

2019 年英语专业模拟冲刺卷（十四）参考答案：

Part I Listening Comprehension**Section A**

Short Conversation

1-8 CBDAADB

Long Conversation One

9-11 BCA

Long Conversation Two

12-15 CBDC

Section B

Passage One

16-18 ADC

Passage Two

19-22 CBCB

Passage Three

23-25 DAB

Part II Grammar & Vocabulary

26-30 CBADB

31-35 ADBCC

36-40 ACCBB

41-45 BABAC

46-50 AACAD

Part III Cloze

51-55 BDCDC

56-60 BADAA

61-65 BDBCD

66-70 BDDCC

Part IV Reading Comprehension

71-75 BDACD

76-80 BACCD

81-85 BDCDC

86-90 BDBAD

Part V Writing**How to improve psychological health?**

As is known to all, psychological health is as important as, if not more important than, physical health for a student during his or her growth.

However, it's quite worrying that nowadays some students are not quite psychologically healthy. Undoubtedly, schools and universities should take great account in the responsibilities of students' psychological health. Relevant courses and activities should be introduced to students so that they would be more aware of the significance of psychological health and find appropriate ways to maintain and improve it. For example, there should be a psychological counseling hotline or office for students to turn to when they need some psychological aid.

Of course no psychological health can be obtained without the efforts from the students themselves. From my perspective, what they can do is trying to stay positive, optimistic and follow the right guidelines from their schools. To be more specific, they can participate in some activities such as voluntary work to cultivate an opening and caring mind. Meanwhile, harmful impacts from the cyber space should definitely be avoided.

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: Do you remember the wonderful film on space exploration we watched together last month?

W: Sure. It's actually the most impressive one I've seen on that topic.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers?

2. W: Are you looking for anything in particular?

M: Yes. My son is graduating from high school, and I want to get him something special.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

3. M: Mike told me yesterday that he had been looking in vain for a job in the art gallery.

W: Really? If I remember right, he had a chance to work there, but he turned it down.

Q: What does the woman say about Mike?

4. W: Would you like to come to Susan's birthday party tomorrow evening?

M: I'm going to give a lecture tomorrow. I wish I could be in two places at the same time.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. W: Aren't you discouraged by the slow progress your staff is making?

M: Yes. I think I will give them a deadline and hold them to it.

Q: What is the man probably going to do?

6. W: Excuse me. Could you tell me where the visitors' parking is? I left my car there.

M: Sure. It's in Lot C. Over that way.

Q: What does the woman want to know?

7. W: You look great! Now that you've taken those fitness classes.

M: Thanks. I've never felt better in my life.

W: What does the man mean?

8. W: I really admire the efficiency of your secretaries.

M: Our company selects only the best. They have a heavy workload and we give them a lot of responsibilities.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

Long Conversation One

W: Hi Leo, why do you say English would become the world language?

M: Well. For one thing, it's so commonly used, the only language that is used by more people is Chinese.

W: Why is English spoken by so many people?

M: It's spoken in many countries of the world because of the British empire. And now of course is the influence of America as well.

W: Many students find English a difficult language to learn.

M: Oh all languages are difficult to learn. But English does have two greatest advantages.

W: What are they?

M: Well, first of all, it has a very international vocabulary. It has many German, Dutch, French, Spanish and Italian words in it. So speakers of those languages will find many familiar words in English. In fact, English has words for many other languages as well.

W: Why is that?

M: Well, partly because English speakers have travelled a lot, they bring back words with them. So English really does have an international vocabulary.

W: And what is the other advantage of English?

M: It's that English grammar is really quite easy. For example, it doesn't have dozens of different endings for its nouns, adjectives and verbs, not like Latin, Russian and German for example.

W: Why is that?

M: Well, it's quite interesting actually, it's because of the French. When the French ruled England, French was the official language, and only the common people spoke English. They tried to make their language as simple as possible. So they made the grammar easier.

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

9. What does the man say about Chinese?

10. What made English a widely used language?

11. What is said to be special about English vocabulary?

Long Conversation Two

Man: Hello. Yes?

Woman: Hello. Is that the sales department?

M: Yes, it is.

W: Oh, well. My name is Jane Kingsbury of GPF limited. We need some supplies for our design office.

M: Oh, what sort?

W: Well, first of all, we need one complete new drawing board.

M: DO44 or DO45?

W: Ah, I don't know. What's the difference?

M: Well, the 45 costs 15 pounds more.

W: So what's the total price then?

M: It's 387 pounds.

W: Does that include value-added tax?

