissors’. It is surprising that it is called a sport and taken so seriously: there’s a World Rock Paper Scissors Society and a league which holds championships every year. So, whatever kinds of sport you like, there is something new and interesting for you to try.



Questions 61—65

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

If you have had enough of the ordinary sports people play, you can try a number of (61) _____ sports. Some of these were created when people mixed two well-known sports. Sometimes people (62) _____ from the part of the world where they live. Bossaball is an example of this. It involves volleyball and football, together with a trampoline and some elements of Brazilian martial arts. Buzkashi, a sport from Afghanistan is played (63) _____ and uses a dead goat instead of a ball! People in Afghanistan would like this sport to become international. Chess boxing is a sport where you need to (64) _____ from one type of activity to another. Roshambo, a game originating from China, has got an international society and a league which holds (65) _____.



Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write the answer on the **answer sheet**.

66. Logistics (物流) represents effective planning and distribution (分配) of products and materials from one point to another. Probably the first application of logistics was for military purposes. Various ancient civilizations need an efficient way to expand their influence through trading and warfare. They need

adequate methods to transport goods to distant parts of the world. However, they were also looking for solutions to deliver weapons and provision supplies to their armies.

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into English. Write the answer on the **answer sheet**.

67. 向慈善机构捐赠的最重要原因之一就是：你有这个能力。我们许多人生来就比其他入更为优越，不仅仅是富有，也可能是你受过更多的教育或者拥有更健康的身体。请利用你的优越条件为弱势群体带去希望。慈善不一定要很大，也不必产生巨大影响。适时的小小善举就能让他人度过美好的一天。如今，你还可以进行在线捐赠，这样即使在忙碌的生活中，也能让慈善事业经久不衰。

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

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

68. What is the largest ant in the world?

69. Which of the following is NOT a famous author?

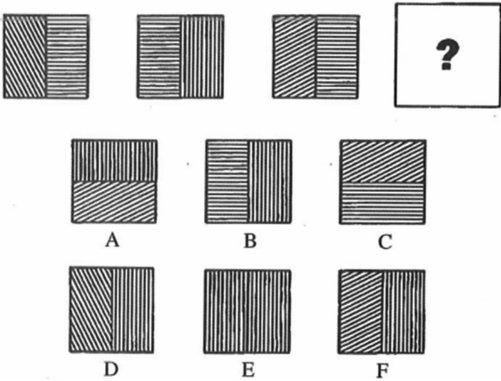
- A. Oscar Wilde
- B. Anton Chekhov
- C. Gustav Holst
- D. Mark Twain

70. What's the Chinese for the underlined phrase?

Freddie is so keen on football that he'd go to watch any game at the drop of a hat.

71. Susan bought a bracelet for £ 21 which she then resold for £ 25. She unwisely accepted a cheque from the purchaser for £ 35 and gave them £ 10 change. She then gave the cheque to her landlord but it was rejected. She had to borrow a further £ 35 to pay the rent. How much money has Susan actually lost?

72. What is the missing figure?



Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

There are ten 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 a 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 <u>are</u> Charlotte Bronte. 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 \ a great pleasure in walking on the moors	a
near her home.	

Some people assume that the Healthy Eating Society (HES) is simply about

salad and seeds, and that our members are all humourous and over-serious. The truth is completely different. The HES encourage you to enjoy food—any food—and there are no meals that are forbidden. We just emphasis moderation.

73. _____
74. _____
75. _____

Twice a week, all of us go out for a dinner together. Some restaurants we have visited serve food that high in fat, but that is the whole point of eating healthy—treat yourself, but not too often. And every week a group of us get together to cook a meal to share, where can have some interesting results! Many people believe that you can't be healthy and eat high-calorie meal. We believe that you don't have to choose either one above the other: It is possible to do both.

76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____
81. _____

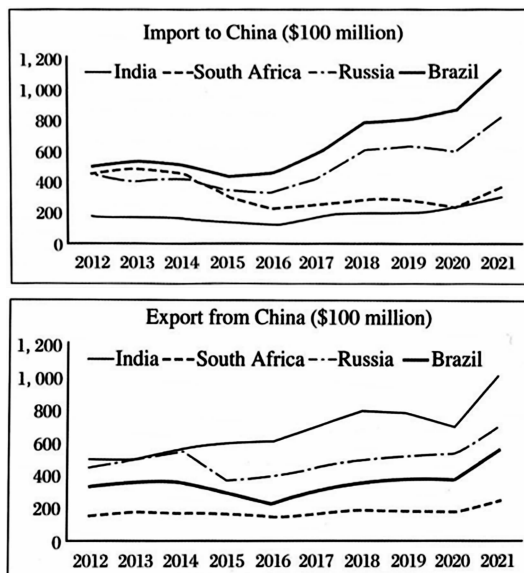
And this is an idea that whole of our members would agree with. Come along to our stall at the Society's Fair and see for yourself.

82. _____

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

83. Write a **120-word** report on China's trade with other BRICS countries through the years of 2012—2021. Write the report on the *answer sheet*.



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Section B (20 marks)

84. Tourism bureaus across China are promoting local attractions and employing innovative means to entice visitors. The recovery of tourism has become a driving force for China's economy. Did you go anywhere in the past winter vacation? What's your opinion on the issue?

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

2024 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛(C 类)

2024 National English Competition for College Students

(Level C-Final)

(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. At an embassy.
B. At an airport.
C. At an interview.
D. At an information booth.
2. A. A journalist.
B. An entrepreneur.
C. An interviewer.
D. A media consultant.
3. A. Extra cash bonus.
B. Accumulated vacation time.
C. The compensation they request.
D. Regular overtime payment.
4. A. Her boss is too strict.
B. Her husband is short-tempered.
C. She is too busy with work.
D. She has to do an operation now.
5. A. Career plan of the woman.
B. Health of the man's brother.
C. Importance of saving time.
D. Necessity of keeping quiet.

Section B (10 marks)

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

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. Why does Jenny come to the information centre?
A. She needs to fill in the library form.
B. She is looking for a suitable part-time job.
C. She inquires about appropriate societies.
D. She wants to apply for a community college.

7. Which society is Jenny interested in joining?
 - A. Culture and language.
 - B. Health and fitness.
 - C. Music and Poems.
 - D. Cycling, rowing and swimming.
8. Where does Paul work?
 - A. In room A12.
 - B. In room A14.
 - C. In room C16.
 - D. In room C18.
9. Which sport does Jenny like most?
 - A. Cycling.
 - B. Rowing.
 - C. Running.
 - D. Swimming.
10. What do people do in the stall run by Sarah?
 - A. Introduce vegetarian food and life.
 - B. Keep fit through regular exercises.
 - C. Make models and do paper cutting.
 - D. Organise races and running events.

Conversation Two

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

11. As the presenter introduced, Lily Williams and her husband gave up their careers and set about _____ their own business ten years ago.
12. Though often driven to tears by failure, Lily insists that neither she nor her husband is _____ any more.
13. In her book “*Breakout-Life Beyond The Corporation*”, Lily stated that her most important motive to start up new ventures was to have _____.
14. After they made the decision to leave the large company they worked for, Lily and her husband began to consider the most _____ issues, such as money and what business to start.
15. They finally chose to start a business that they had _____ in.

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 did the new study find?
 - A. Lots of young adults were keen to experience VR.
 - B. Most retired people enjoyed using VR technology.
 - C. Lonely individuals took delight in experiencing VR.
 - D. VR technology was most effective in curing dementia.
17. How do polar bears cope with the climate change according to the research?
 - A. They stay on land to save energy.
 - B. They fight land animals for living space.
 - C. They burn as few calories as possible.

- D. They try to search for food on land.
18. How much oxygen does Europa produce according to the research data?
- A. 1,000 tone every 24 hours.
B. 2,000 tons every 24 hours
C. One million tone every day.
D. Two million tons every day.
19. Why do scientists propose Category 6 of hurricanes?
- A. There have appeared hurricanes unknown in 50 years.
B. The strongest tropical storms are getting even more powerful.
C. There are more and more ocean windstorms these days.
D. The traditional Saffir-Simpson scale is out of date.
20. What happened in American higher education in 2023?
- A. Many small colleges closed or combined with nearby schools.
B. Private colleges applied for more fund to cope with the economic crisis.
C. Community colleges were required to offer online degree programmes.
D. Overseas students had to suspend education and leave the country.

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **one** monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After listening, answer the questions using **not more than five words**. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

21. What is the simplest definition of ‘news’ in the talk?
22. How do TV news editors differentiate from newspaper editors in choosing stories?
23. What does the newspaper editors’ decision depend on when they choose what to report?
24. What must editors of a print newspaper keep an eye on besides their audience?
25. Which two areas of a print newspaper need editing most?



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.*

26. There was little we could do _____ registering a formal complaint to the car factory.
A. beyond B. into C. over D. without
27. In _____ of value for money, this is the best watch I have ever bought.
A. light B. regards C. sense D. terms
28. I can't sleep at night these days—I think I should _____ the amount of coffee I drink.
A. cut off B. cut in C. cut down on D. cut off from
29. The employers had better _____ the problem with the workers or they'll go on strike.
A. get away B. turn out C. set off D. sort out
30. There is absolutely no _____ that sort of behaviour, no matter what they said to you.
A. reason for B. excuse for C. explanation on D. impact on
31. Students are accepted to most universities solely _____ their entrance examination grades.
A. on the basis of B. with regard to C. for the sake of D. in relation to

32. You should include a covering letter _____ your CV when you send an application.
 A. on account of B. in addition to
 C. on behalf of D. in face of
33. It is extremely important that all of you _____ here on time tomorrow morning.
 A. to be B. be C. will be D. must be
34. Mr. Anderson seems totally unaware of the suffering _____ outside his own comfortable little world.
 A. which being B. what is
 C. that being D. there is
35. Volcanoes are divided _____ three main groups, based on their shape and the type of materials they _____.
 A. by; are made up of B. for; made up
 C. into; are made of D. through; made of
36. _____ mainly for his invention of the telephone, Alexander G. Bell devoted his life to _____ the deaf.
 A. As is remembered; help B. Though remembered; helping
 C. To be remembered; helping D. While being remembered; help
37. You don't want to be late for the party, do you? So let's _____ and leave right now.
 A. seek the limelight B. face the music
 C. play it safe D. run the show
38. Jackie goes jogging so often that he needs a new pair of _____ every six months.
 A. bats B. clubs C. gloves D. trainers
39. —My opinion is that the essay has some weaknesses. The scope of research is limited. Besides, fundamentally, the circumstances China is facing are different from the German case.
 —_____ In principle, the Chinese cases and the German cases are similar.
 A. Is that true? B. I don't think so.
 C. No problem. D. Who can tell?
40. —Last night I saw a strange-looking man behind our school.
 —Were you frightened?
 —_____ I felt rather sorry for him. He was barefoot.
 A. Far from it. B. Not very well.
 C. I don't know. D. Yeah, he shouldn't do that.

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of 5 words out of the 7 given in the box. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

recommend; find; injure; mark; effect; conclude; look after

The Mozart effect is the use of music to reduce stress or depression, encourage relaxation, activate the body and improve memory. The use of music can also improve listening disorders and other conditions such as dyslexia, attention deficit disorder and autism, and even help with physical ailments and (41) _____.

The power of the music of Mozart has been investigated by numerous researchers over the years. In the 1950s, Dr. Alfred Tomatis began his well-known study into the role of music in the development of speech and communication in children. His (42) _____ led to Mozart's violin concertos and symphonies being used in centres around the world to treat children with speech problems. In more recent years, the effect of Mozart's music on epilepsy has been the subject of research carried out in the United Kingdom.

As Mozart wrote more than 600 major compositions during his lifetime, selecting the most suitable piece of music can be difficult. From the work of Dr. Tomatis, we know that music containing higher frequencies stimulates the auditory system in the brain. For relaxation, slower music with lower frequencies is more (43) _____. Varying key and tempo to achieve a variety of auditory, physical and emotional responses is the key to success.

Although different types of music have different effects on listeners, some generalisations can be made. To encourage imagination, stimulating music such as folk music and marches is (44) _____. Other researchers suggest that listening to slow Baroque music, by composers like Bach and Corelli, can optimise learning.

There is little in the way of (45) _____ evidence to suggest that music can actually increase intelligence. Nevertheless, a popular study showed that students who listened to Mozart prior to taking an intelligence test scored higher marks than those who didn't.

Section B (5 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**.

It may be difficult to imagine a movie theatre today that wouldn't be cool on a hot day, but air-conditioned comfort was once a big bonus for your ticket price. In fact, circulating conditioned air, fed into the theatre from the ceiling and taken out from the floor level, was first (46) inst _____ in 1922 at Graumann's Metropolitan Theatre in Los Angeles, California.

Willis Carrier invented a mechanical air conditioner in 1911. With the development of Freons in the early 1930s, air-conditioning systems began to appear in office buildings, hospitals, apartments, trains, and buses. Freons are highly efficient refrigerant gases that are carbon compounds containing fluorine and chlorine or bromine. The refrigerant becomes a liquid and gives (47) _____ heat when it is compressed. When the pressure is removed, it becomes a gas that absorbs heat.

In the air-cooling cycle, warm humid air is drawn from the room and forced over the cooling coil that contains the refrigerant. The warm air gives up its heat to the refrigerant. The refrigerant fluid vaporizes as it absorbs the heat in the air. The (48) _____ (moist) in the cooled air condenses on fins over the coils, and the water runs down the fins and drains out. The cooled dehumidified air is blown back into the room.

Meanwhile, the vaporized and now much warmer refrigerant moves to the compressor. The compressor pumps it under pressure to the condenser coils. Here the heat in the refrigerant is (49) _____ (transfer) outside by a fan. The refrigerant is recirculated to the cooling coil as a liquid to continue the cooling process. A thermostat controls the compressor motor, turning it off when the room temperature is cool enough and (50) re _____ it as the temperature begins to rise. As for the movie-going audience, all they have to do is enjoy the movie as the air conditioner keeps them cool.



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 51—55 are based on the following passage.

Is it really true that women can't read maps? How is it that women can chat for hours, while men never listen to a word they say? When it comes to the differences between men and women, it is impossible to tell where truth ends and stereotyping begins. However, there is one difference that is

certainly true. (51) _____ Can it be true that being a man is bad for you?

One big difference between men and women comes from the hormones testosterone and oestrogen. Men have more of the former and women more of the latter. Testosterone is the hormone that makes men look the way they are. It creates body hair and muscle. It also causes baldness, but a little hair loss means small punishment for a stronger, faster body. Except for one other thing. Testosterone does strange things to men's minds.



(52) _____ It is no accident that men enjoy physical, extreme sports. Men are also more likely to be involved in violent behaviour. They seek conflict where women try to create harmony. All this means that men find themselves in dangerous situations much more than women, and they are more likely to die in accidents, for example, than women are. On the other hand, having higher oestrogen levels is definitely an advantage for women. Oestrogen has many positive effects, but one in particular is that it protects the heart. So women are much less likely to suffer from heart disease.

