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Part V Writing**My View on Delayed Employment**

Confronted with the fierce competition in the job market in recent years, more and more university graduates choose to postpone their employment. Some students would not begin working because they are not willing to take a job they do not like. Other students, however, have opted to delay hunting just because they want to avoid the competition. From my point of view, delayed employment should be analyzed from different perspectives.

To begin with, for those who aspire to see clearly the road ahead before stepping on it, delayed employment is a wise option. During this period of free time, university graduates can either do some research about the job market or enrich themselves by travelling or doing volunteer jobs. These experiences can in turn give them an insight into the society they are going to enter. However, for those idlers who have only learned to rely on their parents for a living, more avenues of employment for spurring them to be self-reliant should be opened up, as in this case, delayed employment is nothing but a waste of time. On the one hand, parents should stop pampering their children in case they become good-for-nothings. On the other hand, moral lessons should be propagated to teach these idle students that being a loafer is something they should be ashamed of.

All in all, delayed employment among university students can be either a useful springboard for a higher career ladder or a meaningless phase to loaf away the time. One has to consider his own circumstances upon this issue.

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. M: I have just found a great location to open a new shop.

W: But you haven't researched the market. Don't you think this is putting the cart before the horse?

Q: What does the woman think the man should do?

2. W: I'm awfully sorry I'm late again, but I got caught in a traffic jam; you know what transportation was like this time of day.

M: Well, it appears that you have more traffic jams than other colleagues. It's the fourth time you are late within two weeks.

Q: What does the man mean?

3. W: Have you met John's girlfriend? Do you feel she's as beautiful as he said? How come I don't feel so?

M: Well, they say love is blind.

Q: What does the woman mean?

4. M: Oh, gosh. I was caught cheating in the maths examination yesterday.

W: I'm sorry to hear that. But since it happened, you have to face the music.

Q: What does the woman mean?

5. W: I just saw an ad on television that said men's suits were on sale today and tomorrow at Conrad's Men's Ware.

M: Great! That's just what I've been waiting for.

Q: What will the man probably do?

6. W: We are offering quite a few programmes this fall. Feel free to call any time and talk to the nurse.

M: Maybe I'll do that. There are some things I'd like to know about the weight reduction programme you're offering.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

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

M: Oh, yes. I'm going to enjoy a vacation in Sydney for three weeks. This is my first trip abroad and I want to get some information about flights and hotels there.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

8. M: This is a good seat. I'm glad you suggested the move. Here in the front section we can look out and enjoy the scenery. If you get seat in the middle of the plane, the wings will block your view.

W: Feel the plane moving? Are we taking off now? Listen. The girls are giving instructions.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Long Conversation One

M: You like living in the city, don't you?

W: Oh, I love it. It's so convenient. I can take the bus to work, or the subway, or the taxi. And there is so much more to do.

M: I know what you mean. I'd like to live in the city, but to live in the suburbs is better for children.

W: Well, there are a lot of good things about suburban living. But, as a working woman, I think a city has all the conveniences, including the best food and fastest news.

M: But there are more trees, grass and fresh air in the suburbs.

W: Yeah, but living in a city, it's convenient to go everywhere. There are lots of cinemas, theatres and so on. You can take them to the suburbs on the weekends.

M: Yeah, my children are the right age. There are lots of things for them here.

W: You are right. They are at the library in Brooklyn. And they come back home for lunch, then go uptown to the Museum of Natural History. There is so much for young people to see and do.

M: Not just for young people. What about me? I've never been to the Museum of Natural History.

W: Neither have I. When I was a child, I used to go to the Museum of Art.

M: I have been there several times. Twice with children.

W: Well, I have an idea. Next weekend, let's go to the Museum of Natural History.

M: OK, that's really a very nice idea.

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

9. What are the two speakers talking about?

10. What does the man think of living in the suburbs?

11. What is the man's opinion of the city?

12. What do we know about the woman according to the conversation?

Long Conversation Two

W: Would you please tell me how many people use the Internet?

M: Close to 100 million in the United States. And that's increasing daily by tens of thousands. Email and chat are by far the No.1 and No.2. uses. E-commerce sites come in third.

W: Are there people who are spending too much time online?

M: Based on my research, about 6 percent of people online are using the Internet too much. Even if we've overestimated, we're talking millions. That's not that they just stay on for two hours. I'm talking about people losing jobs, having marital problems and experiencing a very significant negative impact on their lives. The average hours the addicted people use Internet are upwards of six to nine hours online a day.

W: Have you ever seen anything like this before?

