

大学英语四级模拟试卷 629 (题后含答案及解析)

题型有：1. Writing 2. Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) 3. Listening Comprehension 4. Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) 5. Cloze 8. Translation

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

1. For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled Students' Driving to School. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below. 1. 目前有不少大学生开车上学 2. 人们对此看法不一 3. 你的看法 Students' Driving to School

正确答案： Students' Driving to School Students' driving to school is no longer as rare as it was two decades ago. According to a news report, in Chongqing University alone, the number of student drivers now reaches over 50. MBA students included, the number will be up to 500. People have different views on students' driving to school. Some people say it is a natural phenomenon connected with China's growth — millions of families can afford private cars now. Some consider it improper, since it will cause parking problems in the already crowded school. Still, there are people who worry that driving to school is showing off to some extent and might lead to blind comparison among students. In my opinion, as long as students own cars and get driving licenses, they should be allowed to drive themselves to schools. After all, car is a transportation tool. Like cycling and walking, driving just serves as a way to travel between school and home. Therefore, there is nothing to fuss over driving to school, even if the drivers are college students.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes) Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions attached to the passage. For questions 1-7, mark: Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

Social media presents challenge to universities Universities have a new weapon in the battle to protect their reputations: the friendly student blogger A few days ago, Vshuf, an international student, posted a message on the Student Room discussion site. He/she wanted to know which university — Glasgow, Birmingham, Warwick, Nottingham or the Institution (sic) of Education would be the best place to study business. The academic reputation of the institution was important, but there was another consideration. "How are people like in these universities?" the post asked. "I have watched some videos about Warwick on YouTube and it seems to me that the people are snobby and arrogant in contrast to those from Nottingham." Members were

quick to defend Warwick, but Vshuf remained unconvinced. The thread highlights the difficulty that universities face in the age of social media. At a time when reputation is more important than ever because of higher student fees and greater global competition, the ability to manage their reputations is increasingly falling out of their hands. How to reach an increasingly networked generation that is more inclined to trust the opinion of their anonymous peers on the internet than official bodies such as universities was a problem discussed at last week's Youth Strategy Marketing Conference 2011. Helen Pennack, head of marketing communications at the University of Leicester, says students now post queries on Facebook or the Student Room about open days or where to find their timetables, rather than simply contact the university directly. "When we do relationship marketing communications, we are trying to strike up a two-way dialogue with students and they are taking the conversation away from us and having it with other people," she says. "How we make ourselves part of that conversation again is quite a challenge." Her university has responded by setting up a system that allows students to sync (与.....同步) communications from Leicester with their Facebook account. But she says universities also need to be present in other web spaces used by students, such as Twitter. Warwick, which appointed a digital and online communications manager last year, knows well the benefits of having a social media presence. "A year ago, an applicant tweeted, 'Oh, no. I hear the University of Warwick is closing, what am I going to do?'" says Warwick's spokesman, Peter Dunn. While mis tweet could have caused huge problems if spread, the university was able to tweet back, "We're still here, honest". He says the communications team check what is being said about the university on social media once or twice a day, and responds if someone is confused or asking for information. But it depends on the forum. "If they are on the Student Room we assume they want to bitch (抱怨) about us behind our backs," he says. "If it is on a much more public space like Twitter or Facebook, someone like us can see it and respond." The challenge for universities is not only to know where to respond but when, and getting the tone right. "We are always careful about proactively intervening (主动干涉) in the conversation because that would be seen as rude," says Pennack. "What is much more effective is if one of our students wades in there and puts somebody straight." Some universities have already responded to this, she says, by having a group of students "primed to some extent to join the conversation and correct people where it is appropriate to do so". It is not something Leicester has tried yet, but, she says, "we may consider it". While Imperial College does not prime students, it does recruit a team of official student bloggers to write regularly about their experiences at the university. They are not paid or moderated, and are free to blog about whatever they like. But there are occasional prizes for the most frequent bloggers. Pamela Agar, head of digital media at Imperial, says the college could potentially ask them to blog on a particular subject, but had not done so yet. "They can and do say negative things about us," she says. "When they do, it's useful feedback." It can also make the blogs more authentic, she says — something that is particularly important to the social media generation. Chris Fonseka, a third-year information systems student at Imperial, says he applied

