

## 2019 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类决赛试题详解

### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

##### 1. 【答案】 B

【解析】细节题。对话中女士询问男士 "So what happened after you got fired? ", 可知男士是被之前公司解雇的。被解雇的原因是 "I just did the same thing over and over again", 即没有从事具有创造力的工作。故选 B。

##### 【录音原文】

**M:** Back at my old job there were some days when I barely used my brain at all! I just did the same thing over and over again.

**W:** So what happened after you got fired? Did a new opportunity come your way?

**M:** Not exactly. It took me about a year to figure out that opportunities weren't going to come my way...I learnt that you have to create your own opportunities.

**Question:** Why did the man leave his previous company?

##### 2. 【答案】 C

【解析】细节题。对话中女士首先提出了未来可能出现的工作模式, "everybody would have a more flexible schedule", 即弹性工作制。后文中男士肯定说这种工作模式虽然现在还未实现, 但有可能在未来实现, "but it could still be the wave of the future." 故选 C。

##### 【录音原文】

**M:** Twenty years ago, many people thought that by this time, no one would be working in offices and everybody would have a more flexible schedule.

**W:** Well, that certainly hasn't happened.

**M:** Not yet...but it could still be the wave of the future. Then again, you know the famous saying, "Old habit die hard Most bosses like to keep tabs on their employees and they think the best way to do that is by having them come into an office.

**Question:** What does the man say would be the working mode in the future?

##### 3. 【答案】 C

【解析】细节题。对话中 Claire 提到 "I've got so much stuff to do! I feel like I'm drowning in work.", 可知 Claire 感到压力非常大的原因是年终工作量太大。故选 C。

##### 【录音原文】

**M:** Hey, Claire, you've been really quiet these last few days. Is there something wrong?

**W:** I've been really stressed.It's the end of the year and I've got so much stuff to do! I feel like I'm drowning in work.

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

**Question:** Why is Claire so stressed?



4. 【答案】 D

【解析】 概括大意题。对话中男女士就近几年的经济形势和商业环境进行了交谈。关键句和关键词有 "How's your business going? " "It's been a rough couple of years."等等。故选 D。

【录音原文】

W: Hello, John. How's your business going?

M: Actually, not bad. We landed a couple of major contracts in Southeast Asia recently and in spite of the recession, we're humming along quite nicely.

W: That's good to hear. It's been a rough couple of years. I've had to deny hundreds of loan applications and we've had to take legal action to recover loans as well.

**Question:** What are the speakers talking about?

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。对话中女士提到自己所在的公司被起诉，原因是一位顾客在使用该公司产品时受伤，并索要赔偿。"Mr. Smith suffered injuries and he wants compensation." 故选 A。

【录音原文】

W: Well, folks...I'm afraid I have some bad news. Our lawyers told me this morning that we're being sued.

M: Sued? Who's suing us? And on what grounds?

W: An Australian man named John Smith alleged that his microwave oven exploded while he was using it last year. Mr. Smith suffered injuries and he wants compensation.

**Question:** What is the woman's problem?

**Section B** (10 marks)

**Conversation One**

【答案与解析】

6.F 对话中男士提到要带全家去旅游，家庭成员共有 4 人，分别是男士自己、妻子、儿子和女儿，而不是 5 人。"Four, my wife and I, and my young son and daughter." 故答案为 F。

7.T 对话中男士说明了对旅行目的地的要求，其中包括一片清静沙滩，宾馆附近要有许多小餐厅和酒吧。"And we just need a safe, little place. A warm climate, a quiet, safe beach, a pool preferably, and lots of small restaurants and bars near the hotel" 故答案为 T。

8.F 对话中男士说明了对旅行中食宿的要求。他们想要入住四星级酒店，并在酒店吃早餐，而不是三餐。"We'll have breakfast at the hotel but we'll eat lunch and dinner at a beach cafe. We'd want about 4-star quality for the hotel, by the way." 故答案为 F。

9.F 对话中男士提到自己的假期与 2 月 8 日开始，持续 2 周，而不是 3 周。"I finish work on Friday night on July 8th and I'm off for two weeks." 故答案为 F。

10.T 对话中男士要求旅行中花在路上的时间越短越好，"as little as possible of course." 在飞机上的时间不超过 4 小时，"not more than 4 hours on a plane." 故答案为 T。

【录音原文】

W: Good morning, sir. Can I help you?

M: Yes. I'm thinking of going away on holiday but I'm not sure where to go.



