

## 2019 年英语专业模拟冲刺卷（六）参考答案：

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Nowadays fewer and fewer students pay attention to their spoken English, which results in a dramatic increase in the number of students who can spell English words but are incapable of speaking them fluently or correctly. This phenomenon has aroused many people's attention.

Why does such a phenomenon emerge? As far as I'm concerned, there are possibly two reasons contributing to this phenomenon. On the one hand, exam-oriented education makes many schools lay emphasis on passing the English exams, which leads to the lack of speaking environment for students to practice their spoken English. On the other hand, students themselves don't realize the importance of the ability to speak English which has a great influence on their future study and career development.

To change this situation, I think, we can take the following measures. First, the importance of oral English should be emphasized to raise students' awareness of the necessity of speaking English. Second, exams should be modified to make students pay attention to their spoken English. Third, schools can organize various activities to arouse students' interest in speaking English. I firmly believe in the idea that there will be an increasing number of people paying much attention to speaking English.

**听力原文****Part I Listening Comprehension****Section A**

*Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken **ONLY ONCE**. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the correct responding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Short Conversation**

1. W: Are you ready to go to the bank? What happened?

M: There's problem with my bank statement. There's a mistake on it. I also need to withdraw

some money from the ATM.

Q: Why does the man go to the bank?

2. W: I heard that Jane has got a new job. She's working for the united investment group. I hear that they pay very well.

M: Yeah, she must be making a pocket. Well, good for her.

Q: Which one is not the fact according to the conversation?

3. W: This is the route I think we can take on our hike on Saturday afternoon. It's about six or seven miles.

M: That sounds OK. So, we start here at the car park and walk along the path to the waterfall.

Q: What are they talking about?

4. W: That looks like an interesting book.

M: Yeah. It's got pictures of interesting buildings from all over the world, with brief descriptions of how they were built, their purpose, and so on.

Q: What is the book about?

5. W: How do you usually spend your day, now that you've retired?

M: Well, I nearly always get up at dawn. I don't like sleeping in late. I usually do some exercises when I get up.

Q: What can we learn about the man?

6. W: Does your country export a lot of natural resources?

M: We export some coal to European countries, but our biggest export is copper, which we export to Europe, north America, and china.

Q: What are they talking about?

7. W: Do you think that climate change is responsible for the recent floods?

M: It could be. In recent years the floods have been more widespread and more frequent.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

8. W: I watched a very interesting documentary about yesterday evening. It was called "unusual plants" with special features.

M: Really? Tell me about some of the plants they showed.

Q: What did the woman watch yesterday evening?

### Long Conversation One

W: What is your favorite kind of music?

M: Well, I like alternative music best. But generally I like all types of music, apart from

country music.

W: I'm the same way. I hate country, except for Johnny Cash.

M: Yeah. The older country is good. But the newer, I don't like the newer stuff.

W: Yeah, how expensive are CD's in your country?

M: Well, a brand new CD is probably between about 15 and 20 dollars. But you can find used CD's for anything from a dollar to, you know, 20 dollars. So you can find cheap CD's.

W: Wow, that's pretty cheap. Do you play a musical instrument?

M: No, I don't, although when I was a kid I played the piano and a little bit of the guitar, but I've long forgotten all of that.

W: How about the concerts?

M: I really enjoy going to concerts, but I like to go to small venues. Small shows. I don't like those big stadium shows where you need binoculars just to see the stage.

W: Yeah, I agree. Do you sing in the show?

M: Of course, I do it every chance I get.

W: Wow, that must be cool.

M: Yeah, you know the music always make us relax and happy.

### Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. Which one is right according to the conversation?

10. What kind of concert does the man like to go?

11. What's the man's opinion about music?

### Long Conversation Two

W: Jone, I hear that you took the train across Russia.

M: Yes, I started in Moscow, travelled through Russia, Mongolia, and ended up in China.

W: Wow! That's a long way!

M: Yes, it was. It took three weeks. I did it as part of a tour with ten other people.

W: That's a cool trip. How did you plan it?

M: Well, I researched the trip several months before I actually took it. A friend and I did it together and there was one other American and the rest of the people were from Switzerland.

W: OK. Cool! What was the landscape like?

M: A lot of it was flat and for miles around you could see absolutely nothing. When we got into Mongolia you could see some camels every once in a while, but besides that there was a whole lot of nothing.

W: Wow! Just wild camels?

M: Wild camels around the drinking whole. Yes, I saw that more than once.

W: So how did you eat on this train?

M: We stopped several times along the way and upon every platform you could buy food that local people were selling. A lot of it consisted of dried fish and other types of Russian delicacies and a lot of noodles that you heated up with hot water. Every train had hot water on it on every carriage so you were always able to make noodles if you were desperate.

