



郑家顺考试捷径系列

(考试命题研究组 编)

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最新全国大学生英语竞赛

历年真题精讲

D类 (专科生)

郑家顺/主编



东南大学出版社  
SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS

# 最新全国大学生英语 竞赛历年真题精讲

D类(专科生)

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## 前 言

历年大学生英语竞赛考试结果证明:要想拿名次,必须做真题!

该书是在广泛征求多所高校大学生英语竞赛强化班考生建议的基础上,通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上存在大量的大学生英语竞赛真题集,但很多书存在着答案错误、解析简单或冗长(如“该句的译文是”,“该题的答案是”等词语反复出现,浪费大量空间)等缺点。遇到疑难问题,则要查字典、问老师。不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足,同时增加了该书最具特色的解释部分。

1. **题目**:收录了2008年到2013年11套历年实考试题(初赛与决赛D类:专科生)。按大学生英语竞赛真题实考的形式,汇编成11个Test。考生自测时每套试题须在120分钟内完成。

2. **Keys**:试卷后均有Keys,方便考生速查。

3. **解释部分**为该书最显著的特点。I. **听力**:听力给出书面材料,答题依据用黑体标出。II. **词汇、语法结构**:①为便于考生理解原句,提高翻译水平以及实际运用语言能力,每句均给出中文句意。②选择项:a. 词汇部分:对同义词、近义词、反义词、多义词以及固定搭配做了详细的辨析解释。b. 语法结构:用较为简洁的语言释清时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词以及从句(连接词、关系代词或关系副词)。对其中词汇与语法结构中出现频率较高的、较易混淆的,做了总结,并给出了部分例句。III. **完形填空、阅读理解、改错**:a. 为便于考生理解原文,每篇均给出中文大意或译文,主题或主题句均用黑体字标出。b. 选择项均用精练的语言给出答题依据,培养考生形成良好的定位阅读思维习惯。IV. **翻译**:给出多种翻译方法与视角,辨析语法及固定搭配。V. **智力测试**:详细分析智力测试出题规律以及解题思路,对常考题型做了归类总结,因此考生可以在此基础上举一反三。VI. **作文**:给出作文写作套路,考生可背熟此套路,轻松面对大学生英语竞赛作文。

因此该书省去了考生查字典、问老师等不必要麻烦。

该书主要适用于考生对大学生英语竞赛考试做题技巧的突破,也适用于备考大学英语四六级的大学生使用,同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。相信您只要有效地利用此书,就可在短短的时间里突破大学生英语竞赛考试难关,掌握做题技巧,提高实际运用英语的能力,满足社会需求。

本书的解释、译句、例句都是经过反复推敲、实践的,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

★★★★★ 欢迎本书读者光临“郑家顺英语博客(<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>)”或“中国英语考试网([www.zgyksw.com](http://www.zgyksw.com))”,这里将及时更新考试信息,希望能对你的英语学习有所帮助;同时也希望能借此收到更多学习者的反馈与意见。让我们一起进步,谢谢参与。

郑家顺

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## 入门分析篇

## 2008 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (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. We had an exciting \_\_\_\_\_ on the Trans-Siberian railway last week.  
A. travel                      B. trip                      C. tour                      D. cruise
32. I have an urgent problem and I need to call my parents, but I'm afraid I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ change—only a £ 10 note. Will you do me a \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. any; favour              B. a lot; help              C. some; hand              D. a few; support
33. We still couldn't hear Professor Wang clearly at the business lecture, so we all asked him to speak \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. slow                      B. more slow              C. slower                      D. more slowly
34. The pilot succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ the helicopter \_\_\_\_\_ the cliff.  
A. stopping; at              B. mending; in              C. flying; on              D. landing; on
35. \_\_\_\_\_ my husband and I \_\_\_\_\_ down the road yesterday evening, we heard a woman scream.  
A. Since; had walked              B. While; have walked  
C. As; were walking              D. When; are walking
36. He won't be expecting a present, so you \_\_\_\_\_ buy him one.  
A. can't                      B. have to                      C. don't need                      D. needn't
37. Pierre left without saying a word to the boss because he cannot stand \_\_\_\_\_ to wait.  
A. be made                      B. to be made                      C. being made                      D. be making
38. Fiona said that she felt quite embarrassed that day because she was not accustomed to \_\_\_\_\_ like that.  
A. be treating                      B. have been treated                      C. being treated                      D. be treated
39. I saw a comic film, \_\_\_\_\_ was very amusing, last Saturday. In fact, it was the best film \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever seen.  
A. which; what                      B. that; which                      C. which; that                      D. that; what
40. It seems that you've caught a bad cold. You'd better see a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_ you?