**W:** Well, sir, we have a range of destinations you can consider. Are you going alone or with a friend?

**M:** With my family, actually.

**W:** So how many altogether, sir?

**M:** (6) Four, my wife and I, and my young son and daughter.

**W:** Fine. Now with a young family can I assume that you'd like to go somewhere warm?

**M:** Oh yes. A beach holiday. That's what we're looking for. (7) And we just need a safe little place. A warm climate, a quiet, safe beach, a pool preferably and lots of small restaurants and bars near the hotel.

**W:** And what eating arrangements do you want?

**M:** Just half board, please. (8) We'll have breakfast at the hotel but we'll eat lunch and dinner at a beach cafe. We'd want about 4-star quality for the hotel by the way.

**W:** All right. And what time are you thinking of going?

**M:** (9) I finish work on Friday night on July 8th and I'm off for two weeks. So, I'll need to be back at work on Monday the 25th. I'll need to finish the holiday then on the 24th.

**W:** And how long would you want to spend travelling?

**M:** Oh, (10) as little as possible of course, with the little ones. Not more than a couple of hours in the car to get to an airport, and then not more than 4 hours on a plane.

**W:** That's fine. You can get to all of the nice resorts on the Mediterranean easily in less than 4 hours. All right then. Let me show you some of our brochures.

## Conversation Two

### 【答案与解析】

11.C 原文提到 "If you just look at how many individual speakers there are around the world, then the answer is Mandarin Chinese with 836 million speakers", 即如果以使用人数为判断标准, 普通话是世界上使用人数最多的语言, 约八亿三千六百万。故选 C。

12.A 原文提到 "English is a massive 115, ahead of French, Arabic and Spanish with 35, 24 and 20 countries respectively", 可知世界上说英语的国家为 115 个, 说法语的国家有 35 个, 说阿拉伯语的国家有 24 个, 说西班牙语的国家是 20 个。故选 A。

13.B 原文提到 "...and then there are fringe countries such as Japan and the UAE where it's used a lot in business and tourism", 可知在英语并非通用语的一些国家, 比如日本和阿联酋, 使用较多的是商务和旅游类英语。故选 B。

14.C 原文中的关键句是 "This was compiled by weighing 6 factor...", 句中的 "this" 指代上文中的 "list of the world's most influential languages", 由此可知这一名单是在考虑了文中列举出的 6 种因素的基础上得到的。故选 C。

15.A 问题是 "What does the man say about the list...", 因此可以判断答案是最后一段男士的回答。 "There're certain large countries which are about to emerge on the world stage and their economies are starting to influence the world balance of power.", 可知最具有影响力的语言排名会根据国家的经济发展而改变。故选 A。

### 【录音原文】

**W:** OK, everyone. Who knows what the world's most spoken language is?

**M:** Well, it's an ambiguous question. (11) If you just look at how many individual speakers there are around the world, then the answer is Mandarin Chinese with 836 million speakers. English was second until a few years ago, but it has since been overtaken by Hindi with 333 million speakers and Spanish with 332 million speakers. Now English is after Spanish with 322 million speakers in South America.



**W:** Oh yes, South America. I didn't think of that.

**M:** Yes, it's easy to forget. You can look at the question in a different way if you look at the number of countries that use English. (12) English is a massive 115, ahead of French. Arabic and Spanish with 35, 24 and 20 countries respectively. English has different statuses around the world. Core countries are where English has a full official status like England, the US and Australia. In outer core countries English has some official status as in India, (13) and then there are fringe countries such as Japan and the UAE where it's used a lot in business and tourism. A more important list is the world's most influential languages. (14) This was compiled by weighing 6 factors which were the number of primary speakers, the number of secondary speakers, the number and population of the countries where the languages are used, the number of major fields using the languages internationally, the economic power of countries using the languages and socio-literary prestige. And the list shows the following in order of most influential: English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Chinese, German, Japanese, Portuguese and Hind.

**W:** How up to date are these figures?

**M:** Fairly. They came out just last year. But the picture is changing very rapidly in terms of influential languages. (15) There're certain large countries which are about to emerge on the world stage and their economies are starting to influence the world balance of power.

