

星火英语®
Spark®

2016新题型
15套听力实战演练



15 套 听 力

Model Test One

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) The law of weapon purchasing in Illinois State.
B) The relationship between crime and mental illness.
C) The graduate student of Northern Illinois University.
D) The shooting happened in Northern Illinois University.
2. A) The gunman has mental disease.
B) The gunman is dissatisfied with the university.

- C) The gunman is dissatisfied with the lecture.
- D) It is not clear.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) It has been influenced by war.
B) It is devalued by its government.
4. A) Most experts support the four countries' currency change.
B) The meeting on Friday is useless for global recovery.

- C) It is more competitive than before.
- D) It has turned into a global currency.
- C) Currency wars threaten global economic recovery.
- D) Policymakers should cooperate with central bankers.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) The preservation of coastal resorts.
B) The closure of political disputes.
6. A) Promising. B) Hopeful.
7. A) 18. B) 80.

- C) The gap between the rich and the poor.
- D) The commitments to reduce carbon emissions.
- C) Disappointing. D) Satisfying.
- C) 94. D) 194.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) He eats a lot after marriage.
B) He sleeps a lot after marriage.
9. A) Its membership is expensive.
B) Its membership is inexpensive.
10. A) She is under 20 years old.
B) She is in her 20s.
11. A) Buy a ticket for the health club.
B) Bring a guest pass.

- C) He exercises less after marriage.
- D) He drinks a lot after marriage.
- C) Most of its members work out two times a week.
- D) Most of its members are white-collar workers.
- C) She is under 30 years old.
- D) She is in her 30s.
- C) Make a membership card.
- D) Borrow the woman's card.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Ask her assistant to wet the man's hair.
B) Talk with the man about his hair.
13. A) It is dry and thick.
B) It is very curly.
14. A) His diet. B) His habit.
15. A) Use air blower to make the hair dry.
B) Use shampoo of high quality.

- C) Communicate with her assistant about the haircut.
- D) Show the man the latest style.
- C) It is dry and has split ends.
- D) It is quite oily.
- C) His living environment. D) His inheritance.
- C) Let the hair dry naturally.
- D) Cut hair once a week.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) People can buy sliced bread at stores.
B) There was no sliced bread at stores.
17. A) From the customer.
B) From the ingredient.

- C) There was no delicious bread at stores.
- D) People made bread at home and never bought it.
- C) From the balloon.
- D) From the tradition.

18. A) It is full of delicious bread.

B) It looks very serious.

C) It is full of colorful balloons.

D) It is covered with paintings.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) A skin care brand.

B) A leather brand.

C) A watch brand.

D) A daily use brand.

20. A) Most of it comes from skin care line.

B) More than half of it is from makeup.

C) 50% of it is derived from foundation.

D) 25% of it is from makeup brushes.

21. A) It was invented in 1968.

B) It is available in every store.

C) It cannot deal with skin problems such as burning.

D) It is designed for pre- and post-operation skin care.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) They get more freedom.

B) They encounter more pressure.

C) They shoulder more social responsibilities.

D) They are required to do better at researching.

23. A) They teach students how to research and write.

B) They ask students to study independently.

C) They help students to learn about society.

D) They communicate with students frequently.

24. A) They prevent students from thinking.

B) They don't provide enough explanations for facts.

C) They don't offer informative researches.

D) They don't have basic facts.

25. A) Take encyclopedias as their mere information resource.

B) Focus on more information of specific topics.

C) Be independent from their professors.

D) Accumulate their own evidence from broader sources.

Model Test Two

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) They made more efforts to find more new cases.

B) They tried to prevent the disease out of the capital.

C) They held a public movement on hygiene information.

D) They boosted the accuracy and promptness of their report.

2. A) It's the first time that ingestion disease has broken out in Haiti.

B) The death rate of ingestion disease is too high.

C) Death number will keep increasing for a long time.

D) Ingestion disease could join other local diseases in Haiti.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) The children of the international diplomatic corps.

B) The program of International Baccalaureate schools.