But can we really blame nature for everything? Surely, we're not just victims of biology, forced to play out a script that has already been written? There are, after all, many men who do live to a ripe old age, and live healthy independent lives into their nineties. How have they managed to live so well? There are other things happening here. (53) _____ Men are much more likely to live unhealthily: drinking alcohol and smoking are two male habits that can shorten life expectancy. The situation isn't helped by the male enthusiasm for red meat and fried food.

(54) _____ They are much more aware of health and illness, and are used to regular visits to the doctor. Men, by contrast, often avoid seeking professional medical advice until the last minute, which is not to be advised.

(55) _____ Being a man is much more dangerous. So when your father, brother or son is suffering from a nasty bout of man-flu, remember to give him all the care he needs. Sometimes, it's hard to be a man!

Questions 51—55

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 51—55. There are **two extra** sentences which you do not need to use.

- A. All this evidence suggests that the traditional idea of women as the weaker sex is outdated.
- B. It is now believed that testosterone makes men take risks.
- C. Do you take more after your mother or father in personality?
- D. Across the world, in all societies and at all income levels, women live longer than men, why?
- E. By contrast, women tend to take care of themselves better.
- F. Ultimately, people need to monitor themselves, how they feel and how well they perform.
- G. If men do live shorter lives than women, it could be that lifestyle is a factor.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.

In 2007 Jeremy Marie set out to live his dream of going around the world by the means of transport he calls 'the most social', in other words, hitchhiking. His preparations included planning a route and setting up his website. He travels light, but he carries a backpack which contains the essential things for his journey.

Before they saw him off, his friends warned him that it would be difficult, even impossible to hitchhike around the world. If he had listened to them, he would never have left his home country, France.

For most people, hitchhiking means hanging around at the side of the road and holding your thumb out. This does not always work, as Jeremy quickly found out. In some countries people consider it rude.

In other places, if there is no traffic, a hitchhiker will wait for hours. So Jeremy often goes to petrol stations to look for lifts, or tries to catch a driver's attention as he slows down or stops at traffic lights or crossroads.

The most difficult countries to find a lift were Italy, where he often had to wait for hours, and the USA, where hitchhiking is actually against the law in many states. The easiest places to get a lift, Jeremy says, were the Sudan and Syria. Generally he had little trouble in Africa. If the country is poor, people seem more open to picking up strangers. Also if there are few tourists, a foreigner like Jeremy will make local people curious. Most of the time, if he is in the right place, one of the first ten vehicles will stop.

For Jeremy hitchhiking is a means of transport which helps him to understand the world a little better. He says, 'If you are in a small place with a person, it encourages you to talk to them and you learn from this conversation. If you hitchhike, you can meet all kinds of people who may be rich, poor or unemployed. Everyone has their own opinion about their country, which they are keen to share with a curious traveller.'

In some countries, where there are almost no private cars, Jeremy has travelled in trucks, on little home-made vehicles, on tractors and even on a donkey. Often he meets other foreigners who are exploring the same country. In Italy, an Australian who rescued him from a long wait in the rain took him on a tour of the country in his camper van for several days!

If there is a road, there will usually be vehicles. But what happens if there is no road and he has to cross a lake, a sea or an ocean? The most difficult lifts were those which needed a boat. It sometimes took him weeks to hitch a ride on a boat. He couldn't get a lift unless the captain agreed.

After travelling in over a thousand vehicles, Jeremy is still on the road, and still excited at every new lift he gets. Each time a driver pulls up and invites him into his vehicle, it is the start of a new adventure.

Questions 56—60

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

56. What did Jeremy take on his hitchhiking journey around the world?
57. How does Jeremy usually hitchhike?
58. Which place is most friendly to hitchhikers according to Jeremy?
59. What does hitchhiking mean for Jeremy?
60. When could Jeremy hitch a ride on a boat?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

The first zoo is believed to have been in Egypt in around 3500 BC. Early collections of animals on display often belonged to royalty. Until the late twentieth century, the main purpose of zoos was for entertainment. They existed to give people the chance to see animals they could not see in the wild. In 1959, famous wildlife expert Gerald Durrell opened the first zoo which put conservation of animals first.

Nowadays zoos' aims are: conservation, education, entertainment, in that order. Modern zoos try to get a balance between providing safe, comfortable homes for the animals and opportunities for visitors to see animals in natural surroundings. Zoos now share their knowledge and support each other. The World Association for Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) works to educate people about animal welfare and conservation. It also helps to coordinate breeding programmes.

From the 1990s, zoos began to see their main role as saving the most threatened species. Each zoo focuses on a small number of species. The Siberian tiger and the orangutan are two species that have been



saved through breeding programmes run by zoos. For example, in 2005 there were between 331 and 393 Siberian tigers in the Russian Far East. By 2015, there were 562. The tigers were helped to breed under the Species Survival Plan of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA). Often the aim is to reintroduce endangered species into their natural habitats. In Indonesia, Borneo Orangutan Rescue teaches orangutans how to live in the wild. When they are ready, they are: taken to protected forests to live naturally.

Now that we have a better understanding of animals, zoos try to recreate natural habitats of animals as accurately as possible. For example, polar bears live in a plain, white open space. Zoos try to provide ‘enrichment’ for the animals to improve their wellbeing. This includes climbing frames, feeding puzzles, unusual objects and different types of food. It allows animals to behave in a normal way, such as scratching, climbing, digging and solving problems. Another type of enrichment is mixing up types of animal that would naturally mix in the wild. Colchester Zoo in England has a ‘kingdom of the wild’ paddock where several species live together. They have found positive changes to the behaviour of these animals as a result.



Different types of technology are used to help create natural environments for animals. In Indianapolis Zoo in the United States, for example, there is a ‘functional forest’ called the Hutan Trail, a series of towers and cables 20 metres above the ground. This allows the orangutans to swing around the zoo as they would swing around the forest in their native Indonesia.

Likewise, technology has been used to engage the public more with the animals. In many zoos there are webcams in some enclosures so visitors can keep up with their favourite animals between visits to the zoo.

Zoos have moved on over the last few decades. They now play an important role in protecting animals and in making people more aware of the importance of animals. Zoos have made people aware that animals should not be over-hunted and that they play an important role in the ecology of the planet and in helping to maintain the balance of nature.

Questions 61—65

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

In the past, zoos existed mainly for (61) _____. The first zoo to focus on (62) _____ was started by wildlife expert Gerald Durrel. Since the 1990s, a number of zoos have introduced programmes which aim to breed threatened animals and return them to their (63) _____. But prior to that the animals have to learn (64) _____ in the wild. Zoos offer animals enrichment by making it challenging for them to find their food, providing them with climbing equipment, and even mixing them with other species. They play an important role in helping maintain the (65) _____.



Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write the answer on the **answer sheet**.

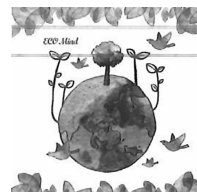
66. It is said that the world’s population will reach about nine billion in 2050. That’s around two billion more than now. When you consider that there are around one billion people in the world already living in difficult times due to a lack of food, then the future is more worrying. Also, with the increasing difficulty facing the world due to human numbers and climate change, many wonder how we will feed this larger population without destroying the planet.

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into English. Write the answer on the **answer sheet**.

67. “更理性地消费”指的是秉持绿色理念,做出对环境友好的选择。这些选择可能包括家庭节能、

以最环保的方式旅游、巧妙通勤、减少肉类消费、支持本地产品与服务、选购环保材料,以及学会重复利用。但更理性消费还意味着要确定商品值得购买,即使该商品有环保标志。一旦我们树立了环保理念与道德观念,掌握了如何才能做出对环境友好的选择,下一步就是“更理性地消费”。



Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

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

68. What is a ‘seminar’?

- A. a unique idea
- B. an informal gathering
- C. an academic meeting
- D. a memorable occasion

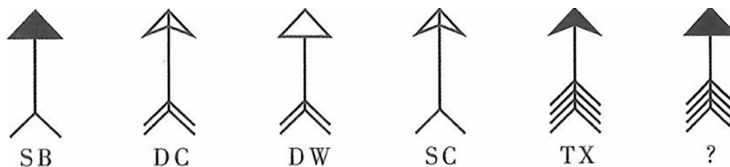


69. Some like me hot, others prefer me cold, yet I come in countless forms. What am I?

70. How old would a person born in 50 BC be on their birthday in 50 AD?

71. I bought 4 pencils at 2p each, 5 pens at 8p each and 8 notepads and 16 stamps. Though I cannot remember the prices of the last two items, I can confidently question a bill of £2.10. Why is this? (Answer can be in Chinese.)

72. Which code matches the shape or pattern given at the end of the line?



A. SX

B. TC

C. TB

D. DX

E. TW

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 a 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 Bronte. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now. She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took \ a great pleasure in walking on the moors near her home.

is
than
a



Many people—parents and educators—feel that children should take part in team sports so as to learn which to work as part of a group. However,

73. _____

other people think that making children to participate in sports for this reason may not be such a great idea. Because playing in a team can teach children how to cooperate others, making them do this when they don't want to can actually damage their self-confidence.

74. _____
75. _____
76. _____

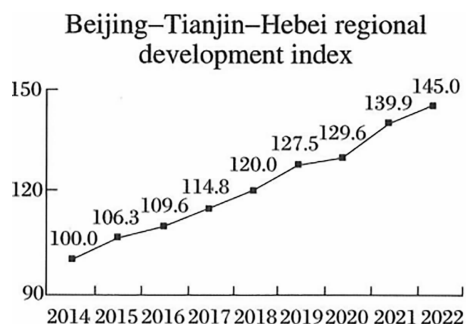
There are many other ways to get kid to work with each other, so it seems a bit silly to force them to play team sports when they will rather be doing something else. Some young people live for the thrill and exciting of being part of a team whereas others do not like it of all. Children Shouldn't be forced to join a team in cases they start hating sports...all kinds of sports. Clearly, no one wants that to happen. Wouldn't it be worse to let children decide for themselves?

77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____
81. _____
82. _____

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

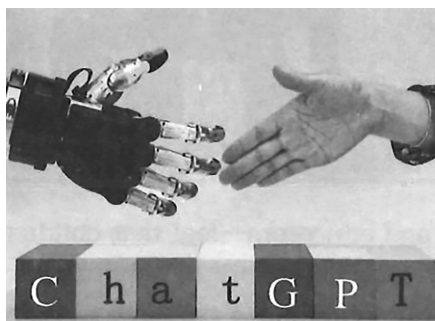
83. Write a **120-word** report on the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei regional development index through the years of 2014 to 2022.



Write the report on the **answer sheet**.

Section B (20 marks)

84. ChatGPT, a chatbot developed by artificial intelligence research laboratory Open AI, has gained a lot of attention in and outside the tech world. Interacting in a conversational way, it is capable of writing emails, scripts, academic papers, even poems, song lyrics or computer code. Is it beneficial to your life? How will you apply it to your study?



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

参考答案及解析

2024 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛(C 类)

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. D 【解析】题目问吉姆称赞这辆车的哪个特点。对话中,吉姆提到,汽车是由太阳提供燃料的,所以它不需要任何汽油或柴油。由此可知,吉姆在称赞这辆车的汽车能量来源。因此选 D。
2. C 【解析】题目问男士对女士的警告是什么。对话中,男士提到如果一个人不主动告知东西的价格,别提这事。不要问个人储蓄或薪水。因此选 C。
3. B 【解析】题目问为什么女士认为 CEO 不适合打乒乓球。对话中女士提到,她认为 CEO 们不喜欢大汗淋漓。由此可知,打乒乓球会出很多汗,所以 CEO 不适合。因此选 B。
4. A 【解析】题目问对话中的坏消息是什么。对话中,女士提到,他们的销售额在年初的时候是第六名,现在已经下滑到了第十一名,这是一个相当大的下降,是个坏消息。由此可知,对话中的坏消息就是销售额骤降。因此选 A。
5. C 【解析】题目问他们能做些什么来解决对话中提到的问题。对话中,女士提到,他们可能永远无法追踪到这次攻击的源头。但他们能做的是更加努力地使他们的计算机系统坚不可摧。因此选 C。

Section B

Conversation One

6. B 【解析】题目问这位男士想要清洁服务做什么。对话中,男士提到他想为自己的公寓找清洁服务。因此选 B。
7. A 【解析】题目问一个基本的清洁套餐需要多久。对话中,男士询问是否有基础的清洁套餐,女士回答说有,并提到一居室的公寓可能需要大约两个小时来打扫。因此选 A。
8. D 【解析】题目问哪个清洁服务是这位男士不需要的。对话中,女士提到有额外服务,如每周清洁烤箱,但男士表示他很少用烤箱,并询问是否可以清洁冰箱。由此可知,清洁烤箱是男士并不需要的服务。因此选 D。
9. C 【解析】题目问这位男士还想要什么附加服务。对话中,男士询问熨衣服是否是女士公司可以额外提供的服务,并提到只是熨烫他上班穿的衬衫。因此选 C。
10. C 【解析】题目问这个男人打算怎么处理他的阳台。对话中,男士询问女士能否清理一下阳台,差不多每个月清洗一次。因此选 C。

Conversation Two

11. health 【解析】听力材料提到“*Well, it worries me a great deal that, even though we're richer and better educated than previous generations, we don't enjoy such good health as our parents and grandparents.*”即根据定位句可知,让罗素医生非常担心的是,尽管我们比前几代人更富有,受教育程度更高,但我们的身体却不如我们的父母和祖父母那么好。由此可知,罗素医生担心的是人们的健康。因此本空填 health。
12. sensible 【解析】听力材料提到“*Many people have developed diseases as a result of the way they live. If they'd eaten more sensibly, these could have been prevented.*”即许多人由于他们的生活方式而患上疾病。如果他们饮食更合理一些,这些就可以避免了。因此本空填 sensible。
13. heart 【解析】听力材料提到“*If you eat food with a lot of fat, say fried steak or rich creamy sauces, you'll develop heart disease.*”,即如果吃脂肪含量高的食物,比如煎牛排或奶油酱,会患心脏病。因此本空填 heart。
14. nutrition 【解析】听力材料提到“*Why not have special cookery classes—for girls and boys—and*

also teach them about nutrition?”即针对青少年肥胖的问题,男士提出提议,设立专门为男孩和女孩服务的烹饪课,并教他们营养知识。因此本空填 nutrition。

15. independent 【解析】听力材料提到“True—but overprotecting our children, we are making them less independent and less able to cope with life.”即过度保护孩子,会使他们变得不那么独立,更不能应对生活。因此本空填 independent。

