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Will Tourism Bring Harm to the Environment

Tourism is a booming industry in China. With many travellers flocking to different destinations around China, tourism is becoming one of the most viable business market. However, air travel, car travel and other aspects of tourism are adding to China's pollution crisis that is becoming a big problem. As far as I am concerned, tourism will bring harm to the environment.

For one thing, thousands of people visiting one area can cause pollution. With so many visitors crowding into one place, there is an increasing demand for different means of transportation including cars, buses, etc. , which will emit more waste gases. Since exhaust released by automobiles is one of the main reasons causing air pollution, the booming tourism will surely result in more pollution. For another, many people who visit an area are sometimes careless in their actions. They leave food, paper, and bottles behind. They harm plants, animals or objects important to a local culture because those on holiday often do not understand the damage they many cause.

Polluted environment is really a pressing problem nowadays. Tourism is one of the main reasons that cause pollution. Therefore, some actions need to be taken to curb the development of tourism. For example, environmental levies should be placed on services and goods that visitors buy such as hotel rooms. Voluntary schemes should be encouraged. Driving should be discouraged through parking charges.

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 to think about your offer. I can't say "yes" or "no" at the moment.

M: You can take your time. It will do if you let me know your decision in a day or two.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. W: Here comes my secretary. She's an extremely good-looking young woman, don't you think?

M: Yes, but I heard that her work isn't as good as her appearance.

Q: What does the woman think of the secretary?

3. M: Were all the books I recommended useful?

W: Yes, they were. All of us are grateful to you and my classmates asked me to thank you for your help.

Q: What can we conclude from the conversation?

4. W: I borrowed some CDs from Jim last week, but I lost them. Would you tell Jim I'm sorry about that?

M: Hadn't you better tell him yourself?

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

5. W: There was a new quiz show on the television last night, but we were just outside and sitting down to dinner when it came on.

M: I watched it and it was great! The first four contestants won only small prizes, but the fifth left with a new luxury car.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

6. W: I'm really worried about Susan. How is Susan's lab experiment coming along?

M: I'm not sure. Why don't we go have a look?

Q: What does the woman suggest doing?

7. W: Why do we always have to argue about money?

M: If it wasn't money, you'd argue about something else; I think you enjoy arguments.

Q: What does the man think of the woman?

8. W: I wish Susie would stop reciting that poem. I've heard her repeat it hundreds of times?

M: at least that much. I used to really like Whitman's poems until I had to listen to her over and over again.

Q: What do the two speakers mean?

Long Conversation One

M: The summer holiday is coming, but I really don't know what to do. There doesn't seem to be any jobs available.

W: Why don't you try house-sitting? Last summer Cindy was a house-sitter for the Smiths when they went away on vacation. They hired Cindy to stay in their house because they didn't want it left empty.

M: You mean they paid Cindy just to live in their house?

W: It wasn't that easy. She had to water the house plants, mow the lawn, and even take care of the pets.

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M: I guess it is a little like baby-sitting. except that you're taking care of a house instead of children.

W: The Student Employment Office still has a few jobs posted.

M: Do I just have to fill out an application?

W: You have to have an interview with the homeowner and provide three references at least.

M: That seems a lot of trouble for a summer job.

W: Well, the homeowner wants some guarantee that they can trust the house-sitter. You know they want to make sure you're not the type who'll hold wild parties in their house, or bring a group of friends in with you.

M: I see. House-sitters who do that sort of thing probably aren't paid then.

W: Usually they're paid anyway just because the homeowners don't want to make a fuss. But if the

M: Homeowner reports it, the house-sitter won't be able to get another job so easily. So why don't you apply?

W: I think I will. Thank you.

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

9. What did the Smiths do when they left for summer holiday?

10. In what way do homeowners determine the reliability of a house-sitter?

11. Why does the homeowner usually pay even if the house-sitters don't do their jobs well?

Long Conversation Two

W: Hi Peter! How are you doing these days?

M: Oh, I'm trying to shift to another work. And you know it seems very hard to find a job these days because it is a dead season for the employment.

W: That's too bad. Why did you leave your last job?

M: Well, my boss was very critical, and the worst thing is that I can not see any chance of promotion in the company.

W: That makes sense. A job without opportunities and under a critical boss isn't very attractive.

M: Exactly! So, anyway, I decided to quit and find a new job. I sent out my resume to more than twenty companies. Unfortunately I've only had two interviews so far.

W: Have you tried looking for a job online?

M: Yes, but so many of the jobs require moving to another city. I don't want to do that.

