

2019 年英语专业模拟冲刺卷（七）参考答案：

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Part V Writing**Views on Post-holiday Syndrome Among Students**

With the gloomy prospect of returning to school, a large number of students are reported to suffer from post-holiday syndrome, which refers to a general feeling of depression before returning to campus life, which is caused by irregular lifestyles during the holiday. Symptoms include fatigue, lack of appetite and concentration, irritability and a feeling of helplessness. This phenomenon has already aroused a heated discussion among the public, whose opinions towards the reasons and solutions vary from one person to another.

Various reasons can account for it. But most important of all, a large number of students tend to overindulge themselves in eating, merrymaking and playing around during the holidays, which makes it difficult to adjust to their routine study schedules and life pace on the campus. Besides, many students regard school life or even study as a tough matter, which in turn results in their preferring to stay home rather than go back to school, which they consider hard.

My suggestions to deal with this syndrome are as follows. First, exercising and sticking to a normal schedule over the holidays will make a difference and nip post-holiday syndrome in the bud. Besides, it pays to return a few days earlier before the semester starts. The early return seems to have kept the holiday blues at bay. Just as famous saying goes, where there is a will, there is a way. I firmly believe that if we insist on helping students to realize the importance of school life, the post-holiday syndrome will disappear sooner or later.

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: What are you doing?

M: I'm just looking at this map of the world. I'm preparing for a geography class next week.

Q: Why is the man looking at the map of the world?

2. W: Is the environment a big issue in your country?

M: Yeah, the biggest issue is water. The climate is dry and so water conservation is very important.

Q: What is the biggest environment issue of the man's country?

3. W: When you are in a restaurant and you want the waiter to bring the bill, what do you do to attract his attention?

M: I just make eye contact with him and nod my head. Then I will tell him when he comes over to the table.

Q: How does the man attract the waiter's attention in the restaurant?

4. W: Can you suggest some advice to help me get fit and stretch my muscles a little?

M: Sure. You can lift your knee in front of your body, like this.

Q: What are they talking about?

5. W: I need to move the sofa sideways. Could you help me lift it?

M: Sure. You get the grip on the bottom at the end. I'll lift this end.

Q: What does the woman ask the man to do?

6. W: Hello, Paul. I haven't seen you for ages. Are you still seeing Mary?

M: No. We broke up last month. I'm taking a break from dating for a while.

Q: Which one is right about Paul?

7. W: I like this apartment. Do you think we can afford the mortgage?

M: Yes. I think so. It's not very expensive. And it has everything that we are looking for.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

8. W: Can you give me a hand with some things in the kitchen? I don't think I can finish everything in time.

M: OK, what do you want me to do?

Q: What might the woman ask the man to do?

Long Conversation One

W: There are a lot of Chinese expressions that link tea with food. For example, "firewood, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar and tea are the seven daily necessities."

M: The history of tea-drinking is very long. It is said to have originated with the advent of

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Buddhism. Monks drank tea to keep themselves awake and help their concentration. Ordinary people were tempted by the tranquility of the monasteries and began to imitate the monks. So tea-drinking is considered an elegant pastime.

W: Has tea-drinking become fashionable?

M: A few years ago it was fashionable to drink Lipton tea with milk and sugar to emulate a Western lifestyle. Later it was green tea. Fruit tea was also popular for a while.

W: I heard that Pu'er tea is very popular in Japan and Taiwan. People think it can help them lose weight and control their blood pressure.

M: It is also popular in China's mainland. Pu'er tea looks and smells more like French red wine than tea. Plus, its rumored function is to reduce weight. Pu'er tea-drinking has been very fashionable. Green tea is good for longevity and combating cancer. Red tea is good for keeping the stomach warm.

W: So drinking tea is very good for health. And I notice that many tea houses have been opened.

M: Yeah, usually tea houses are where ordinary people like to hang around. But, some tea houses are destinations for high-brow social life. Tea houses have even changed the way people do business.

W: Tea is so important in the daily life of Chinese people. No wonder tea is always with food in Chinese culture.

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

9. Which one is right about the history of tea-drinking?

10. Why do people like drinking Pu'er tea?

11. Which one is not right about the tea houses?

Long Conversation Two

W: Have you ever heard the saying, "clothes make the man"? It might be truer than we imagine.

M: When a police officer or firefighter puts on their uniform it must affect their psychology. It probably gives them a sense of responsibility and authority.

W: Absolutely. When a judge puts on that heavy black robe it transmits an image of power, but it also serves as a reminder to the judge of the responsibility of their position.

M: I know when I'm wearing a nice suit I feel a lot more confident. If I'm going out for a night on the town and I'm all dressed up I feel a lot better about myself than if I was wearing

jeans and a T-shirt.

W: Yeah, I think everyone recognizes that part about the power of clothes...but that's not exactly why people wear a tie to work every day. People wear it because they think it makes them smarter.

M: Yes. I think putting on a shirt and tie actually affects the way their brain works.

