

2019 年英语专业模拟冲刺卷（一）参考答案：

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Ali-pay Payment

Nowadays, Ali-pay payment has become a common phenomenon in our daily life. Some university students did a market survey about using Ali-pay. According to the survey about Ali-pay, we found that over 95 percent of people in big cities use Ali-pay when they have to pay their bills.

In their survey, we found there are a number of reasons for it. First of all, it is convenient to pay the bills with Ali-pay, because most shops in China are in support of Ali-pay payment. All payers need to do is to scan the payment code and then enter the password. Payers can also open the payment code and let payees scan it. It's that simple! What's more, it is safer to pay with Ali-pay than cash. And no one else can get the money from you without the password. Last but not the least, paying with Ali-pay can get a certain privilege or discount in service.

Therefore, Ali-pay payment, especially among the youth, becomes fashionable in recent years. As far as I'm concerned, Ali-pay payment has brought many benefits and conveniences to people. With the rapidly development of science and technology, Ali-pay payment will become much safer and easier to use. Therefore, it can be concluded that more and more people will pay with Ali-pay in the near future.

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've been talking four courses, but i think I'll drop one of then at the end of this term

W: That may be for the best. You should have done so earlier.

Q: What does the woman mean?

2. W: Since it's raining so hard, let's go and see the new exhibits.

M: That's a good idea. Mary Johnson is one of my favorite painters.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

3. M: I was shocked when I heard you'd finished your research project a whole month early.

W: How I managed to do it is still a mystery to me.

Q: What does the woman mean?

4. W: I can't believe we have another lab report due so soon. Dr White must think that we don't have any other class.

M: I know just what you mean. I'll be really pressed to get it done.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. M: The doctor said if I kept smoking, I would increase my chances of having a heart attack.

W: Did he suggest reducing weight, too?

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

6. W: I don't know what I'm going to wear to the party. All of my clothes look so old. It's too bad I don't have any money to get something new.

M: Why don't you wear your black velvet dress?

Q: What is the woman doing?

7. M: I'm really exhausted, but I don't want to miss the film that comes on at 11.

W: If I were you, I'd skip it. We both have to get up early tomorrow, and anyway, I've heard it isn't that exciting.

Q: What does the woman mean?

8. M: Have you and your family lived in Chicago for a long time?

W: Oh, yes, but only since 1970. My oldest child was born in Seattle and my second oldest child was born overseas when my husband was teaching English.

Q: What did the woman say about life in Chicago?

Long Conversation One

W: I enjoy going through second-hand bookstores, don't you? It's interesting to see what people used to enjoy reading. Did you see this old book of children's stories?

M: Some of these books aren't so old though. See? This Mystery was published only six years ago. It costs 75 cents. You can't beat that.

W: Hey, look at this!

M: What! Are you getting interested in the 9th century poetry all of a sudden?

W: No. Look here. Someone gave this book as a present and wrote a note on the inside of the front cover. It's dated 1893. Maybe it's worth something.

M: Everything on that shelf is worth 50 cents.

W: But if this is the signature of someone who is well known, it might bring a lot more. I hear

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Shakespeare's signature is worth about a million dollars.

M: Oh? I can hardly read what that one says. Who wrote it?

W: The name looks like "Harold Dodson". Maybe "Dobbins"? Wasn't he a politician or something? I'm going to buy this book and see if I can find a name like that in the library.

M: Good luck. Your poetry book may make you rich. But I'll bet my 75-cent Mystery is a good buy.

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

9. Where is the conversation taking place?

10. What kind of book did the man find?

11. Why does the woman mention Shakespeare?

12. What does the woman intend to do later on?

Long Conversation Two

W: Good morning, Doctor Sherman Alexei. Let's talk about your life. Where do you come from?

M: I come from the Rex, an Indian reservation. I grew up there, lived there until 18. I lived on and off the reservation for the next 6 or 7 years during college. I left there after I graduated, and worked at a high school exchange programme. I thought I did that kind of job to support my writing, day jobs that require no emotional investment beyond 8 hours a day where I wouldn't need to bring work home. I didn't want to be part of management or anybody important at the job. I wanted to be completely replaceable. That is what I thought I would be doing for most of my life and writing. Then I got a ground and my first book got a front-page review in The New York Times "Book Review".

W: When did writing enter your life?

