

2018 年全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类初赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【录音原文】

M: Can I have five photocopies of this paper, please? How much is it a copy?

W: It's ten pence a copy, but I'm afraid the machine's out of order at the moment.

Question: What do we learn from this conversation?

【答案】C

【解析】对话中，男士想影印 5 张纸，然后询问了价格。女士回答价格是十便士一张，但是机器坏了。以此推测男士并没有影印成功。四个选项中只有 C 符合录音内容。

2. 【录音原文】

W: Hi, Jackie! We're going to a farewell party on Friday evening. Would you like to come?

M: To a party? Judy, I'd love to! Whose party is it?

W: My friend Ben's. He's going to Paris next week. He's got a great new job with a French magazine.

M: Wow! Good for him!

Question: Why will Ben go to France?

【答案】A

【解析】根据对话可知，Judy 邀请 Jackie 去参加 Ben 的送别派对，因为 Ben 在巴黎找到了一份杂志社的工作。故正确答案为 A。

3. 【录音原文】

W: So Dan, how's your new job going?

M: The work's really interesting...really different from my old job. You know, there're lots of planning projects, and going out and meeting different people, and researching markets and things...and most of the people in the office seem very friendly. So, all that side of things is fine.

W: That sounds good.

M: Yeah, but I've got a bit of a problem with my boss somehow. When I first met her, she seemed very nice. Now she doesn't criticise me, but she just doesn't seem to take any of my suggestions seriously.

Question: What troubles Dan in his new job?

【答案】B

【解析】女士问男士新工作如何，男士回答工作很有趣，办公室的大部分人也很友善，但是他不知如何与老板相处，因为她总是不把他的意见当回事。故正确答案为 B。

4. 【录音原文】

M: Hello. I'm Leo and I'm reporting from this year's Notting Hill Carnival. As usual the news is full of problems at the Carnival. So, what do people in the crowd think? Excuse me, Madam, what do you think of the

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Carnival ?

W: Well, the young people dancing, the food and the costumes are wonderful but...Carnival is really too big now. There're too many tourists; it isn't our Carnival any more.And it isn't safe.

M: Thanks.

Question: What does the woman think of the Notting Hill Carnival ?

【答案】B

【解析】男士采访女士，问她对嘉年华的看法，女士表示虽然食物和服装一类很不错，但是来参加的游客太多了，不再是属于本地人的嘉年华了，而且也不安全。故正确答案为 B。

5. 【录音原文】

M: Rosemary, what are the most common situations where people have problems in communicating ?

W: Probably one of the main situations is when people are not sure who they're talking to.For instance, going to a party and it's a room full of strangers. For most people that will be a difficult situation.The second problem is what they're talking about, so the content worries them for whatever reason.

M: Thank you.

Question: What are the speakers talking about ?

【答案】D

【解析】男士一开始便问道，交流中最常见的问题是什么。女士回答，包括不知道和谁说话，以及不知道说什么。故二人在讨论关于交流中的问题。

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【录音原文】

M: Amy.Take a seat. Have you chosen a university yet? The deadline for applications is the end of the month.

W: I know. Mr. Evans. It's so difficult ! If I choose the wrong subject...

M: Don't worry. Let's talk through your options. Did you read the list I gave you ?

W: Yes, but there're so many choices. I was thinking about applying to business school, and then training as an accountant after I graduate from university.Which university is best for business administration ?

M: Well, University of Bristol is very good. It's got an excellent course, and I also know the course tutor there.You could e-mail him. He could tell you a lot about the course.

W: Thanks.That sounds like a good option.

M: So, what do your parents think ?

W: They like the idea of business administration, but they want me to study somewhere closer to home, and ideally in Wales.

M: OK, then there's Swansea. It has an excellent reputation.You'd have to take an entrance exam, as there's a lot of competition for places.Would you like to study business administration with another subject?

W: I'd like to do something that uses my language skills.

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M: What languages have you studied?

W: German for eight years, and I always do well in the exams.

M: Why don't you choose a university where you can study business administration and German? You can spend a year studying in Germany. Many German universities offer scholarships to foreign students. And it would be a great way to improve your career opportunities.

【答案与解析】

6.F Mr.Evans 问 Amy 是否做好了选大学的决定, 因为截止日期就在今月底。故该判断错误。

7.F 因为 Amy 问 Mr.Evans 哪个学校学商学好, Mr.Evans 马上推荐了 University of Bristol, 并夸赞这所大学的课程很好, 故该判断错误。

8.F Amy 在对话中表示父母希望自己能够在离家近的大学学习, 最优的选择是在威尔士地区内的, 并非伦敦。故该判断错误。

9.T 对话中, Amy 说自己希望能够运用自己的语言技能, 因为她已经学习德语八年了, 而且学得很好。故该判断正确。

10.T Mr Evans 听完 Amy 说自己的德语不错之后, 建议她去德国学习一年, 很多德国大学都为留学生提供奖学金。故该判断正确。

Conversation Two

【录音原文】

W: Hello,Rob.Have you heard that air pollution has been a serious problem affecting some of the big cities in China?

M: Yes, or better known as smog. I've experienced this in Beijing and it's not a nice thing to breathe in.

W: It certainly isn't good for your health.Do you know which country has the city with the world's worst air pollution, according to research by the World Health Organization?

M: Well, I think it is definitely China.

W: We'll find out if you're right later on. Let's talk more about the pollution problem. Pollution is a word describing anything that damages something pure. So light pollution is when a pure dark sky is spoiled by street lights and lights in the city.

M: And noise pollution is when loud or annoying sounds like traffic noise spoil a quiet and peaceful environment.The smog is a form of air pollution.

W: Yes.Smog used to be a problem in other major cities like London.which was from factories and trains.

M: In Los Angeles.fumes—that's the bad gases from car engines—and poor weather conditions used to cause poor air quality. But now, new laws and changes in technology mean the air in these cities is cleaner and safer. But why is it bad in China?

W: China is becoming more industrialized.More factories are being built, more electricity is needed, and air pollution often comes from coal-fired power stations. Of course, more people are driving cars.

M: So what can be done?

W: Chinese authorities are spending £180 billion on cleaning up the air.They're closing down many power stations within the city that burn coal.That's the biggest source of pollution. And they also limit traffic on the roads. Greener cars will be allowed on the roads.China is also going to use more renewable energy.

M: Well, of course, all these changes will take a long time. Oh, I nearly forgot. You didn't tell me the answer to the question about which country has the city with the world's worst air pollution. I thought it was China.

W: The answer is Iran.

M: OH

【答案与解析】

11.A 在对话中,二人提到了空气污染、噪音污染和光污染,但是没有提到过土壤污染。故选择 A 选项。

12.D 女士在介绍空气污染时,谈到洛杉矶的空气污染是由汽车引擎造成的,而恶劣的天气条件也会导致空气不佳。故选择 D 选项。

13.D 女士在对话中提到,中国支出了 1800 亿英镑清理空气污染,还关闭了许多煤电厂。故正确答案为 D。

14.B 女士在对话最后介绍说,其实空气污染最严重的国家是伊朗,并非中国。故正确答案为 B。

15.D 由对话可知,中国除了关闭煤电厂之外,还限制道路交通,使用更多的可再生能源。故正确答案为 D。

Section C (5 marks)

16. **【录音原文】**

According to Business Insider, "Most people get a little down in the winter. Although doctors estimate that only 1-2% of the population suffers from the seasonal depression, everyone can tend to feel a little less optimistic this time of year." Spending time with friends and being outside when the sun is out is a great way to fight it.