C) The school district in the suburb of Detroit, Michigan.

D) "Mother Earth" class in IB elementary schools.

4. A) Subject areas are separated.

B) Classes are held in the open air.

C) "Mother Earth" class covers math.

D) Teachers prepare classes together.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) White ash.

B) High temperature water.

C) Poison gas.

D) Hurricane.

6. A) Less than 10. B) About 20.

C) About 120.

D) More than 750.

7. A) They have found too many dead bodies.

B) They want to persuade people to move away.

C) They don't know what might happen next.

D) They need space to carry out the research.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) Learning styles.

B) Psychology.

C) Learning process.

D) Physics.

9. A) Employ them as lab assistants.
B) Teach them to pass tests.
10. A) To quit her job in the chemistry lab.
B) To get some practical experience.
11. A) Write the lab report.
B) Find out Prof. Smith's schedule.
C) Give them suitable material.
D) Pay them for participating in the study.
C) To further her study in psychology major.
D) To earn extra money.
C) Interview some high school students.
D) Finish their experiment.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) An experiment in Antarctica.
B) The breaking-off of part of the Larsen Ice Shelf.
13. A) They could be a sign of global warming.
B) They are disturbing Antarctic bird habitats.
14. A) No melting has been observed in Antarctica.
B) The past several winters have been unusually severe.
C) Nothing unusual has happened in other parts of Antarctica.
D) The ice shelves had remained intact for centuries despite the weather changes.
15. A) Warmer water temperatures.
B) Less aquatic life.
C) The formation of the Larsen Ice Shelf.
D) An expedition in Antarctica.
C) They have destroyed research facilities.
D) They refute current scientific theories.
C) A rise in sea level.
D) Colder winds.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Urban History. B) Architecture.
17. A) Illinois University.
B) Cornell University.
18. A) Functional architecture.
B) Urban planning.
C) Fine Arts. D) Urban Design.
C) Yale University.
D) University of Washington.
C) Trends in urban design.
D) Federal regulations for urban development.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) They were just big toys for children.
B) They were not so important.
20. A) To make it at a low cost.
B) To make it easy for everyone to fix.
21. A) The history of car development.
B) A popular model of car.
C) They were the most popular form of transportation.
D) They were very attractive.
C) To make it not easily be broken down.
D) To make it available to everyone.
C) The early development of transportation.
D) Costs of big-horsepower cars.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Force ourselves to remember things.
B) Practice and exercise consciously.
23. A) One night he forgot to lock the front door.
B) One night he forgot locking the front door.
24. A) Stories about absent-mindedness are common.
B) People aren't interested in the stories about absent-mindedness.
C) People get tired of their absent-mindedness.
D) Absent-mindedness happens more in the morning.
25. A) Painful stress. B) More time to find things. C) Great trouble. D) Huge money loss.
C) Never stop learning.
D) Try hard to remember things.
C) One night he remembered to lock the front door.
D) One night he remembered unlocking the front door.

Model Test Three

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) The women's marathon at the historic Brandenburg Gate.
B) The final day of the Championships competition.

C) Nick Symmonds' win of the 800-meter semifinal heat.

D) The final of the men's four-by-400-meter relay.

2. A) 3.

B) 4.

C) 7.

D) 8.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) It might hinder people from going shopping.

B) It could cause serious traffic accident.

4. A) In the middle of winter.

B) Just before Christmas.

C) It might be harmful to some people's health.

D) It could add more holiday atmosphere.

C) During Christmas.

D) After the Christmas holiday.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) Japan.

B) South Korea.

C) The United States.

D) Australia.

6. A) Trade imbalances.

B) Unstable currency values.

C) Regional disputes.

D) New members' applications.

7. A) 9.

B) 19.

C) 20.

D) 21.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) They seldom work out.

B) They eat more sugar and junk food.

9. A) Hot climate.

B) Higher income.

10. A) Get higher income.

B) Watch TV every day.

11. A) He lost five pounds.

B) He lost ten pounds.

C) They have higher overweight percentage.

