

2020 年决赛试题

(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**, decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. A. Follow the way of stopping alcohol drinking.
B. Change people's attitudes towards smoking.
C. Stop producing any kind of cigarettes.
D. Pass the law to ban smoking immediately.
2. A. A pilot. B. A repairwoman. C. A superwoman. D. A writer.
3. A. Drinking wine. B. Drinking soda. C. Drinking beer. D. Voting.
4. A. The beautiful border with Mexico.
B. The oil industry.
C. The Maya Civilization.
D. The landscape across the country.
5. A. He keeps wearing the same clothes till they are worn out.
B. He always follows his wife's suggestion about dressing.
C. He enjoys purchasing new clothes.
D. He is keen on bizarre clothing.

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 mark your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation, and mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according

to what you hear.

6. Lucy asked for Mike's help to carry her big bag up to the fourth floor.
7. Mike spent the whole afternoon at the gym because he finished his work earlier.
8. Lucy is struggling with her history essay and she asks for Mike's suggestion.
9. Mike plays saxophone every night although his neighbours complain to him.
10. Lucy didn't complain about Mike's playing saxophone because she didn't want to be rude.

Conversation Two

*Listen to the conversation, and mark each question as **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** according to what you hear.*

11. How long was Diana home schooled?
 - A. Three years.
 - B. Six years.
 - C. Nine years.
 - D. Eleven years.
12. Why did Diana choose home schooling?
 - A. She travelled a lot.
 - B. She was disabled.
 - C. She attended a home schooling project.
 - D. She was scared of communicating with others.
13. How did Diana make friends during her home schooling?
 - A. She attended community gatherings regularly.
 - B. She travelled to different places and met lots of people.
 - C. She spent a lot of time chatting with people online.
 - D. She took part in social events related to home schooling.
14. What did Diana do with her studies during home schooling?
 - A. Her mother taught her most of the courses.
 - B. She learned most of the courses by herself.
 - C. She studied together with her mother.
 - D. She attended a high school course online.
15. Who graded Diana's homework and exams?
 - A. Her mother.
 - B. The high school teachers.
 - C. Her friends.
 - D. Some volunteer teachers.

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 does the study reveal?
- A. The amount of plastic waste in the world may double in 20 years.
 - B. Some new products will take the place of plastic in the near future.
 - C. If we don't take measures, more plastic will flow into the ocean.
 - D. New ways have been found to turn plastic waste into useful material.
17. What can T cells do according to the news?
- A. They can ruin human beings' health.
 - B. They are helpful in fighting coronavirus.
 - C. They can weaken people's immune system.
 - D. They are central to disease prevention.
18. What's the aim of the message published in newspapers?
- A. To introduce shoppers to their newly-opened online shops.
 - B. To advertise their various in-demand goods and services.
 - C. To persuade shoppers not to purchase more than they need.
 - D. To inform shoppers that they can order what they need anytime.
19. Which element may cause the greatest pain to those who suffer from arthritis?
- A. The cold temperature.
 - B. High humidity.
 - C. Low air pressure.
 - D. Strong wind.
20. What's the main finding of the research?
- A. Our ancestors got much more sleep than we do now.
 - B. Modern life with smartphones and TV is not healthy.
 - C. Ancient hunter-gatherers fell asleep right after the sunset.
 - D. It is normal to sleep on average six and a half hours a night.

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** short passages. The passages will be read **only once**. After each passage, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Dictation

*Listen to the passage. For questions 21—25, fill in the blanks with the **exact words or phrases** you hear.*

If you go to work, you're probably familiar with the routine of travelling to the office, hunting for an available desk, completing your tasks and then enduring your

commute home. In many ways, it seems like an (21) _____. And maybe that's why more and more of us are now choosing to work from home.

In the UK, figures from the Office for National Statistics show more than one and a half million people work from home for their main job. But, although logging on from the comfort of your sofa may appeal, some people are forced to work from home and find it hard going. Marketing consultant Mark Black told the BBC he struggled to (22) _____ from work when he was based solely at home. He says: "I hate home working. You get up in the morning and stare at the same four walls, do your work, and try and clock off, but you can't." And as Emma Mamo from mental health charity Mind says: "Home workers don't always have (23) _____ to connect with people as their office-based colleagues."

But remote working doesn't always mean being at home. Cafes and workplace spaces offer a chance for workers, particularly self-employed people, to come together and (24) _____ each other. There are also employees who have no choice but to work remotely because their companies have decided to do away with offices altogether to have a more agile workforce—it's certainly very cost effective and attractive for start-ups. But for those employed by businesses with a physical base, working at home provides (25) _____ to the 9 to 5. And without the distraction of their colleagues, it can be the most productive place to work!