- A. hadn't                      B. didn't                      C. wouldn't                      D. don't
41. Mr. Smith managed to eat lunch \_\_\_\_\_ having had an enormous breakfast.  
A. despite                      B. since                      C. because                      D. although
42. If it rains on Saturday, we shall have to \_\_\_\_\_ the match for a week.  
A. bring on                      B. put away                      C. take off                      D. put off
43. He is not satisfied with his exam results and wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ harder for his exams.  
A. has studied                      B. would study                      C. studies                      D. had studied
44. —Do you want to eat out tonight or shall we cook something?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ I can't afford to eat out again.  
A. I really need a coffee.                      B. Let's cook.  
C. Let's do that, then.                      D. That would be nice.
45. —He locked himself out of his car yesterday.  
—Oh, he's always doing things like that! \_\_\_\_\_  
A. He's a lovely person                      B. He's very careless  
C. He's always happy                      D. He's quite generous

**Part III****Reading Comprehension****(40 marks)****Section A (5 marks)**

*There is one passage in this section with five questions. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

*Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.*

The main topic of last week's meeting was suggestion boxes. All departments in the factory are to have labeled suggestion boxes. At the meeting, it was obvious that the employees' suggestions would not only save the company money, but would do much to lift spirit and streamline production. To further this process, the suggestion box idea was adopted.

Forms for the suggestions are to be kept inside the box. When employees fill out a form, they should clearly state which situation they are trying to improve; list all data, and then offer a solution, stating how the company would benefit. Forms will then be collected each month by the department heads, who will then pass them on to the plant manager. Where necessary, the plant manager will consult with the respective departments to gather any relevant data. If applicable, the matter will then be passed on to the finance department for approval. A bonus will be paid to employees for any suggestions that are adopted. The amount of the bonus will be in proportion with the savings to the company.

**Questions:**

46. What is the topic of the report?  
A. A meeting.                      B. Spirit.                      C. Production.                      D. A new system.
47. Why has the company decided to use suggestion boxes?  
A. To take advantage of the employees' ideas.



- B. To minimize customer complaints.
  - C. To take some of the burden off department heads.
  - D. To calm the finance department.
48. How do the employees get the suggestion slips?
- A. By requesting them from department heads.
  - B. By applying to the plant manager.
  - C. By looking in the suggestion box itself.
  - D. By asking the director of finance.
49. What is the plant manager supposed to do?
- A. Review each suggestion with the employee.
  - B. Issue bonus checks.
  - C. Pass the suggestions to the finance department.
  - D. Collect relevant data if necessary.
50. What should employees specifically include in their suggestions?
- A. The names of troublesome coworkers.
  - B. How long the problem has existed.
  - C. What they consider is an appropriate bonus.
  - D. A description of what they would like to change.

### Section B (5 marks)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by 5 statements. Go over the passage quickly and mark the answers on the **Answer Sheet**. For Answers 51–55, mark **T** (for **TRUE**) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; **F** (for **FALSE**) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage.*

*Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.*

Dear Advisor: Should She Propose?

Dear Advisor,

My boyfriend and I just celebrated three years together. I want to ask him to marry me. My friends say I shouldn't. They say that only desperate women propose marriage. Are they right?