W: I can understand that. How about going to some of those networking groups?

M: I haven't tried those. What are they?

W: They're groups of people who are also looking for work. They help each other discover new opportunities.

M: That sounds great! I'll definitely try some of those.

W: I'm glad to hear that. So, what are you doing here?

M: Oh, I'm shopping for a new suit. I want to make the best impression possible at my job interviews!

W: There you go. That's the spirit. I'm sure things will look up for you soon.

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

12. Why is it hard to find a job according to the man?

13. Why did the man leave his job?

14. How does the man go on with his job hunting?

15. What are the networking groups according to the woman?

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

Too many people are anxious, stressed, worry too much, and have no control over their thoughts and feelings. This situation leads to emotional, mental and physical problems

Stress, anxieties, worries, fear and panic start in the mind. They start as thoughts, which grow in strength and affect your behaviour, Your thoughts and attitudes act like a filter, through which you see the world in a particular way, which does not always depict reality.

The truth is that situation can be changed. Inner peace can be developed, just like other skills. You can gain a state of inner peace and inner strength. There are various treatments for stress, anxiety, fears and panic attacks. Some involve psychological help. some use hypnosis and others involve the use of medications. All these treatments involve external help. There is another way to handle these problems, which does not involve external help. It is through inner work and training.

A mental training for peace of mind starts from really simple actions, which you can incorporate in your daily life. Learn to use the replacement method, of changing every negative thought, as it arises, into a positive thought. Don't fight negative thoughts, just divert your attention to positive thoughts or mental images. Also you can write down and keep a list of inspiring and uplifting quotes, and read them several times a day. Though it might not be so easy, try to keep an attitude in dealing with difficult or unpleasant people.

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

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16. What is the consequence that stress and anxiety will bring about?

17. What is the special treatment suggested in this passage?

18. According to the passage, how do we deal with the negative thoughts?

Passage Two

When you turn on the radio, you hear an advertisement. When you watch television, you hear and see an advertisement. If you turn the pages of a newspaper or magazine, again you find an advertisement. If you walk down the street, you see one advertising board after another. All day, every day, people who want to sell you something compete to catch your attention. As a result, advertisements are most everywhere. In the West, advertisements are the fuel that makes mass media work. The government does not give money to mass media such as TV stations newspapers, magazines and radio stations. They are all owned privately. so where does the money come from? From advertisements. Without advertisements, there would not be these private businesses.

Have you ever asked yourself what advertising is? Through the years, people have given different answers to the question. For some time it was felt that advertising was a means of keeping your name before the public". And some people thought that advertising was truth well told". Now more and more people describe it in this way: Advertising is the. paid. non:personal, and usually persuasive description of goods. services and ideas through various media.

All advertisement try to make people believe that the product, idea, or service advertised can do well to them. Advertisements exist everywhere in our lives.

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

19. What is the passage mainly about?

20. What is the financial source for the mass media in the West?

21. According to the passage, what is one of the features of advertisement?

Passage Three

Since Erling Persson began H&M, a women's clothing store in 1947, the company has always wanted to expand across continents. In 1964, it took its first step outside Sweden, moving into Norway. In 1974, it went public on the Swedish Stock Exchange, and two years later it opened its first store in Britain. The company now has more than 950 stores in 18 countries. In less than four years, H&M has opened 66 stores in the United States, starting in New York, in an aggressive expansion that has focused on the East Coast. However, it is not as profitable in Poland, Italy, and Czech Republic, Portugal and the United States as those countries it has entered relatively a long time ago. Much of the company's success so far hinges on getting the fashion night. The company is adept at knowing what is attractive and desirable and puts merchandise in the stores at low prices before

tastes change. But whether the company can make money in the United States with this strategy is still unclear. Competitors, industry experts and shoppers wonder how the company can maintain high-cost locations and sell products at Wal-Mart-style prices. So far, its American operation is not profitable. A good part of H&M's attraction for young American shoppers lies in its low prices. H&M's stores are concentrated in 12 Eastern States: two new stores in Chicago are an exception. As a result, discount retailers like Old Navy say they don't constitute a threat. "They are certainly a relatively new player on the landscape," said Susan Wayne, Old Navy's executive vice president for marketing. Nevertheless H&M's executives say they are fairly confident that their formula is solid and the company will eventually be a national and global player.

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

22. When did H&M open its first store in Britain?

23. What contributes most to H&M's success according to the passage?

24. What is the strategy of H&M to attract young American shoppers?

25. What is H&M's executives' attitude towards the future of the company?