for a student blogger role because he was attracted by the idea of having a voice around campus. He blogs about his general activities at the university. He also receives regular emails from students and prospective (未来的) students anxious to put queries about accommodation or finances to a real student. He says he has never felt restricted in what he writes. “If I honestly felt negative about Imperial, I would write about it,” he says. Tom Ridgewell went a step further. While studying media at the University of Lincoln, he decided to create a television advertisement for the university and put it up on YouTube. “I labelled the videos as ‘banned’ simply because it’s funnier to imagine that I actually showed them to a board of directors and got thrown out of the room. Also, videos generally do a little better with an exaggerated title.” Ian Richards, press officer at Lincoln, says the university only became aware of the advertisements once they were an online hit and Google alerts showed people were blogging about them. “We didn’t know what to make of them, but when students were talking about them on open days we felt it was something totally left field, but a bit of a blessing for us.” Ridgewell has since been commissioned to carry out work for the marketing department. How far universities should try to control what members of their community say about them on social media is something some have already faced with academic bloggers. In 2006, Erik Ringmar resigned from his lecturing post at the London School of Economics after the university objected to him posting a speech critical of the university on his blog. But, while institutions are paying increasing attention to what is said about them on the web, most recognise that there is little they can do about it. “Is it realistic to control every word that’s out there about us?” asks Richards. “I don’t think so.”

2. In the post, Vshuf asked about several institutions’ _____.

- A. competitive strength
- B. tuition fees
- C. academic reputation
- D. social activities

正确答案：C

解析：第 2 句提到，他 / 她(Vshuf)想知道哪一所大学最适合学习商务。接着指出学校的学术声誉(academic reputation)很重要，但还有别的考虑。很显然，Vshuf 问及了学校的学术声誉问题，故答案为[C]。

3. What do we learn about universities in the age of social media?

- A. They are seeking cooperation of foreign schools.
- B. They find it harder to manage their reputation.
- C. They have difficulty in balancing their budget.
- D. They are able to recruit more international students.

正确答案：B

解析：该段提到，这个主题突显了大学在社会媒体时代所面临的难题。在这个年代，由于学费上升、国际竞争加剧，声誉变得空前重要，维护自己的声誉却变得越来越难以控制。第 2 句中的 At a time 指的就是前面的 in the age of social media, [B]中的 harder to manage their reputation 是该句中的 the ability to manage their reputations is increasingly falling out of their hands 的同义转述，故答案为[B]。

4. When having questions about things like their timetables, students tend to_____.

- A. communicate with their instructors directly
- B. contact the public office set by the university
- C. call or email another student for the information
- D. post messages and seek help on the internet

正确答案：D

解析：该句的后半部分提到，学生们现在会在 Facebook 或学生空间上询问开放日和课程表，而不是直接联系大学。[D] “在网络上发布信息寻求帮助” 是对该句的综述，故为答案。

5. According to Helen Pennack, to respond to the challenge, universities need to_____.

- A. have a social media presence
- B. own a Facebook or Twitter account
- C. restrict the use of social media
- D. talk with students face-to-face

正确答案：A

解析：根据上下文，该句中的 she 指的就是 Helen Pennack。该句提到，她说，大学还需要出现在学生使用的其他网络空间，比如 Twitter。这就意味着,她认为大学需要出现在社会媒体中，故答案为[A]。

6. Peter Dunn assumes those who post messages on the Student Room intend to_____.

- A. get an immediate response from a real student
- B. update the information about their universities
- C. help establish a good reputation for their universities
- D. complain about universities without their knowing

正确答案：D

解析：该句提到，他说：“如果是在学生空间，我们会假设他们是在背后抱怨我们。”根据上下文，句中的 he 指代的是 Peter Dunn, [D]中的 complain about 对应该句的 bitch about; without...knowing 对应该句的 behind our backs, 故答案为[D]。

7. What is said about the official student bloggers recruited by Imperial

College?