Nervous in New Jersey

Dear Nervous,

Your friends are not right. Today it is fine for a woman to propose to a man. In 2003, the Korbelt Champagne Company conducted a survey. They asked, "Should women ask men to marry them?" Sixty-seven percent of Americans said yes. The survey asked women, "Would you propose to a man?" Almost 50 percent of the women said they would. They also asked men, "Would you accept a woman's proposal?" Almost 80 percent said yes. Thirty-one percent of women know a woman who has proposed to a man.

Experts generally agree. Dr. Linda O'Connor has a radio talk show about love and marriage.

O'Connor says that women who propose are usually educated and self-confident. In addition, their boyfriends usually like strong women. However, advice columnist Susan Fine argues that even women with a lot of self-confidence may need some help with their proposals. Here is her advice. First, the proposal should not be a surprise. The relationship should be serious. She also advises women to do two more things. They should write out the proposal and practice it before they ask for their boyfriends' hands in marriage.

How would Susan Fine answer you? If you and your boyfriend are happy, do not pay attention to your friends. And don't invite them to the wedding.

The Advisor

**Statements:**

51. "Nervous in New Jersey" wrote to Susan Fine.
52. "Nervous in New Jersey" wants to get married.
53. In 2003 most women said that only men should propose to women.
54. Dr. Linda O'Connor is a lawyer.
55. The advisor told "Nervous in New Jersey" to propose to her boyfriend.

**Section C (16 marks)**

*Read the passage carefully and answer Questions 56 to 63. Answer each question in a maximum of 10 words. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

**Preserving the Past**

Today, many old buildings are being torn down so new ones can be built. But some older buildings are both beautiful and interesting. They need to be saved.

The city of San Antonio, Texas, was settled by the Spanish in the early 1700s. Later, it was governed by Mexico. If you go to San Antonio, you can see many missions or churches that were built by the Spanish. All were started between 1720 and 1731. You can also find other buildings from early periods in the history of Texas. Some of these buildings are still standing because a group of women worked to save them.

In 1924, the city of San Antonio was going to cement over the San Antonio River and turn it into an underground sewer. A group of women felt that the beauty of San Antonio should be preserved. They formed a club to keep the river from being destroyed.

The women saved the river. Then they worked together to preserve several old buildings that were going to be torn down. In the 1930s, the women saved an old mill and granary. They raised money to buy these buildings by giving tea parties and selling cakes.

More recently, the ladies in San Antonio have worked to save a Spanish convent. They could not afford to buy the whole building, so they paid for only half. Even so, the women are still looking for other old buildings to save. They want people to know about the city's long and interesting history.

**Questions:**

56. What is the passage mainly about?

57. What does the word “ones” in Sentence 1 refer to?
58. When was San Antonio in Texas settled?
59. What can you see if you go to San Antonio?
60. The word in Paragraph 3 that means *saved* is \_\_\_\_\_.
61. How did the women raise money to buy old buildings?
62. Why did the women want to save the San Antonio River?
63. Why have the women worked to save the river and old buildings?

#### Section D (14 marks)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by a summary. For Answers 64 to 70, please read the passage carefully and complete each space in the summary, using a maximum of 3 words from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

*Answers 64 to 70 are based on the following passage.*

Around the world, music therapy is being used to treat different medical conditions and illnesses. Some of the ways people use music therapy are to reduce pain, such as childbirth or during cancer treatments, or to stimulate brain activity after an injury or memory loss. Music therapy has also been successful in aiding children to overcome disabilities.

Classical music is most typically used for therapies due to its complex sounds and patterns. Although rap or pop might be fun to listen to, it's unlikely that such styles of music would produce the same kind of therapeutic effect. Playing a musical instrument rather than simply listening to music can also be therapeutic for some people, helping relieve stress and anxiety.