Summary

*Listen to the passage. For questions 26—30, complete the notes using **no more than three** words for each blank.*

When it comes to food, India is unique both in its types of cuisine and the (26) _____. Indian cuisine is based on (27) _____, and these flavours are combined to (28) _____ in different regions, the most common being the *thali*. In contrast to most Westerners, Indians use only their (29) _____ when eating, and seats are arranged according to the age of each of the diners. Therefore, the food in India is not only well-known for its admired taste but also taken as the (30) _____ of Indian culture.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

*There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each blank there are **four** choices marked **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

31. The speaker said that he was not concerned _____ people's morals but _____ their education and health.
A. about; to B. on; with C. for; for D. with; with
32. He will make little progress in his studies _____ he has little knowledge of the language.
A. even if B. in case C. since D. unless
33. I cannot understand how you _____ these depressing surroundings and the poor quality of the building.
A. carry on with B. go on with C. come up with D. put up with
34. It is one of the paradoxes of social intercourse that a _____ is much harder to respond to than an insult.
A. consideration B. compliment C. complement D. condemnation
35. Supposing that international agreement could be obtained to mitigate these difficulties, what is the proper policy to _____?
A. pursue B. gain C. reach D. indicate
36. This new company may succeed _____ what it wants to do, but what it wants to do may not be _____ important.
A. /; all this B. at; all that C. in; this all D. to; that all
37. The program may seem quite expensive now, but it will actually save much money _____.
A. above all B. best of all C. in the long run D. to the top
38. When taking a test, we need to _____ our semantic memories, the sum of our acquired knowledge.
A. draw on B. fold up C. jump at D. run down
39. _____, don't ask the maths teacher about the homework. I think she's definitely forgotten.
A. At all costs B. By and by C. In consequence D. Well and truly
40. Research shows that if we don't _____ enough vitamin D, we will develop health problems.
A. add to B. put on C. sum up D. take in
41. I really can't _____ of the operation manual of the new mobile phone. Could you please explain it to me?
A. break the ice B. make head or tail
C. take good care D. have a try
42. Most researchers believe this new medicine could _____ the virus and _____ save

millions of lives.

A. wipe out; potentially

B. turn up; particularly

C. put up with; possibly

D. come down with; intentionally

43. Thankfully, my dry-clean-only shirt looked _____ for having gone through the washing machine.

A. at least

B. in good time

C. none the worse

D. all the more

44. —Are you excited about graduation and going into the world?

—Not really. I haven't been able to find a job.

— _____

A. Not too bad.

B. I am sorry to hear that.

C. It doesn't matter.

D. See you later.

45. —Do you find country life satisfying?

—I'm afraid not. It's too inconvenient, is it?

— _____

A. That makes sense.

B. Please try again.

C. Take it easy.

D. Sorry, I can't agree with you.

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

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

As usual, when the West glamorises something for commercial purposes, the whole weight of the communication media has been thrown into its vulgarisation, with the (46) re_____ that we are treated to a new set of visual wonders dispensing subtle and killing blows to the accompaniment of sententious epigrams in music-hall Chinese. This making light of (47) _____ is not only a craft but a distinct way of life.

Kung Fu is Chinese boxing and probably first saw life as a development from Buddhist meditational exercises. At any rate there is pictorial (48) _____ (evident) dating back 2,000 years showing students engaged in temple boxing. The name itself means nothing but "trained man" and a range of combat forms, a lot of which are based (49) _____ the ways that animals fight, giving rise to the animal names for the several styles.

In its true form there is none of the chicanery that we might imagine from watching the heroes carry the plot through with a few well-chosen chops followed by a Confucian

motto; it is merely a concentrated (50) _____ (apply) of complete bodily energy. When a boxer punches he uses the strength from his arm and shoulder. A Kung Fu punch is (51) _____ (differ); for a start, the fist is not used, the final blow being delivered with two knuckles only, the principle being that force concentrated on a small area is more (52) eff_____ than force dispersed. As you punch you shriek, drawing also on the strength of the stomach muscles, but the real secret lies in the hips. By a proper coordination it is quite (53) pos_____ to demolish a brick.

However, many would-be thugs who take up Kung Fu are in for a surprise. They see themselves (54) _____ being possessed of an invincible force, but in reality they are in for three years of joint-sketching discomfort before they will be able to make it work for them. The long process does have advantages for Westerners. If one persists one may well have found some (55) ans_____ to the strains of modern city life in the selflessness and dedication which will be involved.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

*There are **three** passages in this part. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Section A (10 marks)

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.

Have you ever dreamed about flying in the sky? Now you can fly. With the help of modern technology, people can enjoy flying alone in the sky. It is called paragliding and it is one of the popular X-sports. Have you heard of X-sports? If you haven't, please read the following story about X-sports. You may want to join in and have fun.

Today, young people want more and more adventure and excitement. The more dangerous the activity seems, the more excitement they experience. They prefer to snowboard or to go rock climbing. They love to go paragliding high in the sky, or to go surfing on top of high sea waves. These are called X-sports which is short for extreme sports.