M: Books are always being in my life. My dad loves books and most of what he read were westerners' spy novels and mysteries. I grew up loving books, copying my father's love for books. But nobody has showed me a book written by an Indian, not even one piece of poem. Nothing. At that time I was going to be a physician. I loved maths and science. I went to college, couldn't handle physiology, and was looking around for options and took a poetry-writing class for fun.

W: Poetry was your way in?

M: Yes, that's where I started. I took the class and honestly, I just thought it would be an easy grade. But I completely underestimated poetry and what it would do to me and the realm of possibility for it. I took the class and was hooked about ten minutes after reading my first contemporary poem.

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

13. Why did Sherman Alexei only take day jobs?

14. What was his original goal at college?

15. Why did he take the poetry-writing class?

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

Welcome to your future life!

You get up in the morning and look into the mirror. Your face is firm and young-looking. In 2035, medical technology is better than ever. Many people your age could live to be 150, so at 40, you're not old at all. And your parents just had an anti-aging treatment. Now, all three of you look the same age!

You say to your shirt, "Turn red". It changes from blue to red. In 2035, "smart clothes" contain particles much smaller than the cells in your body. The particles can be programmed to change clothes' colour or pattern.

You walk into the kitchen. You pick up the milk, but a voice says, "You shouldn't drink that!" Your fridge has read the chip that contains information about the milk, and it knows the milk is old. In 2035, every article of food in the grocery store has such a chip.

It's time to go to work. In 2035, cars drive themselves. Just tell your "smart car" where to go. On the way, you can call a friend using your jacket sleeve. Such "smart technology" is all around you.

So will all these things come true? "For new technology to succeed," says scientist Andrew Zoll, "it has to be so much better than it replaces what we have already." The Internet is one example — what will be the next?

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

16. What does the speaker say about the future life?
17. Which is mentioned in the passage?
18. What is the passage mainly about?

Passage Two

Howling is a behaviour commonly observed among a wolf pack. As pack animals, wolves work together to hunt and rely on howling as an important means of communication among each other. There are different explanations of a wolf's howl and it appears that there may be more to discover.

One theory is that wolves howl to bond better together. It's almost as if howling together helps the pack stay together, perhaps something similar to people feeling a sense of involvement with each other when singing a song together. But this theory may be wrong, explains Fred H. Harrington, a

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professor who studies wolf behaviour. Indeed, there have been times when wolves have been seen one moment howling in a chorus, and the next, quarreling among each other. It appears that usually the lowest-ranking members of the pack may actually be "punished" for joining in the chorus at times. So is howling a way to strengthen a social bond or just a way to reconfirm status among its members? Why do wolves howl for sure?

What is clear, however, is that howling is often used among pack-mates to locate each other. Hunting grounds are different and it happens that wolves may separate from one another at times. When this happens, howling appears to be an excellent means of gathering.

Howling, interestingly, is a contagious behaviour. When one wolf starts to howl, very likely others will follow. This is often seen to occur in the morning, as if wolves all howl together to report their presence.

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

19. What is the possible similarity between wolves' howling together and human's singing in a chorus?
20. Why does Harrington think the "social bond" theory may be wrong?
21. What are researchers sure about wolves often howling?

Passage Three

Think about the different ways that people use the wind. You can use it to fly a kite or to sail a boat. Wind is one of our cleanest and richest power sources, as well as one of the oldest. Evidence shows that windmills began to be used in ancient Iran back in the seventh century BC. They were first introduced to Europe during the 1100s, when armies returned from the Middle East with knowledge of using wind power.

For many centuries, people used windmills to grind wheat into flour or pump water from deep underground. When electricity was discovered in the late 1800s, people living in remote areas began to use them to produce electricity. This allowed them to have electric lights and radio. However, by the 1940s when electricity was available to people in almost all areas of the United States, windmills were rarely used.

During the 1970s, people started becoming concerned about the pollution that is created when coal and gas are burned to produce electricity. People also realized that the supply of coal and gas would not last forever. Then, wind was rediscovered, though it means higher costs. Today, there is a global movement to supply more and more of our electricity through the use of wind.

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

22. What do we know about windmills from the passage?

23. What was a new use for wind power in the late 19th century?
24. Which was one of the reasons why wind was rediscovered in the 1970s?
25. What would the speaker probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?

