Model Test 8

Conversation One

1.

A) Health conditions improve with time spent watching healthy programs.

B) Comedy videos can cure most people of chronic heart attacks.

C) Chances of having heart attacks reduce with those amused daily. ✓

D) Most patients can't survive once they suffer from a second heart attack.

2.

A) Laughing is a learned behavior.

B) Laughing is a good medicine to patients. ✓

C) Laughing is easier than battling with an illness.

D) Laughing is something people can do without effort.

3.

A) A fitness program offered to the general public. ✓

B) A physical exercise to build up muscles.

C) A program that makes people keep laughing.

D) A situation where you have no mood to smile.

4.

A) You'd better smile or laugh from the bottom of your heart.

B) You can't fool your body by pretending to be happy.

C) A smart mind can't tell the difference between a fake one and a real one.

D) Even a fake one can benefit people physiologically just as well as a real one. ✓

【听力原文】

W: We've all heard the saying "Laughter is the best medicine." How important is it to our health, Dr. Berk?

M: This saying has been scientifically proven! [1]A year-long study of heart attack victims done at the Oakhurst Health Research Institute in California found that of those patients who spent half an hour a day watching comedy videos, 10 percent had a second heart attack, whereas 30 percent of those who did not watch had a second attack.

W: Wow! [2]Laughter is really a good medicine to patients. Can you give us another example?

M: Sure! Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review, learned this during a battle with an illness. He discovered that his condition improved when he enjoyed himself and watched funny movies.

W: You said Norman learned this? Do we have to learn to laugh?

M: Not necessarily. Since laughing is something people can do sitting down, costs no money, and requires no special exercise equipment or skill, it's the perfect workout for anyone who doesn't have the time or desire to participate in a regular [3]fitness program.
W: Oh. [3]Do you have such a program to offer to the general public?
M: [3]Yes, we do. It's called the Smile Time-Out. You take a deep breath, smile, exhale, and say "Aaah" while visualizing all your muscles and cells smiling. Then add to that a memory of a time you felt really good and laughed and laughed.

解析: 从选项可以看出问题与 heart attack 有关,听到相关话题时注意后面的数据反映的事实:每天看半小时喜剧的心脏病患者中只有 10%再次发作,而不看的人中有 30%再次发作,因此可以推断,每天都开心的人心脏病发作率降低,即 C。A 中的 healthy programs 太笼统,且对话中并未提及健康状况随着看有益于健康的节目的时间增长而改善的信息。

解析: 对话中提到 Laughter is really a good medicine to patients.之后,举了 Norman 作为例子,故答案为 B。

解析: 对话先提到 fitness program,然后女士问“有没有 such a program”,男士说“有,叫做 Smile Time-Out”,故选 A。

解析: 选项与真笑假笑有关,D 是最后一句的同义表达。选项 C 与原文意思相悖。

Conversation Two

5.

A) He is not following the complete recipe. ✓
B) He is missing the right pan to cook the pizza.
C) He is using the directions for a different food.
D) He is mixing up all the ingredients at hand.

6.

A) He tells her honestly what he thinks about it.
B) She can tell by his non-verbal expressions. ✓
C) He throws it away after making it.
D) She finds he doesn't touch it at all.

7.

A) He added more salt to make it taste better.
B) He added some cold cereal to the pizza.
C) He burned it longer than instructed.
D) He put some pumpkin in the pizza. ✓

8.

A) They decide to go out to eat.
B) They eat something different at home. ✓

C) They eat at friend's house.

D) They eat pumpkins as dessert.

【听力原文】

M: Time to eat!
W: Coming. Oh, I'm starving. Oh yuck! What's that?
M: Ah, now don't complain!
W: But what is it, and where is mom?
M: Now, mom put me in charge of dinner because she's not feeling well tonight.
W: But what is it... and that smell!
M: It's pizza. [5]I just followed an old family recipe here, and...
W: Let me see that... Oh, Dad. [5]You're missing a page!
M: Oh, uh, well, uh... well I couldn't find the second page of the recipe, but don't worry. I have plenty of experience around the house. Plenty of experience in cooking.
W: That's not what mom says.
M: Well, wait, wait, [6]here, let me try a piece first. Here, let me cool this off here. Oh, yeah. Oh, this is great stuff.
W: Yeah right. [6]Why are you making faces?
M: Well, well, it's just, just a little rich for me. That's all.
W: Let me try it, dad. Uh, dad. You put a little too much salt in it and besides it's burned. And what's that?
M: Oh, well, well, [7]that's just part of my own adaptation to the recipe. I added some pumpkin.
W: Oh, not another one of your surprises. Pumpkin doesn't go on pizza!
M: Well, okay, well, so what? Uh, what do we do now?
W: Well, [8]how about some cold cereal... You can't mess up on that, Dad.
M: Oh, I love cereal.

