

KEYS AND TRANSCRIPTS

Listening

LONG CONVERSATION

I.

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D

II.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D

III.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D

IV.

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

SECTION 2 COMPOUND DICTATION

PASSAGE I

Nearly one fourth of the world's population, some 1.8 billion people, are between the ages of 10 and 24, according to the United Nations 2014 State of World Population Report. (1) Nonetheless, young people are often overlooked, shut out of the decision making process, and (2) their needs are often disregarded. "This tendency cries out for urgent correction," states the report, "because it imperils (危及) youth as well as economies and societies at large."

There is (3) a strong correlation between poverty and low investment in the well-being and development of young people. "In most countries, their numbers compound challenges in escaping violence, in finding dignified work, or in (4) gaining access to decent schooling and youth-friendly health services, including reproductive health and family planning services," notes the report. And this in turn feeds the (5) vicious cycle of poverty.

The report points out that nine out of ten young people live in less developed countries, where schooling and jobs are scarce. Many lack access to reproductive health information and services. U.S. Assistant Secretary for Population, (6) Refugees and Migration Anne Richard, who spoke on the release of the report, emphasized that these are services young people need to preserve their options, (7) pursue their future goals and even save their own lives.

Too many girls, about 39,000 every day, are subjected to early and forced marriage. Some of these child brides are as young as eight. As Assistant Secretary Richard pointed out, the (8) consequences of early marriage and young people's unmet need for contraceptives can be grave. (9) Among 15 to 19 year-old girls in low and middle-income countries, complications from pregnancy and unsafe abortions are a leading cause of death. And while HIV fatalities for other age groups are falling, among adolescents, they are rising."

The United States strongly supports the report's recommendations, including stopping early and forced marriage, adolescent pregnancies and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (割除); improving access to reproductive health care for the young; preventing gender-based violence; promoting equal education for girls, and improving young people's employment opportunities.

"We now know just how much is at stake. Not only the risks of failure, but the enormous benefits within reach with the right mix of enlightened policies and effective programs," said Assistant Secretary Richard. "Young people deserve the chance to pursue their dreams and to thrive. (10) As this report shows very clearly, by helping youth secure their future, we can also secure ours."

PASSAGE II

When it comes to 1. humanitarian aid, of the great achievements of the past quarter century is the fact that since the early 1990s, the number of 2. undernourished people who live in the developing world has dropped by just short of half, from 23.3 percent to 12.9 percent.

But the improvement, though 3. impressive, has been uneven, with great regional differences. In fact, some areas, many of them suffering from overpopulation, conflict or and 4. deeply inequitable economic growth have actually gotten worse.

So, in developing the Office of Food for Peace's Food Assistance and Food Security Strategy for the next 5. decade, the U.S. Agency for International Development, or USAID, 6. incorporated the lessons it has learned from the successes and even failures of the past 25 years.

“One of the more successful ways food assistance programs can 7. tackle chronic hunger and poverty is by looking beyond food,” wrote Dina Esposito, Director of USAID's Office of Food for Peace in a recent blog post. This means 8. looking at food security from all angles and asking the right questions, such as how did families earn incomes to put food on the table? How much food did families produce on their land -- only enough to feed their families, or were they able to sell crops too? What were the causes of malnutrition in the communities?

9. The primary goal of the 2016-2025 plan is to improve and sustain food and nutrition security in vulnerable populations. USAID's Office of Food for Peace is working to achieve that goal through a two-pronged (部分) approach. One works to meet immediate needs and strengthen capacities that protect and enhance lives and livelihoods. The other works to # local systems for longer-term sustainability in key areas impacting food security.

“There is unprecedented consensus that building the resilience of # communities, including their #, is key to our larger goals of ending extreme poverty, enhancing stability and spurring economic growth,” wrote Director Esposito. “10. Through the development of the new strategy, we reaffirm our shared vision of a world free of hunger and poverty, where all people live in dignity, peace and security and together set out an ambitious goal for the next decade—to improve and sustain the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations.”

