

2019 年英语专业模拟冲刺卷(二十一)参考答案:

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Part V Writing**With Intelligent Machines to Do the Thinking, Will Our Brains Get Lazy?**

Nowadays, many aspects of people's daily life have undergone considerable changes because of the recent development in artificial intelligence. Obviously, artificial intelligence has already completely renovated people's lifestyle. On the one hand, the contribution of artificial intelligence to the society is prominent and people's dependence on it is an irreversible trend. People enjoy the benefits and convenience brought by intelligent machines. On the other hand, people are still concerned about its negative impact, for example, whether our brains will regress with intelligent machines to do the thinking.

In my opinion, artificial intelligence will enable our brains to get more creative. Admittedly, a lot of work has been done by intelligent machines. It seems that the function of people has been weakened and people's brains have been replaced. As a matter of fact, thanks to intelligent machines, people can expand their creative energy and add new varieties. Simply speaking, when people are free from tedious, repetitive, sometimes even dangerous work, work efficiency will undoubtedly be improved. As a result, people can spare more time to do what they want and pursue what they dream of, which is the premise of creativity. Moreover, creativity stems primarily from knowledge and thinking. Once people have the opportunity to do more thinking and learning, their intelligence would be enhanced rather than weakened.

Although artificial intelligence is the exhibition of people's high degree of creative power, it should be noted that it is like a double-edged sword. The sensible choice is to embrace its advantages and cope with the problems it has aroused. This is what an advanced and rational society should be like.

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: I have got a certificate from a secretarial school, and I also won a medal at a typing contest.

M: OK, please leave your references and resume here, and I will give you a reply as soon as possible.

Q: What is the woman most probably doing?

2. M: Hello, this is Henry Conlon. May I speak to my wife, please?

W: She's showing a customer a new car that he ordered. Would you mind waiting a while?

Q: What kind of work does Mrs. Conlon do?

3. M: Why don't you suggest Dave that he at least improve his for late to class?

W: When do you think he'll listen to someone?

Q: What does the woman imply?

4. W: Oh, well, how can I manage to get another signature? Say, what's the bell for?

M: That's the signal to get back to our seats. The curtain will be going up on the next act in a few minutes.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

5. M: My manager said we're going to have some lay-offs soon.

W: Will you be let go? If so, then we'll need to borrow some money to pay the bills.

Q: What does the woman want to know?

6. M: Please excuse the mess. I haven't had any time to clean.

W: What mess? You should see how I left my room this morning.

Q: What does the woman imply?

7. M: My computer doesn't work properly. I wonder if I can use yours for a while.

W: You certainly could if I had one, but I gave mine to my daughter last month.

Q: What does the woman mean?

8. M: The faculty already knows that attending the seminars is a requirement for completing the programme. Why do I need to sign for it?

W: It just works that way. They just want to make sure nothing is off track.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Long Conversation One

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M: Good morning. Dr Smith. My name is Peter. I am a freshman in your department. There are a few things that I am not quite sure of and I do need your advice.

W: Thank you very much for your trust, Peter. As your academic advisor I will try my best. Just tell me how I can help you, Peter.

M: I used to major in English, but now I have made up my mind to switch to Applied Linguistics, concentrating on Teaching English as a Foreign Language. It will probably take me two years to get my master's degree since I also work part-time.

W: So you want to switch majors?

M: Yes. But I have been wondering if it is possible

W: Well, usually we allow it, as long as you have enough credits.

M: That's good news for me. I'm not interested in literature and that sort of thing. I want to be a real teacher, Professor. Actually, teaching is what appeals to me, but I'm worried about the make-up credits. I have been taking a lot of courses in English.

W: You usually do have to make up some credits when you switch majors. Are you OK on credits?

M: Not too many. I'll have to add about 12 credits as far as I can figure from my transcript. Would you please let me know how many credits are required to get a master's degree?

W: Usually 36 credits are needed. If you take five courses per term, you'll have enough credits after just two semesters. Usually each course is worth three credits. To get the six remaining credits you either prepare a thesis or take two more courses.

M: I'm afraid I might find that course load a little too heavy. But now I have a clearer idea. Thank you very much for your help, Professor.

W: Well, many students carry a lighter load, especially in the first term.

M: Is there anything else besides the 36 credits for the masters?

W: You have to have an oral defense.

M: I see. All this about credits was so complicated but now I have more confidence. I really appreciate your help, Professor.

W: Glad I can help. Good luck, Peter.

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

9. Why does the man resort to the woman?

10. What is the woman's profession?

11. Why does the man want to take up Teaching English as a Foreign Language?

12. How soon could the man get a master's degree if he takes four courses per term?

Long Conversation Two

W: Hi. Peter.

M: HI, Laura.

W: How was your final?

M: Absolutely no idea. Anyway, it's just wonderful to have finished the exam.

W: Yeah, to sleep in every morning.

M: Well, I've got a lot to do before I leave for Chicago. I've got a lot of things I can't take back with me and I don't know what to do with them. I'm wondering if I can sell them to someone before going back to Chicago. Perhaps you could give me some advice.