### Section C (5 marks)

#### 16. 【答案】 C

**【解析】** 新闻最后提到 "...it will appear brighter than usual", 由此可知在月蚀发生时, 因为月球和地球的距离变近, 月亮看着会比平时更亮。故选 C。

**【录音原文】** People in many parts of North and South America will be able to see a total lunar eclipse Sunday night and early Monday morning. A lunar eclipse happens when the moon passes through Earth's shadow as our planet goes around the Sun. This kind of event does not happen every year. The last lunar eclipse seen in the United States took place in September 2015. The eclipse this weekend is special. The moon will be a little closer than it normally is to Earth. For this reason, it will appear brighter than usual. Such a moon has come to be called a supermoon.

#### 17. 【答案】 A

**【解析】** 新闻的第一句话提到, 由于隐私泄露隐患, 欧洲委员会召回了一款为儿童设计的智能手表, 由此可知手表被召回的原因是 "a serious privacy risk", 故选 A。

**【录音原文】** The European Commission has ordered a recall of a smartwatch for children because of what is called a "serious" privacy risk. The watch, called Safe-KID-One, is a product of the German electronics manufacturer Enox. The company sells other smartwatch models, as well as televisions and wireless communication devices. On its website, Enox describes the Safe-KID-One as a tool for parents. The watches have a simple, colourful design that seems appealing to children. The device has a built-in microphone and speaker to permit two-way communication.

#### 18. 【答案】 C

**【解析】** 新闻中提到了使用 drone aircraft (无人驾驶飞机) 的目的是 "to collect whale mucus from humpback whales at sea", 故选 C。

**【录音原文】** Some scientists have begun using drone aircraft, also known as unmanned aerial vehicles, to collect some of the fluids expelled by whales. Vanessa Pirotta is a researcher with Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia. She told the Reuters news agency that a drone has been used for the first time to collect whale mucus from humpback whales at sea. She believes that drones could help improve scientists understanding of whales around the world.



19. 【答案】 B

【解析】 新闻第一句话说明了 21 世纪末喜马拉雅山脉将会发生的变化，即 "At least one-third of the ice in the Himalayan Mountains will disappear"， 故选 B。

【录音原文】 At least one-third of the ice in the Himalayan Mountains will disappear by the end of this century because of rising temperatures, scientists said this week. This will threaten river flows that provide water resources for 1.9 billion people. Huge glaciers make the Hindu Kush Himalaya area the planet's so-called "third pole" behind Antarctica and the Arctic. The area is home to the world's highest mountains. It stretches 3,500 kilometers across Nepal, Bangladesh, China, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Myanmar.

20. 【答案】 D

【解析】 新闻中提到关于小行星的一项研究，研究表明小行星撞击地球的概率微乎其微， "asteroids still only hit Earth every million or few million years"， 故选 D。

【录音原文】 Huge rocks from outer space are falling from the sky more than they have in the past. But there is no need to worry. A new study has shown that for the past 290 million years, large asteroids have been crashing into Earth more than twice as often as they did in the 700 million years before that. The journal Science published the study in January. But, even with the increased crash rate, asteroids still only hit Earth every million or few million years. The NASA lists its observation of large space rocks that could crash into Earth. It shows no major threats coming soon.

Section D (10 marks)

### Dictation

【答案】

21. a magic world

22. common sense

23. have a picnic

24. an immediate success

25. highly respected

【录音原文】

*Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* is one of the most loved children's books of all time, and many adults enjoy it as well. It tells the story of a young girl named Alice, who stops doing her school work in order to follow a rabbit down a rabbit hole. Through the hole, Alice enters (21) a magic world called Wonderland. In this world, she meets many talking animals and other unusual people and creatures. She has many experiences which seem to change the rules of reasoning or (22) common sense.

The book's writer is Lewis Carroll whose real name was Reverend Charles Dodgson. One day, Reverend Dodgson took a boat ride down the Thames River in England to (23) have a picnic with three little girls who were friends of the family. To keep them entertained on the boat ride, he told them a story in which, Alice, the middle child, was the main character. They enjoyed the story very much.

Reverend Dodgson later wrote the story down to make a book. He wrote more parts to the story until it was around 35,000 words, adding some of its most famous parts, such as the tea party. It was first printed in 1866 and the book was (24) an immediate success.

One of its first fans was Queen Victoria. She then requested a collection of all of Lewis Carroll's works. She was surprised to find that they included many works on maths. In fact, Charles Dodgson was a (25) highly respected mathematician. This can be seen in the many puzzles and plays on reasoning that appear in his books and poems.



