

2019 年英语专业模拟冲刺卷（四）参考答案：

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On Global Shortage of Fresh Water

In recent years, many people believe that the world's supply of fresh water will never be used up. They even think that fresh water comes from such a variety of sources that it is always sufficient for use. However, as far as I'm concerned, such an opinion leads to a shocking waste of water and it's high time that we realized the importance of fresh water and then improved the phenomenon of global shortage of fresh water.

As a matter of fact, the earth is short of fresh water. Furthermore, with the rapid growth of the world's population, the rising demand for water by industry, and the serious pollution of our surroundings, the world is facing the danger of running out of fresh water. Actually, in some big cities, fresh water cannot meet the daily needs. Therefore, to find new ways to save water is an urgent task. First, we should pass strict laws to control any waste of water. Second, scientists must work even harder to purify sea water and polluted water, and try to find substitutes to reduce the use of fresh water.

Just as the famous saying goes, it's never too late to take measures. I firmly believe that via joint efforts we will solve the problem of global shortage of fresh water in the coming future. Only in this way could we make a better living and have a more wonderful 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. W: Hello! Welcome to Discovery Tour. May I help you?

M: Yes, I want to know something about an individual tour. You know I do not like the group tour with so many people.

Q: What is Discovery Tour.

2. W: Tom, the final examination will be held at the end of this month. Have you made a good preparation?

M: I've reviewed all the lessons I have learned this academic year.

Q: What does Tom mean?

3. W: So that we can sit down together and listen to some music.

M: Listen to the music? And who will cook dinner, will you?

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

4. W: Jack, why are you nervous? You are a hard worker and the staff members all like you, right?

M: That is correct, but I am afraid to talk with the manager. I never know how to act around him.

Q: What can we learn of the man?

5. W: How about those magazines under your desk?

M: They are business magazines. I read them during my coffee breaks, always trying to learn some about the industry.

Q: What can we learn from the man's words?

6. W: Where are you going, sir?

M: I am just going to the corner store. Is there anything I can get for you while I am out?

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

7. W: Has Alan shown up?

M: No, not yet. I guess something came up. He'll call soon enough to let us know what's going on. He's good that way.

Q: What can we learn about Alan?

8. W: What do you think about people who are obese? What should they do to lost weight?

M: They need to eat healthy foods, but they also have to increase the amount of exercise they do every day.

Q: What's the idea of the man?

Long Conversation One

W: Darling, I'm going to start making dinner. You can just watch some TV in TV room if you like.

M: Would you mind if I helped out in the kitchen instead? I do enjoy cooking.

W: This is supposed to be your vacation; I'd like you to just relax.

M: Cooking makes me feel relaxed. So, what are we cooking?

W: OK, well, we're going to make a pan of spaghetti, a salad and some garlic bread. Here's the recipe. Do you want to get ingredients we need out of the cupboard?

M: Sure. We should probably pre-heat the oven right away, too. Can I set the oven to 200 degree Celsius?

W: That's a bit high for spaghetti. Just set it at 180 degree and we can take it from there.

M: Fine. I'll just get out the casserole dish, the saucepan, the salad bowl, and the baking sheet.

W: You know, I could do this myself. Why don't you go and get the screwdriver to fix the vacuum cleaner so it works better?

M: I don't think it's broken.

W: Well, if it's not broken, then you need to learn how to vacuum better, because it doesn't look like you've vacuumed for ages!

M: Fine. I'll go to vacuum. Let me know if you need any other help.

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

9. Why does the man choose to cook but not watch TV?

10. What is the right degree to pre-heat the oven?

11. Why does the woman ask the man to fix the vacuum cleaner?

Long Conversation Two

W: Can you help me pick out some fabric for a suit? I'm going to get one made for a friend's wedding.

M: Sure. What kind of material do you want the suit to be made from?

W: It depends on the price, but I was thinking of getting a wool/cashmere blend.

M: That will probably be quite expensive, but the more you pay for the fabric, the longer it'll last and the better it'll look. What colour do you want the suit to be?

W: I was thinking of a brown pin-striped suit.

M: Brown, huh? Isn't that a bit dull?

W: Haven't you heard? Brown is the new black.

M: Why don't you just get black? Black suits are always fashionable and can be worn for anything—a funeral, a wedding, a job interview—anything!

W: That may be true, but black is so boring. Anyway, I already have three black suits. I might

as well get a suit that stands out from the rest.

