Model Test 9

Conversation One

1.

A) He feels happy all the day.

B) He is more willing to get up. ✓

C) He expects rain to come soon.

D) He likes cloudy days better.

2.

A) Lack of vitamins is the main cause of skin cancer.

B) New research proves that sunbathing causes no problems at all.

C) The danger of the sunshine has been ignored because of its benefits.

D) Proper exposure to the sun can contribute a lot to our health. ✓

3.

A) Stomach cancer. ✓

B) Skin cancer.

C) Lung cancer.

D) Blood cancer.

4.

A) It helps people get up early.

B) It produces Vitamin D. ✓

C) It kills cold viruses.

D) It enables us to look healthy.

【听力原文】

W: Good morning, class. Today I thought we would talk about something bright and cheerful—the sun. Can anyone tell me how you feel when it's sunny compared to how you feel when it's cloudy?
M: [1]I find that it's a lot easier to get up in the morning if it's sunny.
W: Well, what if I told you that it would rain for weeks on end with no break.
M: I don't think I would like that very much.
W: Most of the articles we read lately regarding the sun are discussing the negative effects of staying in the sun for too long, saying that ultraviolet radiation from the sun is a major cause of skin cancer. [2]Although these articles are factual, the sun does have some positive side effects as well. As a matter of fact some scientists believe sunlight may reduce the risk of several types of cancer.
M: Excuse me, but many articles that I've read state that it can take as little as 30 minutes to get a sunburn.
W: True, but in small doses, the sun can be quite healthy for you. In fact, recent

studies have found that [2]/[3]sunlight can actually help protect you from certain types of cancer such as breast and stomach. More importantly, [4]the sun also provides us with our main source of Vitamin D.
M: Well, I don't need to worry about vitamins because I take multi-vitamins every day.
W: That's great, but wouldn't it be better if you didn't have to take them and you were able to get vitamins in a more natural way such as food and the sun?
M: Does that mean we should spend all day in the sun without any protection?
W: No, [4]spending roughly ten minutes per day in the sun should be enough to supply us with all the Vitamin D that we need.

解析: 女士让同学们告诉她和阴天相比,晴天是什么感觉。男士回答说如果阳光明媚,他觉得早上更容易起床,B 是该处的同义表达,故选 B。接下来女士说如果连续几个星期不停地下雨,男士会觉得怎么样,男士回答说不太喜欢,可见 C 不对;A“他整天都心情愉悦”和 D“他更喜欢阴天”均没有在对话中提到,故排除。

解析: 老师在承认长时间晒太阳的害处后强调的是其益处,答案为 D。说法过于绝对的选项不能选,可直接排除 B。对话中提到紫外线是皮肤癌的主要致癌因素,A 与录音内容不符。对话中提到近来大部分的文章都在讨论日晒的坏处,故 C“由于阳光的诸多益处,它的坏处被忽略了”错误。

解析: A 是老师提到阳光可以防御癌症后列举的例子之一。B 是曝晒导致的。

解析: B 为两次提及的明示信息,特别是最后重申时应该重视。A 只是男士的一种感受。

Conversation Two

5.

A) Student to faculty ratio is big.
B) Students are critical to professors.
C) Good professors and small-scale classes. ✓
D) The students' scores are surprising.

6.

A) MIT. ✓
B) Reed College.
C) Harvard.
D) Yale.

7.

A) Their relationships with the professors.
B) Their financial aid packages. ✓
C) Their light school load.
D) Their rich extracurricular activities.

8.

A) It has the most aggressive policies.

B) It has the happiest students.

C) It is a very expensive private school.