Extreme sports started as an alternative to more expensive sports. A city kid who could not afford to buy expensive sports equipment could get a skateboard and have fun. But now it has become a whole new area of sports. There are even special Olympics for extreme sports. They are called the Winter X-Games, which include snowboarding, ice climbing, and freestyle skiing. It's really exciting to watch ice climbers holding on to the edge of an ice cliff.

What makes X-sports so popular? “People love to seek adventure in Mother Nature,” says Ms. Dickerson, an explorer on X-sports. Looking for adventure and natural beauty, X-sports lovers who live in cities return to nature on weekends. An X-sports athlete says, “You know, I’ve always wanted to be an explorer. Rafting or rock climbing makes me feel like I’m kind of an explorer. X-sports also taught me that I’m part of nature. I’ve learned to love Mother Nature dearly.”

X-sports are certainly not for everyone to enjoy. Most people still prefer to play soccer or baseball and to watch sports online. Safety is very important in X-sports. “The new equipment has become so much better that people can enjoy more adventure without getting hurt. As long as you observe the safety rules, X-sports will keep you healthy and give you a lot of pleasure. I suggest you join in this new wave of future sports with courage,” says an X-sports instructor.

The following people would like to share with you their great experience of X-sports.

Paragliding

I feel great! It’s just fantastic to see the beautiful scenery from the sky. The beauty of nature is just beyond description!

Rock climbing

When you reach the top, you feel a great sense of achievement. Rock climbing helps me stay in shape.

Snowboarding

You’ll find it tough to keep your balance on the snowboard. Thanks to snowboarding, I have a great sense of balance.

Rafting

It feels like riding on a roller coaster. It’s really cool! I’ve also learned that our natural environment is beautiful.

Questions 56—60

Fill in the blanks below with information from the passage, using **no more than three words for each blank**.

The Story about X-sports	
X-Sports (short for (56) _____)	To provide young people with more (57) _____. Be regarded as an alternative to (58) _____. People enjoy looking for adventure and (59) _____. One must observe (60) _____ in advance.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

Today, English is used as the international language. You can talk to Russian people or even French people in English. About 80% of the information on the Internet is written in English. However, many people find it difficult to use information on the Internet because they don't have good English skills. It is very important for you to master English in order to become a "global citizen."

You have been studying English for more than six years. Still, English is difficult, isn't it? Is there an easy way to master English? Maybe not. However, the following tips may be helpful.

Firstly, you should not be afraid of making mistakes. If you're afraid of making mistakes, you will find it difficult to talk to English-speaking people. You may have few chances to practice speaking. You cannot learn to swim only through theory. You learn to swim well by swimming. Similarly, you learn to speak English better by speaking a lot.

Secondly, it is important to use your imagination in order to learn English effectively. The human brain is divided into two parts. The left half of the brain controls language and maths, and the right half handles imagination and feelings. According to recent studies, good language learners use both halves of the brain. For example, they imagine talking to foreigners in English when they learn English. Use your imagination actively and you'll enjoy learning English.

Thirdly, you should not study English mechanically. You have to think about the meanings and feelings when you learn new sentence structures by heart. If you just memorize them without understanding the real meaning you cannot master them. People say "Practice makes perfect." It is not true in mastering a foreign language. If the practice is mechanical, it cannot help you create meaningful images in the right half of your brain. The new structure cannot be stored in your brain. Therefore, mechanical practice is not the perfect method. Only meaningful practice makes it easier to learn a language.

Which do you think is easier to memorize, *be good at* or *My friend is good at dancing*? The shorter phrase *be good at* seems easier to memorize. In fact, this three-word idiom fails to touch the right half of the brain because it is not meaningful enough to create an image in your brain. When you learn the sentence by heart, the image that your friend is dancing is created in your brain. The sentence is easier for you to store in your brain because it is more meaningful.

Lastly, the best way to master English is to try to use it in real life. Try to surf the Internet and make friends with many pen pals from other countries. Don't run away from

foreigners who ask you for directions. Watching English videos is a very effective way of using both halves of the brain. Reading your favourite English magazines and writing a diary in English can help you a lot, too. Memorizing English pop songs in a meaningful way may also be a great help. Now, try to enjoy using English as you prepare for a great future.

Questions 61—65

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

61. Why do many people find it difficult to use the information on the Internet?
62. What part(s) of the brain do good language learners use?
63. What do you have to think about when you learn new sentence structures by heart?
64. Why is a long sentence much easier to memorize than a short phrase?
65. What does the author say is the best way to learn English?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.

Have you ever been to Venice or read about the well-known city? What images come into your mind when you think of it? Just close your eyes and imagine yourself on a gondola, gently floating along a canal as the gondolier sings in Italian. There is only one word to describe it—romantic. It is precisely this romance that attracts so many tourists each year to this Italian city. Where else will you find a city without any traffic? Where else is it impossible to follow the direction straight ahead and where else does every short walk take you deep into history—not just that of Italy but of Europe? Venice has all of this to offer and much more.