【答案】D

【解析】根据录音内容,大部分人在冬天都会感到情绪低落,少部分人还会抑郁。录音给出的建议是多花时间和朋友待在一起或者多出门晒晒太阳。故正确答案为 D。

17. **【录音原文】**

China's economic growth beat forecasts to reach 6.9 percent year-on-year in 2017, which was higher than the preset growth target of around 6.5 percent for 2017, marking the first acceleration since 2010 despite financial regulatory tightening and measures against pollution. Analysts said as growth stabilizes, the country will strengthen regulations and reforms to pursue high-quality development.

【答案】C

【解析】录音开头便提到了,在 2017 年,中国的经济增长预计将超过 6.9%,将超过原本计划的 6.5% 的目标。故正确答案为 C。

18. **【录音原文】**

According to *The Japan Times*, the organizers of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics plan to use face recognition software at the Games. The software will scan and track the faces of hundreds of thousands of athletes, journalists, and officials. According to sources, the technology won't be used on spectators. The organizers hope that face recognition is both a faster and more secure way of moving people issued official ID cards through entrances.

【答案】D

【解析】录音在结尾提到,东京 2020 奥运会运用面部识别主要是为了更快更安全地识别入口进入的有官方身份卡的人。

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19. 【录音原文】

To honour the Chinese Lunar New Year, Canada Post has issued a pair of stamps to mark the Year of the Dog. The stamps contain Chinese lanterns as a central design element, with red and gold dominating the colour schemes. The domestic-rate stamp features a small dog that appears ready to rush headlong into the year ahead, while the international-rate stamp shows a larger dog with one paw raised in anticipation.

【答案】B

【解析】录音在开头便提到，为了纪念中国农历新年，由加拿大邮政发行了一组狗年邮票，并非是中国邮政和加拿大邮政联合的。故答案为B。

20. 【录音原文】

Temperatures in the remote Russian region of Yakutia plunged to -67°C in some areas. In Yakutia students routinely go to school in -40°C , and school was canceled throughout the region. Local police ordered parents to keep their children at home. Over the weekend, two men froze to death when they tried to walk to a nearby farm after their car broke down.

【答案】A

【解析】俄国的雅库特局部地区气温已经低至零下67度，平时学生们会在零下40度的天气去上学，由于气温比平常更低，所以取消了上学。故正确答案为A。

Section D (10 marks)

Dictation

【录音原文】

Bluetooth technology is a method of enabling short-range communication between devices. For example, computers can connect to other computers, headsets can connect to cell phones, and headphones can connect to MP3 or MP4 players, all without wires.

In the past, wireless communication devices were too large and expensive for common use. However, there have been a lot of rapid advances in miniaturization recently. Also, more efficient forms of mass production are now possible. Both of these developments have led to the use of Bluetooth technology in a wide range of common items. Inventors are constantly investigating new ways of involving it in day-to-day life. This has resulted in the creation of a Bluetooth luggage tag.

The Bluetooth luggage tag is called The Bluebird. It is designed to notify a traveller that their bag is in close range. This makes it possible for them to know when their luggage is coming down the airport conveyor belt. It will also flash to make it easier for the person to identify his bag and will help him track multiple bags, preventing a bag being left behind by mistake.

The Bluebird also stores large amounts of information, enabling authorities to identify who the luggage belongs to simply by scanning it from Bluetooth enabled computers. Hopefully, this will mean that the age-old problem of airlines losing people's luggage is finally over.

【答案】

21. all without wires

22. have led to

23. preventing

24. large amounts of

25. Hopefully

Summary

【录音原文】

Researchers say that people will feel uncomfortable if they are too close or too distant from one another. The distance from others that decides a person's level of comfort is called "interpersonal distance." Interpersonal distance varies with culture and gender. For example, women feel more comfortable at a closer distance to their friends than men, but they keep their distance from strangers.

Researchers mention four important interpersonal distances for social interactions: intimate, personal, social and public. Intimate distance is up to 1.5 feet. Vision is minimal and more private, so people can rely on their sense of smell and touch. Comforting someone and hugging someone are examples of intimate activity which allows intimate distance. In personal distance, touch is minimal and hearing as well as vision is important. At this distance people interact with their friends and chat. Close friends will be in the inner limits and we allow strangers in the outer limit.

Social distance is what we call "formal" interaction. The space for this type of distance is from 4 to 12 feet, which means it requires quite a bit of space. Interviews for employment and negotiating in a business situation would be this type. The last one, public distance refers to actors, politicians and public speakers who communicate one way. This includes distance of more than 12 feet. However, at distances beyond 25 feet, it is impossible to interact interpersonally.

【答案与解析】

26. culture and gender

（根据录音，研究人员发现人在与他人距离过近或过远都会不适，这个距离叫做社交距离，而社交距离的远近一句文化和性别不同而不同。故此处填 culture and gender。）

27. four/4

（研究人员提到了四种不同的社交距离，分别是：亲密、私人、社会 and 公共场合。故此处填 four 或 4。）

28. personal distance

（在私人社交距离上，很少使用触觉，而听觉和视觉都极为重要。在这种距离里，人们会和朋友交互和聊天。故此处填 personal distance。）

29. formal interaction

（社会社交距离，也叫做正式场合交互，即 formal interaction，通常雇员和雇主之间就属于这种社交距离。）

30. one-way

（最后，公共场合社交距离指的是演员、政治家和公共演说者这类人使用的单向交流方式。这类社交距离是最远的。故此处填 one-way。）

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

31. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：马威的父亲曾经是一位受人尊重的医生，但由于没有工作岗位，他只能当一名警卫。respectable 值得尊敬的；人格高尚的。respecting 关于；就……而言。respective 分别的；各自的。respectful 恭敬的；有礼貌的。根据句意可知，respectable 最为符合。故正确答案为 A。

32. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：凯西和她最好的朋友说服了他们的父母给他们买了相配的围巾，把它围在脖子上作为友谊的象征。knot 结；疙瘩。goal 目标；终点。symbol 象征；符号。test 试验；检验。第一个空应当填

what 引导宾语从句，what 指代前面的宾语 scarves；第二个空填 symbol 才符合句意，故正确答案为 C。

33. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：我们的梦通常反映了我们生活中正在发生的事情，即有时我们在清醒时忽略的问题。第一个空填 what 引导宾语从句，整个从句做句子的宾语；第二个空填 while，意为“当……的时候”，为时间状语从句。故正确答案为 D。

34. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：一个澳大利亚人，受到背痛折磨多年，终于在上个月发现了病因。由于这个澳大利亚人在过去遭受了折磨，并对现在仍然有持续性影响，将继续持续下去，所以选择现在完成进行时。故正确答案为 D。

35. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：让这个蛋更为不同的是下蛋的鸟——叫做象鸟——大约 400 年前灭绝了。下蛋固定搭配为 lay egg，由于蛋已经出现了，即下蛋的动作发生在过去，所以使用过去式。故正确答案为 C。

36. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：我以为到故宫博物院要花 30 分钟，但我拐错了弯，耽误了将近一个小时。kill time 打发时间。lose time 耽误时间；失去时机。ran out of time 没有时间了。spend one's time 某人花时间（做某事），故正确答案为 B。

37. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：戴安娜没时间，但如果她有时间，她会去健身房的。本题考查虚拟语气，表示对与事实相反的假设，从句使用过去完成时，主句的谓语使用一般式。故正确答案为 D。

38. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：钱财买不到幸福。但是它确实能让生活更舒适。由于两个句子之间为转折关系，只有 however 符合，故正确答案为 A。

39. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：好的领导者会告诉人们他们为什么要做某件事，换句话说，就是解释他们的信仰。in other words 换句话说，也就是说。in a word 总之，简言之。in addition 另外，此外。in a minute 马上，立即。由于 in other words 最为符合句意，故正确答案为 A。

40. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：虽然仍有诟病，但是这部电影的结尾给我们留下了温暖的感觉，主角们演的很好，让我们相信只要你用心去做，一切皆有可能。criticism 与后面对电影的夸奖之语形成了转折，所以句首应当填表转折的连词。故正确答案为 B。

41. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：当一辆卡车突然出现在他面前时，公共汽车司机正以正常速度行驶，他没有时间停下来。at last 最后；终于。all of a sudden 突然地；出乎意料地。once in a while 偶尔；有时。in the end 最后；终于。此处填 all of a sudden 才符合逻辑，故正确答案为 B。

42. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：研究表明，中国的年轻人决心发展共享经济，他们更愿意花钱去体验，而不是占有。be committed to doing sth.意为“决心做某事”。根据句子中提到的“共享经济”，experiences 和 possessions 是两个对立面，所以第二个空应当填 rather than 符合逻辑。故正确答案为 A。

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43.【答案】C

【解析】句意：——你期末论文写的怎么样，需要我帮忙吗？——你真好心，但是我可以自己完成。根据对话，回答者表示了拒绝，出于礼貌，应当表示感谢，故正确答案为 C。

44.【答案】B

【解析】句意：——简，你怎么了？——感觉缺少了什么，但是我想不出来。——忘了吧！我们现在在火车上，马上就要发车了。还有……汤米去哪了？——汤米？我的天哪！由于对话中的二人在火车上讨论忘记带东西的事情，只有 B 选项符合逻辑，故正确答案为 B。

45.【答案】B

【解析】句意：——你有一门叫“团队合作”的课吗？——这门科目没有编入课程表，但是我们会在正常教学中融入这项方法。——你们为什么认为团队合作很关键？——我们感兴趣的是培训年轻人在成人生活中扮演好自己的角色，在工作场所中也有一部分是这样的，而且很少有人在工作场所独自工作。由于对话中最后一句是解释为何要重视团队合作的，对应的问题只有 B 选项，故正确答案为 B。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.getting

（此处填 get 的现在分词形式 getting，做句子的宾语补足语，构成复合宾语。）

47.what

（此空填关系代词 what 引导宾语从句，从句部分做句子的宾语，即“她开始想，哪里不对。”）

48.employers

（根据下文内容，很多雇主在挑选雇员时会考虑对方的情商，所以此处填 employers，表示“雇主”。）

49.relationships

（根据上下文，高情商能够使得一个人更好地和同事打好交道，即和同事构成更好地人际“关系”。故此处填 relationships。）

50.themselves

（manage oneself 意为“自我管理”，即高情商不仅能和同事打好交道，还能更好地进行自我管理，对公司十分有益。故此处填 themselves。）

51.to

（in relation to 属于固定搭配，意为“关于；涉及”，此处指欧莱雅公司对员工的情商和生产力之间的关系进行的调查。）

52.more

（根据上文，情商高的雇员比情商低的雇员销售额多出 10 万美元，所以证明高情商员工对公司更加有价值。故此空填 more。）

53.Determined

（根据上文，杰西决心拿到全 A 的成绩，所以大部分时间她都独自学习，没有参加什么团队活动。故此处填 determined 符合逻辑。注意句式为过去式，填空处也要填过去式。）

54.which

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(此处填关系代词 **which** 引导定语从句, 指代前面的参加团队运动和社团活动。)

55. Although

(句子前后表转折, 即杰西虽然现在没有高情商, 但是心理学家认为她可以培养。故此处填 **Although** 符合逻辑。)

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56. Drowsiness

(根据文章第二段的第二句话, 在睡眠的第一阶段, 即困倦期, 我们的肌肉活动减慢, 但我们仍未完全入睡。故此处填 **Drowsiness**, 意为“困倦”。)

57. twenty minutes

(根据文章第二段的第三句, 十分钟后, 我们的身体进入第二阶段的非快眼动睡眠, 轻度睡眠, 持续大约 20 分钟。故此处填 **twenty minutes**。)

58. Blood pressure

(根据文章第二段的第五句, 当身体进入深度睡眠时, 最有助于恢复健康和体力。此时会血压下降, 释放生长和发育荷尔蒙并恢复精力。故此处填 **Blood pressure**。)

59. sleep deprivation

(前文说到了睡眠对身体的益处, 下文便开始说剥夺睡眠对身体的害处。再根据文章第三段的第一句, 可知此处填 **sleep deprivation**。)

60. concentrate on

(根据第三段的第二句话, 昏昏欲睡的人除了感到疲倦和情绪低落之外, 通常更难以记住事实, 集中注意力于任务, 并对情况作出反应。故此处填 **concentrate on**。)

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61. C 本篇开头交代, 三个渔夫在海上消失了 289 天, 最后出现在了离他们出发点 5500 英里的地方。这个事情听起来难以置信, 于是下段便开始交代事情发生的经过, 首先便是故事开端。C 选项的句子符合交代事情的起因, 故选择 C。

62. A 第三段写三个渔夫在海上艰难地靠喝雨水, 吃生鱼维持生命, 所以 A 选项描述他们出发时带的食物和饮用水很少符合逻辑和该段内容, 故选择 A。

63. G 第四段描写三个渔夫在海上强打精神, 唱歌读圣经, 不去想鲨鱼在撞船, G 选项符合该段的描述, 即在海上日子很无聊, 又很绝望, 但他们不得不打起精神。

64. B 第五段写三个渔夫被救援后, 状态恢复得很好, 大家都不相信他们经历了这样的劫难。然后第六段便给出了对比的例子, 一个人在海上被救援后花了很长的时间才恢复。B 选项指出失踪海员消失的记录, 符合本段。

65. F 根据上下文, 大家都对三个渔夫的经历表示不相信, 不管是从渔夫的状态来看, 还是航船漂的距离。同时下文提到大家意为他们是非法走私, 故 F 项对距离的描述符合。

Section C (10 marks)

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【答案与解析】

66.To talk.

（根据文章的第一段可知，人类最早开始学习的是说话，大约五十万年前，而人类开始写字是五千年前。）

67.They drew three suns under a curved sky.

（根据文章第三段最后一句话，北美洲的印第安人在石头上刻弯曲的天空，下面有三个太阳来代表三天。）

68.Over/More than 700.

（根据第四段的最后一句话，古埃及人用了超过 700 多个的象形文字。他们发明了一种美丽的书写方式，展示了鸟、动物等。）

69.The Phoenicians

（第五段第一句便指明了，字母表是腓尼基人在 3500 年前发明的。腓尼基人生活在叙利亚和以色列现在的地方。）

70.Alphabets represent single letters, while Chinese characters represent whole words.