D) It is located on the beach. ✓

【听力原文】

W: 2 million high school seniors are gearing up this fall to apply to nearly 3,500 US colleges. So, which are the strongest academically and toughest to get into? Well, the Princeton Review ranks The Best 361 Colleges. Robert Frank is the lead author. Rob, good morning, good to see you again.
M: Well. Thanks for having me back.
W: So let's take a look at some of the strongest academic schools. Reed College in Portland, Oregon
scores highest marks. Why is it?
M: Reed College is a great school. [5]There are only 1,300 students, but it's a wonderful liberal arts school. We went directly to students, and they told us that their professors were great, both inside as well as outside the classroom.
W: About ten students per class?
M: Yeah! [5]It's averaged ten to one, student to faculty ratio. So it is certainly small and they pride themselves on their relationships with the professors.
W: All right! Ivy Leagues did very well in other categories as well, [6]like toughest schools to get into and top in that list, MIT was first, followed then by Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, second, third, and fourth respectively.
M: That's right.
W: [7]Students at Princeton University are happiest with their financial aid packages. So what are they doing differently?
M: One of the most aggressive policies that Princeton has put into place over the last couple of years is matching students aid packages, so that they need to be allowed to get that aid package for every student.
W: All right! Now speaking of beautiful campuses, Pepperdine scored top, right?
M: [8]It's a lovely campus, right on the beach.

解析: 选项描述的是学校的特征,对话的主题是最好的 361 所学校,因此肯定会提到几所学校的信息。C 是对提及的第一所学校的特征概括。

解析: 选项都是学校名,应该一一记录听到的相关信息:A 旁边记下 first(或者数字 1),D2,C4,然后仔细听问题。排名第一和最后的往往被考查。

解析: A 是 Reed College 的特征,B 所表达的信息与 Princeton 一致。

解析: D 是最后一句的再现。

Passage One

9.

A) The sadness of being involved in accidents.

B) Ways to limit the use of private cars. ✓

C) The serious pollution on motor roads.

D) Freedom to travel quickly and safely.

10.

A) Increasing fines for traffic violation. ✓

B) Reducing tolls on highways.

C) Banning public transport partially.

D) Enlarging insurance coverage.

11.

A) Car owners will be encouraged to show off their wealth.

B) The gap between the rich and the poor will be bridged.

C) Pollution and traffic congestion will be reduced. ✓

D) People will have to stand still waiting for taxies.

12.

A) A housewife.

B) A singer.

C) A teacher.

D) A musician. ✓

【听力原文】

The private motor vehicle has given us a freedom our ancestors could not dream about. We can travel swiftly, and usually safely, over the roads which have been built to accommodate our cars. People can display their wealth by driving a car which may cost as much as another person's home.

[9]Sadly the car has become a disadvantage as well as a boon. The car pollutes the atmosphere, may be involved in serious accidents, and by its very numbers blocks roads. [9]How can we reduce its use? The car is only desirable if we can use it easily, so we might begin by reducing access to parking spaces in the cities and simultaneously increasing the quality and availability of public transport. Cars could be banned from certain parts of the city, thus forcing people to walk or to use public transport. The expense of buying and running a car can be raised. [10]If the motorist is faced with a high purchase price, high road tax, high insurance premiums and substantial fines he or she may reconsider the purchase. A corresponding reduction in the price of public transport would help this financial argument against car ownership.

Neither of these arguments will sway the super rich who can afford the status cars, but it would

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perhaps encourage them to look at other ways of demonstrating their wealth.

[11]However we do it, reducing the number of cars on the road will reduce the problems of pollution and the congestion which can bring cities to a standstill.

解析：虽然开头提到了拥有私家车的好处,但是 sadly 之后就重点讲述其 disadvantages 以及如何控制其数量,故 B 正确。

解析：听到了很多种制约因素,最后一条与 A 相符。B 和 C 与原文意思相反。D 属无中生有,注意 insurance coverage(保险责任范围)不同于文中的 insurance premiums(保险金)。

解析：录音最后总结的两大好处就是 C。
boon /buːn/ n. 恩惠,方便 | be faced with 面临
simultaneously /ˌsɪməl'teɪniəslɪ/ ad. 同时地 | sway /sweɪ/ v. 影响、改变……的观点/行动

解析：读选项可预测是问人物的身份。短文开篇就提到 Midori 小时候喜欢玩妈妈的小提琴,她妈妈那时是一个年仅 30 岁的职业音乐人(a 30-year-old professional musician)。因此 D 为正确答案。

Passage Two

13.

A) The violin was too expensive. ✓

B) She was too young to play the violin.

C) The violin was too big for her.

D) Her mother wanted her to play the piano.

14.

A) To play the violin once again.

B) To go to the United States.

C) To apply for a scholarship.

D) To have her performance taped. ✓

15.

A) To live a more comfortable life.

