

Model Test 1

Part I Writing

To Curb Spending?

The monthly expenditures of college students have been on the rise in the past few years. Some argue that if the students earn the money they spend it is none of other people's business, and after all, the general living standard keeps rising. However, the fact is that most students live on the money their parents give them. The lure of a more comfortable and fashionable lifestyle — one with name brand clothing, mobile phones, MP3, and dining out or going to bars with a girlfriend — makes many to be frequent borrowers.

In my opinion, young students are sensitive to fashions and new trends, thus they easily found it impossible to make ends meet and run into debt. When a student's spending steps beyond the boundaries of , it becomes a kind of waste. Furthermore, widespread extravagant spending on the campus could have a bad influence on people's values. But many students see it as a common practice and not a fault. Though everyone has the right to enjoy a comfortable life, campus is a place for study. So just think twice before you sign a bill.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. A

8. daily and routine 9. violent entertainment 10. characters from mature entertainment

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. B

Q: M: Which coat did you finally decide to buy?

W: Well, I would have liked to buy the green one, but it was \$ 75.00. So I bought the brown one instead and saved \$ 15.00.

Q: How much did the woman pay for the coat?

12. C

Q: W: Well, it's good to see you again. What are you doing these days? You are still working at the same place, aren't you?

M: Yes, I am, and I'm counting the days until retirement. Q: What can we learn about the man?

13. C

Q: W: I guess I'll send Mary a postcard from Hawaii when I go there on business.

M: I'm sure she'll be glad to get one. She has a collection of cards from all over the world. Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

14. B

Q: W: I can't decide whether to buy a new car or try to find a second-hand one. M: If you buy a new one, you'll probably save money in the long run.

Q: What does the man suggest to the woman?

15. D

Q: M: How often can I take them?

W: Every four hours. They may cause some drowsiness, so be careful not to drive. Q: What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

16. A

Q:M: The city is going to pull down those old houses and put up a new shopping center. W: Another shopping center? That's nothing new!

Q: What does the woman mean?

17. C

Q:M: What's the laughter and music? It sounds like you are having a wonderful night. W: It's John. He has guests over, playing the piano and having a lot of fun.

Q: What are the man and woman talking about?

18. A

Q:W: I can't get over the way you treated me at our own dinner table.

M: I was irritated at something else. I said I was sorry. Do we have to go through all that again? Q: What happened to the woman the other day?

19-22

W: OK, Mr. Taylor, let's go ahead and begin. First of all, tell me about your last job. M: Well, as stated on my resume, I worked for five years at Hi Tech Computers.

W: OK, Hi Tech. And what do you know about computer networks and operating systems including DOS, Windows, Macintosh OS, and UNIX?

M: Umm...well...I did come in contact with computers every night at my last job.

W: Hum...And how about web site authoring skills? We are looking for someone to create and manage our company's website which would include the development, configuration, and use of DOS, Windows, Macintosh OS, and CGI scripts.

M: Umm...uh, web page, web page. Huh...I don't think I've read that book, and I'm afraid I've never used those CGI things.

W: Huh?! And what about experience with Java or JavaScript?

M: Well...I think I've tried Java at a foreign coffee shop one time, if that's what you mean. W: OK, Mr. Taylor, I think I have all the information I need!

M: Oh, and I really like computer games. I play them every day. W: Right, right. Thanks Mr. Taylor.

M: Believe me. I have confidence in myself. W: I see. We'll be in touch.

19. B Q: What is the main topic of this conversation?

20. C Q: What did Mr. Taylor probably do for his previous company?

21. B Q: According to Mr. Taylor, what is Java?

22. D Q: What does the woman mean when she says "We'll be in touch." at the end of the conversation?

23-25

W: Tony, I have been hearing so much in the news about different presidential candidates. Can you tell me a little about how Americans elect their President?