解析: 男士说自己是按照一个老食谱做 pizza 的,但女孩说“你漏了一页”,说明他的食谱不完整,故答案为 A。

解析: 男士自告奋勇品尝了一块 pizza,女孩问“你为什么做鬼脸?”说明她从男士的面部表情(即非语言表达)中得知他不喜欢自己做的 pizza。此题关键在于听懂习惯表达 make faces“扮鬼脸”。

解析: 女士问那是什么,男士回答说那是他对食谱调整的一部分,他加了些南瓜。可见他对食谱的调整体现在加了南瓜在里面,故答案为 D。

解析: 最后女孩建议喝点冷的麦片粥,男士欣然应允,可知他们放弃了 pizza,而吃了别的,故选 B。

Passage One

9.

A) Because we might be offered a dish of insects. ✓

B) Because nothing but freshly cooked insects are served.

C) Because some yuppies like to horrify guests with insects as food.

D) Because we might meet many successful executives in the media industry.

10.

A) From yuppie clubs.

B) In the seafood market.

C) In the supermarket.

D) On the Internet. ✓

11.

A) It's easy to prepare.

B) It's tasty and healthful. ✓

C) It's exotic in appearance.

D) It's safe to eat.

12.

A) It will be consumed by more and more young people.

B) It will become the first course at dinner parties.

C) It will have to be changed to suit local tastes.

D) It is unlikely to be enjoyed by most people. ✓

【听力原文】

Yuppies are young people who earn a lot of money and live in a style that is too expensive for most people. If you are invited to a yuppie dinner party, [9]don't be surprised if you are offered freshly cooked insects as the first course. While the idea of eating fried insects fills most of us with horror, insect-eating is becoming highly fashionable. For example, in the media industry, successful executives are often seen to eat fried or boiled insects from time to time while working at their desks. [10]These safe-to-eat insects can be found and ordered on the Internet. And young people are logging on to exotic food websites and ordering samples of prepared insects to serve at their dinner parties. Although the idea of eating insects is probably disgusting to most of us, few people would claim that pigs, chickens and some kinds of seafood we often eat are examples of great beauty. One day, insects could be marketed and sold as a food item in supermarkets. According to their fans, [11]they are not only high in protein and low in fat but also very tasty. [12]But until our attitudes to food change fundamentally, it seems that insect-eaters will remain a select few.

解析: 录音提到,若第一道菜是刚烹制的昆虫,你不要感到惊讶。故选 A。

解析: 根据“这些吃起来很安全的昆虫能从网上找到和订购”,选 D。

解析: 根据“据爱吃昆虫的人所说,昆虫不仅高蛋白低脂肪,而且很美味”,可以知道人们爱吃昆虫的原因是出于好吃和健康,所以选 B。

解析: 录音提到,但除非我们对食物的观念有了根本的改变,否则仍然只有少数人会吃昆虫。由此可判断人们不太可能接受吃昆虫,故选 D。

yuppie /'jʌpi/ n. 雅皮士

course /kɔːs/ n. (一)道(菜)

horror /ˈhɒrə/ n. 恐怖
log on 登陆
exotic /ɪgˈzɒtɪk/ a. 奇异的
disgusting /dɪsˈgʌstɪŋ/ a. 令人作呕的,令人厌恶的
protein /ˈprəʊtiːn/ n. 蛋白质
fundamentally /ˌfʌndəˈmentəli/ ad. 基础地,根本地

Passage Two

13.

A) Their business hours are limited. ✓

B) Their safety measures are inadequate.

C) Their banking procedures are complicated.

D) They don't have enough service windows.

14.

A) People who are in the habit of switching from one bank to another.

B) Young people who are fond of modern technology.

C) Young people who are wealthy and well-educated. ✓

D) People who have computers at home.

15.

A) To compete for customers. ✓

B) To reduce the size of their staff.

C) To provide services for distant clients.

D) To expand their operations at a lower cost.