PASSAGE III

The world is getting smaller. And as ever more people travel across continents, an 1. infectious disease threat anywhere can be a threat everywhere. 2. In today's interconnected world, a pathogen can travel around the globe to major cities in as little as 36 hours. This means that when a deadly disease, such as the avian flu for example, 3. emerges from a rural location where people and animals live in close contact, it can quickly move to cities, and from there be carried around the world within hours. 4. In densely populated areas, one or two carriers of a highly infectious disease can cause a 5. pandemic or even an epidemic within days.

Prevention is the first line of defense against deadly diseases. To 6. defeat potential outbreaks should they emerge, it is crucial that the world community is capable of quickly 7. detecting, responding to and containing infectious diseases occurring anywhere in the world. This means close cooperation and communication among governments and health organizations around the world. But 8. fragile national health systems in too many countries make this difficult, which leaves the world vulnerable to the outbreaks.

The Global Health Security Agenda is a partnership of international organizations, non-governmental stakeholders, and 55 countries, including the United States. Launched two years ago, it aims to 9. help countries address global vulnerability to these public health threats, strengthen systems, and ensure that a trained workforce has the systems and tools needed to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious diseases.

On November 4th, President Barack Obama signed an executive order which cements the Global Health Security Agenda as a national priority and affirms the United States' commitment to achieving the protections that Global Health Security Agenda makes possible.

“10. Promoting global health security is a core tenet of our national strategy for countering biological threats. No single nation can be prepared if other nations remain unprepared to counter biological threats,” states the document.

“The comprehensive framework the Obama Administration is launching with this executive order,” wrote USAID Assistant Administrator for Global Health, Dr. Ariel Pablos Mendez, “will have a far-reaching impact on our ability to partner with new sectors to prevent, detect and respond to epidemic threats; leverage the full power and leadership of the U.S. Government for this effort; and move us closer to achieving the vision of a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats.

SAQ

PASSAGE I

How do you pay for things in a shop? Perhaps you like the **tangible** reliability of **hard cash**? Maybe the financial flexibility of a credit card suits you better? Or perhaps you prefer the simple convenience of a smartphone?

Whatever you use today, experts believe all these methods could soon become **outdated**. Instead, we will use our bodies: our eyes, our fingerprints, even our mere presence in the store. In fact it's happening already. Amazon are trialling stores which have no **checkouts**, where technology tracks the items you've taken from the shelves and deducts the total from your account when you leave the shop.

French supermarket Monoprix takes a different path: you choose your **groceries** and leave them with a human **cashier**. You then leave the shop while the cashier **tallies up** your bill, charges your account, and organises delivery to your home.

Amir Sajed, chief executive of Barclaycard, told the BBC that such new developments **spell** the end of the plastic credit card. Instead, wearable items such as rings, bracelets and keychains will carry **chips** that allow shoppers to "seamlessly shop, going between the web, an app or in store," he says.

And while all the above payment methods are **underpinned** by accounts held in traditional currencies, let's not forget the rise of alternatives such as Litecoin. Such **virtual currencies** can rise in value very quickly, but are also susceptible to crashes and threats from hackers. Who knows, perhaps something totally new will **take off** that changes money as we know it? One such possibility is explored in the movie In Time. It imagines a futuristic society in which the currency is time itself, where people trade the amount of time they have left to live.

Or perhaps we'd do better to **wind back the clock** to the simpler financial world of the **barter economy**. While the term **conjures** images of sacks of grain and herds of sheep being exchanged in ancient times, there are signs that bartering is **making a comeback** in today's world of modern technology. Startup Let's Barter India has developed an app which facilitates the exchange of goods, and already has around 100,000 members.

Maybe the only thing we know for certain is that money will keep evolving.

PASSAGE II.

Illicitly used Synthetic drugs are chemically produced psychoactive substances that mimic the effects of illegal narcotics, which have been altered just enough to avoid classification as illegal. And this is one reason why these chemicals are dangerous. Since the formula for any given drug is constantly changing to stay one step ahead of the law, it is challenging to predict the effects the new chemical will have on the user's body.