M: Well, it's a long process. We start off by deciding who the official candidate for each political party will be. Usually, a person first announces that he or she wants to run for President. If you want to be your party's official candidate, you need to raise money and gather support from party members. Candidates usually campaign to let people know what they represent. They give speeches, meet with community leaders, and participate in debates. This process lasts for several months, and then the party members vote to decide who they want to back in the election.

W: Do you have to be rich to become President?

M: You don't really have to be rich to become President, but it helps. Usually rich people have more connections and can raise money more effectively. Most of our Presidents in the past have been relatively rich men, but not all of them.

W: So, how do you make the final decision?

M: After several months of television ads, interviews, speeches, and kissing babies we have the presidential election. Citizens go to a voting center and cast their ballot for the candidate of their choice.

W: You sounded a little cynical when you said "kissing babies". What did you mean by that?

M: Well, it's quite common for politicians to have themselves photographed kissing babies. It's their way of trying to appear in touch with the average American, but it looks really phony. These days, becoming President is all about acting. The candidates try to appeal to so many different people that they end up abandoning their own opinions. Sometimes, it feels like the parties are all the same.

W: How many parties are there?

M: We have many political parties in the United States, but most of them are quite small. There are really only two with significant power, the Democrats and the Republicans.

23. D Q: What's the first step of electing the President in the U.S.?

24. C Q: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a means of running for President?

25. A Q: What can be learned about American political parties from the conversation? Section B 26-28

Flexible working hours were invented in Germany in the late 1960s, but reached Britain in 1972. The system allows workers to start and finish work whenever they want, with only two requirements. These are: firstly, that all workers must be present for certain "key" times in the day, and secondly, that all workers must work the agreed total number of hours per week.

The system has proved an almost total success wherever it has been tried. A survey of 700 workers on flexible hours showed three main advantages: a better balance between working and private life, avoidance of the need to travel during rush hours and the ability to be able to finish a certain task before leaving.

From the employer's point of view, the system tends to increase productivity, reduce labor turnover first. "Flexible time" was mainly confined to white-collar workers, but it is now being applied to manual workers too.

26. C Q: Who firstly used flexible working hours?

27. A Q: Which one of the following may be used to describe the flexible system?

28. D Q: What's one of the main advantages of "flexible time" for workers? 29-32

When Midori was two years old, she often climbed onto the piano bench and reached for the violin that belonged to her mother, a 38-year-old professional musician.

"Please don't touch, Midori," her mother scolded. The violin was, after all, worth more than \$20,000.

But Midori insisted, and she longed to handle the graceful instrument that made beautiful sounds. Finally, on her third birthday, Midori was handed a package: a tiny violin, about half the normal size.

Almost from the moment Midori was born, her mother knew she was sensitive to music. For several years mother and daughter practised together day after day. She was eager to learn. Failure

often led to tears, though she never once tamed from the instrument. Instead, she persisted until the problem was overcome.

One day Johnston, an American musician, heard Midori playing the violin. He couldn't believe she was just eight years old. "She must make a tape and I will take it to the United States," the musician said.

A famous American violin teacher heard the tape. He, too, had difficulty in believing his ears. The playing was absolutely astonishing. He immediately accepted her as a pupil and recommended her for a full scholarship. In 1982, Midori and her mother moved to New York City, leaving behind a comfortable life in Japan.

29. D Q: What was Midori's mother?

30. C Q: Why was Midori not admitted to touch her mother's violin at the age of two?

31. D Q: What did Johnston, the American musician, ask Midori to do?

32. B Q: When did Midori move to the United States? 33-35

Alaska is known for its cold snowy weather. For many years, dog sleds were the only means of transportation. Many Alaskans combine fun and hard work in an annual dog sled race. The trail race is the longest dog sled race in the world. It lasts from two to three weeks and covers almost 17 hundred km. The race goes across Alaska from Anchorage to Rome. It follows the trails that were once used by the people who looked for gold in Alaska's wilderness. The race also follows the route of several brave Alaskans who brought medicine from Anchorage to Rome in the winter of 1925. They carried the badly needed medicine through bad storm and helped save many lives. The race from Anchorage to Rome which is held in March is very hard for the drivers and sleigh dogs. Each day the dogs run for about four hours and then rest for four hours. They run day and night, and sometimes travel as much as one hundred and ten km. a day. The drivers must feed and take care of the dogs at race periods. Sometimes they only sleep for about two hours each day. Because the race is so hard, many drivers do not expect to win. For most of them just being able to finish is a victory.