## Summary

### 【答案与解析】

#### 26.lunar calendar

（文章第三句提到"the precise date of the Mid-Autumn Festival is based on the Chinese lunar calendar", 即中秋节的日期根据阴历而定。故填 lunar calendar。）

#### 27.Family reunions

（文章第三段提到中秋节的习俗, "this festival is marked by family reunions, gazing at the full moon, and by friends and family exchanging moon cakes."其中包括家庭团聚、吃月饼等。故填 Family reunions。）

#### 28.pass ou

（文章第三段提到"they are passed out to family members, colleagues and friends", 即亲友同事间要互赠月饼该句话缺少动词。故填 pass out。）

#### 29.the full moon

（文章第三段出现关键词"gaze at", 结合"the glow of"可知空格处应填名词, 再结合文意可知答案为 the full moon。故填 the full moon。）

#### 30.paper lanterns

（文章最后一段提到越南中秋节的纸灯笼习俗, "Paper lanterns are also an important part of the celebration in Vietnam", 故填 paper lanterns。）

### 【录音原文】

Without question, one of the most important festivals in some Asian countries is the Mid-Autumn Festival, also known as the Moon Festival. As the name suggests, this festival is held in the middle of autumn every year. (26) Because the precise date of the Mid-Autumn Festival is based on the Chinese lunar calendar, it is held on a different date every year, but it is always on the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month. This date usually falls sometime in late August or September.

There are many legends about the origins of this festival. One ancient Chinese myth tells of a great archer, Hou Yi, and his wife Chang'e. According to the legend, then there were ten suns in the sky, and the world was in danger of dying. Hou Yi used his bow to shoot down nine of the suns, and saved the earth. As a reward, the Goddess of the Western Heaven gave Hou Yi the elixir of immortality. However, the curious Chang'e drank it accidentally. She found herself becoming lighter and lighter until eventually she reached the moon, where she lives in her palace to this day.

In China as well as in some other Asian countries, (27) (29) this festival is marked by family reunions, gazing at the full moon, and by friends and family exchanging moon cakes. Moon cakes are an important part of the festival, (28) and they are passed out to family members, colleagues and friends.

The Mid-Autumn Festival in Vietnam is seen as a children's festival, but it is also enjoyed by adults. Mooncakes are exchanged and enjoyed by everyone. (30) Paper lanterns are also an important part of the celebration in Vietnam. On the night of the festival, children put candles into their lanterns, and they all take their lanterns out onto the streets where the colourful parade of glowing shapes lights up the night under the full moon.

## Part II Vocabulary&Grammar (15 marks)

### 31. 【答案】 E

【解析】句意：要想解决“地下经济”问题，需要共同努力。前一句为主句，且已经有动词 be，故排除 A、B、C。united 第一个音并非元音，故排除 D。正确答案为 E。

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32. 【答案】 B

【解析】句意：总统知道他因为背弃了太多的诺言，不会再次当选。go back on 背离（诺言、协议等）。give up 放弃。come up with 提出；想出。put on 穿戴；涂抹（化妆品）；举办（演出、展览）；提供（服务）。pull out 从……退出；撤离。根据句意可知，正确答案为 B。

33. 【答案】 A

【解析】句意：大多数棕榈树的树干纤细而不分枝，顶部有一束叶子。bunch 束；串。flock 一群（鸟或羊等）。series 一连串；一系列。herd 畜群。pack 盒；包。所以正确答案为 A。

34. Geologists use artificial earth shocks \_\_\_\_\_ the kind of rock in which petroleum accumulates.

A. for the sake of B. due to

C. in search of D. to look forward to

E. to stand for

【答案】 C

【解析】句意：地质学家利用人工地震寻找石油聚集的岩石。in search of 寻找；搜寻。for the sake of 为了……的利益。due to 因为。look forward to 盼望；期待。stand for 代表；支持；象征。结合句意，正确答案为 C。

35. 【答案】 C

【解析】句意：长途汽车司机仔细地检查了发动机，以免它在路上出毛病。look over 检查。look down 俯视；向下看；用目光慑服某人；看跌。look up 查阅；拜访。look to 指望；展望。look through 逐一查看；阅读。lest 以防。before 在……之前。otherwise 否则。in case 万一；假使。unless 除非。结合句意，正确答案为 C。

36. 【答案】 E

【解析】句意：减轻家庭主妇日常工作负担的最合乎逻辑的方法，是提供一种可以通过训练满足特定家庭需求的机器人。requirement 需要。acceptance 接受；承认。administration 行政工作；管理工作；监管。assignment 任务；作业。discipline 纪律。结合句意，正确答案为 E。