The Sestiere of Saint Marks is the oldest and most famous of the whole city of Venice, everything started from here. In the beginning it was called Rivoalto. It referred to the islands where the area was built. Its fulcrum is Saint Marks, a place that for more than thousand years has been the political and administrative centre of the Venetian Republic.

Venice comes alive every February during Carnival. This grand festival, which started during the 13th century, is celebrated with colourful costumes, music, and dancing. With a two-week series of parades, traditional ceremonies, and events, the Venice Carnival is one of the most fascinating celebrations in Europe. The Venice Carnival is particularly known for its masks. Their origin goes back to ancient springtime celebrations in which people would wear masks to disguise their identities.

Masks were such an important element of Carnival that making masks was considered a profession. There are three main types of mask. One is based on famous characters. Another is the fantasy mask, which can be based on anything the creator imagines. The third, and most common kind, is the traditional Venetian mask, which was inspired by the

masks that doctors wore during the Plague of the 14th century. For hundreds of years, Venetians have enjoyed dressing up in the oddest of ways with their Carnival masks on. People enjoyed disguising themselves as bakers, clowns, hunters with fake guns, or even chained dancing bears.

It is a pity that the Carnival in Venice came to a halt in 1797. This was the year Napoleon conquered the Republic of Venice. Nearly two centuries later, in 1979, a group of foreigners who had fallen in love with Venice decided to restore the Carnival tradition. They were successful, and every year since then, the city has been a huge tourist attraction during the festival.

Questions 66—70

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

Venice is one of the most extraordinary and historical cities in the world. (66) _____ of Venice has attracted tourists for many years. The famous gondola can take them not only to different places of the city but also deep into the (67) _____. But Venice has more to offer than boat rides. The lively Venice Carnival entertains visitors from all over the world. Venetians celebrate it by (68) _____ with masks and wearing strange clothes. They wear famous characters' masks, fantasy masks, or (69) _____. Although the Carnival once couldn't be held for two centuries, it (70) _____ in 1979, and since then, Venice has held the Carnival every year.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

71. In the past, few companies tried to be friends of the environment. They generally felt that protecting the environment meant losing money. These days, companies face a lot of pressure to “go green.” At the same time, they're learning that protecting the environment can lead to healthy profits.

The pressure on companies to go green comes from several areas. First, energy prices are rising all the time. That has led to a big demand for products that use less energy. Second, many governments are making companies lower their pollution levels. That has helped speed the growth of “clean” technologies. Third, consumers are paying more attention to issues like global warming. As a recent study showed, sixty-six percent of people prefer to buy from environmentally friendly companies.

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English by using the hints given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

一天只有 24 小时,而睡眠通常占 1/3。(72) 因此,有些人一直在问:能否把睡眠时间利用起来,学个新技能,甚至学一门外语? (make use of) 换句话说,边睡边学,可能吗?

(73) 答案是:既可能,又不可能,关键看“学”指的是什么。 (depend on)

如果指汲取复杂信息,或从零开始掌握一项新技能,那么,靠边睡边听录音之类的方法几乎毫无可能。(74) 但研究表明,睡眠中的大脑并非闲着,它可能进行某些形式的学习。 (idle) 然而,是否值得为此牺牲睡眠,目前尚无定论。

边睡边学又名“睡眠学习法”,其构想由来已久。1914年,德国心理学家罗莎·海涅最先发表论文指出,睡眠可以用来增强记忆,促进学习。(75) 她发现,相较白天而言,晚上临睡前学习记忆效果更好。 (result in)

得益于此后的诸多相关研究,我们认识到,(76) 睡眠对于将我们白天的经历形成长时记忆至关重要。 (form long-term memories of) 记忆最初形成于海马体。在人们睡眠时,大脑会重播白天的经历,然后将其从海马体移至大脑各部,以增强其稳定性。鉴于记忆在睡眠中发生了如此多的变化,提出记忆是否可以更改、增强甚或重构的问题,亦属自然。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

Proofread the passage as required. Each indicated line contains **a maximum of one error**. Correct the passage in the following ways: for a right line, put the sign “√” in the corresponding blank; for a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank; for a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with the sign “^” and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with the sign “\” and put the word with the sign in the blank. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

For example:

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

In November 1835, a baby was born while Halley's Comet lit up the sky.
The baby grew to be the great writer Mark Twain. Because he had come 77. _____
into the world with Halley's Comet, Twain wanted to look it again. In 1909 78. _____
he said, "I came in with Halley's Comet in 1835. It is coming again next 79. _____
year, and I expect to go out with it." And he did! Mark Twain past away 80. _____
after Halley's Comet appeared in 1910.

People have been noticing Halley's Comet since 240 BC. It looks like a star with a glowing tail and move across the sky. For a very long time, many people believed it to be terrible sign of bad luck. But when the Comet appeared in 1682, an English astronomer named after Edmund G. Halley changed his minds. He said it was actually just part of the solar system. He realized that the Comet had been seen about every 76 year throughout history. He predicted that the Comet would come again in 1758. Fortunately, Halley didn't live to see it. But when the Comet appeared in 1759, his theory was proven and the comet was named after him.