- A. They will correct people if they are wrong.
- B. They are not restricted in what they write.
- C. They are asked to blog on a particular subject.
- D. They get low pay for sharing their experiences.

正确答案：B

解析：首句提到，帝国学院没有组织学生，不过它招募了一群官方的学生博主，定期书写他们在大学里的体验。接着说，他们没有薪水，也没有限制，可以随意写任何内容。[B]中的 not restricted in 与文中的 not...moderated, and are free to blog 同义，故答案为[B]。

8. Pamela Agar holds that official student bloggers' saying negative things about Imperial can_____.

- A. turn off prospective students
- B. ruin the university's reputation
- C. make the blogs more trustworthy
- D. draw an angry response from the viewer

正确答案：C

解析：该段提到，“他们可以写，也确实写了关于我们的负面内容。”她说，“这些都是有用的反馈。”这同样可以使这些博客更真实可信……。也就是说，她认为博客里的负面东西可以使博客更可信。其中的 she 指的是上文提到的 Pamela Agar。[C]中的 trustworthy 与文中的 authentic 同义，故答案为[C]。

9. Chris Fonseka wanted to be a student blogger because blogging about his university was an_____idea to him.

正确答案：attractive

解析：空前的 an 和空后的 idea 表明，本空应填一以元音音素开头的形容词(短语)。题干中的 wanted to be a student blogger 是该句中的 applied for a student blogger role 的同义转述，故该句中 because 后的原因即为题干中的原因。题干的原因状语从句是以 blogging 作主语，idea 为原词重现，因此，只要把文中作谓语的 attracted 转化为形容词 attractive 即为本题答案。

10. The University of Lincoln only noticed the ads when they were_____and provoked people's discussion.

正确答案：an online hit

解析：根据上下文语境，该句中的 the university 指的就是 The University of Lincoln。题干中的 only noticed the ads when they were 与该句中的 only became aware of the advertisements once they were 对应，因此该句中 they were 后的 an online hit 即为本题答案。

11. Erik Ringmar quit the job at the London School of Economics due to his blog which_____the university.

正确答案: criticized

解析: 题干前半句的 quit 和空前的 which 表明, 本空应填一个一般过去式形式的动词(短语)。题干中的 quit the job at the London School of Economics 与该句提到的 resigned from his...post at the London School of Economics 对应, 表原因的介词短语 due to 在该句体现为 after 引导的时间状语从句, his blog 即为该句中的 a speech...on his blog, 因此修饰 speech 的 critical 应该转化为在题干的定语从句中作谓语的 criticized, 即为本题答案。

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

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.

听力原文: M: I hope I don't oversleep; I've got to catch the 6:30 train to New York. W: If I were you, I'd request the wake-up call from the front desk. Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

12.

- A. Catch a later train.
- B. Ask the hotel staff for help.
- C. Wake up as early as he can.
- D. Put the telephone near the bed.

正确答案: B

解析: 对话中女士用虚拟语气建议男士 If I were you, I'd request the wake-up call from the front desk., [B]是对女士的话的同义转述, 其中 hotel staff 对应 the front desk, 故答案为[B]。wake-up call “叫早服务”。

听力原文: W: I'm going to the supermarket to get some beef and milk. Is there anything you want me to buy for you? M: If there is not too much trouble, would you please pick up the parcel at the post office on your way back? Q: What does the man want?

13.

- A. Some beef from the supermarket.
- B. Some milk from the supermarket.
- C. Some stamps from the post office.
- D. A parcel from the post office.

正确答案: D

解析：由男士提到的 would you please pick up the parcel at the post office on your way back 可知，男士想让女士帮他从邮局拿包裹，故答案为[D]。

听力原文：W: We should write emails to our friends who live outside the country. M: Sounds like a great idea. I need to cut down on my phone bill. Q: What does the man mean?