37. 【答案】 C

【解析】句意：想必，她这次缺席一定有充分的理由，因为她是一个非常积极的参与者。presumably 很可能；大抵，想必。formally 正式地。necessarily 必要地。unfortunately 不幸地。usually 通常地。结合句意，正确答案为 C。

38. 【答案】 B

【解析】句意：我母亲总是夸大小问题的重要性。exaggerate 夸大。raise 增加；提高（水平）。heighten 加剧。multiply 使大大增加；大大增加。uplift 使（精神、地位）提升。结合句意，正确答案为 B。

39. 【答案】 D

【解析】句意：他们救了四艘满载难民的船只，其中一些已经在海上航行了两周。此处是非限定性定语从句，先行词指这些难民，而 which 不能指人，故排除。再加上在介词 of 后，故选择 whom。正确答案为 D。

40. 【答案】 C

【解析】句意：凯瑟琳以前从未去过英国，一开始她对每一枚硬币的面值都感到困惑。as to 至于，关于。结合句意，正确答案为 C。

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41. 【答案】 B

【解析】句意：在我同意你的建议之前，我想知道我为什么该加入。agree to sth.是固定搭配，意为“接受：同意”。结合句意，正确答案为 B。

42. 【答案】 A

【解析】句意：因为他们不再供应食物，我们只好吃三明治和咖啡填饱肚子。content sth. with sth.是固定搭配，意为“满足；满意；知足”，appeal 呼吁；申诉。appreciate 欣赏；理解。settle 解决（纠纷、问题等）。withdraw 移开；拿走；撤退。结合句意，A 选项符合句意。

43. 【答案】 E

【解析】句意：美国内战使得密西西比河上交通中断，马克·吐温辞去了在密西西比河上领航员的工作，向西搬到了卡森市。因为 the Civil War 和 end 是主动关系，故排除 A、B、D。介词 during 后只能加名词短语，故 C 错误。根据句意可知，E 选项符合句意。故正确答案为 E。

44. 【答案】 D

【解析】句意：——我最好节食。——你为什么这么想？我觉得你身材很好。根据回答者第一句“你为什么这么想”可推测，讲话人并不觉得对方需要节食，故正确答案为 D。

45. 【答案】 E

【解析】句意：——我听说很多人喜欢法国菜。你呢？——不是我。说到食物，我喜欢意大利菜。根据对话可知，E 选项最符合逻辑。故 E 为正确答案。

### Part III Cloze (10 marks)

#### 【答案与解析】

46. possibility

(根据后文"of different types"可知，此处应该填名词。)

47. writings

(根据前文的 his，可知此处应该填名词，再根据后面的 are，可知应该填名词复数，故填 writings。)

48. partly

(此处和前文的"partly benevolent"是并列关系，故填 partly。)

49. confirmed

(句意：他认为这可以通过社会观察得到证实，因此，从广义上讲，他的方法是一种实证方法。结合句意，此处填 confirmed。)

50. other

(句意：在他最著名的关于讨价还价心理的讨论中，他认为讨价还价中最常出现的开场白是一方催促另一方——"你得到你想要的东西的最好方法是给我我想要的东西"。)

51. characteristic

(句意：斯密接着声称，交换有用的东西是一种独特的人类特征。故此处填入 characteristic。)

52. obtain

(句意：他观察到狗在交换骨头，如果动物希望获得某种东西，它唯一能做的就是“得到那些需要它服务的人的青睐”。结合句意，填 obtain。)



53.because

（句意：他们不能在需要帮助的时候求助于它，因为生活需要“大众的合作与帮助”。结合句意，此处填 because。）

54.comfortably

（句意：例如，为了在一个旅馆舒适地待一个晚上，我们需要许多人的投入——烹饪和提供食物，准备房间等没有一个人的服务可以单单依靠善意。此处是修饰动词 stay，故将 comfortable 改为副词形式 comfortably。）

55.proposing

（句意：出于这个原因，“人是一种讨价还价的动物”——达成这个协议的前提是提出一个看起来符合双方自身利益的交易。此处 propose 接在介词 by 后，应用动名词形式。）

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

##### Section A (5 marks)

###### 【答案与解析】

56.encounter problems

（根据题意定位至文章第三段。该段倒数第三句指出 "Using bioengineering the mustard seed genes can be combined with jellyfish genes that make the plants glow with a soft green aura when they encounter problems." 可知，实验的第二步是“观察植物是否遇到问题”。故填 encounter problems。）