【听力原文】

Many people dislike walking into the bank, standing in long lines and running out of checks. [13]They are dissatisfied with their bank's limited hours, too. They want to do some banking at night and on weekends. For such people their problems may soon be over. Before long, they may be able to do their banking from the comfort of their own home, any hour of the day, any day of the week. Many banks are preparing online branches or Internet offices, which means that people will be able to take care of much of their banking business through their home computers. This process is called interactive banking. At gaze online branches, customers will be able to view all their accounts, move money be-

tween their accounts, apply for a loan, and get current information on products such as credit cards. Customers will also be able to pay their bills electronically and even email questions to the bank.

Banks are creating online services for several reasons. [15]One reason is that banks must compete for customers, who will switch to another bank if they are dissatisfied

with the service they receive. [14]The convenience of online banking appeals to the kind of customer banks most want to keep, that is, people who are young, well - educated and have good incomes. Banks also want to take advantage of modern technology since they have moved into the 21st century.

解析: 根据“他们对银行有限的营业时间不满意”,故选 A。

解析: 根据“网上银行的方便吸引了银行最想留住的那类客户,即那些受过良好教育、高收入的年轻人”,故选 C。

解析: 根据“一个原因是银行必须竞相争夺客户……”,故选 A。
run out of 用完,耗尽
be dissatisfied with 对……不满意
branch /brɑːntʃ/ n. 分部
interactive /ˌɪntər'æktɪv/ a. 交互式的
loan /ləʊn/ n. 贷款
credit card 信用卡
switch to 转到
appeal to 对……有吸引力

Recording (Q16-19)

16.

A) How 724 people lived for the past 75 years.
B) What keeps people happy and healthy in life. ✓
C) The meaning of wealth and hard work for life.
D) Three big lessons about social relationships.

17.

A) Social connections are good for lonely people.
B) Less socially connected people do not enjoy their life.
C) The health of lonely people decline earlier in midlife. ✓
D) Loneliness only affects one's mental health.

18.

A) Numbers of people involved.
B) Quality of this relationship. ✓
C) Commitment of this relationship.
D) Members being relatives.

19.

A) Small quarrels do not harm their health.
B) Small quarrels are good for a close relationship.
C) They know they could count on each other in tough days. ✓
D) Small quarrels do protect their bodies and brains.

【听力原文】

The Harvard Study of Adult Development may be the longest study of adult life that's ever been done. [16]For 75 years, we've tracked the lives of 724 men, year after year, to find out one thing: What keeps us healthy and happy as we go through life?

To get the clearest picture of these lives, we don't just send them questionnaires. We interview them in their living rooms. We get their medical records from their doctors. We draw their blood, we scan their brains, and we talk to their children. We videotape them talking with their families about their deepest concerns.

So what have we learned? Well, the lessons aren't about wealth or fame or working harder and harder. The clearest message that we get from this 75 - year study is this: Good relationships keep us happier and healthier.

We've learned three big lessons about relationships. The first is that social connections are really good for us. People who are more socially connected to family, to friends, to community, are happier, they're physically healthier, and they live longer than people who are less well connected. And the experience of loneliness turns out to be bad. People who are more isolated than they want to be from others find that they are less happy, [17]their health declines earlier in midlife. And we know that you can be lonely in a crowd and you can be lonely in a marriage, so the second big lesson that we learned is that it's not just the number of friends you have, and it's not whether or not you're in a committed relationship, [18]but it's the quality of your close relationships that matters. High - conflict marriages, for example, without much affection, turn out to be very bad for our health, perhaps worse than getting divorced. And good, close relationships seem to shelter us from some of the hardship of getting old. Our most happily partnered men and women reported, in their 80s,

that on the days when they had more physical pain, their mood stayed just as happy. And the third big lesson that we learned about relationships and our health is that good

relationships don't just protect our bodies, they protect our brains. And those good relationships, they

don't have to be smooth all the time. Some of the couples in their 80s or 90s could quarrel with each

other day in and day out, [19]but as long as they felt that they could really count on the other when

the going got tough, those quarrels didn't do huge harm on their memories.

So this message, that good, close relationships are good for our health and well-being, this is

wisdom that's as old as the hills.