（根据第七段第三句话，汉字与字母表之间的区别就是，中国的汉字代表一个词，而字母表代表的是单个字母。）

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.basic needs/fundamental needs

（根据文章第一段的最后一句话，马斯洛认为人必须先满足基本需求，即 basic needs 或者 fundamental needs，最后才能实现自我。）

72.security

（根据文章第二段，第一层次的需求是水源和庇护，第二层次是对周边环境的安全感，即 security；第三层次是追求爱和归属感。这些都是低层次的需求。）

73.recognition

（根据文章第三段的内容，第四层次的需求是渴望得到身边人的认可，即 recognition，通过被夸奖和称赞来使自己自我感觉良好。）

74.progressing/moving

（根据文章第三段，在第四层次的需求达到之后，人们才能进行下一阶段，第五阶段的自我实现需求。）

75.important lessons

（根据文章最后一段最后一句话，马斯洛需求理论是很重要的课程。虽然马斯洛需求有很多待考究的问题，但是他提供了一种人们如何让生活变得更好的层级依据。）

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76.【答案】

在大学里，电子邮件已经成为一种被认可并备受期待的与教授保持联系的方式。使用正确时，可以有助于学生和教授之间的交流。然而，一些教授发现，它也会引起很大的误解。不拘礼节、不得体是邮件中产生许多误解的原因。一位教授说，邮件必须用正式的标准英语，在语气上必须专业、郑重其事。邮件内容的语气一旦被误解，其他问题也会随之而来。

【解析】

本题考查的翻译要点有：①keep in touch^④ with，即与某人保持联系。②and 后面用 when 引导了一个时间状语从句，可以分隔开作为第二句话，译为“……时”。③done correctly 为使用过去分词，表示邮件“被正确使用”，可以灵活地省略主语和被动。major 在此处意为“重大的；重要的”，而非“主要的”。⑤tone 在文段中指的是邮件写作的语气和基调。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

77. People usually start a new year resolved to achieve more than the previous year.

（题目中给出了提示，使用固定用法 resolve to do sth. 表示“决心做某事”。“取得成就”可以用动词 achieve。）

78. In reality, either of the two extremes could lead to bad outcomes.

（①“实际上”可以使用词组 in reality，放在开头大写。②提示给出 lead to 即表示“导致”。③可以用 either of+ n. 表示“两者中的任何一种”。）

79. If you try to do more than one thing, you will not be as efficient as when you concentrate on a single task.

（①此处用 if 引导条件状语从句，表示“如果”。②题目中给出的提示，as...as... 即“和……一样”。③表示“专注于”可以用固定词组 concentrate on。）

80. Judges who tried to handle several cases simultaneously took longer to complete them.

（①此处可以使用关系代词 who 引导定语从句，指代主语法官。②副词 simultaneously 修饰动词 handle，意为“同时”。）

81. "Yes—but if less is more, how much will this 'more' be! "

（本题使用 how much 引导感叹句，谓语动词放在末尾。）

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82. twelve→twelfth

（此处意为瑞士只有法国的十二分之一的面积大小。表示几分之几时分母要用序数词表示。）

83. land→lands

（句子使用了 one of，即欧洲众多土地中的一块，后面跟名词的复数形式。）

84. and ^ highest→the

（表示最高级时，前面要加定冠词 the。即阿尔卑斯是瑞士在欧洲最有名、最高的山。）

85. wonderfully→wonderful

（wonderfully 为副词，表示“精彩地；惊人地”，用于修饰动词，此处应当填它的形容词形式 wonderful，意为“极好的；绝妙的”。）

86.√

87.equipments→equipment

(equipment 意为“设备”，属于不可数名词，故要把 s 去掉。)

88.headquarter→headquarters

(由于主语为复数，headquarter 指这些公司的总部，由于他们的总部并非同一个，所以也要改为复数。)

39.had→has

(由于瑞士自 1815 年来，一直保持着中立国的身份，即至今为止仍然是中立国，将继续持续下去，故将过去完成时改为现在完成时。)

90，将第一个 a 去掉

(take part in 属于固定搭配，表示“参加；参与”，中间没有不定冠词 a，故将 a 去掉。)

91.where→which/that

(where 引导定语从句时，其先行词是表示地点的名词，它在定语从句中作地点状语，此时 where 相当于 at/in/on+which。但是这里的从句缺少主语，故将 where 改为 which 或 that 引导定语从句。)

Part VII IO Test (5 marks)

92.【答案】有其父，必有其子。

【解析】Like father, like son 可以直译为“像父亲，像儿子”，即父亲和儿子之间也相像，正如中文中的“有其父，必有其子。”

93.【答案】My dog laughs when people ring the doorbell laughs→barks

【解析】根据题意，只能改变句子中的一个单词。狗听见有人拉门铃就笑，不符合逻辑。故将 laughs 改为 barks，意为“犬吠”，即狗听见有人拉门铃就叫。

94.【答案】D

【解析】根据图片，每当两个符号相交汇时，就会消失，然后产生新的符号。如第一张图的平行四边形和椭圆交汇后便消失，然后出现了五角星；第二张图的三角形和月亮符号相交汇，消失后产生了第三张图的箭头。由此可推测第三张图中交汇的是不规则圆形、长方形和符号 N，所以消失的应当是这三个符号，然后产生新的符号。故正确答案为 D。

95.【答案】45

【解析】根据前两个图的规律可知，最左和最右的两个数字相乘，再减去最上方的数字，就能得出中心的数字。如 $12 \times 6 - 9 = 63$ ， $15 \times 5 - 19 = 56$ ，而 $13 \times 4 - 7 = 45$ ，故问号应当填数字 45。

96.【答案】E

【解析】将各个选项中的图片旋转可知，A 图与 D 图相同，B 图与 F 图相同，C 图和 G 图相同。只有 E 图无论其他图形如何旋转，都找不到对应的相同的图片。故有区别的是图片 E。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

97.【参考范文】

Computer games and video games are becoming more and more popular among young people all over the

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world. However, when people play games, it's quite natural that they want to win, and the pleasure of winning is irreplaceable. Hence playing against AI or against friends on the computer can be very addictive. "Just one more game" often turns out to be another round and round. However, like anything in our life, things need to be balanced. Spending too much time on computer games will cause not only damage to your eyes but also your brain. So we should regularly put games aside and take a walk regularly.

【解析】

本篇范文首先提出，电脑游戏和电子游戏在年轻人当中非常流行。然后说明人出于好胜心，且胜利带来的愉悦感很强烈，使得人们对游戏很上瘾。但是如果不适度游戏，就会对我们的眼睛和大脑产生损害，所以应当经常放下游戏，出去锻炼走一走。

Section B (20 marks)

98. 【参考范文】

As Francis Bacon, a famous philosopher and writer, pointed out that—reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. Reading classics plays a significant role in forming the right value and aesthetic since classics are the positive outcomes of wisdom. We are able to learn much knowledge and experience by reading books, especially during our childhood. It can help us dip into the sea of knowledge in all kinds of field including philosophy, physics, and science, etc.

However, nowadays less and less people enjoy reading books or writing since they have several ways of entertainment such as watching film or television, playing video games and chatting with friends through phones. Young people are more likely to indulge in these relaxing but meaningless activities. What's more, some people even think reading and writing are useless because when we need to look up information, the Internet will present what we need in a nanosecond.

In my opinion, writing and reading are still important in our life. As a college student, it's our responsibility to read more books in no matter study or spare time.

【解析】

题目要求作文讨论阅读和写作在当今生活是否占有重要地位。本篇范文首先以法国著名哲学家和作家培根的名言：“读书使人充实，谈话使人敏捷，写作使人准确。”引出了文章的中心观点，阅读很重要，因为阅读好书能够帮助我们形成正确的价值观和审美。同时，阅读还能带领我们在各个学科的知识海洋中遨游。第二段，范文点出了当年轻年轻人觉得阅读和写作不重要，因为时代发展，娱乐方式多了，人们更容易沉浸于无意义的消遣活动。同时科技使得查阅资料变得便捷，也是当代人减少阅读的原因。最后，范文再次重中了阅读的重要性，点明主题。

2018 年全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类决赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【录音原文】

W: Hmm...Look at the sky. I hope the bus comes soon.