M: This isn't a new disease. It's a new way of expressing the same disease: addiction. People get addicted to lots of things that are pleasurable and intense. The Internet gives you that hit, a temporary high feeling, just like exercise or drugs.

W: Why does the Net have such a large attraction?

M: We don't know for sure. But people feel closer, quicker, to the people they communicate with online than in real life; time passes freely, and people like the way of unawareness of each other's real name on the Net.

W: What should people do if they use the Internet too much?

M: One solution is to limit the amount of time they spend online. Have a specific task you are going to do and write that down. Put a clock next to the screen so you can keep track of time. If you find yourself getting over-stimulated by some site, limit your access to it. Ask someone to monitor your use or put the computer in the family room or the living room, where other people can see you.

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

13. What can we learn from the conversation?

14. Why does the man mention drugs?

15. What does the man suggest to avoid using the Net too much?

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

Some years ago, I was hired by an American bank. I received a letter from the head of

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the Personnel Department that started, “Dear John, I am quite pleased that you have decided to join us.” The “quite” saddened me. I thought he was saying “we're kind of pleased you decided to join us although I wish we had hired someone else.” Then I discovered that in American English “quite” sometimes means “very” while in British English means “fairly”.

So the first lesson about working in other countries is to learn the language and by that I don't just mean the words people speak. The way people do things highlights many of the differences we see between cultures.

Some of these differences may be only in the surface—dress, food and hours of work—while others may be deeper and take longer to deal with. Mostly, it is just a question of getting used to the differences and accepting them, like the climate, while getting on with business.

Some of the differences may be an improvement. People are more polite; the service is better, you ask for something to be done and it happens without having to ask again. However, other differences can be troubling, like punctuality. If you invite people to a party at 7 o'clock your guests will consider it polite to turn up exactly on time in Germany, five minutes early in the American Midwest, an hour early in Japan, 15 minutes afterwards in the UK, up to an hour afterwards in Italy and some time in the evening in Greece.

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

16. Why was the speaker unhappy at first according to the passage?

17. According to the speaker, what should we do with most cultural differences?

18. Who are punctual when invited to a party according to the speaker?

Passage Two

As a young girl growing up in the 1920s, I always wanted to fly a plane, but back then it was almost unheard of for a woman to do that. I got a taste of that dream in 2001, when my husband arranged for me to ride in a hot air balloon for my birthday. But the experience turned out to be very dull. Around that time, I told my husband that I wanted to skydive. So when our retirement community announced that they were having an essay competition and the topic was an experience of a lifetime that you wanted to have, I decided to write about my dream.

In the essay, I wrote about my desire to skydive, stating George Bush Sr did it at age 80. Why not me? I was just 84 and in pretty good health. A year went by and I heard nothing. But then at a community party in late April 2009, they announced that I was one of the winners.

On June 11, 2009, my instructor, Jay guided me through the experience. The plane was the noisiest one I had ever been in, but I wasn't frightened. When we reached 13,000 feet, Jay instructed me to throw myself out of the plane. When we first hit the air, the wind was so strong that I could hardly breathe. For a second I thought, "what have I gotten myself into?" But then everything got calmer. We were in a free fall for about a minute before we just floated downward for about five minutes. Being up in the clouds and looking at the view below was unlike anything I have ever felt—much better than the hot air balloon. I was just enjoying it.

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

19. What happened to the speaker?
20. What was the speaker's purpose of mentioning George Bush Sr in her essay?
21. What did the speaker enjoy most when she was sky-diving?

Passage Three

American government lawyers this week brought criminal charges against a young Somali man in connection a ship hijacking earlier this month. They say Mr Muse is the only survivor of a hijacking attempt on an American ship off the coast of Somalia on April 8th.

In the hijacking, the four pirates released the ship and its crew. But they took the ship's captain hostage in small boat. Four days later, American Navy forces killed three of the hijackers and rescued the captain, Richard Phillips. Mr Mus was flown from Africa to New York City, where he was charged Tuesday with five crimes, including piracy and hostage-taking.

A New York federal court judge has ruled that Mr Muse is at least eighteen years old and can be tried as an adult. But his mother has said he is just sixteen years old. That could create a problem for government lawyers seeking the most severe punishment for the accused—spending the rest of his life in prison. International law has less sever punishments for criminals under the age of eighteen.

Confirming Mr Muse's true age is difficult because birth documents are rare in Somalia. The country has not had an effective central government for almost twenty years.

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

22. Who is Mr Muse?
23. How many pirates were involved in the hijacking?
24. What can we learn about the hijacking from the passage?

25. Why is it difficult to confirm Mr Muse's true age?