33. D Q: What is the main idea of this passage?

34. A Q: When is the race held?

35. C Q: Which is considered a victory for most of the drivers? Section C

Many workers depend on plans (36) offered by their employers to help pay for their retirement.

There are two major kinds of retirement plans. One is defined by what is paid out, the other by what is paid in.

The first is called a defined (37) benefit plan, or pension. It provides set (38) payments based on the number of years an (39) employee has worked. These plans often pay for healthcare and other costs. They might also provide money to family members when the (40) pensioner dies.

Pensions, however, can be a big cost to employers. In the United States, the change from a (41) manufacturing economy to a service economy has resulted in fewer and fewer (42) traditional plans.

The other major kind of retirement plan is called a defined (43) contribution plan. Two things define how much a worker will get at retirement. (44) The first is how much both the worker and the employer paid into the plan. The other is the performance of its investments.

One popular version is a four-oh-one-k plan, named after a part of the tax law. (45) It offers

investments for workers to put money into. Their employer usually adds to the savings.

But some plans are very complex. An easier way for small employers to offer retirement savings is through a Savings Incentive Match Plan. (46) It permits contributions of up to ten thousand dollars a year toward retirement.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. Icebox.
48. In refrigerating freight cars and households.
49. Knowledge of the physics of heat.
50. the melting of ice performed cooling
51. they wanted to keep their produce cool

B

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 52.A | 53.C | 54.C | 55.D | 56.D |
| 57.B | 58.D | 59.A | 60.C | 61.B |

Part V Cloze

61-70 CBDCA, ABDBA

71-80 DACAD, CBDDC

Part VI Translation

72. about twenty-four kilometers across at its widest point
73. you would be able to finish the work now
74. there are more and more people (who are) interested in learning English
75. who never turns his back upon us
76. that he finished reading that book his mother gave him

Model Test 2

Part I Writing

Travel-mate Wanted

I'm a 19-year-old female sophomore named Li Ming. I hereby earnestly invite a foreign young lady--college student preferred--to make a three week touring trip with me.

My plan is to set off next weekend, when the summer vacation officially begins. The first stop is Kunming, the world-renowned city for its beauty and mild temperature. We'll get there by train and stay for 2 days, and then we'll head for Jinggangshan, a former revolutionary base as well as a natural beauty spot.

After a 3-day visit there, we will take a long-distance coach to a nearby port city by the Yangtze River and board a downstream ship to Shanghai, so that we can enjoy the great scenery along the third longest river in the world. As everybody knows, Shanghai is one of the busiest and fastest developing cities in China. I'd like to have a good tour in Shanghai, so the stay there will be about half a week. A famous Chinese saying goes, "Just as there is Paradise in heaven, there are Suzhou and Hangzhou on Earth", so a 4-day visit to these two cities near Shanghai is a must. All together, our trip will last about three weeks.

I only expect that my travel-mate could bear her own expenses and talk with me in beautiful English, and I would be an excellent guide for her since I major in tourist guiding.

Those interested please contact me either through email (Liming@126.com) or phone call (12345678).

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1-7 CBCBCAC

8. do not mix well

9. electricity for manufacturing

10. the losing of calcium

Part III Listening Comprehension

11. D [听力原文]W: There is a direct flight at 10 o'clock or a flight at 2 this afternoon that stops over in San Francisco. M: I think I'd rather have the earlier one so I can go to work tomorrow. Q: What relationship do these people have?

12. B [听力原文]W: Robert had worked as a secretary for three years. Then he became a newspaperman. After that he started writing novels. M: I know. And he has been doing nothing else ever since. Q: What is the man's occupation now?