M: Oh, I'm not sure. Most of the prices do. Yes, I think it does.

W: What are the boards actually made of?

M: Oh, I don't know. I think it's a sort of plastic stuff these days. It's white anyway.

W: And how long does it take to deliver?

M: Oh, I couldn't really say. It depends on how much work we've got and how many other orders there are to send out, you know.

W: Ok, now we also want some drawing pens, ink and rulers, and some drawing paper.

M: Oh dear. The girl who takes all those supplies isn't here this morning. So I can't take those orders for you. I only do the equipment you see.

W: Ok, well, perhaps I'll ring back tomorrow.

M: So do you want the drawing board then?

W: Oh, I have to think about it. Thanks very much. I'll let you know. Good-bye.

M: Thank you. Good-bye.

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

12. What is the woman's purpose in making the phone call?

13. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

14. What does the man say about delivery?

15. What does the woman say she will possibly do tomorrow?

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

No one knows for sure just how old kites are. In fact, they have been in use for centuries.

25 centuries ago, kites were well-known in China. These first kites were probably made of wood. They may even have been covered with silk, because silk were used a lot at that time. Early kites were built for certain uses. In ancient China, they will use to carry ropes to cross rivers. Once across, the ropes were tear down and wooden bridges would hang for them. Legend tells of one General who flew musical kites over the enemies' camp. The enemy fled,

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believing the sounds to be the warming voices of angels.

By the 15th century, many people flew kites in Europe. Marco Polo may have brought the kite back from his visit to China.

The kite has been linked to great names and events. For instance, Benjamin Franklin used kite to prove the lightening electricity. He flew the kite in the storm. He did this in order to draw lightening from the clouds. He tied a metal key and a strip of silk to the kite line. The silk ribbon would stop the lightening from passing through his body. Benjamin's idea was first laughed at. But later on, it enlightened the invention of the lightening rod. With such grand history, kite flying is short remain an entertaining and popular sport.

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

16. What does the speaker say about kite?

17. What did ancient Chinese use cats to do?

18. Why did BF flied a kite in the storm?

Passage Two

I have learnt many languages, but I'm not mastered them the way the professional interpreter or translator has. Still, they have open doors for me. They have allowed me the opportunity to seek jobs in international contexts and help me get those jobs.

Like many people who have lived overseas for a while, I simply got crazy about it. I can't image living my professional or social life without international interactions. Since 1977, I have spent much more time abroad than in the United States. I like going to new places, eating new foods and experiencing new cultures. If you can speak the language, it's easier to get to know the country and its people. If I had the time and money. I would live for a year in as many countries as possible.

Beyond my career, my facility with languages has given me a few rare opportunities. Once, just after I returned my year in Vienna. I was asked to translate for a German judge at Olympic level horse event and learned a lot about the sport.

In Japan, once when I was in the studio audience of a TV cooking show, I was asked to go up on the stage and taste the beef dish that was being prepared and tell what I thought. They asked, "Was it as good as American beef?" It was very exciting for me to be on Japanese TV, speaking in Japanese about how delicious the beef was.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you've just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about herself?

20. What does the speaker say about many people who have lived overseas for a while?
21. How did the speaker experience of living in Vienna benefit her?
22. What was the speaker asked to do in the Japanese studio?

Passage Three

Dr. Ben Carson grew up in a poor single parent house-hold in Detroit. His mother, who had only a 3rd grade education worked two jobs cleaning bathrooms. To his classmates and even to his teachers he was thought of as the dumbest kid in his class. According to his own not so fond memories. He had a terrible temper, and once threatened to kill another child.

Dr. Carson was headed down part of self- distraction until a critical moment in his youth. His mother convinced that he had to do something dramatic preventing leading a life of failure laid down some rules. He could not watch television except for two programs a week, could not play with his friends after school until he finished his homework. And had to read two books a week, and write book reports about them. His mother's strategy worked. "Of course, I didn't know she couldn't read. So there I was submitting these reports." he said. She would put check marks on them like she had been reading them. As I began to read about scientists, economists and philosophers. I started imaging myself in their shoes.

As he got into the hobbit of hard work, his grade began to soar. Ultimately he received a scholarship to attending Yale University, and later he was admitted to the University of Michigan Medical School. He is now a leading surgeon at Johns Hopkins Medical School and he is also the author of the three books.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

23. What do we learn about Ben Carson ?
24. What did Ben Caron's classmates and teachers think of him when he was first at school?
25. What did Ben Carson's mother tell him to do when he was a school boy?