14.

- A. He needs to make phone calls to his friends.
- B. His phone was disconnected outside the country.
- C. Using the email will decrease his telephone expenses.
- D. His friends would rather hear his sound on the phone.

正确答案：C

解析：女士提到应给国外的朋友 write emails，男士回答时提到的 a great idea 和 need to cut down on my phone bill 为听音重点，[C]中的 decrease his telephone expenses 正是对 cut down on my phone bill 的同义转述，故答案为[C]。

听力原文：W: Do you enjoy life in Manchester? M: Yes, I do. I'm leaving for Chicago or Boston. Anyway, I've never regretted my earlier decision. Q: Where does the man live now?

15.

- A. In Chicago.
- B. In Boston.
- C. In Washington.
- D. In Manchester.

正确答案：D

解析：对话中女士问男士是否喜欢在曼彻斯特的生活，男士首先回答说他喜欢，然后提到他将要动身去芝加哥或波士顿了，由此可知，男士现在住在曼彻斯特，故答案为[D]。

听力原文：W: Hello, professor. I'm a senior in your philosophy class and I was hoping that you can recommend some graduate courses for me. M: Your papers and exams have been excellent. I think my course may be too easy for you. Would you like to switch to the Honors section? Q: What is the woman's purpose to see the professor?

16.

- A. To take his philosophy course.
- B. To switch to the Honors section.
- C. To ask about her grades in papers and exams.
- D. To hear his suggestions for graduate courses.

正确答案：D

解析：对话中女士提到 recommend some graduate courses for me(为我推荐一

些毕业课程), [D]中的 suggestions for graduate courses 是对女士的话的同义转述, 故答案为[D]。Honors section 意为“为优等生特别开设的高级课程班”。

听力原文: W: I am worried about Jenny going to college. College students are so wild nowadays. M: Actually, only a few are like that. Most students are too busy studying to have time to cause trouble. Q: What does the man imply?

17.

- A. He doesn't want Jenny to get into trouble.
- B. He doesn't agree with the woman's remark.
- C. He thinks Jenny's workload too heavy at college.
- D. He believes most college students are running wild.

正确答案: B

解析: 由男士提到的 only a few are like that. Most students are too busy studying...(只有少数是那样的。大多数学生都忙于学习……)可知, 他不同意女士说的 College students are so wild nowadays 故答案为[B]。

听力原文: M: No mail for me today? They must have forgotten about me. I hope everything is all right at home. W: No news is good news. Remember many things are slow these days. Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

18.

- A. No news is good news.
- B. The man's family has forgotten him.
- C. The woman works in the post office.
- D. The man expects to hear from his family.

正确答案: D

解析: 男士的话 No mail for me today?(今天没有我的信吗?)为听音重点, 由此可推断男士在等信, [D]中的 hear from 对应 mail, 故答案为[D]。hear from 意为“收到……来信”。

听力原文: M: This has been the worst flood for the past 20 years. It has caused much damage and destruction. W: Look at the prices of fruits and vegetables. No wonder they are so expensive. Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

19.

- A. The cause of the flood.
- B. The effects of the flood.
- C. Floods of the past twenty years.
- D. The heroic fight against a flood.

正确答案: B

解析: 对话中男士提到 It has caused much damage and destruction(洪水造成了巨大损失和破坏), 女士提到 the prices of fruits and vegetables...so expensive(怪不得水果蔬菜价格……这么贵), [B]是对两人所说话的概括, 故为答案。