B) To give performances.

C) To be a pupil of a famous violinist. ✓

D) To enter a famous university.

【听力原文】

When Midori was two years old, she often climbed onto the piano bench and reached for the violin that belonged to [12]her mother, a 30-year-old professional musician. “Please don't touch, Midori,” her mother scolded. [13]The violin was, after all, worth more than $20,000. But Midori persisted. 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 practiced together day after day. She was eager to learn. Failure often led to tears, though she never once turned from the instrument. Instead, she persisted until the problem was overcome.

One day Johnson, an American musician, heard Midori playing the violin. He couldn't believe she was just eight years old. [14]“She must make a tape and I will

take it to the United States." the American musician said. A famous American violin teacher heard the tape. He, too, had difficulty believing his ears. The playing was absolutely astonishing. [15]He immediately accepted her as a pupil and recommended her for a full scholarship. Thus in 1982, Midori and her mother moved to New York City, leaving behind a comfortable life in Japan.

解析: 录音提到,"The violin was, after all, worth more than $20,000 毕竟小提琴价值 2 万多美元",所以 Midori 的妈妈不让她碰,故 A 为正确答案。

解析: 根据不定式选项预测,问题应该是问将来的行为动作。Johnson 听了 Midori 的演奏后说"She must make a tape...她应该去录制磁带",故选 D。听音时注意是"谁"让"谁"做什么。

解析: 一位著名的美国小提琴教师听了磁带后"马上收她为学生并给她申请了全额奖学金"。因此,1982 年 Midori 和妈妈迁往纽约。

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belong to 属于

scold /skəʊld/ v. 责骂，斥责

be eager to 盼望，渴望

turn from 对……感到厌恶

Recording (Q16-19)

16.

A) What to advertise.

B) Where to advertise. ✓

C) How to advertise.

D) Why to advertise.

17.

A) TV, radio, and newspaper.

B) Print, broadcast, and mail.

C) Magazines, radio, and newspaper.

D) Print, broadcast, and direct. ✓

18.

A) They receive money from customers.

B) Almost everybody watches them.

C) They have specialized groups of readers. ✓

D) They go directly to the customer's hands.

19.

A) The mail. ✓

B) The poster.

C) The text.

D) The magazine.

【听力原文】

In a modern society, no company can hope to make a profit on any product unless it advertises it first. [16]The most important decision that a company has to make regarding advertising is where to advertise. On TV? In magazines? On the radio? In newspapers? We refer to these means of communication as “the media”. [17]There are three categories of media: print, broadcast, and direct. Today, we are going to describe each of these categories and discuss their importance and usefulness in advertising.

The first category, the print media, consists of printed information sources; in other words, newspapers and magazines. For the advertisers, each of these has certain advantages and disadvantages. Let’s talk first about newspapers, which receive more money from advertisements each year than any other medium. This is because newspaper advertising has several outstanding advantages. First of all, nearly everybody reads newspapers. Therefore, newspaper ads reach huge numbers of people. Moreover, newspapers are generally local. This allows small, local businesses to advertise directly to their potential customers. Third, newspaper advertising is relatively cheap; so the ad can be as long as the advertiser wants, and it can also be repeated. On the other hand, newspaper ads have no color, and they are not very exciting or attractive. Instead, you find these ads in the second type of print medium, magazines.

[18]For the advertiser, the greatest advantage of magazines is that they have specialized groups of readers. In other words, the people who read Car and Driver are probably not the same people who read Glamour, which is a women’s magazine, or The New Republic, a political magazine. Therefore, advertising in a magazine allows a business to direct its ads to the people who are most interested in the product. The big disadvantage of magazine advertisement is that it can be very expensive, especially in magazines like Playboy or National Geographic.

Let’s move along now and talk about the broadcast media, by which we mean radio and television. These also have both advantages and disadvantages. First, radio. Radio has two of the same advantages as newspapers: Almost everybody listens to it, and it’s usually local. The disadvantages of radio ads are that they must be short and that they are not permanent in the way printed ads are. Second, television. Of all the media, TV, with sound, movement, and color, is the most dramatic, so the ads are easy to remember. On the other hand, ads on TV are enormously expensive.