W: That's a very interesting concept!

M: When I wear the suit and tie, my brain gets a reminder that I'm a businessman... and I think the brain responds to expectations.

W: It's kind of like an actor trying to play a role...you have to have the right costume!

M: I think that's a good way of expressing it! I'm sure it's much harder for actors and actresses to get into character before they put on the right costume.

W: Yeah... but after the clothes and the makeup go on, they look in the mirror and their brains are able to shift into the role.

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

12. What is the meaning of "clothes make the man"?
13. What is the feeling of the police man when he puts on his uniform?
14. Which one is not the reason for people to wear a tie to work?
15. Which one is not right according to the conversation?

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

Rising carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere are expected to strip crops of vital mineral and protein content, posing yet another challenge to an already strained global food supply.

Harvard researchers conducted field trials with wheat, rice, maize, and soybeans, and found that levels of iron, zinc, and even protein were reduced after exposure to higher levels of CO₂.

"This study is the first to resolve the question of whether rising CO₂

concentrations—which have been increasing steadily since the Industrial Revolution—threaten human nutrition," Samuel Myers, a research scientist from the Harvard School of Public Health, told the Harvard Gazette.

Many of the developing world's staple crops are among those most likely to be nutrient-depleted due to rising CO₂ levels.

The study, which was published in the journal Nature, shows zinc concentrations in wheat decreased by 9.3 percent, while iron and protein levels dropped by 5.1 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively.

According to researchers, roughly a third of the world population receives 70 percent or more of their dietary zinc and iron from the types of crops that are most likely to be affected by rising CO₂ levels. In the developing world, these deficiencies are already a public health concern.

The study analyzed nutrient content at CO₂ levels of roughly 540-580 parts per million, which is significantly higher than current atmospheric levels of approximately 400 ppm. Climatologists do not expect carbon dioxide levels to reach that point for several decades, but the study nevertheless highlights the yet another concern about rising CO₂ levels in the atmosphere.

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

16. What is the result of the rising carbon dioxide levels?
17. What caused the rising of carbon dioxide levels?
18. Which kind of country suffers most of the rising CO₂ levels?

Passage Two

Under pressure to make its Happy Meals more nutritionally friendly, McDonald's on Monday announced plans to add yogurt as an option.

"Parents and kids tell us they're looking for more choice—and more healthful choices in Happy Meals." says Wenger.

While McDonald's executives say they're responding to customer requests, the fast-food giant also is facing continuing pressure from consumer activists and competitors.

A nutrition expert calls the move minor. "It's good they're adding another option, but they've still got a long ways to go," says Margo Wootan, director of nutritional policy at Center for Science in the Public Interest. "I'd be much more excited if they added more fruit or vegetable items."

But Wenger says more than 90% of customers choose fries every time with Happy Meals, so it was the natural default. She notes that now customers can request yogurt and apple slices with Happy Meals and nix the fries.

Wenger says McDonald's tested a yogurt product in Happy Meals a decade ago, but it didn't sell. "It was an idea ahead of its time," she says. Yogurt already is a Happy Meal option in Canada, she says.

McDonald's will introduce in the U.S. this week an animated character "Happy"—a smiling, Happy Meal box to promote fruits, veggies and wholesome eating, Wenger says, and later this year will stop promoting soft drinks for Happy Meal on U.S. menu boards in the U.S. and only list milk, juice or water.

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

19. What will McDonald add as a new option?

20. Why does McDonald plan to add new options?

21. What will McDonald stop promoting this year in the U.S.?

Passage Three

New research on one of the oldest and most complete American skeletons reveals further proof that all Native Americans descended from Siberian migrants who crossed a land bridge to North America thousands of years ago, a team of scientists announced Thursday.

The bones of a teenage girl discovered in an underwater Mexican cave date back to at least 12,000 years ago. The smoking gun is her mitochondrial DNA, which indicate an Asian lineage—that she shares with many modern descendants of native North and South Americans.

The girl's age fits the currently favored model of American migration from Asia across the Bering Strait, which was once a land bridge. The model suggests a population known as the Clovis people spread throughout the continent around 13,000 years ago.

Just 15 or 16 years old, the girl apparently slipped and fell into the pit when it was a dry basin. She shattered her pubic bone and died there.

With her remains so well-preserved, scientists could see that she fit the physical profile of a paleoamerican, who tend to have narrower skulls and shorter faces. When the genetic evidence revealed her Asian heritage, the scientists proved that modern indigenous North and South Americans and paleoamericans all came from the same place. Facial differences between modern Native Americans and paleoamericans could be explained by evolution.

But it doesn't explain the strange findings in South America. Perhaps those are the archeological remains of some prehistoric version of the Roanoke settlers—a group of people who arrived by ship and didn't survive.

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

22. Where does native Americans descend from based on the research of the skeletons?

23. What lineage does the girl's mitochondrial DNA indicate?

24. How old is the girl?

25. What is the character of the girl's face?