听力原文： M: So, what exactly are you doing to protect the elephants here? W: Well, we have managed to raise a lot of money for this project. A lot of it is being used to compensate farmers for the damage that elephants do to their crops. M: How does that protect the elephants? W: Since the elephants cause damage to the crops, farmers are often tempted to go out and kill the elephants. M: I see. So, the farmers don't have a real problem with the elephants until the elephants start eating the crops. But why do the elephants do that? W: Well, there aren't enough trees to provide them with food on the land that has been reserved for them. M: Mm. But if you successfully protect the elephants, their numbers will grow and they will need more food. That means that they'll need more land. W: That's true, but we've solved that problem too. What we do is move some elephants to reservations where there are relatively few. M: So that's where you spend another large proportion of the money you raise. W: Actually, it isn't very expensive because we share the cost with the people who run the other reservations. M: I see. How do you decide which elephants to move? W: We use two criteria. The first is that we maintain the genetic diversity of the elephant herd. The second is that we transport the more aggressive members of the herd, which results in us spending less money compensating farmers. M: Are there any plans to expand the reservation? W: We have allocated some money to land purchases, but such purchases could have a damaging effect on the local human population, so we rarely do it. M: What kinds of research are you doing on the elephants here? W: We're mainly studying the way that elephants interact with each other within a herd. M: I see. Well, thanks very much for your time. W: My pleasure. Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard. 23. Which of the following is the main source of conflict between the elephants and the local people? 24. Why is expanding the reservation not a realistic option? 25. Who are the speakers most likely to be?

20.

- A. Water.
- B. Crops.
- C. Money.
- D. Trees.

正确答案： B

解析：由对话中提到的 the farmers don't have a real problem with the elephants until the elephants start eating the crops 可知，农民与大象之间的矛盾主要源于庄稼，故答案为[B]。

21.

- A. It would have a bad effect on the local people.
- B. The local people do not want to sell any land.
- C. The government doesn't allow land to be sold.
- D. There isn't enough money available to buy land.

正确答案：A

解析：选项中的 local people do not want, government doesn't allow, sell any land 等表明，本题与不能买土地的原因有关。由对话中女士提到的...land purchases, but such purchases could have a damaging effect on the local human population, so we rarely do it 可知，扩大保护区会对当地居民产生不好的影响，故答案为[A]，其中的 damaging 与 bad 对应。

22.

- A. Two local people.
- B. A local person and a reservation worker.
- C. Two reservation workers.
- D. A reporter and a reservation worker.

正确答案：D

解析：选项表明，本题考查说话双方的关系。由对话中女士提到的 we share the cost with the people who run the other reservations 以及男士的提问 Are there any plans to expand the reservation? 等可知，女士是一位保护区工作人员。对话采用一问一答的方式，再结合最后男士提到的 thanks very much for your time 可知，男士是一位记者，故答案为[D]。

听力原文：M: I really don't know what to do this summer. I can't afford to just sit around, and there don't seem to be any jobs available. W: Why don't you try house-sitting? Last summer my friend Margaret house-sat for the Dodds when they went away on vacation. Mr. Dodd hired Margaret to stay in their house because he didn't want it left empty. M: You mean the Dodds paid Margaret just to live in their house? W: It wasn't that easy. She had to mow the lawn and water the house plants. And when Eric house-sat for Dr. Cohen, he had to take care of her pets. M: House-sitting sounds like a good job. I guess it's a little like baby-sitting — except you're taking care of a house instead of children. W: The Student Employment Office still has a few jobs posted. M: Do I just have to fill out an application? W: Margaret and Eric had to interview with the home owners and provide three references each. M: That seems like a lot of trouble for a summer job. W: Well, the home owners want some guarantee that they can trust the house-sitter. You know, they want to make sure you're not the type who'll throw wild parties in their house, or move a group of friends in with you. M: House-sitters who do that sort of thing probably aren't paid then. W: Usually they're paid anyway just because the home owners don't want to make a fuss. But if the home owner reported it, then the house-sitter wouldn't be able to get another job. So why don't you apply? M: Yeah, I think I will. Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard. 19. What does the man want to do this summer? 20. What did the Dodds do when they went away last summer? 21. What is one responsibility the house-sitter probably wouldn't have? 22. How do home owners determine the reliability of a house-sitter?

23.

- A. Go to summer school.
- B. Take a vacation.
- C. Stay at home.
- D. Earn some money.