- 81. _____
- 82. _____
- 83. _____
- 84. _____
- 85. _____
- 86. _____

Part VII IQ Test (10 marks)

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

87. When I was 14 years old, my mother was 41 and she is now twice as old as I am. How old am I?

88. Which letter completes the last group?

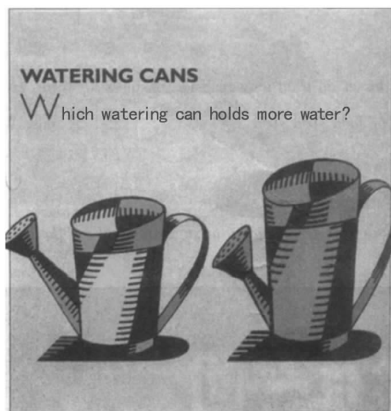
DBAC HFEG LJIK PNM ?

89. Translate the underlined phrase into Chinese.

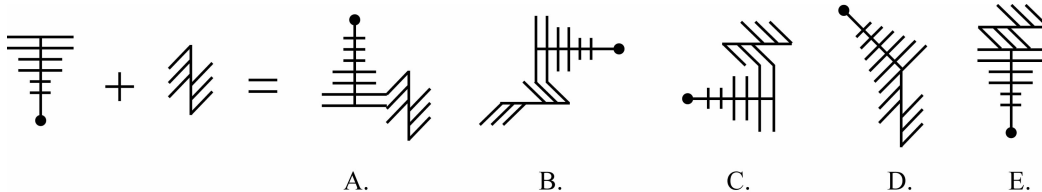
A: *Why can you always trust a cowboy with a secret?*

B: *Because he keeps it under his hat.*

90. Which watering can holds more water?



91. Which shape is made when the first two shapes are put together?



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

92. Write a **120-word** report on China's total food output since 1996 to 2018. Write it on the **answer sheet**.

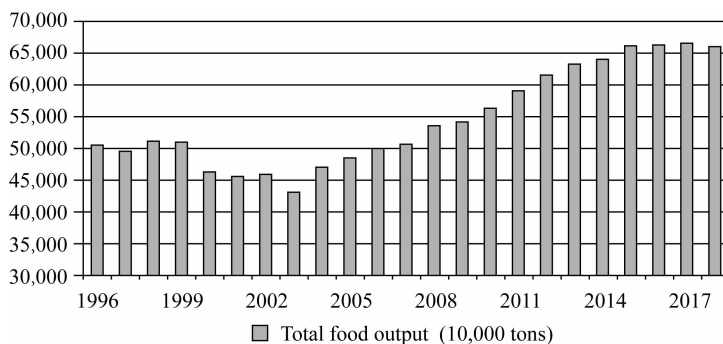


Figure China's total food output (1996—2018)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Section B (20 marks)

93. People are now allowed to set up temporary roadside businesses. Cities around China have started to set up roadside booths or food stalls on streets regularly on weekends. What's your opinion of this policy?

Write **at least 180 words** to express your ideas or suggestions. Write the essay on the **answer sheet**.



参考答案

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

听力部分暂无，整理后免费。

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

31. D **译文** 发言人说他关心的不是人们的品行而是他们的教育和健康。
解析 be concerned about/with sth. 均表示“关心某事;为某事担忧”。第二空填写 with。故选 D。
32. C **译文** 由于他对这种语言一窍不通,他的学习进展不大。
解析 空白处前后两句之间是因果关系,因此用 since 引导原因状语从句。选项 A 为“虽然;即使”;选项 B 为“万一;假使”;选项 C 为“由于”;选项 D 为“除非”。故选 C。
33. D **译文** 我不明白你怎么能忍受这令人压抑的环境和低劣的建筑质量。
解析 选项 A 为“继续;坚持”;选项 B 为“继续”;选项 C 为“想出,提出(主意或想法等)”;选项 D 为“忍受”。根据句意,故选 D。
34. B **译文** 社会交往的悖论之一是,对赞美的回应要比对侮辱的回应困难得多。
解析 选项 A 为“考虑”;选项 B 为“赞美”;选项 C 为“补充”;选项 D 为“谴责”。根据句意,故选 B。
35. A **译文** 假设可以达成国际协议来减轻这些困难,那么应该寻求什么适当的政策呢?
解析 选项 A 为“追求”;选项 B 为“获得”;选项 C 为“达到”;选项 D 为“表明”。根据句意,故选 A。
36. B **译文** 这家新公司可能会在它想做的事情上取得成功,但它想做什么可能并不那么重要。
解析 succeed at 表示“在某方面成功”。succeed in doing sth. 表示“成功地完成某事”。根据句意,故选 B。
37. C **译文** 这个计划现在看起来可能很耗费资金,但从长远来看,它实际上会节省很多。
解析 选项 A 为“首先”;选项 B 为“最好的”;选项 C 为“从长远来看”;选项 D 为“到顶端”。根据句意,故选 C。
38. A **译文** 参加考试时,我们需要利用我们的语义记忆,即我们所获得的知识总和。
解析 选项 A 为“凭借;利用”;选项 B 为“折叠”;选项 C 为“急于接受”;选项 D 为“压缩;减少”。根据句意,故选 A。
39. A **译文** 无论如何不要向数学老师询问家庭作业的事。我想她肯定忘了。
解析 选项 A 为“不惜一切代价;无论如何”;选项 B 为“不久;马上”;选项 C 为“结果;因此”;选项 D 为“完全;彻底”。根据句意,故选 A。
40. D **译文** 研究表明,如果我们没有摄入足够的维生素 D,我们将会出现健康问题。
解析 选项 A 为“增加”;选项 B 为“穿上(衣服等)”;选项 C 为“概括”;选项 D 为“摄入”。根据句