Section C

16. B 【解析】题目问哪些国家已经成功登上了月球表面。新闻中提到“Japan tried to follow the United States, the former Soviet Union, China and India as a nation reaching the moon’s surface.”即日本试图效仿美国、前苏联、中国和印度,成为登上月球表面的国家。由此可知,已经成功登上了月球表面的国家有中国、前苏联、印度和美国。因此选 B。

17. D 【解析】题目问人工智能工具被允许帮助英国和威尔士的法官做什么。新闻中提到“Judges in Britain and Wales have been given permission to use artificial intelligence tools to help them write legal opinions.”即英国和威尔士的法官被允许使用人工智能工具来帮助他们撰写法律意见。因此选 D。

18. B 【解析】题目问的是根据研究人员的观点,大浪与地震仪有什么关系。新闻中提到“*But Bromirski said large waves create enough energy to be measured by seismographs, also.*”即大波产生的能量也足够用地震仪测量。因此选 B。

19. C 【解析】题目问新闻报道了什么。新闻中提到“Brazilian officials say bird flu has killed nearly 1,000 seals and sea lions in the country’s south.”即巴西官员说,禽流感在巴西南部造成近 1000 只海豹和海狮死亡。因此选 C。

20. A 【解析】题目问新的化石研究表明了什麼。新闻中提到“A new fossil study by researchers from China and Canada suggests that ancient mammals may have attacked and eaten larger dinosaurs.”即来自中国和加拿大的研究人员进行的一项新的化石研究表明,古代哺乳动物可能会攻击并吃掉更大的恐龙。因此选 A。

Section D

21. How we use the mind. 【解析】题目问男士关于大脑的谈话中更重要的部分是什么。听力材料提到“I mean, of course, the brain itself—the mind, how it works and more importantly, how we use it.”即作者指的是大脑本身——心智,它是如何工作的,更重要的是,我们是如何使用它的。

22. Wits, the intellect and wisdom. 【解析】题目问大脑工作的三种处理速度是什么。听力材料提到“The fastest is actually faster than we can measure thought, the nearest word I can think of is our wits; it’s an instinctive physical reaction.”“Secondly, there’s a rather slower process and this is the intellect, which is conscious thinking.”“Finally, there’s the slowest level, which I call wisdom.”即大脑以三种不同的处理速度工作,其中最快的是理解力;其次是一个相当缓慢的过程,思维能力;最后是最慢的阶段,智慧。

23. It’s creative rather than logical. 【解析】题目问为什么最慢的阶段最不容易被理解。听力材料提到“Wisdom is the least understood level. It’s difficult to pinpoint as it’s creative rather than logical, but these thoughts do make sense in a very deep way.”即智慧是最不容易理解的层次。很难确定,因为它是创造性的,而不是逻辑的,但这些想法在深层次上是有意义的。

24. Turning the faces with her teeth. 【解析】题目问男士注意到女孩在用魔方做什么。听力材料提到“*Well, because she had one hand up, the girl was holding the cube in her other hand, and turning the faces with her teeth—but she was also keeping up the conversation with her friend.*”即女孩一只手举着,另一只手拿着立方体,用她的牙齿转动着魔方的面,——但她也在和她的朋友继续交谈。

25. The intellect mode. 【解析】题目问当成年人对魔方拼图感到沮丧时,他们处于哪个阶段。听力材料提到“The trouble was that we went immediately into the intellect mode and this wasn’t the right mode to be in because the cube was just too complicated.”即问题是,我们马上就进入了思维能力模式,这不是正确的模式,因为立方体太复杂了。

Part II Vocabulary & Crammer

26. D 【解析】句意:我表妹奥黛丽要来看我,所以我想请几天假,带她在城里转转。take some time off work 意为“请假”,show sb. around 为常见搭配,意为“陪同某人参观”。因此选 D。
27. A 【解析】句意:我们怀着深深的遗憾离开了那个我们幸福地生活了这么多年的小村庄。deep 意为“深的;厚的”,deep regret 表示“深深的遗憾”;high 意为“高的”;keen 意为“渴望的,热衷的”;passionate 意为“热情的;激情的”。因此选 A。
28. C 【解析】句意:拳击手在最后一轮中被击倒,没能及时苏醒过来继续比赛。knock down 意为“击倒、撞倒某人”;knock off 意为“杀死某人;结束工作”;knock out 指在拳击比赛中通过击倒对手获胜;knock up 指敲门唤醒某人。第二空,bring down 意为“打垮,击败”;take up 意为“占用(时间)”;bring round 指使恢复意识,使苏醒;take back 意为“收回;取回;撤回(所说的话或想法)”。结合语境和选项意思可知,C 项符合题意。因此选 C。
29. D 【解析】句意:如果我穿我妈妈的旧结婚礼服,它就得松一点,因为我不像她那样苗条。let down 意为“使失望”;let in 意为“让进入”;let off 意为“释放”;let out 意为“(把衣服)放大,放长,加宽”。因此选 D。
30. B 【解析】句意:在给管理层的一封信中,工人们清楚地提出了要求。set aside 意为“把……放到一旁”;set out 意为“陈述,阐明”;set upon 意为“突然攻击”;set off 意为“出发,动身”。因此选 B。
31. B 【解析】句意:总统宣布这两个国家没有理由继续不和。addicted to 意为“上瘾;沉迷于”;at odds with 意为“与……不一致;与……有分歧”;in line with 意为“与……一致;与……紧密相连”;imperative to 意为“做……紧急的;做……必要的”。因此选 B。
32. C 【解析】句意:很抱歉,你没有资格获得奖学金,你的成绩不够好。in the mood for 意为“有心情做……”;in the light of 意为“鉴于”;eligible for 意为“有资格的,合格的”;applied to 意为“应用于”。因此选 C。
33. C 【解析】句意:本应在本月底完工的建筑工程如果延误,建筑公司将被罚款。结合语境可知,建筑工程本应在这个月底完成,这是将来的情况,所以使用动词不定式表示将来,而且建筑工程是被完成,所以要使用被动语态。因此选 C。
34. D 【解析】句意:研究表明,宠物在教孩子分享、关怀、沟通和责任方面发挥着重要作用。are very grateful 意为“非常感激的”;have a good understanding 意为“充分理解”;know a lot 意为“知道很多”;play an important role 意为“扮演重要的角色”。因此选 D。
35. A 【解析】句意:天太黑了,我看不清门上的牌子。请把灯拿得离它近一点。“把灯拿近”表达为 hold the light close to it,变成比较级时,close 应变成 closer,a little 修饰比较级。因此选 A。
36. B 【解析】句意:这场复杂的审判已经持续了六个月,而且还远远没有结束。in the way of 意为“关于……方面”;far from 意为“远离,远非”;well behind 意为“远远落后”;as far as 意为“就……而言;和……一样远”。因此选 B。
37. B 【解析】句意:电影公司没有宣传这部新电影,但它的名声却通过口口相传传播开来。at a distance 意为“在远处”;by word of mouth 意为“口口相传”;from memory 意为“凭记忆”;in fashion 意为“流行”。因此选 B。
38. A 【解析】句意:我的父母被指责忽视了我们的教育,他们把我和妹妹送到了课后补习班。分析句子可知,前后句的主语都是 my parents,且主句使用一般过去时态。前半句的逻辑主语和动词 accuse 之间是动宾关系,所以使用过去分词形式 accused。因此选 A。
39. D 【解析】句意:——你觉得这部电影怎么样?——嗯,很刺激。——我也有同感。太棒了。It's all right. 意为“没关系”;That's just how you felt. 意为“这就是你的感受”;You are telling lies. 意为“你在撒谎”;I feel the same way. 意为“我也有同感”。因此选 D。
40. C 【解析】句意:——大华航空。我能帮助您吗?——是的。我需要预订一张到巴黎的机

票。——好的。哪一天？——航班表是怎样的？I'd prefer to reserve a seat for dinner. 意为“我想预订晚餐位置”；I need to make a reservation at a hotel in town. 意为“我想在镇上预订旅馆”；I need to make a flight reservation to Paris. 意为“我需要预订一张到巴黎的机票”；Would you like to reserve a flight? 意为“您要预订航班吗？”。因此选 C。

Part III Cloze

Section A

【原文翻译】

丝绸之路连接中国和欧洲。大约在公元前 100 年，它成为一条活跃的贸易路线，欧洲和亚洲的人们第一次可以交换货物。最重要的是，欧洲人可以把他们的黄金运到中国，带回丝绸。

欧洲人喜欢丝绸。罗马人没有像它这样柔软，闪闪发光，细腻的织物。丝绸成了富人最喜爱的织物。它值同样重量的黄金。中国丝绸的高价使得丝绸之路的危险对商人来说是一种合理的风险。

丝绸之路的东端始于当时的中国首都长安。从长安出发，骆驼商队沿着一片肥沃的土地向敦煌进发，行程 500 英里。然后商队必须步行 900 英里穿过塔里木盆地。这个盆地是地球上最可怕的陆地之一，它是亚洲最干燥的沙漠——塔克拉玛干沙漠的所在地。那里的沙丘掩埋了许多城市。水很稀缺。丝绸之路上的旅行者希望他们不必面对沙尘暴或可怕的温度。

在塔克拉玛干的尽头，商队面对着帕米尔山脉的隘口。这些狭窄的、充满生命危险的岩壁高约 4570 米，几乎击败了一些旅行者。从帕米尔高原出发，商队缓慢前进到现在的阿富汗。到那里旅行变得容易了。商队走不同的路线。一些人去了印度。另一些人通过撒马尔罕，也就是现在的乌兹别克斯坦向北行进。随着商队向西移动，他们有了更多的路线选择。

丝绸之路的辉煌在 15 世纪黯然失色。政府的兴衰使这条路线变得不安全。此外，水手们发现了一条从欧洲到中国的通道，使丝绸之路的危险变得没有必要。然而，丝绸之路仍然是世界历史的重要组成部分，因为它连接了欧洲和亚洲的文化。它标志着两大洲之间相互了解的开始。

41. transport 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是最重要的，欧洲人可以把他们的黄金运到中国，带回丝绸。空格处位于情态动词 could 后，所以空格处为动词原形，且结合语境可知，应表示“运输”。因此本题应填入 transportation 的动词原形 transport。

42. reasonable 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是丝绸之路的高价使得丝绸之路的危险对商人来说是一种合理的风险。空格处位于不定冠词 a 和名词 risk 之间，所以空格处为形容词。根据句意，丝绸和黄金一样贵重，丝绸的高价会让商人乐意冒险，使这个风险变得合理化。因此本题应填入 reason 的形容词形式 reasonable。

43. driest 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是它是亚洲最干燥的沙漠——塔克拉玛干沙漠的所在地。空格处位于定冠词 the 和名词 desert 之间，所以空格处为形容词。根据句意，句子后面提到沙丘掩埋了许多城市、水很稀缺，由此可知，dry 符合语境。因此本题应填入 dry 的最高级形式 driest。

44. different 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是商队走不同的路线。空格处位于谓语动词 took 和名词 routes 之间，所以空格处为形容词。根据句意，后面提到一些商队去了印度，一些向北。由此可知，商队走的是不同的线路。因此本题应填入 differ 的形容词形式 different。

45. unnecessary 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是此外，水手们发现了一条从欧洲到中国的通道，使丝绸之路的危险变得没有必要。分析句子结构可知，空格处作 made 的补语，所以空白处为形容词。根据句意，水路比陆路更安全。因此本题应填入 necessity 的反义形容词形式 unnecessary。

Section B

【原文翻译】

青蛙和蟾蜍，火蜥蜴和蝾螈，以及鲜为人知的蛭形动物都是两栖动物，这个词来源于希腊语“amphibios(两栖动物)”，意思是“双重生活”。这个名字很好地描述了这些部分生活在水中，部分生活在陆地上的动物。

这类两栖动物在结构上非常不同。例如,青蛙和蟾蜍是无尾的。它们有短而粗的身体,两条短前腿和两条有力的后腿。火蜥蜴和蝾螈有长长的尾巴,蜥蜴状的身体和两对大小相等的四肢。栉水母可能有短而尖的尾巴。

虽然两栖动物结构多样,但它们有许多相似的特征。所有的两栖动物都是脊椎动物,或有脊骨的动物,脊骨决定了身体的形状并提供了运动的条件。两栖动物有一个由血管和三腔心脏组成的循环系统,可以将血液输送到身体的各个部位。两栖动物还拥有发达的神经系统,使它们能够接收周围环境的信息并作出反应。两栖动物是冷血动物,这意味着它们的体温会随着环境的变化而变化。两栖动物也有薄而湿润的皮肤,表面没有鳞片、毛发或羽毛。

大多数两栖动物的一个特征是它们经历的蜕变或一系列身体变化。从卵中孵化出来后,大多数年轻的两栖动物继续生活在水中,当水流过它们的鳃时,它们从水中吸收氧气。然而,当两栖动物成年后,大多数都发育出了肺,并且至少部分时间是在陆地上生活的。那些生活在陆地上的成年两栖动物如果回到水里也可以通过皮肤呼吸。

46. tailless 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是例如,青蛙和蟾蜍是无尾的。根据所给单词提示和常识可知,青蛙和蟾蜍是没有尾巴的。因此本题应填入 tailless。

47. Although 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是两栖动物结构多样,但它们有许多相似的特征。根据句意,空格处引导让步状语从句,再结合字母所给提示可知,填入 although,意为“尽管,虽然”。因此本题应填入 Although。

48. movement 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是所有的两栖动物都是脊椎动物,或有脊骨的动物,脊骨决定了身体的形状并提供了运动的条件。空格处前面为介词 for,所以空格处为名词。根据句意和所给单词提示可知,脊椎决定了身体的形状,并提供运动的条件。因此本题应填入 movement。

49. changes 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是两栖动物是冷血动物,这意味着它们的体温会随着环境的变化而变化。根据语境可知,空格处应为动词的第三人称单数形式,且能和后面的 with 搭配,表示两栖动物体温随环境而变化。因此本题应填入 changes。

50. however 【解析】空格处所在句子的意思是然而,当两栖动物成年后,大多数都发育出了肺,并且至少部分时间是在陆地上生活的。根据语境可知,前面说两栖动物生活在水里,后面说部分时间是在陆地上生活的,这两者之间在语义上是转折关系。同时结合所给提示可知,空格处应为 however。因此本题应填入 however。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Section A

【原文翻译】

你生活在“空中”吗?大多数人都是这样,因为他们的房子是建在地面上的,结果是大多数房子会失去热量,而且由于天气的影响,房子的外部会磨损,但这种情况不会发生在地球屋!它们与传统的房屋非常不同。它们被建在地下,地面像毯子一样覆盖着它们,保护它们不受风雨和低温的影响。它们提供了令人兴奋的新生活体验。它们不是违背自然,而是顺应自然。这意味着它们接近自然,它们的曲线也让人想起自然界的形状。

地球屋不仅与环境相适应,而且对环境有益。在过去,当建筑师设计房屋时,他们没有考虑他们的建筑对环境的影响。他们利用环境为自己谋利。设计土屋的建筑师彼得·维奇说:“这种设计节省了很多能源。事实上,它们需要的能量大约是人们在空中建造的那种典型房屋的一半。”