57.Martian greenhouses

（根据题意定位至文章第四段。该段第一句 "The aim of the experiment is to eventually be able to successfully grow plants in Martian greenhouses, and perhaps one day openly on Mars itself." 说明，实验的目的是为了在火星温室里种植植物，最后在火星上种植植物。故此处填 Martian greenhouses。）

58.life support system

（根据题意定位至文章最后一段。该段第三句 "So a crucial element for establishing a long-term human presence on Mars is a sustainable life support system," 因此，在火星上建立长期人类存在的一个关键因素是可持续的生命支持系统。故填 life support system。）

59.social and symbolic

（根据题意定位至文章最后一段。该段倒数第二句 "Also, there is the social and symbolic value."，即说明这个实验还有社会和象征价值。故填 social and symbolic。）

60.interest and support

（根据题意定位至文章最后一段。该段最后一句 "When Earth life is actually growing on another planet that is likely to re-ignite interest in space travel: public interest and support for space travel is essential if governments are to be permitted to invest the huge sums of money required for such experimentation." 可见“当地球上的生命正在另一个星球上生长，而这个星球很可能重新点燃人们对太空旅行的兴趣时：如果要允许政府为这类实验投入巨额资金，公众对太空旅行的兴趣和支持是至关重要的。”故此处填 interest and support。）

##### Section B (10 marks)

###### 【答案与解析】

61.B 没有比总是迟到更糟糕的了。一小段时间内，迟到可能是一个迷人的怪癖。但不守时的人很快就会给他人带来不便。这时候就会遭人轻蔑和怨恨。B 选项可以承上启下，且符合段意。



62.E 第二段举例说, 一个人提出第二天早上送他人上班后, 可能会有很多理由解释自己为什么无法在约定的时间出现。第三段又写到他提出了这个建议, 觉得有责任, 不管发生什么事, 都必须信守诺言。故 E 选项提出邀请的人要确保他不会迟到, 符合上下文内容。

63.D 第三段假设接受邀请的人随心所欲, 可能迟到 10 分钟乃至 30 分钟。第四段又说提出邀请的人可能会放弃无尽的等待, 选择离开。D 选项“这种随心所欲的态度会造成什么结果?”, 符合逻辑。

64.A 第四段提到, 如果邀请者因为对方迟到而离开, 迟到者可能会到处指责邀请者, 说他“令人失望”。第五段则提到邀请人一直耐心等待对方出现。A 选项“还有另一个同样可能的结果”, 符合逻辑和下文内容。

65.F 第五段提到在这种假设中两人都会迟到了, 而且乘客还会告诉他的同事, 邀请人等待的时候很不耐烦。第六段指出, 我们认为时间是一种弹性商品。因此我们把见面的时间安排得很模糊, 没有人清楚确切的时间。F 选项“那么答案是什么呢? 也许我们应该微妙地改变我们看待时间的方式”, 符合逻辑和下文内容。

### Section C (10 marks)

#### 【答案与解析】

66. Making peace with our mistakes.

(根据题意定位至文章第一段第一、二句, "One of the most powerful spiritual awakenings you can have is to make peace with your mistakes. It is also a guaranteed way to become happier." 由此可知, 能保证让人变得更快乐的是坦然面对自己的错误。)

67. He described it as "one mistake after another."

(根据题意定位至文章第二段。由本段第一句话 "I read about a Zen master who described life as 'one mistake after another.'" 可知, 禅师把生活描述成“一个接一个的错误”。)

68. They are the way we learn to make allowances in our thinking and behaviour.

(根据题意定位至文章第三段。本段倒数第一句指出 "What I am suggesting, however, is that mistakes are the way we learn to make allowances in our thinking and behaviour" 可知, 错误是我们学会宽容思维和行为的方式。)

69. The thousands of mistakes he made.

(根据题意定位至文章倒数第二段。第一句指出 "This mistake, however, was one of the thousands that I made that helped me to become the person I am today."。可见作者认为“这个错误只是帮助我成为今天的我的成千上万个错误之一”。可见作者能走到今天这一步多亏了之前犯的错误。)

70. Seeing our mistakes as a means to help you become a better person and to make better decisions.

(根据题意可知此处 "this same philosophy" 指的是本段前面提到的部分, 即 "If you can see your mistakes as a means to help you become a better person and to make better decisions, you'll be able to be easier on yourself and get through difficult times much easier." 如果你能把你的错误看作是帮助你成为一个更好的人, 做出更好的决定的一种手段, 你就能更容易地对待自己, 更容易地度过困难时期。)