意,故选 D。

41. B **译文** 我实在弄不懂这部新手机的操作手册。你能给我解释一下吗?

解析 选项 A 为“打破沉默”;选项 B 为“有头绪,懂得”;选项 C 为“照料好”;选项 D 为“试一试”。根据句意,故选 B。

42. A **译文** 大多数研究人员相信这种新药可以消灭病毒,并有可能挽救数百万人的生命。

解析 选项 A 为“消灭;可能地”;选项 B 为“出现;尤其”;选项 C 为“忍受;可能地”;选项 D 为“得病;故意地”。根据句意,故选 A。

43. C **译文** 谢天谢地,我这件只能干洗的衬衫在洗衣机里洗了一遍后,看起来没有任何损伤。

解析 选项 A 为“至少”;选项 B 为“适当的时候”;选项 C 为“一点也不差”;选项 D 为“更加”。根据句意,故选 C。

44. B **译文** ——你为毕业即将进入社会而感到兴奋吗?

——没有,我还没能找到工作。

——听到这个我很抱歉。

解析 选项 A 为“还不错”;选项 B 为“听到这个很抱歉”;选项 C 为“没关系”;选项 D 为“待会见”。根据语境,故选 B。

45. D **译文** ——你对乡村生活满意吗?

——不满意。太不方便了,不是吗?

——不好意思,我不同意你的看法。

解析 选项 A 为“有道理”;选项 B 为“请再试一次”;选项 C 为“别紧张”;选项 D 为“不好意思,我不同意你的看法”。根据语境,故选 D。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)



46. result

解析 该句的意思是“……整个传媒的重心已陷入通俗化,结果是,我们看到了一组新的视觉奇迹……”。空白处后面的内容是前面所述内容导致的结果,再根据首字母线索,故填入 result。

47. it

解析 该句的意思是“这种对它的轻视不仅是一种手段,而且是一种独特的生活方式”。空白处的内容是前文提到的 communication media,使用 it 进行指代,故填入 it。

48. evidence

解析 该句的意思是“早在 2,000 年前就有图片证据显示学生们参与了庙里的拳击活动”。空白处应填入名词,再根据句意及所给单词线索,故填入 evidence。

49. on

解析 该句的意思是“……其中很多是基于动物的搏斗方式……”。base on 为固定用法,故填入 on。

50. application

解析 该句的意思是“它仅仅是身体全部能量的集中应用”。空白处应填入名词,根据句意和单词提示,故填入 application。

51. different

解析 该句的意思是“功夫是不同的”。空白处应填入形容词,再根据句意,故填入 different。

52. effective

解析 该句的意思是“……其原理是力量集中在一个小区域比分散更有效”。根据空白处后面的 than 可知,这是一种比较,再根据句意和字母提示,故填入 effective。

53. possible

解析 该句的意思是“通过适当的协调,很有可能击毁一块砖”。通过空白处前面的 it is...可知,空白处填入形容词,再根据句意和字母提示,故填入 possible。