这种设计也意味着空气不能轻易地从外面进入房子。这样就更容易控制室温。这也意味着这些家庭更安静。斯蒂芬去年第一次搬进了地球屋,他解释说:“我们以前的房子的取暖费非常高。另一方面,地球屋夏天保持凉爽,冬天保持温暖。由于中央供暖,我们的老房子在冬天也非常干燥,但我们的地球屋提供了舒适的湿度。”

由于我们建造房屋的方式,传统房屋有时会被风损坏。斯蒂芬记得他经常会在暴风雨后修理他的老房子的屋顶。他不再需要那样做了。地球屋的结构保护它们免受风的破坏。屋顶是环境

的一部分,风不能把它吹走。

他的地球屋有什么让斯蒂芬惊讶的吗?“我没想到会这么亮!”每个人都习惯性认为地下室和一楼相当黑暗,每当客人来的时候,他们总是惊讶于我的地球屋是多么得明亮。”事实是,地球屋充满了阳光。有宽大的玻璃门面和圆顶灯,这是屋顶上的特殊灯。两者都允许充足的光线进入,创造出可爱明亮的房间。

51. D 【解析】D 项意思是它们提供了令人兴奋的新生活体验。空格处所在段落主要介绍地球屋这种房子。空格处前面提到地球屋不受风雨和低温影响,后面提到地球屋顺应自然,所以空格处内容应该还和地球屋有关。由于这一段讲述到居住,且空格处前面两句都是在用 they 来表述,结合选项可知,D 项符合要求。因此选 D。

52. B 【解析】B 项意思是地球屋不仅与环境相适应,而且对环境有益。空格处所在段落主要讲述建筑对环境的影响。空格处后面提到过去建筑师设计房屋时,并没有考虑建筑对环境的影响。而地球屋则节省能源,所以空格处内容应该是地球屋对环境的影响。因此选 B。

53. A 【解析】A 项意思是这样就更容易控制室温。空格处所在段落主要讲述地球屋提供舒适的温度和湿度。空格处前面提到这种设计也意味着空气不能轻易地从外面进入房子,段落后面提到地球屋冬暖夏凉,湿度舒适,所以空格处内容承接前文,应和温度或湿度有关。结合选项可知,A 项符合要求。因此选 A。

54. G 【解析】G 项意思是屋顶是环境的一部分,风不能把它吹走。空格处所在段落主要讲述地球屋的结构保护它们免受风的破坏。因此选 G。

55. C 【解析】C 项意思是事实是,地球屋充满了阳光。空格处所在段落主要讲述地球屋明亮。空白处前一句提到地球屋非常明亮,由此可知,空格处内容和明亮有关。因此选 C。

Section B

【原文翻译】

随着移动设备变得越来越流行,总会有新的应用程序可供下载。app 是应用程序的缩写,是为特定目的而设计的软件。例如,你可以下载帮助你找出租车或餐馆的应用程序,改善照片或制作音乐的应用程序。有成千上万的选择,现在有一种新的应用程序,利用增强现实。这是一种将数字世界与现实世界混合在一起的技术。由于苏格兰一家名为扎帕的新公司最近承诺要用增强现实产品改变世界,使用这种技术的应用程序正在流行起来。

扎帕公司曾与出版和娱乐领域的大公司合作。扎帕的发明者将其用于印刷书籍、杂志和贺卡。一旦你下载了免费的扎帕应用到你的平板电脑或手机上,你就可以把你正在看的卡通人物或令人兴奋的视频内容带到生活中。也有电影海报使用这种技术。例如,通过扎帕应用程序查看《快乐的大脚 2》海报上的主角企鹅,你可以让他跳舞。你也可以把他放在你的屏幕上,这样当你把手机对准一个真实的地方时,企鹅就会看起来好像他真的在那里!除了电影,这项技术还可以帮助产品做广告。如果你把你的移动设备指向一个使用这种技术的杂志广告,例如,展示一个教练机,你就可以把教练机从页面上拿起来,从各个方面看到它,就像你想在现实生活中检查它一样。

也许该公司最大的成功是服装,扎帕的 T 恤已经非常受欢迎。如果你下载了这款应用,当你把手机对准一个穿着扎帕 T 恤的朋友时,奇迹就开始了!T 恤上的设计栩栩如生,著名的卡通人物似乎从 T 恤里跳出来开始表演!或者穿着者可能会在他的 T 恤上打鼓!英国一家大型超市的服装部主管同意出售扎帕系列,因为他说,这是一项了不起的发明,他希望它能畅销。

我儿子的朋友戴着 Zaphat。它看起来就像一顶普通的无边帽,就是青少年在冬天经常戴的那种。不过,通过扎帕应用程序看,一个数字面具会出现在这个人的脸上。你可以把你的朋友变成卡通人物或可怕的怪物。因为面具会随着帽子移动,所以看起来非常逼真。我儿子说它太酷了,每个人都想试穿他的 Zaphat。他声称这是最好的装扮,并宣布他将在社交媒体上分享照片和视频。

56. An app, short for an application, is a software which is designed for a particular purpose.

【解析】题目问什么是 APP。根据文章第一段第二句“An app, short for an application, is software which is designed for a particular purpose.”可知, app 是应用程序的缩写, 是为特定目的而设计的软件。

57. It makes use of augmented reality to mix the digital world with the real world.

【解析】题目问扎帕与其他应用程序的不同之处。根据文章第一段第四句和第五句“‘There are thousands to choose from, and now there is a new kind which makes use of augmented reality. This is the name for technology which mixes the digital world with the real world.’”可知, 扎帕利用增强现实, 是一种将数字世界与现实世界混合在一起的技术。

58. It is applied in publishing, entertainment and clothing.

【解析】题目问扎帕被运用在哪里。根据文章第二段第一句“‘The Zappar Company has worked with big names in publishing and entertainment.’”和第三段第一句“‘Perhaps the company’s biggest success is clothing.’”可知, 扎帕公司曾与出版和娱乐领域的大公司合作。该公司最大的成功是服装。

59. You can bring whatever you are looking at to life with cartoon characters or exciting video content.

【解析】题目问如果你把扎帕下载到手机上, 会发生什么。根据文章第二段第三句“‘Once you have downloaded the free Zappar app onto your tablet or mobile phone, you can bring whatever you are looking at to life with cartoon characters or exciting video content.’”可知, 一旦你下载了免费的扎帕应用到你的平板电脑或手机上, 你就可以把你正在看的卡通人物或令人兴奋的视频内容带到生活中。

60. He expects the Zappar range to fly off the shelves/sell well.

【解析】题目问英国大型超市的服装部主管的看法。根据文章第三段最后一句“‘The head of the clothes department in one large UK supermarket agreed to sell the Zappar range, because, he said, it was an amazing invention which he expected to fly off the shelves.’”可知, 英国一家大型超市的服装部主管同意出售扎帕系列, 因为他说, 这是一项了不起的发明, 他希望它能畅销。

Section C

【原文翻译】

你对一成不变的运动感到厌倦吗? 如果你厌倦了网球, 厌倦了足球或厌倦了篮球, 别担心。有很多新的和不寻常的运动等着你去尝试。其中许多是现有运动的混合, 有时还加入了当地元素。例如, 波沙球是足球和排球的混合体, 在一个充气球场上进行, 中间有一个蹦床。为了让你更令人兴奋, 它也有巴西武术的元素!

如果你很擅长骑马, 你可以试试阿富汗的民族运动——布兹卡什。许多版本在中亚地区已经演奏了数百年。这个游戏要求玩家骑在马背上试图抓住一只死山羊。阿富汗布兹卡什联合会希望这项运动在全世界传播, 并最终写下了规则, 因为他们希望这项运动在奥运会获得地位。

一项更有可能成名的运动是卡巴迪。它在印度和南亚其他地区很受欢迎。它在某些方面类似于学童玩的“标签”或“它”游戏。一个人是“它”, 必须抓住其他人, 然后, 来自一个队的“袭击者”试图抓住另一个队的球员, 然后在不被抓住的情况下返回自己的半场。在某些版本的游戏里, 当袭击者回到他的位置时, 必须吟唱“卡巴迪”这个词。卡巴迪很有趣, 很好的锻炼, 不需要任何设备。它是亚运会上的比赛项目。

有一项不同寻常的运动自称是“脑力和体力的经典结合”。这种游戏被称为“象棋拳击”, 包括一轮象棋, 然后一轮拳击, 然后是另一轮象棋, 以此类推。每回合间隔一分钟。第一届国际象棋拳击世界锦标赛于 2003 年在阿姆斯特丹举行, 由荷兰人伊皮·华比殊赢得。从那以后, 它变得越来越受欢迎, 尤其是在德国、英国、印度和俄罗斯。这是一项困难的运动, 因为运动员需要非常擅长两种截然不同的活动, 并能够在两种活动之间快速切换。

最后, 我们大多数人都熟悉的一项不寻常的运动是猜拳, 它大约在 2000 年前起源于中国, 并逐渐传播到世界其他地方, 老少皆宜, 在英国被称为“石头剪刀布”。令人惊讶的是, 它被称为一项运

动,并被如此认真地对待:有一个世界石头剪刀布协会和一个每年举行锦标赛的联赛。所以,无论你喜欢哪种运动,总有新鲜有趣的东西等着你去尝试。

61. new and unusual 【解析】根据空格定位至文章第一段第三句“*There are plenty of new and unusual sports out there for you to try.*”可知,有很多新的和不寻常的运动等着你去尝试。因此本空填 new and unusual。

62. add(ed) an element 【解析】根据空格定位至文章第一段第四句“*Many of these are a mix of existing sports, sometimes with a local element added.*”可知,其中许多是现有运动的混合,有时还加入了当地元素。因此本空填 add(ed) an element。

63. on horseback 【解析】根据空格定位至文章第二段第三句“*The game involves players on horseback trying to get hold of a dead goat.*”可知,这个游戏要求玩家骑在马背上试图抓住一只死山羊。因此本空填 on horseback。

64. switch quickly 【解析】根据空格定位至文章第四段最后一句“*It is a difficult sport, as players need to be very good at two very different activities and be able to switch quickly between the two.*”可知,这是一项困难的运动,因为运动员需要非常擅长两种截然不同的活动,并能够在两种活动之间快速切换。因此本空填 switch quickly。

65. annual championships/champlonships every year 【解析】根据空格定位至文章最后一段倒数第二句“*It is surprising that it is called a sport and taken so seriously: there's a World Rock Paper Scissors Society and a league which holds championships every year.*”可知,令人惊讶的是,它被称为一项运动,并被如此认真地对待:有一个世界石头剪刀布协会和一个每年举行锦标赛的联赛。因此本空填 annual championships/champlonships every year。

Part V Translation

Section A

66. 物流是指产品和物资从一个地方到另一个地方的高效规划和配送。可能物流的最初应用是用于军事目的。各种古代文明需要一种高效的方式,通过贸易和战争来扩大自己的影响力。他们需要多种方法将货物运输到世界的遥远地区。然而,他们也在寻找向军队运送武器和供应物资的解决方案。

【解析】翻译要点:①在第一句中,句子谓语动词为 represents,意为“代表;等于,相当于”。结合语境可知,这里是对概念的表达,所以翻译成“是指”。effective planning 意为“高效规划”,from one point to another 意为“从一个地方到另一个地方”。②在第二句中,application 意为“应用;实施”,military 意为“军事的;军队的”。③在第四句中,adequate 意为“足够的,适当的”,结合语境可知,这里指的是“多种方式、方法”。句中,动词不定式 to deliver 表示目的,provision supplies 意为“供应物资”。

Section B

67. One of the most important reasons for donating to charity is that you can. Many of us are born more privileged than others. It is not just about being rich; you may be more educated or in better health. Please use your privileged position to bring hope to the underprivileged. Charity doesn't have to be big, and it doesn't have to have a huge impact. Small acts of kindness at the right time can give someone a good day. Nowadays, you can also make an online donation to keep your charity alive, even in the midst of your busy life.

【解析】在第二句中,句子较长,翻译时可分为两个句子,一是我们许多人生来就比其他入更为优越,二是不仅仅是富有,也可能是你受过更多的教育或者拥有更健康的身体。其中,第一句含有比较级,“优越”可翻译成 privileged。在第五句中,“小小善举”翻译成 small acts of kindness 或者 a little act of kindness。“让他人度过美好的一天”翻译成 give someone a good day 或 make someone's day。

Part VI IQ Test

68. elephant 【解析】题干问世界上最大的蚂蚁是什么。英文单词 elephant 里面有 ant, 而且 elephant 也是大动物。
69. C 【解析】题干问下列哪个不是有名的作家。C 项古斯塔夫·霍尔斯特为作曲家, 其他三项都是有名的作家。
70. 毫不犹豫; 立刻 【解析】题干问画线部分短语的中文意思是什么。at the drop of a hat 指“毫不犹豫; 立刻”。
71. £31 【解析】题干问苏珊到底损失了多少钱。根据题干可知, 苏珊最初花费 21 英镑购物, 之后找零支付 10 英镑, 总共是 31 英镑, 其他的交易都没有成功。
72. E 【解析】题干问问号处图形是什么。通过观察可知, 图形左半边每次逆时针旋转 45 度得到之后的图形, 右半边依次按照水平、垂直的规律转换。

Part VII Error Correction

73. humourous→humourless
【解析】humourous 和 over-serious 并列, 词义应相近, 此处应是缺乏幽默感。因此将 humourous 改为 humourless。
74. encourage→encourages
【解析】The HES 为专有名词, 谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。因此将 encourage 改为 encourages。
75. emphasis→emphasize 或 emphasise
【解析】谓语用动词, 但 emphasis 为名词。因此将 emphasis 改为 emphasize 或 emphasise。
76. ~~a~~
【解析】表示“吃晚饭”时, dinner 前面不加冠词 a。因此去掉 a。
77. that ∧ high→is
【解析】句子中第一处 that 引导定语从句, 缺少谓语。因此需加上 is。
78. healthy→healthily
【解析】修饰动词 eating 要用副词。因此将 healthy 改为 healthily。
79. where→which
【解析】逗号之后是从句, 从句的谓语是 can have, 其前应是主语, 而 where 在从句中充当状语, which 引导非限制性定语。因此将 where 改为 which。
80. can't ∧ be→both
【解析】be healthy 和 eat high-calorie meal 并列成分, 表示“两者都……”, 要用 both...and 结构。因此加上 both。
81. meal→meals
【解析】meal 为可数名词, 此处应用复数形式。因此需将 meal 改为 meals。
82. whole→all
【解析】表示所有成员, 使用 all。因此需将 whole 改为 all。

Part VIII Writing

Section A

83. 【参考范文】

The line chart shows the trade between China and other BRICS countries from 2012 to 2021. According to the first chart, Brazil is the largest importer of China among BRICS countries, with its trade volume increasing from about \$50 billion in 2012 to about \$110 billion in 2021. Russia and South Africa ranked second and third respectively. The last importer is India, with a trade volume of \$20 billion in 2012 and around \$30 billion in 2021. However, according to the second chart, India is the largest exporter of BRICS countries to China, although the trade volume in 2020 has obviously decreased, the

overall situation is increasing. Russia and Brazil ranked second and third respectively, with South Africa in fourth place.