Indeed, synthetic drugs are among of the most destructive substances on the illicit market – especially synthetic opioids. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2015, over 33,000 overdose deaths in the U.S. involved prescription or illicit opioids – an increase of nearly 60% over the last 5 years, and nearly 60 percent of those deaths involved heroin or synthetic opioids like fentanyl.

Despite this, there is every indication that the manufacture and availability of these substances are increasing.

“Transnational criminal organizations dealing with illicit drugs are relying increasingly on synthetic products to harm our societies. They operate complex supply and distribution networks that cross multiple international boundaries,” said Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Luis Arreaga at the Bangkok Three Conference in late February.

“The U[nited] N[ations] reports that more than 700 new psychoactive substances have emerged over the last five years, and what we know about these substances is disconcerting and challenging because the international architecture set up to treat drug abuse and control the spread of those substances has not kept pace. We must adapt and use all the tools at our disposal.”

Together, the international community must take four measures, said Mr. Arreaga. First, we must reduce the number of first time users, particularly the young, through education, prevention, and treatment.

Second, we must share information on new substances across borders, to prepare for emerging trends.

Third, we must develop flexible domestic systems that can handle the influx of new drugs.

And finally, we must continue to use the international illicit drug control treaties to defend against the most prevalent and dangerous substances.

“Psychoactive substances require urgent attention from the international community,” said Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Arreaga. “Decades of our mutual experience battling the drug problem have shown that voluntary international cooperation is vitally important.”

PASSAGE III.

Safe drinking water is fundamental to healthy lives and prosperous communities. To focus attention on the importance of clean water and to advocate for the sustainable management of fresh water resources, on

March 22nd of every year we observe International World Water Day.

Every person needs at least twenty liters of water per day for drinking, cooking, sanitation, and hygiene

needs alone. Yet some 2 billion people world-wide do not have access to safe drinking water, and more than 2.4 billion people do not have access to improved sanitation for adequate disposal of human waste.

People who do not have access to clean water and sanitation are at greatly increased risk of infectious diseases, which can lead to physical and cognitive impairments and premature death.

Contaminated water and poor sanitation are among the main causes of severe diarrheal diseases in the very young, the second leading cause of death in children under five years old.

According to the World Health Organization, or W-H-O, some 760,000 young children die of diarrheal diseases across the world every year. It is further estimated that as few as five incidences of diarrhea in children under the age of two can lead to lifelong effects, such as developmental delays and stunting.

Clearly, an adequate supply of safe water and access to basic sanitation are the most basic necessities of life.

But the importance of clean water goes so much further than the assurance of hydration and cleanliness.

This year's theme for the United Nations World Water Day is Better Water, Better Jobs. The slogan is meant to bring attention to the fact that nearly all jobs, regardless of the sector, depend directly on water.

Cleaner water makes for a safer, more productive environment, results in healthier food, and contributes to a greener economy and sustainable development.

But ensuring that people everywhere have access to all the clean water they need, where they need it, when they need it, reliably and sustainably, requires global cooperation.

On this World Water Day, the United States remains steadfast in our commitment to achieving a water-secure future, and we invite all stakeholders to partner with us to save water and save lives.

READING

Banked Cloze (1 分/题, 词选对但词形或拼写不对得 0.5 分)

One

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) racial | 2) affluent | 3) deprived | 4) underlying | 5) assigned |
| 6) assessed | 7) comparison | 8) decrease | 9) peers | 10) connection |

Two

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1) increases | 2) induce | 3) observed | 4) disrupting | 5) accounting |
| 6) widespread | 7) rule | 8) promising | 9) reductions | 10) participants |

Three

- 1) properties 2) exploited 3) energy 4) measuring 5) switch
6) halted 7) impact 8) efficient 9) aimed 10) traditional

Section Three Sequencing (每题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

One

1. F 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. E

Two

- 1) D 2) B 3) F 4) A 5) E 6) C