Have scientists been able to prove that music can heal diseases? Music has been shown to reduce pain in cancer patients by increasing the release of endorphins. Endorphins are the body's natural painkillers, and when we listen to music, our brains respond by releasing these natural painkillers. It has also been known to contribute to the brain development of new born babies and even babies still in the mother's womb. Currently, music therapy is used in a variety of settings such as hospitals, rehabilitation centers, nursing homes, day care centers, and schools.

#### Summary:

There appears to be some evidence that music is helpful (64) \_\_\_\_\_ some medical conditions. Therefore, doctors and patients are turning to (65) \_\_\_\_\_ to treat various (66) \_\_\_\_\_ and disabilities. Doctors believe that music with (67) \_\_\_\_\_ and patterns is more effective. This kind of music seems to (68) \_\_\_\_\_ more activity in the brain. Although it may be (69) \_\_\_\_\_ to listen to rap or pop or dance music, doctors prefer to use (70) \_\_\_\_\_ to treat patients.

### Part IV

#### Cloze

(15 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

*Read the following passage carefully, and then fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given on the right. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

It is a fairly common (71) \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain that men these days do more housework than they did in previous generations. But is this really so? A recent survey has made some interesting discoveries.

(72) \_\_\_\_\_, when men do help out, they enjoy cooking and shopping but most are (73) \_\_\_\_\_ to do the washing. A quarter of men think that women are better suited to looking after the home than men and 19% admit to (74) \_\_\_\_\_ no contribution to housework. The average man says that he does a (75) \_\_\_\_\_ of the housework, while the average woman says she does three-quarters of it, so someone isn't telling the truth! It was impossible to find any men who shared housework equally with their partners. Perhaps it is not so surprising, therefore, that there are some politicians who want a new law forcing men to do their share.

believe  
apparent  
willing  
make  
three

### Section B (10 marks)

There are 10 blanks in the passage. For each blank, some letters of the missing word have been given (**not exceeding 3 letters**). Read the passage below and decide which word best fits each blank. Use only one word in each blank. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

#### The Museum of Childhood

There are 4, 000 toys in London's Museum of Childhood, but it is not essential to be a child to enjoy it. Most of the older toys were (76) me \_\_\_\_\_ to be played with by adults.

All the toys live in a beautiful glass-topped (77) bu \_\_\_\_\_ in the East End of London—but it wasn't built for them. It was opened in 1872 and displayed art, shoe-making and furniture (78) col \_\_\_\_\_. It wasn't until 1974 that the (79) wh \_\_\_\_\_ building was officially devoted to the history of childhood.

Once upon a time, every toy was home-made, although by the late 1700s a huge toy industry had (80) dev \_\_\_\_\_. Many home-made toys were made of metal and wood and a few of these have lasted well enough for the museum to display them. It even has one of the oldest dolls' houses still in (81) exi \_\_\_\_\_, made in 1673. There's something for everyone, including the 18<sup>th</sup> century toy theatre and the miniature Chinese gardens, containing tiny (82) ani \_\_\_\_\_. Whichever is your favorite, each exhibit enables you to catch a (83) gli \_\_\_\_\_ of the people and world it was made for.

The 35 or so workers at the museum take great care to make sure that all of the exhibits are preserved in good working order. And as (84) f \_\_\_\_\_ the 500 new toys that move in every year from all over the world—nobody has ever heard a (85) sin \_\_\_\_\_ one complaining.

### Part V

### Translation

(15 marks)

#### Section A (8 marks)

Translate the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

Recently, I saw a heading for an Internet article that read, "If only I'd bought that stock..." Well, sure, hindsight is wonderful! We all have it. But the line made me think: (86) How much time do we spend thinking of the many "if onlys" in our lives? How many regrets flit through our thoughts? Everyone harbors a few—if only I hadn't missed this; if only I'd found the time to do that; (87) if only I'd been first with that idea, instead of just a little too late.

"If onlys" are exercises in futility. I think it's better to fill our reveries with all we are glad we did do. Such as, I'm so glad I met my husband. I'm so glad I was born in this time, in this place, to these parents. (88) I'm so glad I have the loving extended family who have been among my greatest blessings.