【解析】题目要求对折线图进行总结并撰写报告。首先点明折线图的主题内容,然后对两个折线图进行说明,具体说明 2012 年至 2021 年,中国与其他金砖国家的贸易数据及其变化。

Section B

84. 【参考范文】

During the winter vacation last year, I traveled to Xi'an for a few days. This is my first trip to other places in recent years. Through this trip, I felt the importance of tourism in promoting economic development. With the gradual recovery of tourism, the competitiveness of tourist attractions is increasing, and various innovative means of tourism are essential.

In recent years, the epidemic has led to the collapse of global tourism and service industries, and the closure of various physical stores, which has caused a big blow to the economy and people's lives. Nowadays, people's lives have returned to normal, and their desire to travel has been increasing. We should encourage people to travel. As we all know, the gradual recovery of tourism can obviously boost economic growth and enhance people's sense of life experience. Nowadays, tourism bureaus all over China are promoting local attractions and using innovative ways to attract tourists.

In order to develop better, local tourism bureaus can properly introduce various preferential policies and carry out various tourism activities according to their own regional characteristics. Now it's time to encourage people to travel!

【解析】本文主要表达自己对于“旅游业的复苏已成为中国经济的推动力”这一问题的看法。第一段首先回答自己去年寒假去了哪个地方,随后引出旅游业这一话题。第二段说明自己对于旅游业的一些看法。第三段,针对旅游业提出自己的建议。

听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

*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. W: Oh, Jim, your car is quite large. With the high price of fuel these days, won't that giant car be too expensive to run?

M: If you take a closer look, you'll see that it's fueled by the sun, so it doesn't need any gas or diesel! These solar panels provide all of its energy.

W: That's fabulous!

Question: What feature of the car is Jim praising?

2. W: What's the etiquette when it comes to talking about money with Westerners?

M: If the person doesn't volunteer information about how much something costs...don't bring it up. Don't ask about personal savings or salary.

W: Oh, I see. It only gets complicated when you start talking about specific prices.

Question: What's the man's warning to the woman?

3. W: Do you play any sports?

M: I was on the ping-pong team in high school. Ping-pong suits my temperament. It requires high concentration and quick decision-making skills. Unfortunately, ping-pong is not a game of choice for most business executives.

W: Yeah... I don't think CEOs like to get too sweaty. Are you interested in trying your hand at golf?
It's a good chance to expand your business networks.

Question: Why isn't playing ping-pong suitable for CEOs according to the woman?

4. W: Frank, we just got our sales figures in and the numbers are very disappointing. What's going on here?

M: I haven't actually seen the new figures. How far have we fallen?

W: We were in the sixth place at the beginning of the year and we've now slipped to the eleventh!
That's a considerable drop and really bad news.

Question: What's the bad news in the conversation?

5. W: We may never be able to trace the origin of this attack. But what we can do is work harder to make our systems impenetrable.

M: Yes, a lot of people are quite lazy with computer security.

W: That's true. For example, many people almost never change their passwords. Or they use ridiculously easy-to-guess passwords.

Question: What can they do to solve the problem mentioned in the conversation?

Section B

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

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. Mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

W: Hello, Easy Life Cleaning Services, Jessica speaking.

M: Oh, hello. I'm looking for a cleaning service for my apartment—do you do domestic cleaning?

W: Sure.

M: Well, it's just a one-bedroom flat. Do you have basic cleaning package?

W: Yes. For a one-bedroom flat we're probably looking at about two hours for a clean. So we'd do a thorough clean of all surfaces in each room, and polish them where necessary. Does your apartment have carpets?

M: No, I don't have any, but the floor would need cleaning.

W: Of course—we'd do that in every room. And we'd do a thorough clean of the kitchen and bathroom.

M: OK.

W: Then we have some additional services which you can request if you want—so for example, we can clean your oven for you every week.

M: Actually, I hardly ever use that, but can you do the fridge?

W: Sure. Would you like that done every week?

M: Yes, definitely. And would ironing clothes be an additional service you can do?

W: Yes, of course.

M: It wouldn't be much, just my shirts for work.

W: That's fine. And we could also clean your microwave if you want.

M: No, I wipe that out pretty regularly, so there's no need for that.

W: We also offer additional services that you might want a bit less often, say every month. So, for example, if the inside of your windows need cleaning, we could do that.

M: Yes, that'd be good. I'm on the fifteenth floor, so the outside gets done regularly by specialists, but the inside does get a bit dirty.

W: And we could arrange for your curtains to get cleaned if necessary.

M: No, they're OK. But would you be able to do something about the balcony? It's quite small and I don't use it much, but it could do with a wash every month or so.

W: Yes, we can get the pressure washer onto that.

Conversation Two

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

W: Dr. Russel, you've come here today to tell our listeners about the importance of living a healthy life. Why do you feel so strongly about this?

M: Well, it worries me a great deal that, even though we're richer and better educated than previous generations, we don't enjoy such good health as our parents and grandparents. Every day, my surgery is full of patients suffering from illnesses which could have been prevented.

W: What exactly do you mean by this?

M: Many people have developed diseases as a result of the way they live. If they'd eaten more sensibly, these could have been prevented.

W: Can you give some examples?

M: Of course. If you eat food with a lot of fat, say fried steak or rich creamy sauces, you'll develop heart disease. Now, you don't have to eat fried food, you can grill meat instead, and substitute yogurt for the cream. If you did, you'd find your blood pressure go down almost immediately and you'd have more energy.

W: In the news these days there is a lot of publicity about teenagers becoming obese.

M: Yes, it's incredible to see the difference from only twenty years ago. Now, teenagers eat so much junk food and prefer sugary drinks with so many calories that they're becoming fatter. They don't eat regular meals, they're always snacking on crisps or chocolate... schools should be doing more to advise them on a healthy way of living. Why not have special cookery classes—for girls and boys—and also teach them about nutrition?

W: But don't growing kids need to eat a lot?

M: Eat a lot of the right kind of food, otherwise kids will grow in the wrong way. But you know, it's not just the diet that's the problem, but also the lack of exercise. When I was young, we walked to school and played outside all day in the summer. Now kids are couch potatoes, watching TV from morning to night or playing mindless computer games.

W: But life was much safer then. I wouldn't want my children playing in the streets with the terrible traffic we have—and I want to know where they are... keep an eye on them.

M: True—but overprotecting our children, we are making them less independent and less able to cope with life. We give them everything they want, but we don't prepare them for real life. If only we could get schools to organise more games lessons or after-school activity clubs... The kids would be much fitter. I do feel let down by schools these days—they have their priorities wrong.

Section C

*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. The goal of landing within a target area of less than 100 meters led scientists to call SLIM the “moon sniper.” It used “vision-based” guidance that JAXA says could be a powerful tool for future exploration of the moon’s mountainous areas. These areas might hold resources of fuel, water and oxygen. Japan tried to follow the United States, the former Soviet Union, China and India as a nation reaching the moon’s surface. In the past year, three lunar missions have failed, one by Russia’s space agency, one by a private Japanese company and another by a private US company. However, more lunar landers will head for the moon this year.
17. Judges in Britain and Wales have been given permission to use artificial intelligence tools to help them write legal opinions. The Courts and Tribunals Judiciary is the organization that oversees court systems and judges in Britain and Wales. It provided new rules on the use of AI last month. While approving AI methods to support basic duties, the judiciary warned judges to never use such tools to carry out case research or legal examinations. The guidance said AI should not be used for those activities because the technology can produce false, misleading or biased information.
18. An ocean researcher at the University of California, San Diego, says waves are getting bigger and stronger since 1970. There are also more “big wave events” than ever before. A big wave is about four meters tall or more. Peter Bromirski at the university’s Scripps Institution of Oceanography looked at seismic records going back to 1931 in his research. Seismic information is often used to measure the power of earthquakes. But Bromirski said large waves create enough energy to be measured by seismographs, also. Those measurements permitted Bromirski to judge the strength and size of waves over a period of 90 years.
19. Brazilian officials say bird flu has killed nearly 1,000 seals and sea lions in the country’s south. As of December 11, the southern state of Rio Grande do Sul had confirmed 942 sea mammal deaths. The animals were infected with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, also known as bird flu. The first cases of the sickness were reported in Brazil in 2023. During past outbreaks in Europe and America, agriculture industries have killed hundreds of millions of farm animals to try to contain the disease.
20. A new fossil study by researchers from China and Canada suggests that ancient mammals may have attacked and eaten larger dinosaurs. The scientists looked at a fossil found by a Chinese farmer in 2012. A fossil is the mineralized remains of an animal or plant left in an ancient rock. The scientists said the fossil is from 125 million years ago. The scientists believe a mammal, similar to a badger, attacked a small, beaked dinosaur. During the attack, the animals were caught up in a lava flow from a nearby volcano. The moment was locked in time until it was found over 12 years ago. Researchers call the place where the fossil was found “China’s Pompeii.”

Section D

*In this section, you will hear **one** monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After listening, answer the questions using **no more than six words**. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

I’m going to talk about an aspect of knowing and learning that seems to me to be vital. I mean, of course, the brain itself—the mind, how it works and more importantly, how we use it.

Now there is a theory that the mind works at the three different processing speeds which we all use at one time. The fastest is actually faster than we can measure thought, the nearest word I can think of is our wits; it’s an instinctive physical reaction. For example, it’s the sort of thing that comes into play if we fall off a bike and put out our hand to save ourselves.

Secondly, there’s a rather slower process and this is the intellect, which is conscious thinking. This is the function of the brain that we’re all most aware of, where we balance pros and cons, and this is what the schools test, and exams are used to evaluate.

Finally, there's the slowest level, which I call wisdom. (23) Wisdom is the least understood level. It's difficult to pinpoint as it's creative rather than logical, but these thoughts do make sense in a very deep way. This way of thinking is difficult to test formally, yet it is vital to the learning process.

Let me tell you a story to show the way in which the third level actually works in practice. Some years ago I was observing one of my student teachers taking a science lesson. She'd set the class of twelve-year-olds some practical work, and she was going round answering their questions.

There are two girls sitting in front of me who had got stuck and they were chatting quietly while one of them kept her hand in the air, waiting for the teacher to notice and come across to help. At the same time the girl was playing with a puzzle that was fashionable at the time called the Rubik cube, which involved manipulating lots of squares in a cube.

Well, because she had one hand up, the girl was holding the cube in her other hand, and turning the faces with her teeth—but she was also keeping up the conversation with her friend. She seemed to be paying very little attention to what she was doing with the cube, but I could see that she was in fact making some headway; every so often she stopped to reverse the last few moves and take a different tack.

So anyway, I went over to her and asked what she was doing with the cube. She looked at me and explained that she wasn't doing anything, she was just 'messaging about'. She clearly wasn't able to articulate her use of any particular thought processes, but had still been able to use this third level effectively.

Many adults, like myself, couldn't do the Rubik cube puzzle; we got frustrated with it because we couldn't understand how to do it. The trouble was that we went immediately into the intellect mode and this wasn't the right mode to be in because the cube was just too complicated. By what she called messing about the girl was actually working at a deeper level of observation and experiment—she could still learn in this way. I, as an adult user of my intellect, had lost the knack of this way of learning.

2024 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛(C 类)

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. A 【解析】题目问对话最可能是在什么场合发生。对话开头,男士问女士是否可以看看她的正式邀请函,后面又提到女士的护照上盖了很多国际印章。由此可知,两人最有可能在大使馆,即这次对话可能是在大使馆发生的,故选 A。
2. D 【解析】题目问对话中的女士是做什么的。对话开头,女士说首先他们要谈谈将要采访男士的新闻机构。商业观察国际或 BWI 是一个言语犀利的商业新闻频道。他们不会让你觉得太容易。由此可知,女士在为男士提供信息和访谈建议,女士应该是一位媒体顾问。因此选 D。
3. B 【解析】题目问在这位女士的公司里,员工加班能得到什么。对话中女士提到她所在的公司并不会给加班费,而是给你额外的假期。因此选 B。
4. C 【解析】题目问为什么南希有如此大的压力。对话开头,南希提到她真的真的很紧张。因为快到年底了,有很多事情要做! 因此选 C。
5. D 【解析】题目问说话者在聊什么东西。对话开头,女士提到现在人们真的没有多少安静的时光。男士则表示每天 24 小时每年 365 天不间断地和这个世界联系着其实并不健康,人们有时需要去独处、去思考。由此可知,说话者讨论的是保持安静的必要性。因此选 D。

Section B

Conversation One

6. C 【解析】题目问珍妮为什么要来信息中心。对话开头提到珍妮想了解一下任何可能对她有帮助的社团。因此选 C。
7. B 【解析】题目问珍妮有兴趣加入的是哪个社团。对话中男士问珍妮有兴趣加入哪一类社团?

随后珍妮回答她对健康和健身很感兴趣。因此选 B。

8. A 【解析】题目问保罗在哪里工作。对话中男士提到有很多可能会很适合珍妮的社团,离他们所处的位置最近的是 A12 素食社团,它是由保罗经营的。因此选 A。

9. C 【解析】题目问珍妮最喜欢哪一项运动。对话中男士问珍妮到底想要什么样的运动方式,骑自行车、划船还是游泳?随后珍妮回答那都不是她真正喜欢的运动,她更喜欢跑步。因此选 C。

10. D 【解析】题目问在萨拉经营的社团中人们都做些什么。对话中珍妮提到萨拉的俱乐部听起来很有趣,随后问她们都做些什么,是组织比赛和跑步活动吗?男士则肯定了珍妮的想法,并说还有像校际赛艇比赛这样的运动。因此选 D。

Conversation Two

11. creating 【解析】听力材料提到“*She and her husband... gave up their careers with established business organisations and set about creating their own business*”因此本空填 creating。

12. employable 【解析】听力材料提到“*I think gradually, as you do your own thing, you actually become more and more arrogant and I'm not sure we're employable any more*”因此本空填 employable。

13. independence 【解析】听力材料提到“*And people have very different motives for wanting to break out. For some people... and I'm not saying no to the money, um... but independence was the key thing*”因此本空填 independence。

14. practical 【解析】听力材料提到“*So it was really a question of happiness and being interested and enjoying what we were doing, and once we'd got that far and decided we were just going to do our own thing, then it came down to real practicalities... what was the business we were going to start?*”因此本空填 practical。

15. experience 【解析】听力材料提到“*The last question resolved itself, I mean, we were looking for a particular sort of business, looking for a business that we had some sort of experience in... I think*”因此本空填 experience。