解析：录音开头提到,这项研究长达 75 年,试图找出一个问题的答案:是什么令人们活得更健康、更快乐(What keeps us healthy and happy),所以 B 项正确。A 项"这 724 人过去 75 年的生活"并不是研究目的,

而是研究内容。C 项"财富与勤奋工作在生命中的意义"未在录音中提到。D 项"三个关于人际关系的

教训”是
研究的结果,但并非其初衷。

解析: 演讲人指出,孤独感对健康有害,离群索居的人快乐感不高,中年时较早出现健康问题(their health
declines earlier in midlife),C 项与最后一点相符,故正确。录音中提到第一个研究结果是人际关系对人非常
有益,但 A 项说的是“人际关系对孤独的人有好处”,意思有所偏差。B 项“与社会联系不多的人不能享受生活”
没有在讲座中提到。录音有提到与家人、朋友、社会联系更多的人身体也更健康(physically healthier),所以
说孤独也会影响生理健康,D 项“孤独只会影响心理健康”错误。

解析: 根据第二个研究结果,亲密的人际关系不在于朋友数量以及是否对彼此作出承诺,它取决于这段关系
的质量(quality of your close relationships),所以 B 项正确。A 项“一段关系中所涉及的人的数量”和 C 项
“一段关系中承诺的义务”都是研究结果所否定。D 项“互为亲属关系”没有在演讲中提到。

解析: 演讲人提到,有些 80、90 岁的夫妇整天吵架,但只要他们认为对方是可靠之人,就不会对感情造成很深
的伤害,C 项抓住了关键词 count on,与录音内容相符,是正确选项。A 项“小吵小闹不会伤害健康”没有提到。
虽然演讲中有提到良好的关系没有必要一直是平稳的(don’t have to be smooth all the time),但并没有
说小吵小闹对亲密关系有益,B 项过度推断。录音说既能保护我们的身体,又能保护大脑的是良好的关系
(good relationships),而不是吵嘴,故 D 项错误。

Recording (Q20-22)

20.

A) More than half of the respondents don't pay for ATM fees.
B) Most American people disagree with the charge of ATM fees. ✓
C) Respondents think the proper fee for an ATM transaction is $2-3.
D) 77% of Americans are okay with the charge of ATM fees.

21.

A) Advertising coupon. ✓
B) 15-inch video screen.
C) Restaurant coupon.
D) Promotional video.

22.

A) 15.

B) 25.

C) 1. ✓

D) 2.

【听力原文】

As we all know, banks do charge fees of $2 or $3 at a time to non-customers accessing their
cash, and these fees add up in a big way, totaling $7.1 billion last year alone. According to a recent
survey conducted by Ally Bank, [20]77% of Americans feel that it’s not OK for banks to charge ATM
fees. More than half (56%) of those surveyed said that the proper fee for an ATM transaction is $0. It’s
your money you’re accessing, after all, the thinking goes.
Everyone can avoid these fees by using only affiliated ATMs, but, quite obviously, plenty of
consumers find it necessary from time to time to use another bank’s machine—even if doing so incurs
a fee.
But what if there was another way? What if there was an ATM that anyone could use that never
charged fees?
There is one such ATM, actually, and there could be more to come. A company called Free ATMs
NYC operates an ATM at a music venue called the Knitting Factory in Brooklyn. All users are
welcomed to make withdrawals, entirely fee-free. While the transaction is occurring, a 15-inch video screen above the ATM shows an advertisement. [21]When the transaction is complete, the customer gets a receipt, along with a little more advertising or marketing in the form of a coupon good for a discount to a local business, perhaps a nearby restaurant.
Even with the ads, the transaction's done in roughly the same time it takes to get money from any other ATM. The customer, could switch to a bank that doesn't charge such fees—and by some indication, millions of consumers are doing just that.
Free ATMs NYC is the brainchild of a 25-year-old entrepreneur named Clinton Townsend. The company's home page says that it is aggressively "rolling out a portfolio of Free ATMs throughout New York City, "[22]but so far, there's just the one fee-free machine in Brooklyn—and only one throughout all of New York City and the U.S. for that matter.
Will the idea catch on, with no-fee ATMs popping up left and right? The concept would surely be popular with consumers. As mentioned earlier, most people think that the proper fee for an ATM transaction is no fee at all, and that's what Free ATMs NYC delivers.