Last category, direct media. [19]The most common direct media is the mail, and direct mail advertising is a very big business. Even if you have only lived in this country for a short time, you have probably already received advertisements in the mail. The advantage of advertising by mail is that the ad goes directly to the potential customer’s hands. However, many people don’t bother to read these ads; in fact, we call them “junk mail” and often throw them away without even opening the envelope.

解析：四个选项都是疑问句式，且都含有“广告”(advertise)一词，推测问题应该与广告的某方面内容有关。讲座开头讲到，对于一个想要做广告的公司来说，最重要的就是决定去哪投放广告，因此答案

为 B“去哪做广告”。A 项“广告什么”、C 项“怎样广告”和 D 项“为何广告”均不正确。
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解析：四个选项均是不同的媒体形式，推测题目与媒体类型有关。讲座谈到广告媒体有三大类：印刷媒体，广播媒体和直接媒体(print, broadcast, and direct)，因此答案为 D 项。A 项“电视、收音机、报纸”和 C 项“杂志、收音机、报纸”都是三大类下面的细分类。B 项错在“邮件”，这是“直接媒体”下的一种形式。C 项是三大类的具体形式，不是种类，故排除。

解析：讲座中间论述了杂志广告的优缺点，其中它最大的优点就是有明确的读者群(specialized groups of readers)，故选 C 项。A 项“直接从顾客那里收钱”未在讲座中提到。几乎每个人都会接触到的是广播(Almost everyone listens to it)而非杂志，故排除 B 项。D 项“它们直接推送到顾客手中”指的是直接媒体的优点。

解析：四个选项都是不同形式的媒体，推测本题与某种媒体的特点有关。听音时应注意各个媒体的具体信息。讲座提到，最广泛使用的广告媒体是直接媒体，而信件是最普遍的直接媒体，因此答案为 A“信件”。B 项“海报”和 C 项“文本”没有在讲座中提到，故排除。D 项“杂志”是纸质媒体的一种，不属于直接媒体。

Recording (Q20-22)

20.

A) They keep silent.
B) They talk about it.
C) They keep secret.
D) They issue statements. ✓

21.

A) To inform other people. ✓
B) To check the information.
C) To make speeches.
D) To call press conference.

22.

A) The common sense.
B) The subject matter. ✓
C) The start of the report.
D) The understanding of listeners.

【听力原文】

News can be something the authorities want you to know, or something they would rather keep secret. An announcement of a government success, a denial of a failure, or, a secret scandal that nobody really wants you to talk about.
[20]If the authorities want to tell the world some good news, they issue statements and call press conferences. Or politicians make speeches. Local newspapers, radio and television help to alert foreign correspondents to what is going on. And by making contacts with local officials, journalists can ask for more information or

explanation to help them write their stories. Unless the correspondent is an eyewitness, it's rare to trust any single source. Officials have a policy to defend, and opposition politicians want to attack it. Rumor and gossip can also confuse the situation. So, you have to check information as much as possible using common sense and experience as final checks to help establish just what's likely to be the truth, or close to it.
[21]Just getting the news is only half the job. A correspondent may be well-informed, but his job is to inform other people, the public. So once the information is available it has to be written in an interesting way which is also easily understood. Particularly for radio, since, while a newspaper reader can turn back and re-read a sentence or two, the radio listener has only one chance. This also means that only a limited number of facts can be contained in a sentence, that there should be an element of repetition. And vital information necessary to understand the latest development should be presented at the start of a report—in case the producer of a news program decides to shorten an item, by cutting for example the last sentence or two. [22]Finally, the style of presentation must match the subject matter. A cheerful voice might be perfect for a royal wedding. But it would be sadly out of place for a report of a plane crash. And this would also confuse and distract the listener, probably making it difficult to understand just what had happened and to whom.