54. as

解析 该句的意思是“他们认为自己拥有一股不可战胜的力量……”。see sb. as 表示“把某人看作……”,故填入 as。

55. answers

解析 该句的意思是“如果一个人坚持,他很可能在其中所涉及无私和奉献中找到一些应对现代城市生活压力的答案”。根据句意和字母线索,填入 answers。

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A



56. extreme sports

解析 文章第二段末句提到“这些运动被称为 X-sports,它是极限运动的缩写”。故填入 extreme sports。

57. adventure and excitement

解析 文章第二段首句提到“如今,年轻人想要更多的冒险和刺激”。故填入 adventure and excitement。

58. more expensive sports

解析 文章第三段首句提到“极限运动最初是作为一种更昂贵运动的替代品”。故填入 more expensive sports。

59. natural beauty

解析 文章第四段第三句提到“生活在城市里的极限运动爱好者喜欢冒险和欣赏自然美景”。故填入 natural beauty。

60. the safety rules

解析 文章第五段倒数第二句提到“只要你遵守安全规则,极限运动就会让你保持健康,给你带来很多乐趣”。故填入 the safety rules。

Section B



61. Because they don't have good English skills.

解析 文章第一段倒数第二句提到“许多人发现很难在互联网上使用信息是因为他们没有良好的英语技能”。由此可知本题答案。

62. They use both halves of the brain.

解析 文章第四段第四句提到“好的语言学习者使用大脑的两个半球”。由此可知本题答案。

63. We have to think about the meanings and feelings.

解析 文章第五段第二句提到“当你用心学习新的句子结构时,你必须思考它的意义和感受”。由此可知本题答案。

64. Because the long sentence is more meaningful.

解析 文章倒数第二段末句提到“句子更容易储存在你的大脑中,因为它更有意义”。由此可知本题答案。

65. The best way to learn English is to try to use it in real life.

解析 文章末段首句提到“掌握英语最好的方法是尝试在现实生活中使用它”。由此可知本题答案。

Section C



66. Romance

解析 文章第一段第五句提到“正是这种浪漫每年吸引了如此多的游客来到这个意大利城市”。因此,应填入 Romance。

67. history of Europe

解析 文章第一段最后两句提到“在威尼斯每走一小段路都能把人们带进历史——不仅是意大利的历史,还有欧洲的历史”。因此,填入 history of Europe。

68. disguising true identities

解析 文章第三段最后一句提到“人们会戴着面具来伪装自己的身份”。因此,填入 disguising true identities。

69. traditional Venetian masks

解析 文章第四段第五句提到“第三种是传统的威尼斯面具”。因此,填入 traditional Venetian masks。

70. was restored

解析 文章末段第三句提到“近两个世纪后的 1979 年,一群爱上威尼斯的外国人决定恢复狂欢节的传统”,即狂欢节得以恢复。因此,填入 was restored。

Section A

71. 过去,很少有企业尝试成为环境的朋友。他们普遍认为保护环境就意味着赔钱。如今,企业面临“走向绿色”的压力。同时,他们意识到保护环境能够带来良好的收益。

企业走向绿色的压力来自几个方面。第一,能源价格一直在上升。这刺激了人们对能耗更低的产品的巨大需求。第二,许多政府部门要求企业降低污染程度。这帮助加速了“清洁”技术的发展。第三,消费者们越来越关注诸如全球变暖方面的问题。一项近期研究表明,66%的人更愿意购买环境友好型公司的产品。

句式分析

1. 第一段第三句为翻译难点。go green 的字面意思是“走向绿色”,也就是绿色环保、节约减能等有利于环境的概念,在翻译的时候可以直译,也可以具体地进行表述。

2. 第二段最后一句为翻译难点。buy 表示“购买”,需要补充“购买”的宾语,也就是“产品”。

高频词汇

profit *n.* 利润;收益

global warming 全球气候变暖

demand *n.* 需求

environmentally friendly company 环境友好型公司

Section B

72. Therefore, some people have always been asking: is it possible to make use of sleeping time and learn a new skill or even a foreign language?

解析 题干要求使用 make use of,表示“利用”。“利用睡眠时间”可译作 make use of sleeping time,和“学个新技能”用 and 进行并列。

73. The answer is yes and no, depending on what we mean by “learning”.

解析 题干要求使用 depend on,表示“取决于”。on 后面使用 what 来引导宾语从句。

74. But research shows that the sleeping brain is not idle and it may be doing some kind of learning.

解析 题干要求使用 idle,表示“空闲的”。“大脑并非闲着”和“它可能进行……”使用 and 进行并列。“研究表明”可译作 research shows that...。

75. She found that learning before sleeping results in a better memory compared to learning during the day.

解析 题干要求使用 result in,表示“导致”。“相较……而言”译作 compared to...。

76. Sleeping is important to form long-term memories of what we have experienced during the day.

解析 题干要求使用 form long-term memories of,表示“形成对……的长时记忆”。of 后面为“白天的经历”,译为 experiences during the day 或 what we have experienced during the day。

Part VI

Error Correction

(10 marks)

77. grew \wedge to be \rightarrow up

解析 该句的意思是“这个婴儿长大后成了伟大的作家马克·吐温”。grow up 为固定搭配,表示“长大”,因此需在 grew 后面加上 up。

78. look \rightarrow see

解析 该句的意思是“因为他是跟着哈雷彗星来到这个世界上的,所以吐温想再看看它”。see 强调看的结果,look 强调看的动作,不是持续的过程,因此需将 look 改为 see。

79. \checkmark

80. past \rightarrow passed

解析 该句的意思是“1910 年哈雷彗星出现后,马克·吐温去世了”。pass away 为固定搭配,表示“去世”,因此需将 past 改为 passed。

81. move \rightarrow moves

解析 该句的意思是“它看起来像一颗带着发光尾巴的星星,划过天空”。主语是 it,谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式,因此需将 move 改为 moves。