正确答案：D

解析：选项中的 summer school, Take a vacation, Earn some money 等表明，本题可能考查与暑假有关的行为动作。对话开始男士提到的 I can't afford to just sit around, and there don't seem to be any jobs available 表明男士不想无所事事，想找工作赚钱，故答案为[D]。

24.

- A. They hired someone to stay in their home.
- B. They left their pets with neighbors.
- C. They rented their house to a student.
- D. They asked their gardener to watch their home.

正确答案：A

解析：选项中的 their home 表明，They 指的是某户人家，再结合选项中的 hired someone, asked their gardener to watch 等可知，本题考查这户人家的行为动作。对话中女士举例说 Last summer...Margaret house—sat for the Dodds when they went away...Mr. Dodd hired Margaret to stay in their house 由此可知，答案为[A]。

25.

- A. Walking the dog.
- B. Cutting the grass.
- C. Watching the children.
- D. Feeding the fish.

正确答案：C

解析：对话中男士提到 House—sitting...a little like baby sitting—except you're taking care of a house instead of children, 由此可知，house—sitter 可能不用照看小孩，故答案为[C]，其中的 Watching 与男士提到的 taking care of 对应。由女士提到的...mow the lawn and water the house plants...take care of her pets 可知，其他三项均为 house—sitter 的职责，故排除。

26.

- A. They attend a house-sitter's party.
- B. They check a house-sitter's references.
- C. They interview a house-sitter's friends.
- D. They look at a house-sitter's transcripts.

正确答案：B

解析：选项中的 They check / interview / look at, house—sitter's references

/ friends / transcripts 表明，本题可能考查房主对看房人的资格条件的审查方式。由对话中女士提到的...had to interview with the home owners and provide three references each 和 the home owners want some guarantee that they can trust the house-sitter 可知，房主通过与看房人会面和查看他们的资料来判断看房人是否可靠，故答案为[B]。

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 only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

听力原文： Too much TV-watching can harm children's ability to learn and even reduce their chances of getting a college degree, new studies suggest in the latest effort to examine the effects of television on children. One of the studies looked at nearly 400 northern California third-graders. Those with TVs in their bedrooms scored about eight points lower on math and language arts tests than children without bedroom TVs. A second study, looking at nearly 1,000 grown-ups in New Zealand, found lower education levels among 26-year-olds who had watched lots of TV during childhood. But the results don't prove that TV is the cause and don't rule out that already poorly motivated youngsters may watch lots of TV. The study measured the TV habits of 26-year-olds between ages 5 and 15. These with college degrees had watched an average of less than two hours of TV per week night during childhood, compared with an average of more than 2.5 hours for those who had no education beyond high school. In the California study, children with TVs in their rooms but no computer at home scored the lowest while those with no bedroom TV but who had home computers scored the highest. While this study does not prove that bedroom TV sets caused the lower scores, it adds to accumulating findings that children shouldn't have TVs in their bedrooms. Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard. 30. What do we learn about the low-scoring group according to the California study? 31. What is the researchers' understanding of the New Zealand study results? 32. What can we learn from the end of the passage?

27.

- A. They might have watched a lot of TV.
- B. They must be uninterested in math.
- C. They may be unable to go to college.
- D. They might have had computers in their bedrooms.

正确答案：A

解析：选项主语均为 They，本题可能考查这一类人的相关情况。由短文中提到的 Too much TV-watching can harm children's ability to learn...California third-graders...with TVs in their bedrooms scored about eight points lower...than children without bedroom TVs 可知，加州的调查显示，孩子的成绩下降可能和看太多的电视有直接的联系，[A]表述与此原因一致，故为答案。

28.

- A. Poorly motivated 26-year-olds watch more TV.
- B. Habits of TV watching reduce learning interest.
- C. TV watching leads to lower education levels of the 15-year-olds.
- D. The connection between TV and education levels is difficult to explain.