I'm so glad I planted that spindly little magnolia tree 20 years ago. (89) Now it lifts up its arms to the sky and fills my view with pink-and-white beauty. I'm so glad my grandfather planted apple trees 100 years ago. They, too, are a wonder to behold in any season—alive with honeybees among the blossoms in spring, studded with burgeoning fruit in summer, and weighed low with their delicious rosy bounty in September.

### Section B (7 marks)

*Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

90. 谢谢您的邀请,但是恐怕我无法应邀出席。(invite)  
 91. 任何人,不管是二十岁还是八十岁,停止学习就会衰老。(whether... or...)  
 92. 有时候我们可能会阅读杂志中的某篇文章或书籍中的某一篇章,它们可能会激发我们去思考,并将自己的观点与作者的观点进行比较。(stimulate; compare... with...)

### Part VI

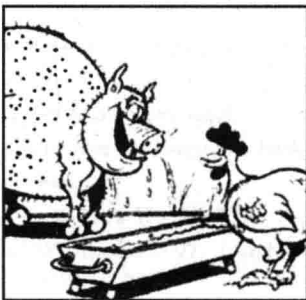
### IQ Test

(5 marks)

*There are 5 IQ Test questions in this part. Write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

93. The numbers in the middle section have some connection with those down the sides. What should be there to replace the question mark?
94. I bought four things this morning. The dictionary was 5 times the cost of the book, the tie was 30 times the cost of the book, the watch was 4 times the cost of the tie, and I spent 312 dollars in total. What was the price of the dictionary?
95. A farmer has a field containing a certain number of pigs and hens. Between them they have 36 heads and 100 feet. How many pigs and hens does the farmer have?

8	4	4
3	1	2
7	2	5
6	5	1
9	?	3



96. There is a word of 7 letters. The first 3 letters is for female, the first 4 is for a brave man, and the whole is for a brave woman. What word is this?
97. Korky is dreaming about his favourite food—fish! But only two of the fish are the same—can you spot them?



## Part VII

## Writing

(30 marks)

### Task I (10 marks)

You are required to write an email of no fewer than 80 words to your manager, according to the following information given in Chinese. You should include all the points listed in the following table. Now write the message on the **Answer Sheet**.

收件人电子邮件地址	gwenliu@hotmail.com
主题	生产情况
内容	1. 生产活动完全正常,日产量 50 万吨 2. 生产上急需的煤已经于今天上午送到 3. HAD 公司来函,要求续签一年的合同,现在手续已办妥
发件人	生产部李程远

### Task II (20 marks)

Your class has recently had a discussion about learning a foreign language. For homework, your teacher has asked you to write a composition of no fewer than 120 words, giving your opinion about the following statement:

**The best way to learn a foreign language is to study it in the country where it is spoken.**

Please write your composition on the **Answer Sheet**.

## KEYS

## ★ Part II Vocabulary and Structure

31 ~ 35 BADDC	36 ~ 40 DCCCA	41 ~ 45 ADDBB
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## ★ Part III Reading Comprehension

## Section A

46 ~ 50	DACDD
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## Section B

51 ~ 55	FTFFT
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## Section C

56. Saving interesting old buildings./Conservation of old towns/cities/San Antonio.

57. Buildings.

58. In the early 1700s.

59. Many missions or churches built by the Spanish.

60. preserved

61. By giving tea parties and selling cakes.

62. They wanted to preserve the beauty of San Antonio.

63. They want people to know about San Antonio's history.

## Section D

64. for treating 65. music therapy/music 66. medical conditions 67. complex sounds 68. stimulate

69. fun 70. classical music

## ★ Part IV Cloze

## Section A

71. belief 72. Apparently 73. unwilling 74. making 75. third

## Section B

76. meant 77. building 78. collections 79. whole 80. developed 81. existence 82. animals

83. glimpse 84. for 85. single

## ★ Part V Translation

## Section A

86. 一生中有多少时间我们在思量着那些期望“要是我……该多好”呢？

87. 要是我没有稍微晚了一步而是第一个想到那个主意该有多好。

88. 我多么高兴拥有这样一个充满关爱的大家庭，他们始终是我最大的福分。

89. 现在它将自己的枝干伸向天空，映入我眼帘的是那粉红色和白色相间的美丽景象。

## Section B

90. Thank you for your invitation, but I'm afraid I can't come. /It's very kind of you to invite me but I'm afraid I can't come.

91. Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty.

92. Sometimes we may read an article in a journal or a passage in a book which may stimulate us to think and then compare our opinions with the writers' views.

## ★ Part VI IQ Test

93. 6 94. 10 95. 14 pigs and 22 hens 96. heroine 97. 1 and 5

## 赛卷精解

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure

31. B 我们上周横跨西伯利亚的火车旅途特别开心。  
**trip**: 时间短、距离近的旅行、远足。**journey**: 从一地到另一地, 通常指陆地上的远距离旅行。**tour**: 旅行线路比较曲折, (周游各地的) 参观、访问、(巡回) 旅游。**travel**: 旅行、游历, 一般表示从一地到另一地旅行这一总的概念, 常指长时间、远距离的旅行, 尤指出国旅行。
32. A 我有急事需要打电话给父母, 但是我没有零钱, 只有一张 10 英镑的, 你能否帮我个忙呢?  
**do sb. a favor**: 帮某人忙。
33. D 我们在王教授的商务课上还是听得不是很清楚, 所以我们都让他说慢点。  
 根据前一句的“still couldn't hear”(仍然听不到) 可知此处含有比较的含义, 故应使用比较级。slowly 是副词, 可用来修饰动词 speak。
34. D 飞行员成功地将直升机降落在悬崖上。  
**land**: 使着陆; 使降落。**on the cliff**: 在悬崖上。
35. C 昨天晚上, 我和丈夫在路上走着的时候, 突然听到一个女人的尖叫声。  
**as**: 当……的时候。后半句用了过去时, 因此前半句应该用过去进行时, 表示正在散步的时候听到了尖叫声。
36. D 他不会期待得到礼物, 因此你也不必给他买。  
 表示“不必”用 **needn't** 或 **don't need to**。
37. C 皮埃尔一句话都没跟老板说就走了, 因为他不能忍受别人逼他等待。  
**can't stand doing sth.**: 不能忍受做某事。此处表示别人使他等待, 因此用被动语态。
38. C 菲奥娜说她那天感到很尴尬, 因为她不习惯受到那样的对待。  
**be accustomed to doing sth.**: 习惯干某事。此处菲奥娜是对待的对象, 因此用被动语态。
39. C 上周六我看了一部喜剧电影, 很有趣。其实那是我看过最好看的电影了。  
 which 可以用来引导非限制性定语从句, 而 that 不能, 故第一个空应填 which。第二个空中, that 用来引导定语从句, what 不可以用来引导定语从句。
40. A 你好像得了重感冒, 最好去看看医生, 好吗?  
 反意疑问句中, 如果前一部分的谓语是 be, have, had better 或情态动词时, 后面的反意疑问句仍用这些动词。
41. A 尽管史密斯先生早餐吃得很饱, 他还是吃了午餐。  
 由句意可知空格前后的两个句子之间为转折关系。although 后面要引导句子而非短语。**despite**: 尽管。
42. D 如果星期六下雨, 我们就得将比赛推迟一周。  
**put off**: 推迟。**bring on**: 呈现, 使……出现。**put away**: 把……放到一边。**take off**: 脱掉(衣服); (飞机) 起飞。
43. D 他对考试结果不满意, 后悔自己没有更努力地准备考试。  
 wish 后面的宾语从句表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气, 故应使用过去完成时态。
44. B 由空格后面的话“再在外面吃饭, 我可负担不起”可知, 回答者倾向于在家里做饭。故 B 项符合语境。
45. B 由空格前面的话“他经常做那样的事情”可知回答者对于“他把车钥匙放在车里”这一行为持批评的态度, 故选项 B 符合语境。



