

## 2019 年英语专业模拟冲刺卷（十七）参考答案：

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## Social Practice for College Students

Nowadays, college students are required to take part in some social practice, such as being an assistant in companies, or doing surveys, especially during the holidays. Social practice is gradually becoming more essential for China's higher education. However, social practice has both advantages and disadvantages for college students.

On the one hand, it provides students more opportunities to contact with the real world off-campus; besides, it helps students to grasp some practical skills, especially communication skills, which is an essential supplement to on-campus study; moreover, social practice can widen students' vision. On the other hand, the negative effects can not be neglected: students' major task is learning knowledge, while curiosity about off-campus world may distract them; sometimes social practice is even treated unseriously and becomes a waste of time; furthermore, the students may be faced with dangers unexpectedly.

Despite the potential negative effects of social practice, I strongly support social practice for college students, since as a whole, the benefits overwhelm the likely harm. Two heads are better than one, if students, schools, and the society join hands together, social practice can be carried out more effectively and better armed students for the society can be expected.

## 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 meet with a sticky problem. I find it so hard to make the decision. That nearly drives me crazy.

W: Well, don't worry. Come on, I am all ears.

Q: What does the woman mean?

2. W: Professor Li, I'm so sorry to disturb you by asking you so many questions after class. You must feel very tired of that.

M: Tired? There is nothing more interesting than helping my students solve the problems in the study.

Q: What does the man think of answering the woman's questions after class?

3. M: If I were you, I would take a plane instead of a train. It will take you forever to get there.

W: But flying makes me so nervous.

Q: What does the woman prefer?

4. M: I have got confused why I still can not communicate with the foreign guests in English though I have remembered enough vocabulary.

W: Practice makes skills. Remembering the vocabulary is just the starting stage.

Q: What does the woman mean?

5. M: The bank is so crowded that it is so hard to pull me through in the line.

W: Well, usually it is the case in the morning. You can shift your time to avoid the peak hour.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

6. M: The winters here are usually mild, We have seldom seen too much snow.

W: That's the usual case, but I think this year would be different. Just wait and see what will happen.

Q: What does the woman imply about this winter?

7. W: I bought some skirts in the new department store. How about having a look at them?

M: Some skirts? It seems you bought all skirts in the store.

Q: What does the man mean?

8. M: What! Ten minutes ago you told me there were no rooms. You just gave one to that man?

W: You don't seem to understand, sir. That man had a reservation.

Q: Where is this conversation most probably taking place?

### Long Conversation One

M: So you work in a pub.

W: Yes, that's right.

M: What's it like?

W: It's nice. I like it. You meet a lot of interesting people. A lot of boring ones, too.

M: I beg your pardon?

W: I said a lot of boring ones, too.

M: Oh, yes. I can imagine. A pub, I should think that's hard work, isn't it?

W: Yes and no. It depends.

M: What do you mean?

W: Well, it's hard at weekends. I mean, last Saturday night, with both bars full and one barman away ill—well, my feet didn't touch the ground. But on weekdays it's usually very quiet, What about you? What do you do? You're a clerk or something, aren't you?

M: I work in a bank.

W: Oh yes, that's right. Ann told me that. That must be nice.

M: It's all right.

W: But you have to move round from one place to another, don't you? I mean, if you get a better job, if they make you manager or something. It'll probably be in another town., won't it?

M: Yes, probably.

W: I wouldn't like that. I mean, I've got lots of friends here. I wouldn't like to move somewhere else.

M: Oh, we like it. We've lived here for, what, six years now. Ann and I are ready for a change.

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

9. What does the woman think of her job?

10. What is the man?

11. What is the probable relationship between Ann and the man?

12. What does the woman think of the man's job?

### Long Conversation Two

W: Hi, Bill. how is it going?

M: Oh, hi, Jane. I'm OK. How about you?

W: You can probably tell just by looking at me. I'm really busy. Hey, what are you reading?

M: A pretty interesting article. My biology professor assigned it, and I thought I would just look it over. But I got really involved in it. It's about endangered species.

W: That sounds pretty interesting. I'm getting frustrated with the two research papers I'm

struggling with.

M: Oh?

W: And can you believe they are both due on the same day?

M: That's tough.

W: I'll get through it. So what's this you are reading?

M: Well, it's basically about the choices conservationists are faced with, you know, these days when funding is so hard to come by.

W: Wait a minute. Does it focus on biology or economics?

M: Both. Conservationists don't have enough funding to save every endangered species in the world, so they have to decide based on what would be lost if a species became extinct.

W: Can you give me an example of what you mean?

M: Take for instance, two animals, the spotted owl and the tailed toad. The article says the toad is unique. It has no relatives. But there are a lot of varieties of owls.