正确答案：D

解析：由 A second study...in New Zealand, found lower education levels among 26-year-olds who had watched lots of TV during childhood. But the results don't prove that TV is the cause 可知，新西兰的一份调查显示，26 岁人群中教育水平较低者小时候看电视比较多，但是研究并未证实电视就是教育水平低的诱因，[D] “难以解释电视和教育水平之间的联系” 是对此的同义转述，故为答案。

29.

- A. More time should be spent on computers.
- B. Children should be forbidden from watching TV.
- C. TV sets shouldn't be allowed in children's bedrooms.
- D. Further studies on high-achieving students should be done.

正确答案：C

解析：选项中的 should 表明，本题可能考查给出的建议。由短文最后提到的 children shouldn't have TVs in their bedrooms 可知，孩子们的卧室里不应该有电视，[C]是对此的同义转述，故为答案。

听力原文： For many parents, raising a teenager is like fighting a long war, but years go by without any clear winner. Like a border conflict between neighboring countries, the parent-teen war is about boundaries: Where is the line between what I control and what you do? Both sides want peace, but neither feels it has any power to stop the conflict. In part, this is because neither is willing to admit any responsibility for starting it. From the parents' point of view, the only cause of their fight is their adolescents' complete unreasonableness. And of course, the teens see it in exactly the same way, except oppositely. In this speech I'll describe three no-win situations that commonly arise between teens and parents. The first no-win situation is quarrels over unimportant things. Examples include the color of the teen's hair, the cleanliness of the bedroom, the preferred style of clothing, the child's failure to eat a good breakfast before school, or his tendency to sleep until noon on the weekends. Second, blaming. The goal of a blaming battle is to make the other admit that his bad attitude is the reason why everything goes wrong. Third, needing to be right. It doesn't matter what the topic is — politics, the laws of physics, or the proper way to break an egg — the point of these arguments is to prove that you are right and the other person is wrong, for both wish to be considered an authority — someone who actually knows something — and therefore to command respect. Unfortunately, as long as parents and teens continue to assume that they know more than the other, they'll continue to fight these battles forever and never make any real

progress. So in the following speech I'll suggest some ways out of the trap or find a solution for the parent-teen problems. Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard. 33. Why does the speaker compare the parent-teen war to a border conflict? 34. Why do parents and teens want to be right? 35. What will the speaker most probably discuss in the speech that follows?

30.

- A. Neither has any clear winner.
- B. Neither can be put to an end.
- C. Both can continue for generations.
- D. Both are about where to draw the line.

正确答案：D

解析：由选项中的 Both 和 Neither 可以看出，本题对比两个事物，考查它们之间的异同。由短文中提到的 Like a border conflict...the parent-teen war is about boundaries: Where is the line...? 可知，父母和青少年孩子之间的吵闹与边界纷争一样都是关于界线的分歧，[D]的表述与此一致，故答案为[D]。

31.

- A. They want to give orders to the other.
- B. They want to know more than the other.
- C. They want to gain respect from the other.
- D. They want to get the other to behave properly.

正确答案：C

解析：选项均为 They want to+原形动词结构表明，本题考查某些人的意图或做某事的目的。由短文中提到的 Third, needing to be right...the point...is to prove that you are right and the other person is wrong, for both wish to...and therefore to command respect 可知，父母孩子双方都希望证明自己是对的，从而获得对方对自己的尊重。[C]中的 gain respect from the other 是对 command respect 的同义转述，故答案为[C]。

32.

- A. Solutions for the parent-teen problems.
- B. Future of the parent-teen relationship.
- C. Causes for the parent-teen conflicts.
- D. Examples of the parent-teen war.

