

## 2019 年英语专业模拟冲刺卷（十八）参考答案：

## Part I Listening Comprehension

## Section A

Short Conversation

1-8 ABCDBDBA

Long Conversation One

9-12 CBDB

Long Conversation Two

13-15 CDA

## Section B

Passage One

16-19 CDDB

Passage Two

20-22 ADC

Passage Three

23-25 BCA

## Part II Grammar &amp; Vocabulary

26-30 CCADA

31-35 CCBA

36-40 AAACD

41-45 BCABB

46-50 DCBDB

## Part III Cloze

51-55 BACAC

56-60 BDBDA

61-65 CBDBD

66-70 DCABA

## Part IV Reading Comprehension

71-75 CDBDC

76-80 ADCCB

81-85 ADCDB

86-90 DBACD

## Part V Writing

答案及解析请关注“河北精通专接本”微信公众号获取

## Will Electronic Dictionaries Kill Printed Dictionaries?

Many people today prefer to use electronic dictionaries rather than printed ones, because electronic dictionaries are much lighter and smaller and easier to be taken everywhere. Some people worry that printed dictionaries may disappear one day. But I believe that electronic dictionaries will not kill printed ones.

First, printed dictionaries are much cheaper than the electronic ones. Many students, who use dictionaries most often, can hardly afford an expensive electronic dictionary. Therefore, the printed ones are exactly what they need. Second, scholars prefer printed dictionaries to electronic ones. Holding a thick, heavy dictionary is what a teacher used to do, and I believe that they will like to keep this habit. Third, only the printed dictionaries can be collected into libraries or be put on our private bookshelves. We may use an electronic dictionary very often, but we will never collect it, since it's designed to be used, not to be collected.

Of course electronic dictionaries will be more popular in the future, because they are really convenient. But the printed ones are still needed and will not be replaced. The two kinds of dictionaries are just complementary to each other.

## 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: It seems something is weighing on your mind these days. What's the matter?

M: I don't know.. things seem to be worse. Sometimes I feel my girlfriend seems to take me for granted. If only I had a job or something- then at least I'd feel I'm really doing something.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. W: You never speak English unless you absolutely have to.

I'll help you if you promise to speak nothing but English all the time.

M: All right. Maybe I'll do that. It's the only way I'll be able to learn English fast enough, I guess.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

3.M: How long does the journey take if I go by bus?

W: It depends on the traffic. I think the Airport Express is your best bet.

Q: Where is the man probably going?

4.W: Has Andrew ever worked on a newspaper before?

M: No. not exactly. but he used to edit a magazine in his spare time when he was in college.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

5.W: There'll be a meeting for the handicapped the week after next. They decided that every participant should wear a uniform.

M: Yeah. I'm the right man up to the designing job.

Q: What is the man going to do?

6.M: Do you really want that much? You usually have only a cup of milk for breakfast at home.

W: Well, it's different. I don't have to fix breakfast here. When you don't have to cook, you enjoy the meal more.

Q: What does the woman mean?

7.M: You can teach Jim in a more pleasant way. You will spoil his appetite.

W: Maybe you're right. I shouldn't have blamed him before I taught him.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

8.W: Well, in my opinion, the news shows are extremely superficial; they don't tell you anything.

M: Oh, I don't know about that. I think the news reports are excellent. Presenting the news is what TV does best.

Q: What does the man mean?

#### Long Conversation One

M: Lesley, again and again these days we hear the words "he's on drugs" and many people feel that these illegal drugs are harmful and people should be prevented from getting hold of them in any way at all, because of the damage they can do. What do you feel about this?

W: Oh, yes, you....you've got to have some sort of control, because it has been proved that these sort of thing can do irreparable damage, and I know a horrible story about a 6-year-old kid who is in a mental hospital now. She went to a party and she took something there and now she'd convinced she's an orange, and she won't go out of the room for fear somebody's going to crush her.

M: Lesley, how widespread is the use of so-called illegal drugs in England?

答案及解析请关注“河北精通专接本”微信公众号获取

W: Well, as regards Mexican Brown....um...I think as yet little is known about it. I think it may be a rash thing to legalize it now when so little is known, but it must be said that no positive harm has been proved.

M: In view of hostility towards the so-called illegal drugs in things like newspapers and television, why do so many young people take drugs?

W: Well, I think there are many reasons. One of the reason is because of hostility. It's the younger generation to reject all the values of the older generation, and it's just as well for human society that this is so, because otherwise we would never change it or make it better.

#### Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What does Lesley think drugs can do?

10. What is the 6-year-old kid afraid of?

11. Why would legalizing Mexican Brown be unwise?

12. According to Lesley, what is the job of the younger generation?

#### Long Conversation Two

M: OK, Amy. Before we can find the right man for you, just tell us what kind of person you'd like to date. Don't be shy.

W: Well, OK. I've never done this before. I feel kind of silly, but here goes. I guess I really like men who have a sense of humor. I love to laugh and be happy. That's the most important thing. But I don't like men who are really loud, I mean, I like men to laugh, but I don't want them to sound like donkeys.

M: OK, what else?