## Part III Reading Comprehension

## Section A

## ◎ 内容大意

本文介绍了公司上周会议的主要内容:关于建立一种新的制度,各个部门面向员工设立建议箱。每个部门通过设立建议箱不仅为公司节省开支,并且有助于提高流水线的运作以及鼓舞员工的工作热情。员工填写意见单放入建议箱,然后每月由各部门领导交给工厂经理,必要时经理咨询各个部门收集相关数据,员工建议一经采用就会反馈给公司财务部门审批。财务部门根据此建议为公司带来盈利的比例给提出建议的员工发放一定金额的奖金。

46. D 推理题。(Lines 1~4, Para. 1) The main topic of last week's meeting was **suggestion boxes**. ...would do much to **lift spirit and streamline production**. 开会的主题是设立建议箱,而设立建议箱的目的是为了使员工建言献策,促进公司的发展。由此可知这是一种新的制度。
47. A 细节题。(Lines 2~4, Para. 1) ...employees' suggestions would not only save the company money, but would do much to **lift spirit and streamline production**. To further this process, the suggestion box idea was adopted. 可知设立建议箱的目的是为了有效利用员工的建议。
48. C 推理题。(Line 1, Para. 2) **Forms for the suggestions are to be kept inside the box**. 填写建议的表格放在盒子里面,因此可以推断,员工可以在盒子里拿到建议表。
49. D 细节题。(Lines 4~5, Para. 2) Where necessary, the plant manager will **consult with the respective departments to gather any relevant data**. 必要的话,经理会向相关部门咨询并收集相关的数据。
50. D 推理题。(Lines 1~2, Para. 2) When employees fill out a form, **they should clearly state which situation they are trying to improve...** 员工在填写表格的时候,必须清楚写明他们想要做出哪些改善。

## Section B

## ◎ 内容大意

本文的两封信分别来自署名为“Nervous in New Jersey”的一位女士和“the advisor”的一位为他人排忧解难的开拓者。Nervous 女士向 advisor 咨询女性是否可以向男性求婚的问题。Advisor 以 2003 年的一个调查结果来说明当今社会女性完全可以向男性求婚,而且主动提出结婚的往往都是受过良好教育并且自信的女性。他支持 Nervous 向男友提出求婚,不用在意周围人的看法。

51. F 由两封信的署名可知是“Nervous in New Jersey”与“the advisor”的通信,而 Susan Fine 是“the advisor”提到的一位 advice columnist (忠告专栏作家)。
52. T 由第一封信中的“I want to ask him to marry me.”一句可知该表述正确。
53. F 由第二封信中的第一段可知 50% 的女性支持“女人向男人求婚”这一观点。
54. F 由第二封信中的第二段第二句“...O' Connor has a radio talk show...”可知 O'Connor 是一位播音员而非律师。
55. T 由全文可知“the advisor”支持“Nervous in New Jersey”向她的男友求婚。

## Section C

## ◎ 内容大意

本文主要讲述了圣安东尼奥城市的妇女保护古建筑的历史经历。很多始建于 18 世纪,由西班牙人建造的古老建筑在这些妇女的保护下得以保存下来。其中作者提到有代表性的几个例子:1924 年妇女们成立俱乐部来保护圣安东尼奥河;20 世纪 30 年代她们通过各种方法筹款拯救古老的磨坊和谷仓;以及近年来她们致力于保护西班牙女子修道院的工作。

56. 【Saving interesting old buildings./Conservation of old towns/cities/San Antonio.】概括题。文章主要讲述了圣安东尼奥城市的妇女保护古建筑这一状况。
57. 【Buildings.】词义题。该句中 old buildings 和 new ones 是并列关系,属于同类事物,因此 ones 指代的是前面的 buildings。