M: Yeah, it's begun to get cloudy really suddenly.Five minutes ago it was completely clear.

W: At this rate, it will be raining in another five minutes.Here comes the bus now!

Question: What is the weather like now?

【答案】 C

【解析】 对话中男士说 5 分钟前还是晴天，突然间天气就变得多云了。说明现在的天气为多云。

2. 【录音原文】

W: Sit down.sir.Could you tell me what kind of holiday you like?

M: I want something with a bit of excitement and adventure.

W: How about a Mediterranean cruise? It's really popular with young people, and it's £ 3,000.

M: It sounds good, but it's too expensive for me. I'd like something cheaper, really.

Question: What job does the woman probably do?

【答案】 B

【解析】 对话中女士询问男士想要什么类型的假期并为其提供去地中海航行的建议，说明女士很可能是旅行社代理人。

3. 【录音原文】

M: I have so much to do today and it's already my coffee break and I haven't done any of it.

W: What have you been doing all morning then?

M: I've been sending e-mails and ignoring the financial report and telephone calls I have to make.

Question: What did the man do all morning?

【答案】 A

【解析】 对话中女士问男士一早上都在做什么，男士回答说 "I've been sending e-mails and ignoring the financial report and telephone calls I have to make."表明他一直在打电话。

4. 【录音原文】

W: Dave, what do you want to do once you graduate?

M: Uh...I haven't decided for sure, but I think I'd like to work for a financial company in this area.How about you?

W: Well, when I first started college, I wanted to major in French, but I realized I might have a hard time finding a job using the language, so I changed my major to computer science.With the right skills, finding a job in the computer industry shouldn't be as difficult.

Question: Why did the woman change her major?

【答案】 D

【解析】 对话中女士说道她刚上大学时就把专业从法语换成了计算机科学，她认为在计算机行业找工作不

会像语言类专业找工作那么难。表明她换专业是为了找工作更容易。

5. 【录音原文】

W: Hi, Ben! How can I help you?

M: I'm a human resources manager. My best friend Mike has applied for a job at my company. He's the best-qualified candidate, but I'm not sure if I should give him the job.

W: Are you worried about your friendship with him?

M: Yes, I really don't want to disappoint him or lose him as a friend.

W: If I were you, I'd probably give him the job, but I wouldn't give him special treatment. If he's a good worker, I'm sure in time your colleagues won't mind that Mike's your friend.

Question: Why was Ben worried?

【答案】C

【解析】对话中男士说道他是人力资源经理，他的好朋友麦克是一个职位最好的候选人，他不确定是否雇用他。表明本担心的事就是是否雇用麦克。

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【录音原文】

M: Welcome to Norwood University, Sue! How can I help you?

W: I'm thinking about studying here next year. I'd like to know more about the Tourism Management courses.

M: Certainly, what would you like to know?

W: How long's the course, and how many modules do I have to pass?

M: You have to pass ten modules and complete two case studies over the three-year course.

W: OK. I'm also interested in the professional training placement schemes on the course. Who are the placements with?

M: We offer a wide range of placements with a number of excellent companies in the tourism industry. You usually choose the company in your second year.

W: What about when I'm not studying? What extra-curricular activities are popular at the university?

M: You can choose from a variety of activities. We've got an award winning university newspaper. And our women's football and basketball teams have been the inter-university champions for the last two years.

W: Sounds great! When's the deadline for applications?

M: The third week of June, so you need to hurry. There're more details about the application procedure and tuition in the brochure.

W: OK. Thanks for your time.

M: Not at all. Good luck!

【答案与解析】

6.F 对话开头男士就说"Welcome to Norwood University", 且整个对话没有出现任何电话用语。故该说法错误。

7.F 对话中 Sue 说道"I'm thinking about studying here next year."即她在考虑明年来这学习, 故该说法错误。

8.F 对于学校的课程及考试状况, 男士说道"You have to pass ten modules and complete two case studies over the three-year course.", 该学校为三年制, 故该说法错误。

9.T 对话中 Sue 在问到诺伍德大学是否有许多课外活动时, 男士回答说课外活动多种多样。故该说法正确。

10.F 对话中 Sue 问申请的最后期限是什么时候时, 男士回答"The third week of June, so you need to hurry."可知六月的第三周就截止了。故该说法错误。

Conversation Two

【录音原文】

M: Hello, Mrs. Parker! We're excited to have you here on "Success Stories". Welcome.

W: Thank you. I'm really honoured to be here. I've never thought about my story being exciting enough to be told on the radio! It just seemed to me to be the normal progression of things, and kind of boring.

M: It isn't boring. It's exciting and inspirational. First of all, what does your company sell?

W: We sell art equipment. About ten years ago I was an artist. I loved what I did, but I was never satisfied with the equipment I had. It seemed to me that there was nothing out there that was both affordable and high-quality. Anyway, one day I was talking to my friend, Jill, who worked building fire trucks. We got to talking about art equipment and he told me that if I designed some things, he would help me build them.

M: Amazing! What happened next? Did you have difficulty designing new products?

W: Not at all. My father is an engineer and I think I have some of those genes. I knew what I wanted and I could use any material I wanted to make them. It was a lot of fun.

M: Was it easy to get your ideas from paper to reality?

W: Not at all. It was hard for me to explain what I wanted and we tried many times with each piece of equipment before we got it right. But in the end, we succeeded. That was how Mirrix Company was born!

【答案与解析】

11.A 对话中 Mrs. Parker 说道, 她从未想到她的故事会那么精彩, 能在电台上讲。她认为她的故事很普通, 很无聊。故选 A。

12.B 对话中 Mrs. Parker 说道, 她一直不满意她的设备, 看起来高质量和实惠总是不能并存。说明她想要既实惠又高质的设备。故选 B。

13.C 对话中 Mrs. Parker 表示有一天她与朋友 Jill 聊天时, Jill 说如果她设计一些东西, Jill 就能帮她做出来。故选 C。

14.B 对话中 Mrs. Parker 说道"My father is an engineer", 表明她父亲是工程师, 故选 B。

15.A 对话的最后 Mrs. Parker 在谈及她的工作时, 首先说道"It was a lot of fun", 当采访者问她把想法付诸现实容易吗时, 她说"It was hard for me to explain what I wanted and we tried many times with each piece of equipment before we got it right."表明她的工作难, 但是有趣, 故选 A。

Section C (5 marks)

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16. 【录音原文】

The former NASA astronaut Kelly spoke with Business Insider about the United States' current presence in space. The United States is currently focusing on the International Space Station and a Mars exploration, and is working closely with commercial companies like SpaceX, Blue Origin and Boeing. China has also plowed ahead with their fast-paced space program.

【答案】B

【解析】该部分开头提到前美国宇航局宇航员凯莉与美国商业界人士就美国目前在太空中的存在进行了交谈。谈到美国最近在专注于国际空间站和火星探索。可知 B 选项正确。

17. 【录音原文】

The World Happiness Report studied the happiness levels of 156 countries. It considered factors such as life expectancy, social support and corruption in its examination. Finland pushed last year's happiest country, Norway, to the second place. The other three Nordic countries, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland also made the top ten. They are joined by Switzerland, The Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

【答案】D

【解析】该部分提到了挪威是去年幸福指数最高的国家，故 C 选项错误。又提到了瑞士、荷兰、加拿大、新西兰、澳大利亚都是前十名。可知 D 选项正确。

18. 【录音原文】

China is making plans to create a large protected space for one of its most famous creatures: the giant panda. The planned Giant Panda National Park would be two times the size of Yellowstone National Park in the United States. The Bank of China has promised 10 billion yuan to set up the protective area. It will be in the southwestern province of Sichuan, China's forest ministry said.