W: Oh, I like men who are intelligent and open-minded. Those two things go together, don't they? Good conversations are important. I love talking about books and movies and politics. I really hate men who think they're always right, you know, the stubborn ones who won't listen to new ideas. They always get into bad moods if you don't agree with them. I don't like men who are moody.

M: Now, Amy, tell me about the perfect Saturday night date.

W: Hmm. Well, he comes over to my place. And we cook dinner together. Then we put on some jazz, sit down to eat and talk about important things. Of course, he offers to help with the dishes. It really bothers me when a man won't help clean up.

M: Sounds romantic. OK. Last question. Is there anything you really don't like?

W: Well, sure. I really don't like men, or people, who don't respect other people.

#### Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. What kind of men does Amy like to date?

14. What do you know about the perfect Saturday night date in Amy's mind?

15. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

### 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

As nanny, cook, cleaner, shopper, driver, and gardener, she has one of the most demanding jobs in Britain today. And paying someone else to do the chore which take the average housewife 71 hours a week would cost 349 pounds.

At over 18,000 pounds a year, that's more than the earnings of 70 percent of the population, including train drivers, firemen, prison officers and social workers. Looking after a baby less than a year old takes a housewife into an even higher pay league. According to a study, she earns 457 pounds a week- at nearly 24,000 pounds a year, the same as teachers, engineers, and chemists.

Researchers put a price on each chore, then tried to find out how long the average person takes doing them. They found housewives spend an average 70.7 hours a week -on housework -with looking after the children (7.9 hours) and cooking and cleaning (2.3 hours each) the most time-consuming.

A wife with a part-time job still works an average of 59 hours a week at home. Those in full-time employment put in longer hours at home than in the workplace. The good news is that these hours drop sharply as children get older. While the average mother with children under one puts in 90 hours weekly, the figure drops to 80 hours from one to four and to 66 hours from five to ten.

Mother-of-four Karen Williams from London said, "Paying the housewives may not be practical, but the government should recognize the value of housework, perhaps through the tax. Running a house takes a lot of time and most husbands don't understand this. For example, my husband only puts a shelf up now and again. He never cleans the kitchen- that's the real test. "

#### Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. Who earns most according to the passage?

17. What do we learn about looking after children from the passage?

18. According to the passage, how many hours a week may a housewife work with a baby less than one year old?

19. What does Karen Williams want to show by mentioning her husband?

答案及解析请关注“河北精通专接本”微信公众号获取

#### Passage Two

Too much TV-watching can harm children's ability to learn and even reduce their chances of getting a college degree, new studies suggest in the latest effort to examine the effects of television on children.

One of the studies looked at nearly 400 northern California third-graders. Those with TVs in their bedrooms scored about eight points lower on math and language arts tests than children without bedroom TVs.

A second study, looking at nearly 1,000 grown-ups in New Zealand, found lower education levels among 26-year-olds who had watched lots of TV during childhood. But the results don't prove that TV is the cause and don't rule out that already poorly motivated youngsters may watch lots of TV.

The study measured the TV habits of 26-year-olds. Those with college degrees had watched an average of less than two hours of TV per week night during childhood, compared with an average of more than 2.5 hours for those who had no education beyond high school.

In the California study, children with TVs in their rooms but no computers at home scored the lowest while those with no bedroom TVs but who had home computers scored the highest.

While this study does not prove that bedroom TV sets caused the lower scores, it adds to accumulating findings that children shouldn't have TVs in their bedrooms.

#### Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. What do we learn about the low-scoring group according to the California study?

21. What is the researchers' understanding of the New Zealand study results?

22. What can we learn from the end of the passage?

#### Passage Three

For many parents, raising a teenager is like fighting along war, but years go by without any clear winner. Like a border conflict between neighboring countries. The parent-teen war is about boundaries: Where is the line between what I control and what you do?

Both sides want peace, but neither feels it has any power to stop the conflict. In part, this is because neither is willing to admit any responsibility for starting it. From the parents' point of view, the only cause of their fight is their adolescents' complete unreasonableness. And of course, the teens see it in exactly the same way, except oppositely.

In this speech I'll describe three no-win situations that commonly arise between teens and parents. The first no-win situation is quarrels over unimportant things. Examples include the color of the teen's hair, the cleanliness of the bedroom, the preferred style of clothing, the child's failure to eat

a good breakfast before school, or his tendency to sleep until noon on the weekends. Second, blaming. The goal of a blaming battle is to make the other admit that his bad attitude is the reason why everything goes wrong. Third, needing to be right. It doesn't matter what the topic is- politics, the laws of physics, or the proper way to break an egg- the point of these arguments is to prove that you are right, and the other person is wrong, for both wish to be considered an authority-someone who actually knows something- and therefore to command respect. Unfortunately, as long as parents and teens continue to assume that they know more than the other, they'll continue to fight these battles forever and never make any real progress. So in the following speech I'll suggest some ways out of the trap or to find a solution for the parent-teen problems.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

23. Why does the speaker compare the parent-teen war to a border conflict?
24. Why do parents and teens want to be right?
25. What will the speaker most probably discuss in the speech that follows?