D) They are skinnier than higher-income group.

C) Diet without vegetables.

D) Little attention to exercise.

C) Take more exercise.

D) Put warmer clothes.

C) He gained five pounds.

D) He gained ten pounds.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Yoga.

B) Jogging.

13. A) It can make people look younger.

B) It is good to people's mind and makes the body more flexible.

C) It can offer people chances to make more money.

D) It can make people away from diseases.

14. A) Something about breathing.

B) Something about meditation.

15. A) It is a good exercise.

B) It helps people to lose weight.

C) Weightlifting.

D) Weight reducing exercise.

C) Something about being flexible.

D) Something about keeping young.

C) Famous people are doing it.

D) It teaches people how to breathe.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Tourism.

B) Farming.

C) Fishery.

D) Animal trade.

17. A) In January.

B) In April.

C) In October.

D) In December.

18. A) From May to November.

B) From December to April.

C) From January to July.

D) From August to February.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) When the Moon passes the Earth.

B) When the Moon passes the Sun.

C) When the Moon goes away from the Earth.

D) When the Moon passes between the Sun and the Earth.

20. A) Southern Canada.

B) Central Russia.

C) North America.

D) Eastern Mongolia.

21. A) Two minutes.

B) Three minutes.

C) Ten minutes.

D) Two hours.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) The revolution of US medicine has been completed.
B) The speed of the change is really quick.
23. A) General practitioner. B) Specialist.
24. A) Solo practice. B) A big income.
25. A) Many people regard it as a privilege.
B) Most people think it as a right.
- C) There is a slow evolution in US medicine.
D) More young doctors are needed by US medicine.
C) Researcher. D) Herbal doctor.
C) Academic prizes. D) Partnerships.
C) They think the public should fund it.
D) They think it will cost a lot of money.

Model Test Four

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) Offering services to help people stop smoking.
B) Raising taxes.
2. A) More than 5 million. B) More than 8 million.
C) More than 1 billion. D) More than 10 billion.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) The discovery of voice recording.
B) The development of guitar and popular music.
4. A) When he was 10 years old.
B) When he was 13 years old.
- C) Les Paul's musical experience and death.
D) Les Paul's own radio show in Chicago.
C) When he was a host in Chicago.
D) When he was at a local restaurant.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) Sleeping. B) Holding a meeting.
6. A) Soldiers. B) Teachers.
7. A) Fire. B) Mobile phone signals.
- C) Indulging themselves. D) Quarrelling.
C) Lawyers. D) Businessmen.
C) Body bomb. D) Light.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) College teachers. B) Maintenance workers.
9. A) One hour each day only.
B) Three and a half hours only.
10. A) The machine hasn't been repaired yet.
B) The students forget to reserve their terminals.
11. A) Invite the lab supervisor to attend class.
B) Repair the laboratory in a new way.
- C) Students' parents. D) Library supervisors.
C) As much time as necessary.
D) Enough time to do assignments.
C) The supervisor won't observe the regulations.
D) The students stay at the terminal too long.
C) Prepare a memo to give out in class.
D) Add more terminals to the laboratory.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Care for the models.
B) Take foreigners on guided tours.
13. A) At 16. B) At 18.
14. A) Assistant manager. B) Tour operator.
15. A) Go back to the modeling agency.
B) Go back home.
- C) Transport people from one place to another.
D) Answer the telephones.
C) At 20. D) At 22.
C) Conference coordinator. D) Modeling agent.
C) Hold up a conference.
D) Go around the company.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) How to select a can of tomatoes.
B) How to cook nutritious and delicious meals.
17. A) Make a shopping list before going to the store.
B) Don't buy food that looks delicious.
- C) How to spend money wisely on food.
D) How to shop with young children.
C) Buy the food in larger size.
D) Buy famous-brand products.

18. A) To find out whether there is a sale on certain food.
B) To find out what food is expensive.

- C) To find the food you need.
D) To find out what is the nutritious food.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Expecting the child to be a genius.
B) Being ambitious and unrealistic.
20. A) His mother knows very little about music.
B) Both of them are successful educators.
21. A) His parents are unsuccessful musicians.
B) His parents expect too low of him.