W: Well, it depends on what sort of things they are

M: There are quite a lot. I have a computer which is second-hand and not worth much. What I really want to get rid of is the furniture, the fridge and other kitchen stuff. Oh. there are some clothes and books as well.

W: I see. Well, there are several alternatives. First of all you could put up notices around the university about the books, you know, on the notice boards in the student union building, and anywhere the second- and third-year students will see them. People are always keen to buy cheap textbooks

M: Then what should I say on the notices?

W: Just put the titles, authors and prices you want. Don't forget to put your phone number.

M: That's a good idea. What about the furniture?

W: You could try the same thing, but usually students are away all summer so they don't want to buy furniture now. Another place to try might be a second-hand shop. Someone from the shop will usually come around and give you a free quote, and then you can decide. But normally you won't get much money for that sort of stuff.

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

13. Which items does Peter want to sell?

14. What is Laura's suggestion about the books?

15. What does Laura think of the second-hand shop?

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.

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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

The need to feed a growing population is putting much pressure on the world's supply of water. With 97% of the world's water too salty to be drunk or used in agriculture. the worldwide supply of water needs careful management, especially in agriculture. Although the idea of a water shortage seems strange to someone fortunate enough to live in a high rainfall country, many of the worlds agricultural industries experience constant water shortages.

Although dams can be built to store water for agricultural use in dry areas and dry seasons, the costs of water redistribution are very high. Not only is there the cost of the engineering itself. but there is also an environmental cost to be considered. Where valleys are flooded to create dams. houses are lost and wild life homes destroyed. Besides, water may flow easily through pipe to fields. but it cannot be transported from one side of the world to the other. Each country must therefore rely on the management of its own water to supply its farming requirements.

This is particularly troubling for countries with agricultural industries in areas dependent on irrigation. In Texas, farmers' overuse of irrigation water resulted in a 25% reduction of the water stores. In the Central valley area of southeastern USA, a huge water engineering project provided water for farming in dry valleys, but much of the water use has been poorly managed.

Saudi Arabia's attempts to grow wheat in desert areas have been the pumping of huge quantities of irrigation water from underground reserves. Because there is no rainfall in these areas. such reserves can only decrease. It is believed that fifty years of pumping will see them run dry.

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

16. What is the passage mainly about?

17. What do we learn from the passage?

18. What can be learned from the passage

19. What is most likely to be discussed next?

Passage Two

The word advertising refers to any kind of public announcement that brings products

and services to the attention of people. Throughout history, advertising has been an effective way to promote the trading and selling of goods. [201/1221 In the Middle Ages, merchants employed “town criers” to read public messages aloud to promote their goods.

By the end of the seventeenth century, when newspapers were beginning to be read by more people, printed materials became an important way to promote products and services. The London Gazette was the first newspaper to set aside a place just for advertising. This was so successful that by the end of the century several companies started businesses for the purpose of making newspaper ads for merchants.

Advertising spread quickly throughout the eighteenth century. Ad writers were starting to pay more attention to the design of the ad text. Everything, from clothes to drinks, was promoted with clever methods such as repetition of the firm's name or product words organized in eye-catching patterns, the use of pretty pictures and expressions easy to remember

Near the end of the nineteenth century, companies that were devoted to the production of ads came to be known as “advertising agencies”. The agencies developed new ways to get people to think of themselves as members of a group. [22] Throughout the twentieth century, advertising agencies promoted consumerism as a way of life, spreading the belief that people could be happy only if they bought the “right” products.

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

20. What was advertising like in the Middle Ages?
21. In what aspect was the 18th- century advertising special?
22. Which would be the best title for the passage?

Passage Three

Honesty, my mum always used to tell me, is the best policy. Of course, this didn't include her when she told me that if I didn't eat all my vegetables Father Christmas would find out and wouldn't give me any presents.

But when it comes to medicine, I had assumed it was important to always be honest with my patients. After all, the doctor-patient relationship is based on trust, and therefore honesty is essential. I had just started working in a hospital. Mr. Brown was brought and I took a medical history from his daughter who accompanied him in the ambulance. She'd been his main care for years. "Has he lost any weight recently?" I asked. There was silence for a few moments. "Why? What are you worried about?" she asked. I hesitated and then said

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"Well, we need to prove it's not cancer.

Half an hour later, my consultant called me. " Mr. Brown's daughter broke down -She said you told her he had cancer." My heart sank. My consultant explained that we still had to run lots of tests and that it was by no means confirmed that he had cancer.

"Why on earth did you do that?" "she asked angrily. "She asked me what I was worried about and I told her," I said, " And give her more to worry about?" replied my consultant. You don't say the word 'cancer' until it's confirmed. Even if you suspect it, think very carefully before you tell people."

As it turned out, it wasn't cancer. But I did learn that when someone is stressed and worried about

their loved one they're sometimes selective in what they hear---and as a doctor it's important to be mindful of this. In being truthful, I'd made the situation worse.

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

23. What can we learn about the speaker from the beginning of the passage?
24. Why was the speaker's consultant angry with him?
25. What lesson has the speaker learnt from his experience?