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Part V Writing**Conducting Moral Education in Colleges**

In the current world, college students become morally more tolerant to the phenomena such as exam—cheating, academic dishonesty and default on loans. In this case, it's urgently important that we conduct moral education in college.

Moral education is beneficial in the following aspects. To begin with, it makes us aware of our personal responsibility. We must comply with social moral standards and learn to behave and conduct ourselves in society. Secondly, moral education teaches us to shun evil and do good, turning the uncivilized to the civilized. Thirdly, with higher moral standards, we will be more considerate towards others and avoid quarrels or conflicts, which contributes to maintaining a harmonious society.

As for how to conduct moral education in college, on one hand, theoretical moral education should be integrated into all aspects of campus life, including classroom teaching and extracurricular activities. On the other hand, we should encourage students to take part in moral practices such as volunteer activities. Through these measures, they will know better about the meaning of life and shoulder their social responsibilities.

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: I'm going to give up playing chess. I lost again today.

M: Just because you lost? Is that any reason to quit?

Q: What does the man imply?

2. M: Do you know Sally's new address? She's got some mail here, and I'd like to forward it

to her.

W: Well, we've not been in touch for quite a while. Let's see. Mary should know it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

3. W: I missed classes this morning. Could you please lend me your notes?

M: My notes? You've never seen my handwriting, have you?

Q: What does the man imply?

4. M: I'm taking my girlfriend to the fancy new restaurant for her birthday tonight.

W: I went there last weekend. I found it rather disappointing.

Q: What does the woman mean?

5. W: Winter is over at last. Time to put away my gloves and boots.

M: I've been waiting for this for months.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. W: Thank you for bringing the books back.

M: I thought you need them over the weekend. Many thanks for letting me use them.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

7. W: Are you working flexible hours?

M: No, I'm not. The weather today is so nice, so I decided to walk to work, and that meant I had to leave an hour earlier than usual.

Q: What did the man decide to do?

8. W: Our plane has been circling for a long time. Why the delay?

M: The airport was closed for a while this morning, and things are still not back to normal.

Q: What does the man mean?

Long Conversation One

W: Morning, this is TGC!

M: Good morning, Walter Barry here, calling from London. Could I speak to Mr. Grand, please?

W: Who's calling, please?

M: Walter Barry, from London.

W: What is it about, please?

M: Well, I understand that your company has a chemical processing plant. My own company LCP, Liquid Control Products, is a leader in safety from leaks in the field of chemical processing. I'd like to speak to Mr. Grand to discuss ways in which we could help TGC protect

itself from such problems and save money at the same time.

W: Yes, I see. Well, Mr. Grand is not available just now.

M: Can you tell me when I could reach him?

W: He's very busy for the next few days. Then he'll be away in New York. So it's difficult to give you a time.

M: Could I speak to someone else, perhaps?

W: Who, in particular?

M: A colleague, for example?

W: You are speaking to his personal assistant. I can deal with calls for Mr. Grand.

M: Yes, well, could I ring him tomorrow?

W: No, I'm sorry, he won't be free tomorrow. Listen, let me suggest something. You send us details of your products and services, together with references from other companies. And then we'll contact you.

M: Yes, that's very kind of you. I have your address.

W: Very good, Mr...?

M: Barry. Walter Barry, from LCP in London.

W: Right, Mr. Barry. We look forward to hearing from you.

M: Thank you. Goodbye.

W: Bye.

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

9. What do we learn about the woman's company?

10. What do we learn about the man?

11. What's the woman's position in her company?

12. What does the woman suggest the man do?

Long Conversation Two

M: Miss Yamada, did you ever think that you would find yourself living and working in the western world?

W: No, not really, although I've always listened to recordings of great orchestras from Europe.

M: So you enjoyed classical music even when you were very young?

W: Oh, yes. I was only a child.

M: You were born in 1955. Is that right?

W: Yes, I began violin lessons at school when I was six.

M: As young as that. Did you like it?

W: Oh, yes, very much.

M: When did you first play on your own? I mean, when did you give your first performance?

W: I think I was 8...? No,9. I just had my birthday a week before, and my father had bought me a new violin. I played a small piece at the school concert.