Section C

16. B 【解析】题目问这项新的研究发现了什么。新闻中提到“*A new study found that a majority of retired people who experienced virtual reality (VR) said they liked using the technology.*”由此可知,大多数退休人士都喜欢使用虚拟现实技术。因此选 B。

17. D 【解析】题目问根据研究,北极熊是如何应对气候变化的。新闻中提到“*With Arctic sea ice declining, many polar bears have to go to land for their diets during parts of the summer.*”由此可知,随着北极海冰的减少,北极熊不得不在夏季的部分时间在陆地上寻找食物以应对气候变化。因此选 D。

18. A 【解析】题目问根据研究数据可知,Europa 能产生多少氧气量。新闻中提到“*The data showed the icy moon produces about 1,000 tons of oxygen every 24 hours.*”由此可知,数据显示,Europa 每 24 小时可产生约 1000 吨氧气。因此选 A。

19. B 【解析】题目问为什么科学家要提出 6 级飓风类别。新闻中提到“*The expectation of more to come has some experts proposing a new category of large hurricanes: Category 6.*”由此可知,一些专家预计会有更强的飓风到来,并提出了一个新的大型飓风类别:6 级飓风。因此选 B。

20. A 【解析】题目问 2023 年在美国高等教育领域发生了什么。新闻中提到“*The website Higher Ed Dive notes 26 American colleges and universities either closed or announced their plans to close in 2023.*”及“*Some schools closed completely, while others combined with nearby schools.*”由此可知,有 26 所美国学院和大学要么关闭,要么宣布了他们将在 2023 年关闭的计划。一些学校完全关闭,而其他学校与附近的学校合并。因此选 A。

Section D

21. It is anything new. 【解析】题目问谈话中对“新闻”最简单的定义是什么。听力材料提到“*‘What is news?’ It's a question I get asked all the time. Well, to put it in very simple terms, it is*

‘anything new’.”由此可知,对新闻最简单的定义就是“它是任何新鲜的事物”。因此本空填 It is anything new。

22. They are more selective. 【解析】题目问电视新闻编辑与报纸编辑在选择故事方面有何区别。听力材料提到“‘Well, of course, it’s a slightly different process for TV news programmes because TV editors have to be more selective about what to include.’”由此可知,在选择故事时,电视新闻编辑必须对要包括的内容更具有选择性。因此本空填 They are more selective。

23. Their audience. 【解析】题目问当报纸编辑选择报道什么时,他们的决定取决于什么。听力材料提到“‘The answer is that it very much depends on your audience, and a good newspaper editor chooses stories based on their relevance and personal interest to their audience.’”由此可知,一个好的编辑会根据读者的相关性和兴趣来选择故事,即当报纸编辑选择报道什么时,他们的决定取决于读者。因此本空填 Their audience。

24. Their competition with other newspapers or news channels. 【解析】题目问纸质报纸的编辑除了关注他们的读者之外,还必须关注什么。听力材料提到“‘A successful editor doesn’t just think about their audience, they also need to keep an eye on the competition, and this is the final factor I want to address in this part of my talk.’”由此可知,纸质报纸的编辑除了关注他们的读者外,还要考虑他们的对手。因此本空填 Their competition with other newspapers or news channels。

25. Content and language. 【解析】题目问印刷报纸的哪两个领域最需要编辑。听力材料提到“‘Both content and language have to be edited.’”由此可知,内容和语言这两个部分最需要编辑。因此本空填 Content and language。

Part II Vocabulary & Structure

26. A 【解析】句意:除了向汽车制造厂正式投诉外,我们别无他法。beyond 意为“超出;除……之外”;into 意为“到……里面;进入”;over 意为“在……上面;多于”;without 意为“没有;缺乏”。空格前提到我们无能为力,空格后给出了我们所能做的,可知该句想要表达的是除了投诉,我们别无他法。因此选 A。

27. D 【解析】句意:就性价比而言,这是我所买过的最好的手表。in light of 意为“按照;鉴于”;in regards of 没有该用法;in sense of 没有该用法;in terms of 意为“就……而言;从……角度来看”。因此选 D。

28. C 【解析】句意:这些天我晚上睡不着觉,我想我应该减少喝咖啡的量。cut off 意为“切掉;隔离;切断”;cut in 意为“打断,插嘴”;cut down on 意为“减少,削减”;cut off from 意为“使……分离或孤立”。因此选 C。

29. D 【解析】句意:雇主最好和工人们解决这个问题,否则他们将举行罢工。get away 意为“离开;逃跑”;turn out 意为“结果为;关掉”;set off 意为“启程;出发”;sort out 意为“解决;整理”。因此选 D。

30. B 【解析】句意:不管他们对你说什么,那种行为绝对没有借口。reason for 意为“原因,理由”;excuse for 意为“借口”;explanation on 意为“关于……的解释”;impact on 意为“对……的影响”。因此选 B。

31. A 【解析】句意:大多数大学只根据学生的入学考试成绩录取学生。on the basis of 意为“根据,按照”;with regard to 意为“关于,就……而言”;for the sake of 意为“为了……的利益;为了……起见”;in relation to 意为“关于;与……相关”。因此选 A。

32. B 【解析】句意:当你递交申请时,除了简历之外,你还应该附上一封求职信。on account of 意为“由于;因为”;in addition to 意为“除了……之外;另外”;on behalf of 意为“代表”;in face of 意为“面对……”。因此选 B。

33. B 【解析】句意:明天早上你们所有人都会准时到这里,这是非常重要的。在“It is + 形容词 + that + 主语 + (should) + 动词原形”句型中,that 从句中谓语动词要用虚拟语气,即用 should + 动词原形,should 可以省略,用来表示要求、建议、命令、提议、意愿等。因此选 B。

34. D 【解析】句意:安德森先生似乎完全没有意识到在他舒适的小天地之外还有什么苦难。空格前句子结构完整,空格及后面部分修饰 the suffering,是一个定语从句;先行词是 the suffering,结合选项可知先行词在从句中作宾语,故用 that 或 which 来引导从句,that 或 which 可以省略。定语从句缺少主语和谓语,there is 表示“有,存在”,省略了引导词 that。因此选 D。

35. C 【解析】句意:根据火山的形状和构成物质的类型,火山可分为三大类。divide sth. into sth. 意为“把……分割,分成”;divide sth. by sth. 意为“除以”;be made up of 意为“由……组成”,一般是多种构成;be made of 意为“由……制成”,看得出原材料。因此选 C。

36. B 【解析】句意:虽然亚历山大·G·贝尔主要因发明电话而为人所知,但他一生都致力于帮助聋哑人。根据句意可以推出逗号前后两句之间是让步关系,即第一个空格引导让步状语从句。在状语从句中,如果从句的主语和主句主语一致且从句谓语动词含有 be 动词时,可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词。因此可以省略主语 Alexander G. Bell 和 is。devote sth. to 意为“把……奉献给”,to 是介词,后面要接动名词形式。因此选 B。

37. C 【解析】句意:你不想在聚会上迟到,是吗?所以我们还是保险起见,马上离开吧。seek the limelight 意为“爱出风头,引人注目”;face the music 意为“面对现实,承担后果”;play it safe 意为“谨慎行事”;run the show 意为“掌控局面”。因此选 C。

38. D 【解析】句意:杰基经常慢跑,每六个月就需要一双新运动鞋。bats 意为“球棒;球拍”;clubs 意为“高尔夫球棒;俱乐部”;gloves 意为“手套”;trainers 意为“运动鞋”。因此选 D。

39. B 【解析】句意:——我的观点是这篇文章有一些缺点。研究范围是有限的。此外,中国面临的情况与德国的情况根本不同。——我不这么认为。中国的情况和德国的情况原则上是相似的。Is that true 意为“这是真的吗”;I don't think so 意为“我不这么认为”;No problem 意为“没问题”;Who can tell 意为“谁能说得准”。根据答话人说话内容可知,中国和德国情况相同,可知他不同意对方的观点。因此选 B。

40. A 【解析】句意:——昨晚我在我们学校后面看见一个长相奇怪的人。——你害怕吗?——远非如此。我很同情他。他光着脚。Far from it 意为“远非如此”;Not very well 意为“不太好”;I don't know 意为“我不知道”;Yeah, he shouldn't do that 意为“是的,他不应该那么做”。根据答话人说话内容可知,他并不害怕那个长相奇怪的人,相反很同情他,可知与对方的猜测不同。因此选 A。

Part III Cloze

Section A

【原文翻译】

莫扎特效应是指利用音乐来减轻压力或抑郁,鼓励放松,激活身体和提高记忆力。音乐的使用还可以改善听力障碍和其他疾病,如阅读障碍、注意力缺陷障碍和自闭症,甚至有助于身体疾病和受伤。

多年来,许多研究人员一直在研究莫扎特音乐的力量。20 世纪 50 年代,阿尔弗雷德·托玛提斯博士开始了他著名的研究,研究音乐在儿童语言和交流发展中的作用。他的发现使得莫扎特的小提琴协奏曲和交响曲在各地的中心被用来治疗有语言障碍的儿童。近年来,莫扎特的音乐对癫痫的影响一直是英国研究的主题。

莫扎特一生中创作了 600 多首主要作品,选择最合适的音乐作品是很困难的。根据托玛提斯博士的研究,我们知道含有较高频率的音乐会刺激大脑中的听觉系统。对于放松来说,频率较低的慢音乐更有效。通过变换音调和节奏来达到听觉、身体和情绪上的不同反应是成功的关键。

虽然不同类型的音乐对听众有不同的影响,但可以做出一些概括。为了鼓励想象力,建议听一些刺激的音乐,比如民乐和进行曲。其他研究人员认为,听巴赫和科雷利等作曲家的慢巴洛克音乐可以优化学习。

几乎没有确凿的证据表明音乐确实能提高智力。然而,一项流行的研究表明,在参加智力测试之前听莫扎特的学生比没有听的学生得分更高。

41. injuries 【解析】空格处所在句的意思是音乐的使用还可以改善听力障碍和其他疾病,如阅读

障碍、注意力缺陷障碍和自闭症,甚至有助于身体疾病和受伤。and 连接两个相同词性且意思相近的词语, and 前是身体疾病。因此本题应填入 injury 的复数形式 injuries。

42. findings/finding 【解析】空格处所在句的意思是他的发现使得莫扎特的小提琴协奏曲和交响曲在各地的中心被用来治疗有语言障碍的儿童。前文提到托玛提斯博士开始研究音乐对儿童语言和交流的作用,空格后提到莫扎特的音乐被用来治疗有语言障碍的儿童,属于研究结果。空格前是 his,故空格后应填入名词。因此本题应填入 find 的名词形式 findings/finding。

43. effective 【解析】空格处所在句的意思是对于放松来说,频率较低的慢音乐更有效。前文提到较高频率的音乐会刺激大脑的听觉,要保持放松的话,选择频率较低的更有效。空格前是 is more,故空格处应填入形容词。因此本题应填入 effect 的形容词形式 effective。

44. recommended 【解析】空格处所在句的意思是为了鼓励想象力,建议听一些刺激的音乐,比如民乐和进行曲。前文提到,不同类型的音乐对听众有不同的影响,后面紧接举例民乐和进行曲的影响, recommend 和 folk music and marches 之间是动宾关系,故用被动语态。因此本题应填入 recommend 的过去分词形式 recommended。

45. conclusive 【解析】空格处所在句的意思是几乎没有确凿的证据表明音乐确实能提高智力。根据下文的 Nevertheless 可知,前后两句之间是转折关系,即空格所在句表达的是音乐与智力之间没有关系。空格位于名词 evidence 之前,故应填入形容词修饰。因此本题应填入 conclude 的形容词形式 conclusive。

Section B

【原文翻译】

也许很难想象今天的电影院在炎热的天气里会不凉爽,但空调舒适曾经是你票价的一大加分。事实上,1922 年,加利福尼亚洛杉矶的格劳曼大都会剧院首次安装了从天花板进入剧院,从地面而出的循环空调。

威利斯·开利在 1911 年发明了一台机械式空调。20 世纪 30 年代初,随着氟利昂的发展,空调系统开始出现在办公楼、医院、公寓、火车和公共汽车上。氟利昂是一种高效的制冷剂气体,它是含有氟和氯或溴的碳化合物。制冷剂被压缩后变成液体并放出热量。当压力消失时,它就变成了一种吸收热量的气体。

在空气冷却循环中,从房间中抽出的湿热空气被强制通过含有制冷剂的冷却盘管。热空气将热量释放给制冷剂。制冷剂在吸收空气中的热量时蒸发。冷却空气中的水分凝结在盘管上方的翼片上,水顺着翼片流下并排出。冷却后的除湿空气被吹回房间。

与此同时,蒸发的、温度更高的制冷剂进入压缩机。压缩机在压力下将其泵入冷凝器盘管。在这里,冷媒中的热量通过风扇传递到室外。制冷剂作为液体再循环到冷却盘管,继续冷却过程。一个恒温器控制压缩机电机,当室温足够低时关闭它,当温度开始上升时重新启动它。至于去看电影的观众,他们所要做的就是享受电影,因为空调能让他们保持凉爽。

46. installed 【解析】空格处所在句的意思是事实上,1922 年,加利福尼亚洛杉矶的格劳曼大都会剧院首次安装了从天花板进入剧院,从地面而出的循环空调。空格前是 was first,结合句意可以得出该句想要表达的是在 1922 年,空调首次被安装使用,结合给出的四个字母可以推出空格表达的是“安装”之意。该句主语是 circulating conditioned air,与谓语动词是动宾关系。因此本题应填入 installed。

47. off 【解析】空格处所在句的意思是制冷剂被压缩后变成液体并放出热量。根据后文提到当压力消失时,制冷剂就变成了一种吸收热量的气体,也就是说当制冷剂被压缩时会释放热量。give off 意为“散发出(气体、热量或气味)”。因此本题应填入 off。

48. moisture 【解析】空格处所在句的意思是冷却空气中的水分凝结在盘管上方的翼片上,水顺着翼片流下并排出。空格前是 the,故空格处应填入名词。因此本题应填入 moisture。

49. transferred 【解析】空格处所在句的意思是在这里,冷媒中的热量通过风扇传递到室外。空格后是介词短语 by a fan,且该句主语是 the heat,与 transfer 之间是动宾关系,故应用被动语态。因此

本题应填入 transferred。

50. restarting 【解析】空格处所在句的意思是一个恒温器控制压缩机电机,当室温足够低时关闭它,当温度开始上升时重新启动它。该句开头提到恒温器的控制压缩机电机,后面用非谓语动词详细介绍了工作原理,即室温低关闭机电机,室温升高重新打开机电机。结合 and 可知空格处应与 turning 语法形式上相同。因此本题应填入 restarting。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Section A

【原文翻译】

女人真的看不懂地图吗?为什么女人可以聊上几个小时,而男人却从不听她们说一个字?当谈到男女之间的差异时,我们不可能分辨出真理的终结和刻板印象的开始。然而,有一点是肯定的。在世界各地,在所有社会 and 所有收入水平上,妇女都比男子长寿,为什么?作为一个男人真的不好吗?