W: So, if that toad became extinct, we'd lose an important link in the chain of evolution, right?

M: Exactly. But that isn't so for the owl. So for conservationists, it might be a clear choice which animal to save.

W: I see. I am glad I don't have to make that kind of decision. Aren't you?

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

13. Why does the woman say she's frustrated?

14. What problems do conservationists have?

15. What can be inferred about the tailed toad?

## 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

Driving a car is not just handling controls and judging speed and distance. It requires you to predict what other road users will do and get ready to react to something unexpected. When alcohol is consumed, it enters your bloodstream and acts as a depressant, damaging

eyesight, judgment and co-ordination, slowing down reaction time and greatly increasing the risk of accidents.

Alcohol may take a few minutes to be absorbed into the bloodstream and start action on the brain. Absorption rate is increased when drinking on an empty stomach or when consuming drinks mixed with fruit juice. To get rid of alcohol from the body is a very slow process and it is not possible to speed it up with any measures like taking a shower or having a cup of tea or coffee.

The present Road Traffic Ordinance states clearly that the limit of alcohol concentration is:

50 milligrams of alcohol per 100ml of blood; or

22 micrograms of alcohol per 100ml of breath; or

67 milligrams of alcohol per 100ml of urine (尿液)

Drivers who cause traffic accidents, or who commit a moving traffic offence or are being suspected of drink driving will be tested.

Any driver found drinking beyond the limit will be charged. The driver declared guilty may be fined a maximum of HK \$25,000 and be sentenced to up to 3 years in prison and punished for 10 driving-offence points; or temporarily banned from driving.

The same punishment applies to failing to provide specimens(样本) for breath, blood or urine tests without good excuse.

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

16. What does the speaker tell us at the beginning of the passage?

17. What do we learn from the passage?

18. What do we learn about any driver suspected of drink driving?

### Passage Two

In the fall of 1985, I was a bright-eyed girl heading off to Howard University, aiming at a legal career and dreaming of sitting on a Supreme Court bench somewhere. Twenty-one years later I am still a bright-eyed dreamer and one with quite a different tale to tell.

My grandma, an amazing woman, graduated from college at the age of 65. But one year after I started college, she developed cancer. I made the choice to withdraw from college to care for her.

Then I got married with another dream: building my family with a combination of adopted and biological children. In 1999, we adopted our first son. A year later came our

second adopted boy. Then followed son No. 3. In 2003, I gave birth to another boy.

You can imagine how fully occupied I became, raising four boys under the age of 8! Our home was a complete zoo—a joyous zoo. Not surprising, I never did make it back to college full-time. But I never gave up the dream either.

The hardest part was feeling guilty about the time I spent away from the boys. They often wanted me to stay home with them. There certainly were times I wanted to quit, but I knew I should set an example for them to follow through the rest of their lives.

In 2007, I graduated from University of North Carolina. It took me over 21 years to get my college degree.

It always struck me that when you're looking at a big challenge from the outside it looks huge, but when you're in the midst of it, it just seems normal. Everything you want won't arrive in your life on one day, It's a process. Remember: little steps add up to big dreams.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

19. What was the speaker's dream to be when she went to Howard University?
20. Why did the speaker quit school in her second year of college?
21. What do we learn about the speaker from her tale?
22. What does the speaker mostly want to tell us at the end of her tale?

**Passage Three**

Can dogs and cats live in a perfect harmony in the same home? A recent research has found a new recipe of success. According to the study, if the cat is adopted before the dog, and if they are introduced when still young, it is highly probable that the two pets will get along peacefully.

However, it wasn't all sweetness and light. There was a reported coldness between the cat and dog in 25% of the homes, while aggression and fighting were observed in 10% of the homes. One reason for this is probably that some of their body signals were just opposite. For example, when a cat turns its head away it signals aggression, while a dog doing the same signals submission.

In homes with cats and dogs living peacefully, researchers observed a surprising behaviour. They are learning how to speak each other's language. It is a surprise that cats can learn how to talk "dog", and dogs can learn how to talk "cat".

What's interesting is that both cats and dogs have appeared to develop their intelligence. They can learn how to read each other's body signals. Once familiar with each other's

presence and body language, cats and dogs can play together, greet each other nose to nose, and enjoy sleeping together on the sofa.

The significance of the research on cats and dogs may go beyond pets---to people who don't get along including neighbours, colleagues at work, and even world superpowers. If cats and dogs can learn to get along, surely people have a good chance.

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

23. When may some cats and dogs fight according to the speaker?
24. What is found surprising about cats and dogs?
25. What can we human beings learn from cats and dogs?