W: Wow, that's really a wonderful experience.

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

12. What was the route of Jone's travel?

13. Who were Jone with on the travel?

14. what landscape did Jone see during his travel?

15. which one is not the food Jone ate during his travel?

### Section B

*Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken TWICE. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A., B, C. and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

It seems obvious: Women make up half the population, so they should be the subject of half of medical research. But until about 20 years ago, most scientists assumed women were just like men, with a few different body parts.

Now researchers understand that gender affects everything from how people respond to medicines to their likelihood of getting sick. Every cell bears the mark of the person's gender, and diseases like Alzheimer's, multiple sclerosis and depression are more likely to strike women, while Parkinson's, autism and schizophrenia are more common in men.

Still, research and medical practice often ignore sex. Even lab mice remain mostly male, as do the cells studied in labs around the world.

The National Institutes of Health announced new policies recently designed to ensure that the studies it funds take gender into account.

“By considering sex as a fundamental variable in research from the very beginning, we

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can make sure men and women get the full benefit of research,” said Janine Clayton director of the U.S. National Institutes of Health Office of Research on Women's Health.

“Many women receive recommendations from their doctors—for prevention strategies, diagnostic tests and medical treatments—that are based on research that has not adequately included women or reported results on women,” said Johnson, also an expert in women's heart disease at Harvard Medical School.

In heart disease, for example, women have different symptoms and even scans of their arteries appear different than men's, but most doctors were trained only to look for heart disease in men, she said.

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. Which one is the fact according to the passage?

17. Which one is right about the role of sex in the medical research?

18. What is the main idea of this passage?

### Passage Two

If you're like a lot of people on the internet, you're probably tired of people, governments, and disembodied voices telling you what to do. And to be fair, a lot of the things you shouldn't put in your refrigerator are pretty self-evident.

There are some foods that are actively made worse by refrigeration. These are the items you should absolutely keep away from cold.

The first one is onions. Here's a weird one. You don't have to refrigerate onions, but you do need to keep them physically separated from the potatoes. Spuds emit moisture and gases that will make your onions rot. Your best bet is to keep onions in the mesh bag they came in—they like air circulation.

The next one is garlic. Again, air circulation is key. Garlic bulbs will keep for two months without refrigeration, and if you keep them out of the damp air of the fridge you'll avoid making all your other nearby produce smell like garlic. Some even say that refrigeration will make garlic sprout prematurely.

Then are the stone fruits. Peaches, apricots, nectarines, plums, cherries, and so on should be ripened at room temperature, stem-end down. Only after the fruits start softening slightly to the touch and begin to smell sweet should they be moved to the refrigerator. Shelf life is three to five days after that.

And the last one is honey. Honey is one of the world's earliest preservatives. It has a

practically indefinite shelf life, and we've heard tales of archaeologists uncovering ancient Egyptian tombs with edible honey inside. Don't refrigerate honey. It'll crystallize, and you'll have to squeeze that stupid teddy bear even harder to get it out.

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

19. Which one is right according to the passage?
20. What kind of food can be put in refrigerators according to the passage?
21. What is the passage about?

**Passage Three**

We love it when our local Starbucks and other java joints offer bags of used coffee grounds, free for the taking in a bucket near the door. They make terrific mulch for a variety of plants, offering a nitrogen boost and aerating the soil. Anecdotal reports also indicate coffee grounds kill slugs and snails, repel cats, and lure earthworms, as well—all good.

So we were intrigued to hear about coffee flour, a product dreamed up by former Starbucks employee Dan Belliveau to make better use of the industry's byproducts. Made by milling the coffee pulp, the stuff can be used to cook up such goods as breads, pastas, sauces, beverages, and more.

On paper, it sounds incredibly promising. Coffee flour has five times more fiber than whole grain wheat flour, yet it's gluten free. It contains three times the iron of spinach, three times the protein of kale, and one ounce has two times the potassium of an entire banana. Producers say the flour "doesn't taste like coffee," and there is only minimal caffeine left over after processing.

If the product catches on, the impact could be huge. Not only would it reduce the negative environmental effects of coffee growing, but it would also provide growers with a secondary income stream. That could trickle down to the workers, who are notoriously underpaid. In a rose-tinted-glasses kind of world, this flour has the potential to create new, sustainable jobs for those who need them most.

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

22. Where can people get the used coffee grounds ?
23. Who came up with the idea of coffee flour?
24. Which one is not the advantage of coffee flour?
25. Which one is not the impact brought by the production of coffee flour?