13. C [听力原文]M: We shouldn't have driven down the main street, not when it's so crowded. W: Well, I told you, dear, didn't I? I said the roads would be very busy, especially on Saturday. Q: Where did the conversation take place?

14. B [听力原文]M: When can I make the earliest appointment with Dr. Johnson? W: Dr. Johnson has appointments on Monday and Tuesday mornings, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and he has a conference the whole day, Wednesday. Q: When can the man meet Dr. Johnson at the earliest?

15. C [听力原文]W: Dr. Weinstein, should parents let their children watch television or read about the war? M: If parents are going to let their kids read or watch television coverage of the war, it's important for them to read along and help their kids interpret what they're reading or seeing. Q: What should parents do if their children watch television or read about the war?

16. A [听力原文]W: I'm exhausted. I stayed up the whole night studying for my history midterm exam. M: Why do you always wait till the last minute? Q: What can be inferred about the woman?

17. B [听力原文]W: Why do we have to finish this proposal tonight? It's already 6 p.m. Can't we complete it tomorrow? M: It has to go to the post office before twelve tonight. We must make sure that all the figures are correct. Q: How many hours at most do they have to finish the proposal?

18. B [听力原文]M: People first sent signals by flags, some archaeologists observed. W: No. I think they exchanged news by smoke, hence the torch towers on the Great Wall. Q: What are they discussing?

19-22

M: I have a special guest today, Shirley. Shirley, you truly have an amazing garden. Could you let us know how you put this together?

W: This spring I took a square-foot gardening class, and I decided to try some of the things I've learned. Um, one of the most important things in square-foot gardening is that you choose a good location. You need at least 6 to 8 hours of direct sunshine. You also need to choose a location that has good drainage, and it should be a convenient location. A garden is a lot more fun if you are walking by and seeing it all the time. Um, you need to decide what kind of containers you want, or, in my case, I used wooden boxes.

M: Well, Shirley, I've noticed these vertical beams. I've never seen that before. Could you explain

that to us a little bit?

W: Right here we have some cantaloupe, and cantaloupe take a lot of space when you grow them out on the ground, and I don't have that much space, so I just grow them up. I just made a metal frame, and took some string. I just allow them to grow up, and they will support themselves.

M: This is amazing. I noticed in this garden, there is a vast amount of vegetation.

W: Well, over on the far end, I have tomatoes growing vertically. In front of those I have green peppers, basil, strawberries, beets, green beans, corn, carrots and so on. Right here, as I said before, I have cantaloupe. Down at the bottom, I have some Mexican tomatoes. And down at this end, I have eggplant, another kind of pepper called banana peppers, cucumbers, okra, pumpkins...and I think that's about it.

M: I'm so impressed. I'd like to thank you very much for having us in today to look at your garden.

19. A Q: How did Shirley learn about square-foot gardening?

20. C Q: Which point was NOT mentioned in starting this type of garden?

21. B Q: Which list of plants does Shirley mention in her garden?

22. B Q: What is the main benefit of developing a square-foot garden?

23-25

M: How is school going, Barbara? Are you taking any new classes?

W: I'm taking another really interesting course called Business and the Web. We are learning about e-commerce and how new technological developments will affect the way we buy, sell and market things in the future.

M: Wow, that sounds like something I should take.

W: I think it's one of the most useful courses I've had so far. Right now, we are studying wireless communications and how that's going to affect the development of the internet and eventually online business. We have had several lectures on the importance of cell phones and several new kinds of portable computers and other electronic devices which are based on related technologies. M: What other kinds of topics will you be covering?

W: We are going to discuss high bandwidth Internet connections, like cable modems, which will allow us to exchange information more quickly. And from there, we will focus on how Internet, TV, radio and telephone technologies are all starting to come together.

M: I was just reading about that in the newspaper. But how does that relate to online business?

W: As these technologies converge in the near future, a new high-speed network will develop which will be perfect for the distribution of products and services online.