男性和女性的一大区别在于睾丸激素和雌激素。男性拥有更多的前者,而女性拥有更多的后者。睾丸激素是一种让男人看起来像他们自己的激素。它产生体毛和肌肉。它也会导致秃顶,但一点点脱发意味着对一个更强壮、更快的身体的小惩罚。除了一件事。睾丸激素会对男人的思想产生奇怪的影响。

现在人们认为睾丸激素使男人冒险。男人喜欢体力和极限运动并不是偶然的。男性也更有可能会参与暴力行为。他们寻求冲突,而女人试图创造和谐。所有这些都意味着,男性比女性更容易陷入危险的境地,例如,他们比女性更容易死于事故。另一方面,拥有较高的雌激素水平对女性来说绝对是一个优势。雌激素有很多积极作用,但其中一个特别的是它能保护心脏。因此,女性患心脏病的可能性要小得多。

但我们真的能把一切都归咎于自然吗?当然,我们不只是生物学的受害者,被迫上演已经写好的剧本吗?毕竟,有许多男性确实活到耄耋之年,并健康独立地生活到九十多岁。他们是怎么活得这么好的?这里还发生了其他事情。如果男性的寿命确实比女性短,那么生活方式可能是一个因素。男性更有可能生活得不健康:饮酒和吸烟是男性的两种习惯,会缩短预期寿命。男性对红肉和油炸食品的热情对这种情况没有帮助。

相比之下,女性往往会更好地照顾自己。他们对健康和疾病的意识更强,并且习惯于定期去看医生。相比之下,男性往往直到最后一刻才寻求专业医疗建议,这是不建议的。

所有这些证据都表明,认为女性是弱者的传统观念已经过时了。做男人要危险得多。所以,当你的父亲、兄弟或儿子患了一场严重的男性流感时,记得给他所有他需要的照顾。有时候,做一个男人很难!

51. D 【解析】D 项意思是在世界各地,在所有社会 and 所有收入水平上,妇女都比男子长寿,为什么?空格所在段落主要讲述了男女之间的差异。因此空格处的内容也应体现男女差异。因此选 D。

52. B 【解析】B 项意思是现在人们认为睾丸激素使男人冒险。空格处所在段落上一段最后一句提到睾丸激素会对男人的思想产生奇怪的影响,紧接着下文就举例说明了男性受激素的影响更容易参加暴力行为。因此空格处应承上启下。因此选 B。

53. G 【解析】G 项意思是如果男性的寿命确实比女性短,那么生活方式可能是一个因素。空格处所在段落主要讲述了男性也可以活的很长,但是会受其他因素的影响,空格后提到影响男性寿命的因素。因此空格处的内容也应该关于男性寿命。因此选 G。

54. E 【解析】E 项意思是相比之下,女性往往会更好地照顾自己。空格处所在段落上一段最后提到,男性由于不健康的生活方式寿命变短。而空格后提到他们更关注健康和疾病,可知 they 这里指的与男性相对的女性。因此空格处应填入女性的生活方式。因此选 E。

55. A 【解析】A 项意思是所有这些证据都表明,认为女性是弱者的传统观念已经过时了。空格处所在段落主要讲述了男性在一些方面也是需要帮助的,空格后提到做男人要危险得多,当他们患

了一场严重的流感时,记得给他所有他需要的照顾。即男性强壮不需要照顾,女性虚弱需要照顾这种观念是过时的。因此选 A。

Section B

【原文翻译】

2007 年,杰里米·玛丽开始着手实现他的梦想——环游世界,他选择的交通方式是“最具有社交性的”,也就是说,搭便车。他的准备工作包括制定路线和建立自己的网站。他轻装旅行,但他带了一个背包,里面装着旅行必备的东西。

在送他离开之前,朋友们警告他说,搭便车环游世界是很困难的,甚至是不可能的。如果他听从了他们的建议,他就永远不会离开自己的祖国——法国。

对大多数人来说,搭便车意味着站在路边,伸出大拇指。但这并不总是管用,杰里米很快就意识到了这一点。在一些国家,人们认为这是粗鲁的行为。在其他地方,如果不堵车,搭便车的人要等几个小时。因此,杰里米经常去加油站寻找搭便车的机会,或者在司机减速或在交通灯或十字路口停车时试图引起他们的注意。

最难搭便车的国家是意大利,他经常需要等待数小时,而美国许多州实际上是禁止搭便车的。杰里米说,最容易搭到便车的地方是苏丹和叙利亚。一般来说,他在非洲旅行时不会有太大的麻烦。如果一个国家比较贫穷,人们似乎更愿意搭载陌生人。此外,如果当地没有太多游客,像杰里米这样的外国人会让当地人感到好奇。大多数时候,只要他站在正确的地方,前 10 辆经过的车辆中至少会有一辆停下来。

对杰里米来说,搭便车是一种帮助他更好地了解世界的交通方式。他说:“如果你和一个人待在一个小地方,这会鼓励你和他们交谈,从中你也能学到东西。”如果你搭便车,你可以遇到各种各样的人,他们可能是富人、穷人或失业者。每个人都对自己的国家有自己的看法,他们很乐意与好奇的旅行者分享这些看法。

在一些几乎没有私家车的国家,杰里米乘坐过卡车,在少有的国产车辆上,在拖拉机,甚至还骑过毛驴。他经常遇到其他正在探索同一国家的外国人。在意大利,一位澳大利亚人从漫长的大雨中救了他,让他坐着他的露营车环游了好几天!

只要有路,通常就会有车辆。但如果没有路,他必须穿越湖泊、海洋或大海,会发生什么呢?最困难的搭便车是需要乘船的。有时他需要花数周时间才能搭上车。除非船长同意,否则他无法搭上车。

在乘坐过 1000 多辆交通工具后,杰里米仍在路上,仍然对每一次搭便车感到兴奋。每次司机停车邀请他上车时,都是一段新冒险的开始。

56. He travelled light with the essential things in a backpack.

【解析】题目问杰里米在他搭便车环游世界的旅程中带了什么物品。根据文章第一段最后一句“He travels light, but he carries a backpack which contains the essential things for his journey”可知,他轻装旅行,但他带了一个背包,里面装着旅行必备的东西。

57. He looks for lifts/He asks people to give him lifts.

【解析】题目问杰里米通常是怎么搭便车的。根据文章第三段最后一句“So Jeremy often goes to petrol stations to look for lifts, or tries to catch a driver's attention as he slows down or stops at traffic lights or crossroads”可知,杰里米经常去加油站寻找搭便车的机会,或者在司机减速或在交通灯或十字路口停车时试图引起他们的注意。

58. Africa.

【解析】题目问据杰里米说,哪个地方对搭便车的人最友好。根据文章第四段第二、三句“The easiest places to get a lift, Jeremy says, were the Sudan and Syria. Generally he had little trouble in Africa”可知,杰里米说,最容易搭到便车的地方是苏丹和叙利亚。一般来说,他在非洲旅行时不会有太大的麻烦。

59. It is a means of transport which helps him to understand the world a little better.

【解析】题目问对杰里米来说,搭便车有什么意义。根据文章第五段第一句“For Jeremy hitchhiking is a means of transport which helps him to understand the world a little better”可知,对杰里米来说,搭便车是一种帮助他更好地了解世界的交通方式。

60. When he had the captain's permission/When the captain agreed.

【解析】题目问的是杰里米在什么情况下能搭上船。根据文章倒数第二段最后一句“He couldn't get a lift unless the captain agreed”可知,除非船长同意,否则他无法搭上船。

Section C

【原文翻译】

第一个动物园据说是在公元前 3500 年左右的埃及。早期的动物收藏陈列通常属于王室。直到 20 世纪末,动物园的主要目的是娱乐。它们的存在是为了让人们有机会看到在野外看不到的动物。1959 年,著名的野生动物专家杰拉尔德·杜雷尔开设了第一家将动物保护放在首位的动物园。

如今,动物园的目标是:保护、教育、娱乐,按此顺序排列。现代动物园努力在为动物提供安全舒适的栖息地和为游客提供在自然环境中观看动物的机会之间取得平衡。动物园现在分享它们的知识,互相支持。世界动物园和水族馆协会致力于教育人们了解动物福利和保护的知识。它还帮助协调繁殖计划。

从 20 世纪 90 年代开始,动物园开始将它们的主要职责定义为拯救最濒危的物种。每个动物园都专注于一小部分物种。动物园通过繁殖计划拯救了西伯利亚虎和猩猩等物种。例如,2005 年俄罗斯远东地区的西伯利亚虎数量在 331 到 393 只之间。到 2015 年,这一数字已上升至 562 只。这些老虎在美国动物园及水族馆协会的物种生存计划的帮助下得以繁殖。通常,目的是将濒危物种重新引入其自然栖息地。在印度尼西亚,婆罗洲猩猩救援中心教猩猩如何在野外生活。当这些动物准备好后,就会被带到受保护的森林中,在那里自然生活。

既然我们对动物有了更深入地了解,那么动物园试图尽可能准确地重建动物的自然栖息地。例如,北极熊生活在一片白色的开阔地带。动物园试图为动物提供“丰富”,以改善它们的健康。这包括攀爬架、喂食谜题、不寻常的物体和不同类型的食物。它允许动物以正常的方式来行动,比如抓挠、攀爬、挖掘和解决问题。另一种丰富动物生活的方式是将不同种类的动物混合在一起,这些动物在野外自然会混居。英国科尔切斯特动物园有一个名为“野生王国”的围场,多种动物生活在一起。他们发现这些动物的行为因此发生了积极的变化。

不同的技术被用来帮助为动物创造自然环境。例如,美国印第安纳波利斯动物园有一个名为 Hutan Trail 的“功能森林”,是一系列距地面 20 米高的塔楼和缆绳组成。这使得红毛猩猩可以在 200 英尺左右荡秋千,就像它们在家乡印度尼西亚的森林里荡秋千一样。

同样,技术也被用来让公众更深入地了解动物。许多动物园在一些围场内安装了网络摄像头,这样游客就可以在参观动物园的间隙与他们最喜欢的动物保持联系。

在过去几十年里,动物园已经取得了长足的进步。它们现在在保护动物和使人们更加意识到动物的重要性方面发挥着重要作用。动物园使人们意识到动物不应该被过度捕猎,它们在地球生态系统中扮演着重要的角色,并且有助于维持自然界的平衡。

61. entertainment 【解析】根据空格定位至文章第一段第三句“Until the late twentieth century, the main purpose of zoos was for entertainment”,直到 20 世纪末,动物园的主要目的是娱乐。因此本空填 entertainment。

62. conservation of animals 【解析】根据空格定位至文章第一段最后一句“In 1959, famous wildlife expert Gerald Durrell opened the first zoo which put conservation of animals first”,1959 年,著名的野生动物专家杰拉尔德·杜雷尔开设了第一家将动物保护放在首位的动物园。因此本空填 conservation of animals。

63. natural habitats 【解析】根据空格定位至文章第三段倒数第三句“Often the aim is to reintroduce endangered species into their natural habitats”,通常,目的是将濒危物种重新引入其自然栖息地。因

此本空填 natural habitats。

64. how to live 【解析】根据空格定位至文章第三段最后两句“In Indonesia, Borneo Orangutan Rescue teaches orangutans how to live in the wild. When they are ready, they are: taken to protected forests to live naturally”,在印度尼西亚,婆罗洲猩猩救援中心教猩猩如何在野外生活。当这些动物准备好后,就会被带到受保护的森林中,在那里自然生活。因此本空填 how to live。

65. balance of nature 【解析】根据空格定位至文章最后一段最后一句“Zoos have made people aware that animals should not be over-hunted and that they play an important role in the ecology of the planet and in helping to maintain the balance of nature”,动物园使人们意识到动物不应该被过度捕猎,它们在地球生态系统中扮演着重要的角色,并且有助于维持自然界的平衡。因此本空填 balance of nature。

Part V Translation

Section A

66. 据称,到 2050 年世界人口将达到 90 亿左右,将比现在多 20 亿左右。试想,目前世界上已有大约 10 亿人因缺乏食物而生活艰难,那么未来就更加令人担忧。此外,随着人口增长和气候变化,世界面临着越来越多的困难,许多人想知道,我们将如何在不破坏地球的情况下养活这一更多的人口。

【解析】翻译要点:①在第一句中,It is said that 意为“据说,据称”。②在第三句中,when 引导时间状语从句,that 引导宾语从句。③在第四句中,many wonder 的 many 指的是 many people,谓语动词为 wonder,意为“想知道”。how 引导宾语从句。with 意为“随着……”,引导原因状语。

Section B

67. “Consuming more rationally” implies possessing green values and making eco-friendly choices. Such choices might encompass: conserving energy at home, traveling in the most environmentally friendly manner, commuting smartly, reducing meat intake, supporting local products and services, purchasing eco-friendly materials, and learning to reuse items. However, consuming more rationally also entails ensuring that a commodity is worth purchasing, even if it is labeled as eco-friendly. Once we have established our eco- and ethical values and have learned how to make eco-friendly choices, the subsequent step is “consuming more rationally”.