【答案】A

【解析】该部分提到中国银行承诺提供 100 亿元来设立保护区。可知 A 选项正确。

19. 【录音原文】

Business Experts predict there will be several changes in the American workforce in the upcoming years. According to Business Insider, James Manyika, chairman of the McKinsey Global Institute, says, "up to one-third of the American workforce may have to learn new skills and change occupations by 2030." Basically, he believes technology will take over simple-tasks jobs, like being cashier in the near future.

【答案】D

【解析】该部分提到 James Manyika 认为到 2030 年会有三分之一的美国劳动力不得不学习新技能并且换工作。可知 D 选项正确。

20. The Columbia University Press launched a book series titled "How to Read Chinese Literature", with an eye to transforming the learning and teaching of Chinese literature, language, and culture in the English-speaking world. The series is a collection of Chinese literary anthologies and language texts covering all major literary genres, with non-Chinese students and scholars as target readers. The series is aimed at bridging the gap between learning and teaching for non-Chinese students and scholars.

【答案】C

【解析】该部分的最后提到该系列书旨在缩小非中国籍的学生和学者之间的对中国文学的学习教学的差距。可知 C 选项正确。

Section D (10 marks)

【答案】

- 21.more aware of
- 22.being independent
- 23.attach significance
- 24.explaining the details
- 25.on the other hand

【录音原文】

The way the mind works is heavily influenced by culture, according to University of Michigan psychologist Richard Nisbett. He says that two people from different cultures can look at the same picture and see it in different ways. Nisbett explains that Asians think differently from Westerners because their culture teaches them to be more aware of society, family, and historical context. Western culture—especially American culture—tends to pay more attention to individual success and being independent of family.

Nisbett argues that culture makes East Asians global thinkers. When trying to understand a situation, East Asians like to see the whole picture. They trust feelings and attach significance to relationships because these are valued highly in their culture. Conversely, Westerners tend to be more analytical. When they try to understand something, they usually prefer to analyze small pieces of information first and build their knowledge piece by piece in order to understand the whole picture.

In one experiment, Japanese and Americans viewed the same underwater scenes and reported what they had seen. The result showed that most of the Americans started by explaining the details. However, the Japanese talked about the environment or context first.

This research confirms the traditional idea that Americans are less interested in social context and place importance on the individual. The Japanese, on the other hand, place more importance on social context.

Summary

【录音原文】

The first Starbucks coffee shop opened in 1971 in downtown Seattle, Washington. It was a small coffee shop that roasted its own coffee beans. Its business did well. Things began to change for the company in 1981. That year, Howard Schultz met the three men who ran Starbucks. Schultz worked in New York for a company that made kitchen equipment. He noticed that Starbucks ordered a large number of special coffee makers, and he was curious about the company. He went to Seattle to see what Starbucks did, and he liked what he saw. He wanted to become part of the company. In 1982, the original Starbucks owners hired Schultz as the company's head of marketing.

In 1983, Schultz travelled to Italy. The unique atmosphere of the espresso bars there caught his eye. To him it seemed that Italians spent their daily lives in three places: home, work and coffee bars. His experience in Italy gave him a new idea for Starbucks back in Seattle.

Schultz created a comfortable and casual atmosphere for Starbucks coffee shops. Customers everywhere seemed to like it. Between 1987 and 1992, Starbucks opened 150 new stores, and by the year 2000, three new stores opened somewhere around the world every day. Today, Starbucks has thousands of stores. By working together with a store already in the city, Starbucks gains an understanding of customers, which helps Starbucks open stores in the right locations.

【答案与解析】

- 26.downtown

(根据录音中的"The first Starbucks coffee shop opened in 1971 in downtown Seattle, Washington."可知第一家星巴克咖啡店于 1971 在华盛顿西雅图市中心开业。因此填 downtown。)

27.coffee makers

（根据录音中的"He noticed that Starbucks ordered a large number of special coffee makers, "可知这个人注意到星巴克订购了大量的特殊咖啡机。因此填 coffee makers。）

28.was hired

（根据录音中的"In 1982, the original Starbucks owners hired Schultz as the company's head of marketing."可知 1982 年，原星巴克所有者雇佣了舒尔茨作为公司的营销主管。因此填 was hired。）

29.atmosphere

（根据录音中的"Schultz created a comfortable and casual atmosphere for Starbucks coffee shops."可知舒尔茨为星巴克咖啡店营造了舒适休闲的氛围。因此填 atmosphere。）

30.thousands of

（根据录音中的"Today, Starbucks has thousands of stores."可知如今，星巴克在全球有数千家分店。因此填 thousands of。）

Part II Vocabulary&Grammar (15 marks)

31.【答案】C

【解析】句意：你们俩得叫辆出租车，因为我的车太小，装不下那么多行李。luggage 为不可数名词，故 A、B、D 皆可排除，故正确答案为 C。

32.【答案】B

【解析】句意：简有些犹豫是否签合同，因为她不确定能否筹到这笔钱。anxious 焦虑的；担忧的。hesitant 迟疑的；踌躇的。sorry 遗憾的；对不起的。ignorant 无知的；愚昧的。根据句意可知，hesitant 最为符合。故正确答案为 B。

33.【答案】A

【解析】句意：加利福尼亚是美国的第三大州，只有阿拉斯加和德克萨斯比它大。biggest 属于最高级，bigger 为比较级，根据句子可知，这里表示加利福尼亚是美国第三大的州，应当用最高级；而另外两个大州排在它前面，要比它面积大，所以用比较级 bigger。故正确答案为 A。

34.【答案】D

【解析】句意：我所见过的最美丽的海滩就是我们去过的那个。此处缺少关系代词 which 引导定语从句，先行词为 the one。由于从句 we went to 缺少的是宾语，而非状语，所以用 which 不用 where。故正确答案为 D。

35.【答案】D

【解析】句意：闹钟响了，但女孩还是躺在床上睡了一整天。consequently 因此；结果。therefore 因此；所以。as a result 因此；结果。nevertheless 不过；虽然如此。根据句意可知前后表示转折，而非因果，只有 nevertheless 符合逻辑，故正确答案为 D。

36.【答案】C

【解析】句意：史带夫·桑德斯决心打破世界纪录，但接近终点时，他甚至没有跑出自己最快的成绩。last of all 在最后；最终。toward the end 将近结束；走向尽头。in the end 最终；终于；强调事情的结局。at last 毕竟；终于。根据句意强调结局不尽人意，故 C 选项符合句意。

37.【答案】B

【解析】句意：当你想到假日时，通常会想到夏威夷，但它也是美国多样性和和谐城市的一个很好的例子。lose your mind 发疯；发狂。come to mind 想到；出现在脑海中。have in mind 考虑；想到。slip your mind 忘记；忘了。根据句意可知，come to mind 最为符合。故正确答案为 B。

38. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：约翰从哈佛大学毕业，是班里的尖子生，他知道自己就业机会是选择无限的。此处用过去分词 graduated 引导后面的成分做句子的状语，表示“作为哈佛大学的优秀毕业生”，表示事情发生在过去。故正确答案为 A。

39. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：直到她真正住在那里，她才明白那里的生活方式是多么美好。当 Not until 位于句首时，句子要倒装。其结构为：Not until+从句/表时间的词+助动词+（主句）主语+谓语+其他。故正确答案为 A。

40. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：莫斐一家现在不在，我并不感到奇怪。他们一定是被耽搁在家里了，因为今天街上太拥挤了。must have done 是对过去发生的动作最有把握的猜测，意思是“一定”，符合句子逻辑。故正确答案为 C。

41. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：我本不必着急，因为我是第一个来的。本题考查虚拟语气。Needn't have done 表示本来不需要做某事却做了（对过去的虚拟），符合句意。故正确答案为 B。

42. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：现在就把报告打印出来，否则可能没有时间。本题考查祈使句。用于表达命令、请求、警告等时，通常省略主语，动词使用一般现在时。故正确答案为 A。

43. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：随着中国农历新年假期的结束，由于大雾天气，横跨琼州海峡的轮渡服务中断，造成了长时间的交通堵塞，超过 1 万辆汽车受阻。in line with 符合；与……一致。as for 关于；至于。due to 由于；应归于。regardless of 不顾；不管。根据句意可知，due to 的意义最为符合。故正确答案为 C。

44. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：——兄弟，你能把我的书寄给我吗？我的专题展览需要用历史书。——你多久要？——我马上就要用一本关于文艺复兴时期的书，所以用一等邮件寄到。但其余的我需要立即就用，可以寄三等邮件。根据对话，要求寄书的人描述了用何种邮件来寄，是最快的一等邮件还是慢速的三等邮件，所以问题应当是询问多久要这些书。故正确答案为 B。

45. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：——我真不知道该怎么付大学学费！学费是如此之高！——是的，但是有很多不同的方式来赚钱付学费。我确实没有专门学费，但我是个大學生。——那么你怎么交学费的呢？——我有三种不同的奖学金。我还得到了政府的财政援助。由于对话最末尾是回答缴纳学费的方式，所以提问应当是询问如何获得学费的。故正确答案为 D。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46. referred

(refer to 意为“指的是”，这里表示剑桥联合会通常简称为剑桥联盟。此处填 refer 的过去分词形式，表被动。)

47. Additionally

(前文介绍了剑桥联合会的概况，后面又说该会是社团典范，所以这里填副词 Additionally，用于衔接，表示“除此之外”。)

48. including

(填空处前提到剑桥联合会是其他大学的典范，后面举了例子，包括牛津联盟和耶鲁政治联盟，所以这里填 including，表示包括哪些大学。)

49. for

(prepare for 属于固定用法，表示“为……准备”，这里指辩题是不能提前准备的。定语从句中，当动词和介词做句子结尾时，介词要放在 which 前。)

50. as

(此处填介词 as，意为“作为”，即“剑桥联合会成立于 1815 年 2 月 13 日，是由三个辩论社团组成的联盟。”)

51. which

(此处缺少关系代词 which 引导定语从句，本句中的先行词是 its debates。)

52. most

(根据前面的 one of 以及后面的形容词 successful 可知此处填 most，表示在世界大学辩论锦标赛上，剑桥大学经常派出比赛中最成功的队伍之一。)

53. confused

(此处填 confuse 的-ed 形式，表被动，意为“剑桥联合会有时与剑桥大学学生会弄混”。)

54. up

(set up 属于固定搭配，意为“成立；建立”，这里指剑桥大学学生会设立于 1971 年。)

55. educational

(此处填 educational，同 institutions 构成词组，意为“教育机构”，这里指剑桥大学的其他教育机构，也能加入剑桥联合会。)

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56. northeast of England

(根据文章第一段的第一句话可知，Dilip Sardesai 和他的妻子在英格兰东北部的纽卡斯尔大学开了一家小文具店。故填 northeast of England。)

57. fax service

(文章第一段第二句提介绍了小文具店的服务，包括影印和传真。故填 fax service。)

58. personal computers

(文章第二段第六句介绍了论坛超市买的东西种类繁多, 包括食品和日用品, 从花生到个人电脑。故填 personal computers。)

59.free entertainment

(第二段第四句说明, 由于现在的人们生活都很忙碌, 所以论坛超市通过给他们提供完整的购物体验来吸引他们, 包括全套的餐厅服务和免费的儿童娱乐。故填 free entertainment。)

60.over the internet

(根据第三段第一句可知, 可知 Dave Stirling 开了一家网络销售 CD 的店铺。故填 over the internet。)

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.G 文章第一段主要介绍了一个名叫 Emily 的学生因为拖延症, 没有完成论文的情况, G 选项同样描述了 Emily 可能因论文而熬夜, 与下文相衔接, 且符合第一段的内容。故正确答案为 G。

62.A 第二段的内容以 Emily 为例说明了该如何做: 将论文工作分为几节, 每天做 30 分钟, 每周完成一部分工作。A 选项说, 首先可以每天做一点, 不要一次完成, 可以和上下文衔接。故正确答案为 A。

63.C 第三段最后一句提到, 要有纪律, 在预留时间内不要做任何妨碍工作的计划。C 选项说要将学习时间安排进日常活动, 符合下文的描述。故正确答案为 C。

64.F 第四段填空处后面的内容介绍了有哪些分心的活动, 如上网和电视; F 选项表示按照前文提到的方法安排时间后, 还要找到一个不会使人分心的地方来专心工作, 符合上下文衔接。故正确答案为 F。

65.E 最后一段属于对全文的总结, E 选项说“拖延症是很多学生常犯的错误”, 符合全文内容。故正确答案为 E。

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.Less than 200 years ago.

(根据文章第二段的第一句, 可知摄影技术还不到 200 岁, 故摄影技术是在不到 200 年前发明的。)

67.Photographs were made on large glass plates and exposures took only one or two seconds.

(通读文章第二段, 可知在 1826 年至 1888 年间, 拍摄照片转换为了玻璃板, 曝光时长也缩短到了一两秒。)

68.The camera he made was small and could be held by hand.

(由第三段的第一句话可知, George Eastman 发明了小型盒式手提相机。)

69.你只管按下快门, 剩下的事情交给我们。

(根据题目定位至第三段第四句话, 柯达公司的口号是 "You press the button, we do the rest!", 即顾客只需要负责按下照相机的快门, 然后送到柯达公司, 他们会负责将相片冲洗出来。)

70.stimulated.

(promoted 意为“促进”, 最后一段的第二句话写道: “事实上, 在过去的两个世纪里, 摄影刺激了绘画的发展”, 也可以说摄影促进了绘画发展, 所以 stipulated 可以被 promoted 替换。)

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.achieving

（根据文章第一段最后一句话，转基因的过程就是科学家通过复制一个细胞的基因并将其放入另一个细胞中，从而人为地改变了食物，以达到一些预期的效果。aim at doing sth.属于固定用法，后面接动词 ing 形式，所以填 achieving。）

72.resistant

（根据文章第三段的第二句话可知，由于转基因食品对自然力量的抵抗力更强，农民可以生产更好的作物。故填形容词 resistant。）

73.suffer from

（文章第三段的第三句话介绍了转基因的另一个好处，就是增加全球粮食供应，从而帮助那些为粮食短缺所扰的地区。故填 suffer from。）

74.protect against

（文章最后一段说明，像美国、加拿大和阿根廷这些国家是全球最大的转基因食品生产国，然而其他国家则抵制转基因产品。故填 protect against 表示“抵制”。）