解析: 讲座提到如果当局想要告诉全世界好消息，他们一般会发布公告和召开新闻发布会(issue statements and call press conferences)，D 项复现录音原词，为正确答案。A 项“他们保持沉默”和 B 项“他们会展开讨论”没有在讲座中提到。C 项“他们会保密”利用 keep secret 作干扰，该词出现在讲座开头对新闻的解释中，新闻可能是当局想让你们知道的事，也可能是他们想保密的事(keep secret)，与题目无关。

解析: 讲座中间提到记者的工作一方面是获得消息，另一方面是将消息告知他人和公众，故 A 项“告知他人”
正确。B 项“核查信息”是在收集信息时需要做的，但不是记者最主要的工作。C 项“发表演说”和 D 项“召开新闻发布会”是当局发布新闻时所采取的措施，与题目所问“记者的主要工作”不符，故排除。

解析: 讲座最后提到新闻展现的风格需与新闻主题匹配，故 B 项“新闻主题”为正确答案。讲座提到处理信息时要尽量利用常识和经验去辨别真伪，A 项利用原词 common sense 作干扰，与题目不符。C 项“报道的开头”有在录音中提到，但这是在说重要信息的写作方法，与题目无关。D 项“听众的理解”在讲座末尾提到，但这是在解释新闻展示的风格若与主题不搭，则很可能造成听众理解困难。

Recording (Q23-25)

23.

A) The household chores.
B) The preparation for dinner.
C) The washing and ironing.
D) Small repairs around the house. ✓

24.

A) Attitudes to women working have changed greatly. ✓

B) Eight out of ten women still do the household chores.

C) Only 1 per cent of men say they do the washing.

D) A wife's job is to look after the home and family.

25.

A) Gender stereotypes persist at high level of education.

B) More than three-fifths of English entrants are female.

C) Women's participation in the world of work increases. ✓

D) A greater number of boys take physics and chemistry.

【听力原文】

Modern woman may be better educated, have a better job and earn more money than her grandmother ever dreamed of, but in one way her life remains the same—eight out of ten women still do the household chores. [23]The only area where the average man is more likely to help out is with small repairs around the house. Only 1 per cent of men say they do the washing and ironing or decide what to have for dinner. [24]The report Social Focus on Women and Men, by the Office for National Statistics, found that attitudes to women working have changed drastically over the past decade. Whereas in 1987 more than half of men and 40 per cent of women agreed with the statement, "A husband's job is to earn the money, a wife's job is to look after the home and family", that view had halved among both sexes by 1994. The numbers agreeing strongly with the statement, "A job is all right but what most women really want is a home and children", had also halved from 15 per cent to 7 per cent of men feeling that way and 12 per cent to 5 per cent of women. [25]Women's increased participation in the world of work has been one of the most striking features of recent decades. Nearly half of all women aged 55 to 59 have no qualifications. But their granddaughters are outperforming their male peers across the board, and from 1989 overtook boys at A-levels. Gender stereotypes persist at this level of education, however, with more than three-fifths of English entrants being female, while a similar proportion of maths entrants are male. A greater number of boys take physics and chemistry whereas girls predominate in social sciences and history. The explosion in higher education means there was a 66 per cent increase in number of female undergraduates and a 50 per cent increase in the number of male undergraduates between 1990-91 and 1995-96. Women are also making breakthroughs in specific areas of employment. Women now form a slight majority among new lawyers although they make up only one-third of all lawyers.

解析：讲座开头讲到现代女性慢慢走出家庭，获得更好的教育和工作机会，但大多数男性仍然把女性的角色限制在家庭中，他们最多只会帮助干一些房屋修理方面的活，因此D项为正确答案。A项"家务杂活"、B项"准备晚餐"、C项"洗衣熨烫"都是过去女性日常需要承担的家务，男性一般不会涉及，故排除这三项。

解析：讲座中提到"男性和女性的社会焦点"这个报告发现"对于女性外出就业的态度在过去10年发生了巨大改变(changed drastically)"，因此A项为正确答案。B项"五分之四的女性仍然待在家里做

家务”、C 项“只有百分之一男性说他们会帮忙洗刷”和 D 项“妻子的工作就是照顾好家庭”都是讲座中有提及的事实，但都不是该报告里的观点，故排除。

解析： 讲座最后提到越来越多的女性加入职场是近年来最显著的特色之一，因此 C 项“越来越多的女性加入职场”基本是录音原词的复现，故为正确答案。A 项“性别的成见仍然存在于高等教育”、B 项“五分之三的大学英专新生为女性”和 D 项“更多男生选择物理和化学专业”都是最近几年关于男女性别角色的具体变化，不足以从宏观上概括最显著的特色，故排除。