【解析】在第二句中,这句话谓语使用 might encompass,后面的内容通过语序调整成动词-ing 形式进行翻译,保持结构上的平衡。“通勤”翻译成 commuting。在最后一句中,首先确定主句为“下一步就是‘更理性地消费’”。“一旦”翻译成连词 once,引导条件状语从句,“树立”和“掌握”作为从句的并列谓语,分别翻译成 establish 和 learn。

Part VI IQ Test

68. C 【解析】题目问 seminar 的含义是什么。seminar 意为“学术研讨会”。a unique idea 意为“一个独特的想法”;an informal gathering 意为“非正式的聚会”;an academic meeting 意为“学术会议”;a memorable occasion 意为“令人难忘的场景”。因此,答案为 C。

69. Food. 【解析】题目问有些人喜欢我热,有些人喜欢我冷,但我有无数种形式。我是什么。根据表述,我是“食物”,食物有冷有热,形式多样,受人喜爱。因此,答案为 food,注意首字母要大写。

70. 99 【解析】题目问公元前 50 年出生的人在公元 50 年的生日是多少岁。公元前 50 年至公元 50 年之间没有 0 年。因此,答案为 99。

71. Everything is divisible by four but £2.10 is not, so it cannot be the correct total. 【解析】题目问我买了 4 支铅笔,每支 2 便士,5 支钢笔,每支 8 便士,还有 8 个记事本和 16 张邮票。虽然我不记得最后两件东西的价格,但我对一张 2.10 英镑的账单很是质疑。为什么会这样。(答案可以用中文写)铅笔和钢笔一共是 48 便士($4 \times 2 + 5 \times 8$),8 个记事本和 16 张邮票的价格未知,但这些数据都是 4 的倍数(48、8 和 16),因此可推算总账单也是 4 的倍数,而 2.10 英镑的账单并不是 4 的倍数。因此,可以自信质疑 2.10 英镑的账单。

72. E 【解析】题目问哪一个代码与行尾给出的形状或图案相匹配。根据已有的五个图案和代码可知,每个图案的代码都含有两个不同大写字母,比较第二和第三个图案,代表大写字母 D,代表大写字母 C,代表大写字母 W,而最后一个图案有,所以匹配的代码一定含有大写字母 W。因此,答案为 E。

Part VII Error Correction

73. which→how

【解析】根据句意,参加团体运动是为了学习如何活动。因此将 which 改成 how。

74. to

【解析】make 是使役动词,后面使用不带 to 的不定式,因此将 to 去掉。

75. Because→Although

【解析】让步状语从句,用 although 引导,而 because 引导的是原因状语从句。因此将 Because 改成 Although。

76. cooperate ∧ others→with

【解析】cooperate 是不及物动词,cooperate with 意为“与(某人)协作,合作”。因此 cooperate 和 others 中间加 with。

77. kid→kids

【解析】kid 是可数名词,这里表达的复数概念。因此将 kid 改成 kids。

78. will→would

【解析】would rather do sth. 固定搭配,意为“宁愿做某事”,后面接动词原形。因此将 will 改成 would。

79. exciting→excitement

【解析】and 前后表示并列,词性相同,thrill 是名词。因此将 exciting 改成 excitement。

80. of→at

【解析】not...at all 固定搭配,意为“一点儿也不”。因此将 of 改成 at。

81. cases→case

【解析】in case 固定搭配,意为“以防万一”。因此将 cases 改成 case。

82. worse→better

【解析】根据句意,让孩子自己做决定是更好的一件事,而不是更糟的一件事。因此将 worse 改成 better。

Part VIII Writing

Section A

83.【参考范文】

Report on Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Regional Development Index

The line chart shows the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei regional development Index from 2014 to 2022. In 2014, the index was 100.0. From 2014 to 2022, the index rose steadily, reaching 145.0 in 2022, 5.1 points higher than the previous year. It is worth noting that between 2020 and 2021, the index increased significantly, reaching 129.6 and 139.9 respectively. Beijing successfully hosted the 2022 Winter Olympics, making important contributions to regional development.

The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is an important driving force for China's high-quality development. Therefore, its development is very important. Judging from the results, the effectiveness of the policies aimed at promoting its development is clear. I am confident that my country will continue to prioritize the development of regional integration and further strengthen collaborative growth among these key areas.

【解析】题目要求撰写一份关于 2014—2022 年京津冀区域发展指数的报告。第一段引出本文的

主要话题,即2014—2022年京津冀区域发展指数的变化情况;第二段描述京津冀地区是我国高素质发展的重要动力,并相信,我国将继续优先发展区域一体化,并进一步加强这些关键领域之间的合作增长。

Section B

84.【参考范文】

When used correctly, ChatGPT can be helpful

The chatbot ChatGPT, developed by artificial intelligence research lab OpenAI, has attracted a lot of attention both inside and outside the tech industry. If used properly, it can be very beneficial to my life.

First of all, ChatGPT helps me in my writing efforts. As a college student, I often find myself tasked with writing essays and academic papers. ChatGPT provides a frame of reference, main ideas, and data sources, which allows me to allocate more time to focus on other innovative aspects of writing.

Secondly, ChatGPT has improved my language learning. It is known for its skilled language understanding and generative ability to produce accurate and fluid responses. I plan to make full use of this advantage to improve my language listening and speaking ability. In this interaction, ChatGPT acts as a learning companion to some extent. In addition, its constructive and personalized feedback helped build my confidence in self-expression.

All in all, ChatGPT is a versatile tool that can be used in many areas to improve work or study efficiency. However, this is a double-edged sword; We must learn to use it wisely in order to reap its benefits.

【解析】本文围绕着一个由人工智能研究实验室 Open AI 开发的聊天机器人 ChatGPT 来展开。文章第一段陈述了 ChatGPT 在科技行业内引起的广泛关注,并提到如果使用得当,它将会对我们的生活非常有益处;第二段和第三段提到 ChatGPT 带来的好处;最后一段进行总结,表明观点,即明智地使用它。

听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

*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. M: You said you plan to attend a conference. May I see your official invitation letter?

W: Of course... I've also attached two reference letters from my senior management who can confirm my itinerary.

M: I see. Your passport has quite a few international stamps in it. You do a lot of business travelling?

W: I'm out of the country almost half a year. I'm a Chinese antiquities consultant and advisor. Our company has an office in Zurich.

Question: Where does the conversation probably take place?

2. W: For starters, let's talk about the news organization that's going to be interviewing you. Business Watch International or BWI is a hard-hitting business news channel. They won't make it too easy for you.

M: So no softball questions, huh?

W: Actually, the interviewer will probably start off with a couple of really easy and simple questions.

Question: What's the woman in this conversation?

3. W: Sorry, what's comp time?

M: The “comp” is short for compensation. Basically it means overtime pay.

W: Yeah, but some companies like ours don’t really pay overtime... they give you extra vacation hours instead. If you add up all the vacation time and comp hours I have, I have a lot of time.

Question: What will employees get for their overtime work in the woman’s company?

4. M: Hey, Nancy, you’ve been really quiet these last few days. Is something wrong?

W: I’ve been really really stressed. It’s the end of the year and I’ve got so much stuff to do! I feel I just can’t bear it any more.

M: Well, stress is a real thing. It’s not an imaginary condition.

W: It’s seriously affecting my life! I can’t sleep. I don’t have much of an appetite and my husband says I’ve been kind of short-tempered. Other people seem to handle stress okay... why am I so weak?

Question: Why is Nancy so stressed?

5. W: We really don’t get a lot of quiet time these days. My brother recently went to a meditation centre where he didn’t speak for three days. He said, after three days, he noticed how much noise there is everywhere.

M: I think being connected to the world 24 hours a day, 365 days a year isn’t healthy. We sometimes need to be alone in order to think.

W: And you can’t think if it’s noisy.

Question: What are the speakers talking about?

Section B

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

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. Mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

W: Hi, my name is Jenny. I was wondering if you could help me. This is my first week here and I’d like to find out about any societies that could be good for me.

M: Of course. Well, we have literally hundreds of socs here—‘soc’ is often what we call societies. What sort of thing are you interested in joining?

W: I’m really into health and fitness.

M: Oh, there are a number of socs that might suit you. Let’s start with the ones closest to where we’re standing now. A12, that’s where you’ll find the Vegetarian Soc, which is run by Paul, and two rooms along you’ll be able to find Peter, who’s in charge of the Vegan Soc, so that’s in A14. Peter and Paul are actually brothers. Both of them are really nice.

W: I don’t think either of those socs are for me—I like meat too much, I’m afraid.

M: Maybe the Health Eating Soc then? If you go down the corridor and past the library, you’ll come to Room C18. where you’ll find Catherine, who can fill you in about their events and activities.

W: Thanks, I may well do that. But you mentioned fitness—that’s more like the kind of thing I’m looking for. What about societies for doing some sort of cardiovascular exercise?

M: All of the main types of exercise are covered here. What exactly are you looking for? Cycling, rowing, swimming?

W: Mm, none of those are really my kind of thing—I’m more of a runner.

M: In that case, definitely head for the gym. Go through the main building, and on your way you’ll probably see the Push and Pull Soc, but if I were you, I’d steer clear of that. The people in it are all

a bit weird. So carry on past them and you'll find Sarah, who runs the Hot Air Soc.

W: Sounds intriguing. What do they do—organise races and running events?

M: They do, yes, and other sports as well, like rowing in the interuniversity boat races. That's a lot of fun. The whole university turns out to support them. But if it's only running you want to do, go see the Road Running Soc out in the car park. The person running their stall today is Arthur.

W: Great. Well, that should keep me busy, lots of interesting stands to visit.

M: Yes, there's so much to choose from.

Conversation Two

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

M: Today, I have with me Lily Williams. Let me introduce her and what we're going to talk about. She and her husband, some ten years ago, gave up their careers with established business organisations and set about creating their own business. Hence the title of the book she's written, called 'Breakout-Life Beyond The Corporation'. And she says they've been elated by their successes, often driven to tears by near failure, but never have they wanted to return to work in some else's large company. Lily, welcome.

W: Nice to be here.

M: Not a single glance back?

W: Not a single glance backwards. Occasionally a glance sideways, thinking I wish I was over there, but never backwards. No, I don't think either of us has ever wanted to go back to working for employers. I think gradually, as you do your own thing, you actually become more and more arrogant and I'm not sure we're employable any more. In fact, in the book I did talk to a fair number of entrepreneurs, a lot of people, and they didn't all succeed. A few of them did fail and that's obviously sad, but of the ones that have failed some have actually gone off and started new ventures, so I think it's like a drug actually. I think once you're on it, I'm not sure you can ever get off it.

M: Now why did you decide to break out, because you had comfortable jobs, secure jobs, did you not?

W: Yes. It's very much a desire just to do your own thing and perhaps not necessarily fitting in and not particularly liking to be told what to do and always feeling, well, maybe you could do it slightly better yourself, and wanting, just really, independence. And people have very different motives for wanting to break out. For some people it's money, which of course is attractive and I'm not saying no to the money, um... but independence was the key thing.

M: Now as you presumably sat down ten years ago and discussed it—I don't know quite how the circumstances arose what did you... you sat down with your husband and you said 'what are we going to do?'—what considerations were there, what were the arguments you had about whether or not to?

W: It really hinged on whether or not we were going to be happy carrying on doing what we were doing, working for large companies, and if we weren't going to be happy doing that, we should try the other, which was start up a business ourselves. So it was really a question of happiness and being interested and enjoying what we were doing, and once we'd got that far and decided we were just going to do our own thing, then it came down to real practicalities, you know, how would we find the money, would we be able to survive while we were doing it, would we be able to raise the money, and obviously really really important, what were we going to do, what was the business we were going to start?

M: And how did that resolve itself, the last question?

W: The last question resolved itself, I mean, we were looking for a particular sort of business, looking for a business that we had some sort of experience in because that's very important, I think. If I'm giving advice to other people, it's to try and do something you know about.

Section C

*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. A new study found that a majority of retired people who experienced virtual reality (VR) said they liked using the technology. The study is part of an effort that aims to find ways older adults, known as seniors, can use VR systems. Earlier research has shown the technology can improve emotional health and reduce loneliness in some individuals. It might also help dementia patients better deal with their condition. The seniors chose from different VR environments offering digital experiences that lasted several minutes. They wore headsets providing a full 360-degrees of sights and sounds to recreate realistic digital environments.
17. A new study suggests that the climate change diet might not be good for polar bears. With Arctic sea ice declining, many polar bears have to go to land for their diets during parts of the summer. A study looking at Hudson Bay polar bears tried to figure out if the creatures can keep their healthy weight levels on such a diet. Researchers found that the majority of the creatures are losing weight no matter what they do to try to increase it. Some bears find a lot of food-berries, eggs, sea birds and even caribou antlers. But such foods take a lot of effort. The bears use so many calories trying to eat that they end up losing weight and burning more energy than they take in, the study says.
18. A new study suggests Jupiter's icy moon Europa produces much less oxygen than previously thought. The study was based on data collected by the American space agency NASA's Juno spacecraft. Juno is an orbiter that has been studying Jupiter since July 2016. The study involved Juno's instruments measuring levels of oxygen and hydrogen molecules coming from Europa's atmosphere. The data showed the icy moon produces about 1,000 tons of oxygen every 24 hours, NASA said that amount would be enough to keep a million humans breathing for a day.
19. There have been a few very powerful ocean storms in the last 10 years. The expectation of more to come has some experts proposing a new category of large hurricanes: Category 6. Studies have shown that the strongest tropical storms are getting more powerful because of climate change. The traditional five-category Saffir-Simpson scale was created more than 50 years ago. But two scientists suggested in a new study that the scale may not show the true power of the strongest storms. They propose a sixth category for storms with winds faster than 309 kilometers per hour.
20. American higher education experts are concerned that small colleges closed at a high rate in 2023. They say college closures can prevent students from finishing their study programs and take away some of the country's unique education offerings. The website Higher Ed Dive notes 26 American colleges and universities either closed or announced their plans to close in 2023. The colleges that closed were privately funded and mostly small. They were facing a loss of money and a drop in student numbers. Some schools closed completely, while others combined with nearby schools.

Section D

*In this section, you will hear **one** monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After listening, answer the questions using **not more than five words**. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Good afternoon, everyone. So today's talk is divided into two parts. In the first part I'm going to try to explain the decision-making process behind choosing what stories to publish in a newspaper. Later, in the second part of my talk, I will explain the process of producing a print newspaper.

So first of all, I'd like to consider the question 'What is news?' It's a question I get asked all the time. Well, to put it in very simple terms, it is 'anything new'. However, that definition is extremely

vague and open to interpretation. In other words, it doesn't really help a newspaper editor decide what stories to include. So a better question would be 'What factors help newspaper editors decide which stories make it into their newspaper?' Well, of course, it's a slightly different process for TV news programmes because TV editors have to be more selective about what to include. TV news shows are restricted by length and can be as short as five minutes. Newspapers don't have these restrictions but even with print or online newspapers, there are many more stories vying for attention than those that actually appear in the final edition. Returning to the question then, what makes a news story newsworthy? What is it that grabs your attention and makes you want to interact with the story? Basically, it is anything with personal relevance for the reader. This presents us with two more questions: How do we as newspaper editors decide what is relevant and what is not? And what is it that makes a story personally? The answer is that it very much depends on your audience, and a good newspaper editor chooses stories based on their relevance and personal interest to their audience. He or she needs to know what sells their newspaper because at the end of the day, if our newspapers don't sell well, we don't have a job. A successful editor doesn't just think about their audience, they also need to keep an eye on the competition, and this is the final factor I want to address in this part of my talk. To clarify, the competition is with other newspapers or news channels. If a story is getting a lot of attention and coverage elsewhere, then, as an editor, you need to find a way to include it in your newspaper.

So, now to move to the second part of my talk, which is the process of putting together an edition of a print newspaper. The first stage is a continuous process in which journalists are collecting and writing up stories and the marketing people are positioning the advertisements, and this is known as the news gathering stage. As soon as an article is finished, it's passed on to the second stage of the process editing. Both content and language have to be edited. Facts may need to be checked and changes made to the language to ensure the tone of the piece fits the style of the newspaper and the message the editor wants to convey. There may be a number of different editors, depending on the size of the newspaper, and each editor needs to use a contrasting colour to edit so that it's easy to see who has made the changes. For example, sub-editors use red, the chief sub-editor uses blue and the editor uses green.