正确答案：A

解析：选项概括性都很强，且所谈内容各不相同，本题可能考查短文的主题或与主题相关的其他话题。由短文中提到的 So in the following speech I'll suggest some ways out of the trap or find a solution for the parent-teen problems 可知，接下来说话者将谈到父母与青少年孩子之间问题的解决办法，故答案为[A]。

听力原文: Sports can help you keep fit and get in touch with nature. However, whether you are on the mountains, in the waves, or on the grassland, you should be aware that your sport of choice might have great influence on the environment. Some sports are resource-hungry. Golf, as you may know, eats up not only large areas of countryside, but also tons of water. Besides, all sorts of chemicals and huge amounts of energy are used to keep its courses in good condition. This causes major environmental effects. For example, in the dry regions of Portugal and Spain, golf is often held responsible for serious water shortage in some local areas. There are many environment-friendly sports. Power walking is one of them that you could take up today. You don't need any special equipment except a good pair of shoes; and you don't have to worry about resources and your purse. Simple and free, power walking can also keep you fit. If you walk regularly, it will be good for your heart and bones. Experts say that 20 minutes of power walking daily can make you feel less anxious, sleep well and have better weight control. Whatever sport you take up, you can make it greener by using environment-friendly equipment and buying products made from recycled materials. But the final goal should be "green gyms". They are better replacements for traditional health clubs and modern sports centers. Members of green gyms play sports outdoors, in the countryside or other open spaces. There is no special requirement for you to start your membership. And best of all, it's free. Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard. 29. Which is the speaker most probably in favor of? 30. What do we know about golf from the passage? 31. Why does the speaker use power walking as an example? 32. What is the speaker's main purpose of giving this speech?

33.

- A. Cycling around a lake.
- B. Motor racing in the desert.
- C. Playing basketball in a gym.
- D. Swimming in a sports center.

正确答案: A

解析: 选项均以动词-ing形式开头表明, 本题考查某项运动本身或正在进行的运动。由短文中提到的 Sports can help you...get in touch with nature(运动可以让你亲近大自然)和 Whatever sport you take up, you can make it greener by using environment-friendly equipment(不管你采取哪种运动方式, 使用环保型的设备会使运动更绿色)可知, Cycling 属于此类运动, around a lake 就是亲近大自然的表现, 故答案为[A]。

34.

- A. It is popular in Portugal and Spain.
- B. It causes water shortages around the world.
- C. It pollutes the earth with chemicals and wastes.
- D. It needs water and electricity to keep its courses green.

正确答案: D

解析：由选项中重复出现的 It 及 popular, causes, pollutes, needs 可知，本题考查 It 的普及地区、影响等方面的情况。由短文中提到的 Golf...eats up...tons of water... huge amounts of energy are used to keep its courses in good condition. 可知，高尔夫球场草皮需要大量的水和电来维持，故答案为[D]。

35.

- A. It is an outdoor sport.
- B. It improves our health.
- C. It uses fewer resources.
- D. It is recommended by experts.

正确答案：C

解析：由选项中重复出现的 It 及 an outdoor sport, improves, uses fewer resources, is recommended by 可知，本题考查 It 是哪种运动及其好处。由短文中提到的 There are many environment—friendly sports. Power walking is one of them 和前面提到的 Some sports are resource—hungry 形成鲜明对比可知，power walking 的最大好处在于节约资源，故：答案为[C]。

36.

- A. To show people the function of major sports.
- B. To encourage people to go in for green sports.
- C. To discuss the major influence of popular sports.
- D. To introduce different types of environment-friendly sports.

正确答案：B

解析：选项均以动词不定式形式开头表明，本题考查建议或目的。由短文中提到的...your sport of choice might have great influence on the environment及 Some sports are resource—hungry 可知，说话者很关心运动给环境和资源带来的影响，再由 There are many environment—friendly sports. Power walking is one of them that you could take up today可以看出，说话者极力推荐环保型的运动，故答案为[B]。

Section C Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the

We generally view the family as being one of our most stable institutions; yet, our family system has【B1】_____a number of changes in the past. Two hundred years ago, marriages were often arranged by parents, with economic 【B2】_____being the most important factor of who married whom. Two hundred years ago, divorce was 【B3】_____; now, more than one out of three marriages are in 【B4】_____

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/958127026131006033>