解析: Ally Bank 的一项最新调查显示,77%的美国人对银行 ATM 收费持反对态度,56%的受访者认为 ATM 交易的合理收费是 0 美元,所以 B 项"大部分美国人不同意 ATM 收费"与调查结论相符。A 项"一半以上的受访者不付 ATM 费"和 C"受访者认为合理的 ATM 交易费为 2-3 美元"利用录音个别单词设置干扰。D 项"77%的美国人觉得 ATM 费用可以接受"与录音内容相反。

解析: 选项提到的都是优惠券或商品,要注意录音中是否出现相关词汇。录音提到,交易完成后,客户可得到一张收条,另有一张带广告或促销性质的优惠券,例如附近餐馆提供的打折优惠等,所以 A 项"广告优惠券"正确。B 项"15 英寸电视屏幕"是在 ATM 交易过程中用来播放广告的。C 项只是介绍优惠券的一个例子,并非只有餐厅优惠券。D 项"促销视频"未在录音中出现。

解析: 录音提到,迄今为止,在布鲁克林区只有一台这样的 ATM,哪怕在纽约市乃至全美国也只有一台,C 项是正确答案。A 项数字 15 是 ATM 上方播放广告的电视屏幕尺寸。B 项数字 25 是广告 ATM 机的发明者的年龄。

Recording (Q23-25)

23.

A) They have broken $100.

B) They kept falling for 103 months.

C) They were up over 63%. ✓

D) They were up 8.1% every year.

24.

A) Adding new restaurants.

B) Delivering food by bicycle. ✓

C) Decorating exterior of restaurants.

D) Offering new type of ice-cream.

25.

A) Offer free desserts.

B) Promote with advertising.

C) Sell high-margin items.

D) Provide new menus. ✓

【听力原文】

Ever since McDonald's adopted a strategy in 2003 that focuses on improving existing restaurants and adding new menu items, the burger giant has been globally successful. Even during the latest economic downturn, its growth is not slow, and in the third quarter, its revenue and profit exceeded analysts' expectations.
[23]McDonald's shares are up more than 63% in the last three years, having closed Monday at $98.48, and many analysts expect its stock to break $100 soon. The company beat Wall Street again last week, when it posted its 103rd month of positive global same-store sales.
So what's McDonald's secret of success? For one thing, it is relying heavily on emerging markets such as China for new-restaurant growth. The company last week

reported that its Asia/Pacific, Middle East and Africa division posted the strongest same-store sales growth last month of all its business units, with sales up 8.1% from the year before.
[24]The company cited "compelling customer conveniences" as one of the growth drivers at work. One of those conveniences is adding dessert windows on the exterior of existing restaurants where pedestrians can order an ice-cream cone, instead of being in line inside the restaurant. [24]Another is delivering food by bicycle in countries like China, Egypt and South Korea.
All over the world, the company is updating its restaurants, modernizing the decoration and adding

such facilities as free WiFi and flat-screen televisions. It has also extended restaurant hours to attract customers who don't dine during the traditional work day, and added double-lane drive-throughs to get more customers through the line more quickly.
In the US, McDonald's is offering snack items such as chicken wraps and small desserts throughout most of the day. That allows the chain to attract customers during the otherwise slow periods between breakfast, lunch and dinner.
[25]The company also has added a lot of new menus items that are priced relatively high, low and in-between to appeal to a broad range of consumers. That enables the chain to appeal to everyone from the traditional fast-food addict who loves burgers to salad-chomping moms to the employee on the go who wants to grab a bowl of porridge for breakfast. Meanwhile, the high-margin items, such as strawberry lemonade, fruit smoothies, and fancy coffee drinks, have protected profits by offsetting cheaper items like $1 hamburgers.

解析：麦当劳的股价在过去三年内上涨了 63%,C 项的表述与此一致,是正确答案。A 项“已过了 100 美元大关”与事实不符,该公司现在估价是 98.48 美元,分析家预测很快将会突破 100 美元。B 项“连续 103 个月下跌”与事实不符。D 项数据错误,其中的 8.1%是麦当劳在亚太地区、中东和非洲上个月的销量增长。

解析：麦当劳为招徕顾客,提供多种便利性服务(compelling customer conveniences),包括麦当劳甜品窗(dessert windows)、自行车送外卖等服务,B 项与录音内容相符。A 项“新增餐馆”在录音中并无提及。录音中提到麦当劳在店外新增售卖雪糕等的窗口,而不是 C 项所说的“装修外观”。麦当劳新增的是甜品店,并无直接说明提供了雪糕新品,故 D 项错误。

解析：麦当劳为吸引各式各样的顾客,提供了许多价格不一的新菜单(added a lot of new menus items that are priced relatively high, low and in-between),D 项表述一致,为正确答案。美国麦当劳餐厅提供小甜品吸引客户,并非 A 项“免费甜品”。录音中没有提及 B 项“广告宣传手法”。C 项“高利润商品”是麦当劳在提供大量优惠的情况下的获利手段。