23. C Q: What course are the two speakers talking about?

24. A Q: What will allow people to exchange information more quickly?

25. D Q: According to the woman, what will be perfect for the distribution of services online? Section B

26-28

For many international students, coming to the United States and living and studying there can be quite a daunting experience, especially when they have to find housing on campus or off campus. Fortunately, there are a variety of options that students can look to.

For first-time students, coming and living on campus in dormitories can provide a certain level of security and convenience, since commuting without a car can be quite an experience, especially when they have to commute long distances. Often in dormitories, meals might be provided, and

this can allow students to devote time to their academics, rather than housekeeping. But students should also be aware that they'll be required to abide by certain regulations dealing with student conduct as part of the contract of living on campus.

Another option is off-campus living in apartments, and like living in dormitories, living in an apartment requires little or no maintenance because usually it is handled by someone else. Also, when students live off campus, there might be a certain amount of flexibility in choosing roommates that students might not have while living on campus. But students should be aware that tenants may be responsible for furnishing their own apartments.

Well, of course, the choice is up to you, but be careful to review both the advantages and disadvantages of living on campus and off campus. Good luck.

26. A Q: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the advantage of on-campus living?

27. A Q: While living on campus, what should students remember?

28. B Q: What should tenants of apartments be prepared to do? 29-32

Good morning everyone. My name is Craig Stone, and I'll be your guide for today's tour of Kyoto. First, I want to go over the itinerary of the tour, so everyone can enjoy the trip without being worried about being left behind along the way. Of course, no one has gotten lost so far.

First of all, we'll be leaving at 9:15 outside the main train station exit. Be sure to board the bus by 9:00 sharp.

We'll be visiting some of the most famous historical spots in Kyoto. Our first stop will be at the Golden Pavilion, a temple constructed in 1397. We'll be leaving there at 10:30. You'll have about forty-five minutes to stroll around the temple and its gardens.

Our next destination will be Ryoanji Temple. That's always a difficult one to pronounce. This temple is famous for its beautiful rock garden. We'll depart from the temple at 11:45.

Next, we'll have lunch from 12:00 to 12:45.

In the afternoon, we'll be making a brief stop at Heian Jingu Shrine, which was constructed in 1895 to commemorate the 1,100th anniversary of the founding of the city of Kyoto.

After that, we'll head downtown and stop in Gion. Many people asked me about different traditional shopping areas, and this is a place we don't want to miss. You'll have about an hour to look around, and I'm sure you'll enjoy the atmosphere of the entire area – the shops, the homes, and the restaurants. We'll be leaving Glen at 2:30.

Finally, we'll visit Nijojo Castle, which was the residence of the first Tokugawa Shogun. You'll have about an hour to tour the castle, and we'll meet at the bus at 4:00.

29. B Q: What time is the bus leaving in the morning?

30. A Q: When was the Golden Pavilion built?

31. C Q: What is Ryoanji Temple famous for?

32. B Q: How much time will the visitors have to tour Nijojo Castle? 33-35

Benjamin Franklin was a writer, printer, inventor and diplomat. He was the only person to sign four historic documents. They are the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Alliance with France, the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain and the Constitution of the United States.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Massachusetts. He left school at the age of ten because his parents could not pay for his education. He taught himself mathematics, science and five foreign languages. He worked for several printers. Then he bought his own print shop. He wrote

and published a newspaper called the Pennsylvania Gazette. He became well known as the paper became successful. Franklin had even more success with a publication called Poor Richard's Almanac. It was famous for wise sayings that people still use today. Here is one: "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

Benjamin Franklin was also a scientist. His experiments proved that lightning is a current of electricity. He invented the lightning rod to protect buildings from damage. He also invented a stove that heated a room more effectively than others.

Benjamin Franklin wanted to improve life in Philadelphia when he served as its postmaster. He helped establish the first library and organized a fire department. He started a program to light city streets, gathered money to open a hospital and helped establish the city's first university.