M: Did you know then that you would become a professional violinist?

W: Yes, I think so. I enjoyed playing the violin very much, and I didn't mind practicing, sometimes three or four hours a day.

M: And when did you first come to Europe?

W: I was very lucky. When I was 15, I won a scholarship to a college in Paris. That was for a three-year course.

M: How did your parents feel about that?

W: I think they were pleased and worried at the same time. It was the chance of a lifetime. But of course I would be thousands of miles from home. Anyway, I studied in Paris for three years and then went back to Tokyo.

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

13. What do we know about the woman before she went to Europe?

14. What does the woman say about her music experience?

15. What does the woman say about her study in Paris?

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

What makes a person famous? This is a mystery that many people have carefully thought about all kinds of myths surround the lives of well-known people. Most people are familiar with the works of William Shakespeare, one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. Yet how many know Shakespeare, the person, the man behind the works? After centuries of research, scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history.

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It is not easily found in his writings. Authors of the time could not protect their works. An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to. Nowadays, writers have copyrights that protect their work. Many myths arose about Shakespeare. Some said he had no formal education. Others believed that he began his career by tending the horses of wealthy men. All of these myths are interesting, but are they true? Probably not. Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-on-Avon, a member of the town council. He sent young William to grammar school. Most people of Elizabethan times did not continue beyond grammar school; so, Shakespeare did have, at least, an average education. Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown. The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could have been a source of clues. We will always be left with many questions and few facts.

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

16. What does the speaker say about William Shakespeare?

17. What do we learn about Shakespeare's father?

18. Why does the speaker say parts of Shakespeare's life will remain a mystery?

Passage Two

Wherever you go and for whatever reason, it's important to be safe. While the majority of people you will meet when travelling are sure to be friendly and welcoming, there are dangers. Theft being the most common.

Just as in your home country, do not expect everyone you meet to be friendly and helpful.

It's important to prepare for your trip in advance and to take precautions while you are travelling. As you prepare for your trip, make sure you have the right paperwork.

You don't want to get to your destination, only to find you have the wrong visa, or worse, that your passport isn't valid anymore. Also, make sure you travel with proper medical insurance, so that if you are sick or injured during your travels, you will be able to get treatment. If you want to drive while you are abroad, make sure you have an international drivers license. When you get to your destination, use official transport. Always go to bus and taxi stands. Don't accept rides from strangers who offer you a lift. If there is no meter in the taxi, agree on a price before you get in. If you prefer to stay in cheap hotels while travelling, make sure you can lock the door of your room from the inside. Finally, remember to smile. It's the friendliest and most sincere form of communication, and is sure to be understood in any part of the world!

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

19. What is mentioned as a most common danger when people go travelling abroad?
20. What is the most important thing to do when you prepare for your trip abroad?
21. What does the speaker suggest you do when you arrive at your destination?

Passage Three

The British are supposed to be famous for laughing at themselves, but even their sense of humour has a limit, as the British retailer Gerald Ratner found out to his cost.

When Ratner took over his father's chain of 130 jewelry shops in 1984, he introduced a very clear company policy. He decided that his shops should sell down market products at the lowest possible prices. It was a great success. The British public loved his cheap gold earrings and his tasteless silver ornaments.

By 1991, Ratner's company had 2 400 shops and it was worth over 680 million pounds.

But in April of that year, Gerald Ratner made a big mistake. At a big meeting of top British business people, he suited up and explained the secret of his success. "People say how can we sell our goods for such a low price? I say because they are absolute rubbish." His audience roared with laughter. But the British newspapers and the British public were not so amused. People felt insulted and stayed away from Ratner's shops. Sales fell and six months after his speech, Ratner's share price had fallen by 42%. The following year, things got worse and Gerald Ratner was forced to resign. By the end of 1992, he lost his company, his career and his house. Even worse, 25 000 of his employees had lost their jobs. It had been a very expensive joke.

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

22. What did Gerald Ratner decide to do when he took over his father's shops?
23. On what occasion did Gerald Ratner explain the secret of his success?
24. How did people feel when they learned of Gerald Ratner's remarks?
25. What does the story of Gerald Ratner suggest?