### Section D (10 marks)

#### 【答案与解析】

71. vital resource

(根据题意定位至第一段最后一句, 即青年旅游不仅是一个重要的细分市场, 也是创新和变革的重要资源。故填 vital resource。)



## 72.transformation

(本文第二段交代,旅游业本身正经历着迅速的变化,并举了一些例子。故填 transformation。)

## 73.role

(文章第二段的倒数第二句指出,我们正在进入一个新的、灵活的、网络化的经济时代,信息和通信技术、当地文化和社会、教育、工作和娱乐已经成为旅游价值链的一部分。have a role in 表示“发挥作用,成为……的一部分”,所以此处填 role。)

## 74.integration

(根据本文第二段的最后一句,可知“事实上,旅游业、其他经济部门和整个社会之间的相互关系已经变得如此一体化,以至于我们可以设想一个价值网络,而不是旧的价值链。”故此处填 integration。)

## 75.value web

(本文第二段最后一句指出,因为社会一体化进程不断加快,各部门联系日益紧密,以往的价值链现在可以看成是价值网。故正确答案为 value web。)

## Part V Translation (15 marks)

### Section A (5 marks)

#### 76.【答案】

众所周知,中国是茶的故乡。关于饮茶习俗的起源,有一个传说。据说在距今 5000 多年前的原始社会,中原有位部落首领,被称为神农,他最早发明了犁,教人种庄稼。他最早发现了草药,帮人疗伤。当然,神农也是最早发现茶的人。他发现这种植物不仅味道清香,还能解渴提神……这虽只是个传说,但反映出中国人数千年前就发现并使用茶了。

【解析】(1)③切式结构:①第一句中,主语为 China,谓语"be well known as"难以直接按照原句顺序翻译,可以单独成句。②第三句中同位语"a leader of a Central Plains tribe."指代的就是前文的"Shen Nong",可以调换语序,放在前面翻译。(2)翻译要点:①Central Plains 中原。②grow food 可翻译为“种庄稼”,更符合中文表达。delicately scented,可翻译为“味道清香”。④thirsty quenching, mind refreshing 可合译为“解渴提神”,适当使用四字词语可以增加译文的文采。

### Section B (10 marks)

#### 【答案与解析】

77.Da Vinci was obsessed with observing and understanding natural phenomena,from the proportion of the human body to how the muscles of lips moved.

(注意固定搭配 be obsessed with doing sth.的用法。此处主要意思是“达·芬奇痴迷观察和探究自然现象”,故将其作为主句,剩下一句用介词连接,进一步解释。)

78.The questions Da Vinci pondered over were what most people over the age of ten would not try to seek answers, for instance, how the tongue of a woodpecker works.

(此句可以顺译,用 for instance 连接后面的例子。)

79.Although he had not received formal training, he preferred to induce from experiments rather than from theoretical principles.

(prefer to do sth.偏向于做某事,宁愿做某事。)

80.When Da Vinci became fascinated with the idea that he could invent flying machines, he observed the wings of birds in motion and recorded his observations with sketches and notes.

(in motion 运动中地,不断运动地。)



81. His studies of the body, animals, motion, shadow and light, perspective and proportion could help him better understand what he was seeing in front of him.

(“眼前所见之物”可以用宾语从句翻译。“更好地理解”要用比较级“better understand”。)

#### Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

##### 【答案与解析】

82. fly→flying

(介词 with 后应该接名词，故此处 fly 改成动名词形式。)

83. large→larges

(second largest 表示“第二大”。故此处应该改为最高级形式。)

84. really→real

(此处的 really 用来修饰名词 attraction，故应该改为形容词形式 real。)

85. wanted→want

(根据句意，“露天市场是狭窄街道的迷宫，购物者可以在那里买到他们想要的任何东西。”此处是描述客观事实，故应该用一般现在时。)

86. belts ^ very→are

(此句缺少谓语，故添加 be 动词复数形式 are。)

87. been→being

(句意：在车间里，参观者可以看到正在生产的产品。此处是指看产品正在被生产出来，故用进行时，将 been 改为动名词 being。)

88. past→pass

(此处缺少谓语，需要将 past 改为其动词形式 pass。)

89. Shopper→Shoppers

(此处 shopper 是可数名词，不可单独用作主语，应变为复数形式。)

90. 删除 see 前的 to

(此处 watch，see 和 and 后的 watch 是并列关系，应保持一致，故删去 to。)

91. ✓

#### Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

92. 【答案】99

【解析】题目问的是如果一个人是公元前 50 年出生，在公元后 50 年生日的时候多少岁。这个人岁数为  $50+50-1=99$ 。因为公历中没有公元 0 年，即公元前 1 年到公元后 1 年相当于 1 岁，而不是两岁，故需要公元前年数和公元后年数的和再减去 1，才是这个人的岁数。



93. 【答案】 Six/6.