82. be \wedge terrible \rightarrow a

解析 该句的意思是“在很长一段时间里,许多人认为这是一种坏运气的征兆”。sign 为可数名词,前面要用冠词,因此需加上 a。

83. after

解析 该句的意思是“但是当这颗彗星在 1682 年出现时,一位名叫埃德蒙·哈雷的英国天文学家改变了他的想法”。此处表示这个人的名字是埃德蒙·哈雷,而不是以此命名(name after),因此需将 after 去掉。

84. just \wedge part \rightarrow their

解析 该句的意思是“他说它实际上只是它们太阳系的一部分”。根据句子意思,需加上 their。

85. year \rightarrow years

解析 该句的意思是“他了解到这颗彗星在历史上大约每 76 年就会出现一次”。year 为可数名词,此处使用复数形式,因此需将 year 改为 years。

86. Fortunately \rightarrow Unfortunately

解析 该句的意思是“不幸的是,哈雷没有活着看到它”。根据句意,将 Fortunately 改为 Unfortunately。

Part VII

IQ Test

(10 marks)

87. I am 27.

解析 题干问“我 14 岁的时候,妈妈 41 岁。现在妈妈的年龄是我的两倍,那么我多大了”。根据题干所述,妈妈比“我”大 27 岁。假设“我”的年龄为 X,那么妈妈的年龄是 27 + X,于是 $(27 + X)/X = 2$,计算后得出 $X = 27$ 。答案为 27。

88. O

解析 题干问“问号处的字母是什么”。通过观察,四组字母按照英语字母表的顺序进行排列。第一组四个字母为字母表头四个字母,具体顺序为第一个字母 A 排在第三位,第二个字母 B 排在第二位,第三个字母 C 排在第四位,第四个字母 D 排在第一位。第二组和第三组字母也遵循这样的规律。由此得到问号处的字母为 O。答案为 O。

89. 保密

解析 题干要求翻译画线部分内容。keep it under one's hat 表示“保密”。因此,答案为保密。

90. The left one.

解析 题干问“哪个水壶能储存更多的水”。根据短板效应原理,水壶能够盛多少水取决于最短的部分。因此,答案为 The left one。

91. C

解析 题干问“前两个图形组合在一起得到哪个图形”。通过观察,第一个图形顺时针旋转 90 度,第二个图形逆时针旋转 90 度,再将旋转后的第二个图形向下的第二根线和第三根线分别连接旋转后的第一个图形上方第五根线和第六根线,最后得到图形 C。因此,答案为 C。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

Section A

写作点金

审题时,要抓住重点词“中国粮食总产量”。本题要求根据柱形图信息,写一篇 1996 年至 2018 年间中国粮食总产量情况的报告。首先,要注意总体的趋势。其次,要呈现出具体的特征。最后,可分析数据背后的原因。

参考范文

Report on China's Total Food Output

According to the bar chart, China's total food output increased since 2004 and reached its peak in 2017, with the volume of 6.6 billion tons. While in 2003, the output decreased to its lowest at 4.3 billion tons due to the fast industrial development and adjustment of agriculture. During 1996 to 2002, the output fluctuated slightly in the first four years and then dropped in the next two years.

In recent years, China's total food output realized stable growing with the support of our country's beneficial policies in agriculture. The safe strategy of food carried out in 2014 not only guaranteed abundant food to provide domestic but also secured high quality of food. With this trend, our food will become more diversified and be with higher quality!

高频词汇

peak *n.* 顶峰,高峰

volume *n.* 容量;体积

output *n.* 产出;产量

fluctuate *v.* 浮动

beneficial *adj.* 有益的

guarantee *v.* 保证

Section B

写作点金

审题时,要思考路边经济相关的政策给我们带来了什么。可先简单阐述什么是路边经济,引出相关政策的做法,表明自己赞成此政策。紧接着论述自己为什么赞成此政策:一是路边经济促进就业;二是提高居民消费意愿和能力。这是一件利民利国的事。最后,表明政策是一种支持,更是一种保障。

参考范文

Policy of Roadside Businesses

People are now allowed to set up temporary roadside businesses. Cities around China have started to set up roadside booths or food stalls on streets regularly on weekends. I favour this policy strongly.

On one hand, roadside businesses promote employment, which improve people's living conditions and enrich their lives. Especially because of this year's epidemic, many businesses are facing a crisis of survival, and some even closed down. Roadside business is one way out. Many people can solve not only the problem of employment but also the problem of family income. From this point of view, this policy is a strong support for this group, and provides a guarantee for this group. For those who utilize their spare time to do roadside business, it enriches their spiritual life.

On the other hand, roadside businesses improve residents' willingness and ability to consume. This is what our nation has always advocated. Statistics show that compared with developed countries, the per capita consumption level of Chinese residents is low. China is the world's second largest economy and second largest consumer market. This policy benefits our nation's demand for stimulating economy.

All in all, this policy favours both our people and our country!

高频词汇

utilize *v.* 使用,利用

spiritual *adj.* 精神的

stimulate *v.* 刺激