75.fully examined

（最后一段的最后一句话解释了，除非我们充分验明了其长期后果，否则关于转基因食品的争辩将一直延续下去。故填 fully examined。）

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76.【答案】

自我从我 10 年前离家赴伦敦求学，妈妈来看我时会给我带好多食物。每次来，她都会把冰箱装满各种手工饺子、米糕，还有好多我没法用英文描述的甜食。每每到了离别时分，妈妈从不说她想我，而只是不经意地说一句：“我不在的时候，别饿着啊。”妈妈生在那样一个时代，那时候，人们用食物来表达爱意。

【解析】

本题考查的翻译要点有：①Ever since 通常放在句首，表示“自从……”。②With each trip 作句子的伴随状语，trip 指母亲来伦敦看我，所以翻译成“每次来”。③fill sth.with sth.意为“用……装满……”。④struggle to do sth.意为“尽力/挣扎做某事”，这里指找不到合适的英文形容的甜食。⑤starve oneself 属于固定用法，表示“使某人挨饿”，直接翻译成“别饿着啊”，更符合中文口语的表达。⑥Mom belongs to a generation where...属于定语从句，关系代词 where 代抽象名词 generation。用“那时候”来翻译 where。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

77.Statistics show that nowadays more than one hundred countries and regions have participated in this activity.

（participate in 意为“参与（某项活动）”，这里做从句的谓语。根据“已有”可知，要使用现在完成时。）

78.We found that many people have formed good reading habits.

（动词 form 常用于表示“形成；塑造（性格、习惯）”。同样根据“已养成”可知要使用现在完成时。而这一发现是过去的动作，故用“found”。）

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79. Readers over 40 have richer life experience, so they prefer to read books on history and culture.

(prefer to do sth. 属于固定用法, 后面接 to+动词原型, 意为“更喜欢”。表示某方面经验丰富, 用词组 have rich experience。)

80. Popular culture has also played a role in influencing reading choices.

(play a role in doing sth. 属于固定用法, 意为“发挥……的作用”, 后面接动词 ing 形式。)

81. With the development of social media, more and more people will share their reading choices and experiences online.

(share...online 意为“在网上分享……”, “随着社交媒体的发展”可以用 with 引导词组, 在句子中做伴随状语。)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82. exactly ∧ same→the

(exactly the same 属于固定搭配, 需要定冠词 the, 表示特指, 某物是“与……是一模一样的”。)

83. to→into

(divide into 属于固定搭配, 意为“把……分成”, 后面接介词 into 而不是 to。)

84. taking→take

(used to doing sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”, used to do sth. 则表示“曾经常做某事”, 根据句意可知, 这里指比较指纹过去常花上很长的时间, 故将 taking 改为 take 符合逻辑。)

85. 去掉 more

(much+形容词比较级表示“更加……”, 属于固定用法, easier 本身就是 easy 的比较级, 故不需要加 more。)

86. good→well

(as well as 属于固定搭配, 意为“还有; 以及”, 这里指“指纹可用于预防犯罪, 也可用于犯罪侦查。”故将 good 改为 well。)

87. √

88. open→opens

(and 后面的动词 open 和前面的 read 并列, 均做句子的谓语动词, 故将 open 改为第三人称单数形式。)

89. victim→victims

(根据句意“他们可能是谋杀和事故的受害者们。”既是他们, 则后面的受害者应用复数形式, 故将 victim 改为 victims。)

90. whom→who

(关系代词 whom 引导定语从句时, 一般出现在介词如 to、from、at、of 后面, 做句子的宾语; 这里的先行词是 people, 为主语, 应当用 who 引导。)

91. finding→found

(此处应当用过去分词 found 表被动, 即 DNA 是一种天然的化学物质, 能在每个细胞中“被找到”。故

将 finding 改为 found。)

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

92. 【答案】pence; minute

【解析】pound 有“英镑”“重击”和“敲打”三种意思。hit 打击; 敲击。pence 便士。hammer 锤子; 锤击。minute 是分钟, 是 hour 的小一级的时间单位; 同样的, pence 也是 pound 的小一级金钱单位。所以答案为 pence 和 minute。

93. 【答案】DO

【解析】根据题目的规律, 可以推测要按照字母表来排序。每两个字母组, 首字母就往后推一位, 如 B 到 C; 每一个字母组, 第二位字母就往后推两个字母, 如 G 到 I, K 到 M, 中间分别隔了 H 和 L。所以第五个字母组应当是 C 往后推一个字母的 D, 加上 M 往后推两个字母的 O, 即 DO。

94. 【答案】ARM

【解析】根据句意, 推测应当是“由于我们午餐迟到, 母亲将食物放在炉子里加热。”按题目, 需要添加一个有实际意义的单词, 故答案为 ARM, 与 WED 组合成动词 warm 的过去式 WARMED, 意为“加热”。

95. 【答案】我的话就这样石沉大海了。

【解析】fall on deaf ears 可以直译为“(我的话)都进了聋子的耳朵”, 所以我的话没有被听见, 即根据语境可知是我的话就这样石沉大海了。

96. 【答案】C

【解析】由题目中的图片可知, 第二幅图片是由第一幅图片进行镜像翻转得到的。所以正确答案为 C。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

97. 【参考范文】

These charts show the percentage of different amount of money that college students spend every month, and the percentage of different items that college students spend on. According to the first chart, 37.3% of the students at college, which is in the majority, spend 1001 to 1500 yuan per month. As for students graduated within 5 years, almost half of them spend 501 to 1000 yuan each month. And the similar thing occurs to 5 years after graduation, 39.6% of the students spend less than 1001 yuan each month. The second chart shows that college students spend most of their money buying cloths, while only 0.9% of the money is spent on sports.

【解析】

范文首先介绍了这两种图表的主要内容, 第一张图表是大学生、毕业五年之内的大学生和毕业五年以上的大学生之间生活费占比的比较; 第二张图表是大学生在各类物品花费占比的比较。其次, 范文点出第一张图表中最突出的数据, 就是 37.3% 的大学生生活费为 1001 至 1500 元。相比之下, 毕业五年之内和五年之后的大学生生活费明显降低, 主要在小于 500 即 501 至 1000 的范围内。第二张图则显示大学生生活费的大部分都用于购买服装, 占到了三分之一, 而运动类的支出却仅为 0.9%。

Section B (20 marks)

98. 【参考范文】

Internship has always been discussed as the hottest topic among graduate students. It's important for students to have internships before graduating, since it's a proper and convenient way for them to experience social life

and workplace in advance. In my opinion, college students would better do internships related to their future jobs.

For example, if a medical student is willing to devote himself in medical field in the future, he'd better find an internship in hospital rather than supermarket. By contacting to real patients and following the conduct given by experienced doctors, he would soon learn how to put what he has learned on textbook into practical use. Knowing the exact workflow is also essential in saving time in future work. In addition, doing internships in your professional also helps you associate with insiders of this field, who may give you guidance or even provide a dream job for you after graduation.

In conclusion, college students better find internships related to their future jobs. Only in this way can they acquire useful skills and become familiar with what they would do in this field.

【解析】

本篇作文要求讨论大学生是否应该干与未来工作无关的体力类实习，以及这类实习是否有意义。本篇范文首先在开头阐明了实习的重要性，包括能帮助学生提前熟悉工作环境和社会等。并表明大学生应当尽量做与未来工作相关的实习。第二段陈述了一些理由以及例子，如医学学生可以去医院实习，接触真实的病例，才能学到如何将课本知识运用到实际病人身上。最后一段对全文进行了概括总结，再次点明中心，大学生应当做更能帮助他们获得专业技能的实习。