As we all know, Benjamin Franklin also helped establish the United States government by helping to write the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

33. C Q: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

34. D Q: When did Franklin start to become well known?

35. B Q: Which of the following is NOT Franklin's contribution to Philadelphia? Section C

To be successful in a job (36) interview, you should (37) demonstrate certain personal and professional qualities. You need to create a good image in the limited time (38) available, usually from 30 to 45 minutes. You must make a positive (39) impression which the interviewer will remember while he interviews other (40) candidates. The following are some qualities you should especially pay attention to during an interview. First of all, you should take care to appear to be properly dressed. The right clothes worn at the right time can win the respect of the (41) interviewer and his (42) confidence in your judgment. It may not be true that clothes make the man. But the first and often last impression of you is (43) determined by the clothes you wear.

Secondly, (44) you should pay close attention to your manner of speaking, since speech is a reflection of personality. You should reflect confidence by speaking in a clear voice, (45) loud enough to be heard, without being aggressive or overpowering. You should be prepared to talk knowledgeably about the requirements of the position you are applying for. Finally, to be really impressive (46) you must convey a sense of self-confidence and enthusiasm for work. If you display these characteristics, with just a little luck, you'll certainly succeed in the typical personal interview.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. fighting drug-resistant status of the virus

48. Inhibitor drugs.

49. a cut and paste operation

50. Because the virus changes its shape.

51. show the drug has robust anti-viral effects in people Section B

52. A 53. B 54. C 55. D 56. C

57. C 58. A 59. D 60. D 61. C

Part V Cloze

62-71 DABAB, DCADC

72-81 BBAAD, CBAAC

Part VI Translation

82. fewer than five centimeters of rain a year / an annual rainfall of fewer than five centimeters
83. made by grasses as / when the water slowly moves them
84. spend minimum time sightseeing outside the parks
85. to idle away the hours watching TV each / every day / to waste time on watching TV each / every day
86. that he might himself have been an eye-witness

Model Test 3

Part I Writing

Why Do the Viewers Like Watching Sport Programs?

The sport programs have been enjoying a boom among TV viewers. According to the above graph, 78 percent of TV viewers frequently watch sports, which is obviously far ahead of other televised events. News follows second with 68 percent of viewers, compared with 54 percent movies watchers. Documentaries seem preferable among people than the specials do, with 42 percent and 20 percent respectively.

A passion for sports has taken possession of thousands of people. One of the reasons perhaps is that sports provide an outlet for open-up emotions. People extract themselves from routine life and fully express their feelings towards sports. Stimulated by the excitement, they applaud for the victory and hold their breath for the exhilarating competition. In a sense, sports are a heaven for people to escape from boredom and tension.

Enthusiasm for sports also reflects people's desire to transcend geographical and cultural limits. Freed from border and language difference, sports are accessible to everyone. People will no longer be confined to a certain living circle. They can share the same fantasy with the viewers at another hemisphere. Taken by sports, they can roam from country to country, continent to continent. Sports thus become a common language for all the people throughout the world.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1-7 CCDDC CD

8. moved, excited, inspired, consoled, uplifted
9. a stubborn refusal to face facts, infectious optimism
10. the symbol of the best in us

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. D [听力原文] M: How did Sally go with her presentation last night? W: No sooner had she begun her presentation than the microphone broke. Q: What can we learn about Sally?
12. B [听力原文] W: Any plans for your summer vacation? M: Yes. I'm going to travel with my friends from Hong Kong. We'll probably leave in mid-July and come back at the beginning of September. Q: How long will the man travel?
13. C [听力原文] W: If I were you I'd live in the city instead of commuting to work by train. M: But the country is so beautiful and pleasant in the spring and fall. Q: What does the man suggest?
14. C [听力原文] W: Mike, how did you enjoy your trip? What did you think of Los Angeles? M: It was all right. I liked it better than I thought I would. The problem is transportation. The bus

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：
<https://d.book118.com/455142344144011230>