【解析】 题目问“在商务会议上，每个人都和其他人握手一次。如果会议一共握了 15 次手，有多少人参加了会议？”本题是一个组合问题，即假设有  $n$  人参加了会议，那么总握手次数就是从  $n$  个不同元素中取出 2 个元素的所有组合的个数，也就是  $C_n^2 = \frac{n!}{2!(n-2)!} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 15$ ，由此可得出  $n=6$ 。

94. 【答案】 Weeping willow

【解析】 句意：什么树总是很伤心？weep 是“哭泣”的意思，weeping willow（垂柳）从字面上看是“哭泣的柳树”，一直哭泣当然很伤心。故此处填“weeping willow”。

95. 【答案】 E

【解析】 crane 鹤。fish 鱼。necklace 项链。snake 蛇。tortoise 乌龟。这些动物中有壳的只有乌龟，故选 E。

96. 【答案】 C

【解析】 根据前五张图形可知，第二格是纯黑色则代表第二个字母是 L，灰色则是 K，而白色由第三个图形可知代表 M。同理，第三格竖纹第一个字母为 P，左边方向的斜纹则是 N，右边方向的斜纹代表 O。故第六个图形代表 NM。

## Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

### Section A (10 marks)

97. 【参考范文】

From the picture, we can learn that the numbers of people who buy e-books and online books are rising, while the number of people who buy books in store is decreasing between 2009 and 2013, and then keeps increasing since 2013. Besides, we can also learn that before 2008, the majority of students still prefer to buy books in store. But after 2008, compared with the number of students buying books online, the number of students preferring the offline store is much lower, nearly half of the numbers of others. Among them, e-book purchases grew fastest and seem will maintain its momentum in the following years. It is now the most popular type of books among students. Regardless of the changes in the way students buy books, it is always a good thing for students to buy and read more books.

【解析】 图片主要给出了 2005 年到 2015 年学生购书渠道的变化情况，主要分为电子书、网络购书和实体书店购书三种渠道。可以按照时间顺序，首先介绍电子书和网络购书人数激增，而实体书店一度受到冷遇，但 2013 年后重新受到欢迎。再比较介绍三种购书方式的总体情况。作文末尾指出不管学生的购书方式产生了什么变化，能多买书多读书总是一件好事。

### Section B (20 marks)

98. 【参考范文】

There is often talk of how the Internet will have a disruptive effect on traditional industries, and one field where this is proving to be the case is education.

There are certainly plenty skeptical thoughts of new developments. Online courses have been condemned that staring at a computer screen can hardly compare to vibrant campus life and tangible paper books.

However, it should be made clear that traditional education will still be available for those that want it. Online courses are an addition rather than a replacement. They will certainly be highly disruptive to traditional education, but in a positive way. Students won't be so willing to put up with dull and uninspiring lectures when they can watch the world's top academics performing at their very best online, so teaching standards will be forced up. Although there is currently a lack of interaction in many online courses, given the breakneck pace of development in social media, it is hard to imagine this situation will last for long. Finally, online courses allow people in developing countries to gain access to high-quality education, the lack of which has traditionally held back developing economies.

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In summary, massive open online courses won't be for everyone, but they open up the traditionally elitist world of higher education to everyone regardless of location or background, while at the same time driving up teaching standards. They are, therefore, an exciting development, the effects of which will be felt far and wide.

**【解析】** 本作文主要要求陈述在线教育的优缺点，以及自己的观点。首先在段首可以点出科技发展使得在线教育兴起，再引出中心，即要讨论在线教育的利弊。第二段介绍大众对在线教育的负面看法，认为其比不上传统的学校教育。第三段介绍在线教育的优点，指出这是一种补充而并非替代，能够提高教学质量，同时也能让更多的孩子享受到受教育的权利。最后一段陈述自己的意见，即再次重复本文中心，在线教育是令人激动的科技发展产物，必将影响深远。