M: Here are two different shades of brown. Which one do you prefer?

W: I like the one on the left, but I don't like the pattern on it. It's too much. I want a pattern that's a bit subtler.

M: How about this one?

W: I think that will do. Let's go to talk to the tailor about getting it made.

M: OK, let's go.

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

12. What does the woman want some fabric to do?

13. Why does the man suggest the woman to choose the black colour?

14. At the end, why doesn't the woman choose the left fabric?

15. What will the woman do after she has chosen the fabric?

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

New research released today from Common Sense Media finds that reading rates don't just fall as kids grow up, but they've also dropped dramatically over the last three decades, with 45 percent of 17-year-olds admitting they read by choice only once or twice a year.

A new study shows that kids read for fun less and less as they get older, with 45% of 17-year-olds saying they read by choice only once or twice a year.

Research released today from Common Sense Media shows that not only do reading rates decline as kids get older, but they've also dropped off significantly in the past 30 years.

Parents are also reading to their kids less than ever. In 1999, children between two and seven years old were read to for an average of 45 minutes per day. In 2013, that number had dropped to an average of just over 30 minutes per day.

The decline in reading for fun is most easily explained by technological advances, but education could have something to do with it as well. It's no surprise that 53% of 9-year-olds read for fun every day, but only 19% of 17-year-olds do. Yes, the teenagers have more

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homework to do.

But it's impossible to ignore the prevalence of technology here. The researchers also investigated the effects of e-reading, which appear to be gaining traction as a substitute for paper books, even among kids.

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

16. What does the research find out?

17. How much time did the children between two and seven years old averagely read in 1999?

18. Which one is not the reason for the drop of the reading time among children?

Passage Two

A new survey finds that what makes us satisfied at work isn't what's in our hearts; it's what's in our wallets. According to the Society for Human Resource Management, 60% of American workers surveyed last year said compensation was “very important” to them, making it the top-ranked priority. So, if you think it's about time you got a raise, here are some expert tips for making your pitch.

First, figure out if you actually deserve one. Yep, it's kind of harsh, but if you honestly can't come up with good reasons why you should be paid more, how are you going to convince your boss that you're worth more money? It's your performance, not the calendar, that should be your strongest argument. Treating asking for a raise as a conversation based on objective information.

Secondly, speak confidently and professionally. When asking for a raise, don't sound hesitant. Avoid phrases like “I think” or “If you want,” which convey uncertainty and don't do a good job selling your pitch. Be assertive and concise with your request. This doesn't mean it has to be confrontational; in fact, experts say that's just as bad as sounding wishy-washy. Don't threaten to leave if you aren't given a raise. That's unprofessional.

Thirdly, make your case with data. Start out by laying out the value you've brought to the company. It makes a stronger argument if you can frame it not in terms of the dollars you earn, but the dollars you bring in or save your employer. If you're underpaid, point it out.

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

19. What is the most important element that makes us satisfied at work?

20. Which one is not the tips to get a rise?

21. What should you do to get a rise?

Passage Three

If you've ever been to the beach, you've been on a coast. The coast is the land along sea. The boundary of a coast, where land meets water, is called the coastline.

Waves, tides, and currents help create coastlines. When waves crash onto shore, they wear away at, or erode, the land. But they also leave behind little parts of the sea, such as shells, sand dollars, seaweeds, and hermit crabs. Sometimes these objects end up as more permanent parts of the coastline.

Because coasts are dynamic, or constantly changing, they are important ecosystems. They provide unique homes for marine plants, animals, and insects. Coasts help us understand natural events, such as weather and changing sea levels. During storms, coasts are the first places to be flooded. Some coasts have coastal plains. Coastal plains are pieces of flat, low-lying land that can become visible when sea levels start decreasing.

Coasts, as beautiful as they tend to be, have it rough sometimes. They are affected by pollution, oil spills, and garbage from both land and sea. Pollution negatively affects the way a coast looks and is damaging to the marine life that lives there.

People visit the coast on vacation to participate in activities like fishing, boating, and swimming. This cultural connection to the coast shows up in many different ways, including food and leisure activities. Residents of the Gulf Coast, for instance, are more familiar with food made from shrimp, a seafood native to the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, on the northern East Coast, is famous for its lobster.

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

22. Which one is not right about the coast according to the passage?
23. What can the coast provide people with?
24. Which one is not the effect of the pollution on the coast?
25. Which one is not the reason why people go to the coast?