- C) Being ambitious and sensible.
D) Always setting a high standard for the child.
C) They never force Winston to enter music competitions.
D) They want him to be a successful musician.
C) He is always afraid that he will let his parents down.
D) He knows very little about music.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) To report on the findings of a study.
B) To give information about family problems.
C) To show the relationship between parents and children.
D) To teach parents ways to keep order at the dinner table.
23. A) They are busy serving food to their children.
B) They are busy keeping order at the dinner table.
C) They have to pay more attention to younger children.
D) They are tired out having prepared food for the whole family.
24. A) Parents should pay more attention to middle children.
B) Middle children in the family are usually wiser.
C) Parents should turn the TV on during the dinner time.
D) Parents with smaller families talk less actively with their children.
25. A) Turning on the TV.
B) Someone walking around the table.

- C) Improper question-asking.
D) Disagreement between family members.

Model Test Five

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) More than 5 million. B) More than 10 million.
2. A) To help identify where infectious diseases are developing.
B) To help small and medium size businesses grow.

- C) More than 25 million. D) More than 30 million.
C) To help improve public services.
D) To help two climate change programs.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) About 4.12 million units were sold.
B) They declined to their lowest level.
4. A) They are much stronger than their expectations.
B) They might reach to 4.25 million units per year.

- C) There was a decline of 10% than that in July.
D) They indicated a start of rise in August.
C) They will be out of control on next month's report.
D) They indicate the housing industry has recovered.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) Britain has decided to restrict bankers' bonuses.
B) Britain has decided to raise bankers' salary.
6. A) Those employees whose payments was over \$ 4 000.
B) Those employees whose payments was \$ 40 000.
7. A) Most of it would be paid in money.
B) Most of it would be paid in shares.

- C) Britain has decided to curb bankers' salary.
D) Britain has decided to raise bankers' bonuses.
C) Those employees whose payments was over \$ 40 000.
D) Those employees whose payments was \$ 4 000.
C) Some of it would be paid in shares.
D) Some of it would be paid in money.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) To provide students with language learning chances.
B) To help the outstanding students go abroad.

- C) To provide work opportunities for graduates in the community.
 D) To help some poor college students earn more money.
9. A) It is a form that can be used to apply for the F-2 student visa.
 B) It is a form that indicates a permission of studying in the program.
 C) It is a kind of visa for overseas students.
 D) The student needs to take it to the US embassy in any country.
10. A) The tuition fee for a full-time student is \$ 2 070.
 B) The F-1 student visa is issued by the program.
 C) One can apply for the program by mail.
 D) The program is only for students going abroad.
11. A) May, 29.
 B) June, 29.
 C) July, 29.
 D) August, 29.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Walk the dog.
 B) Clean the house.
 C) Go to the doctor's.
 D) Finish her assignment.
13. A) 12:30 p. m.
 B) 2:00 p. m.
 C) 4:30 p. m.
 D) 5:30 p. m.
14. A) Excited.
 B) Grateful.
 C) Disappointed.
 D) Exhausted.
15. A) They can't decide which movie to watch.
 B) Susan's mother is going to use it.
 C) Susan's mother is going to ask her to do something else.
 D) The video machine doesn't work.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) The development of jazz music.
 B) The jazz musician named Charlie Parker.
 C) The new style of jazz called bebop.
 D) The death of Charlie Parker.
17. A) It has a fixed rhythm.
 B) It is similar to the traditional jazz.
 C) It is free and spontaneous.
 D) It is a typically electronic music style.
18. A) In Europe.
 B) In America.
 C) In Africa.
 D) In Asia.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Crimes committed by young people.
 B) Crimes committed by needy people.
 C) Influence on young people.
 D) Stealing and violence.
20. A) Less freedom and more money.
 B) More freedom and more money.
 C) Poorer education and more resentment.
 D) Less money and the film influence.
21. A) The family and the school.
 B) The adults and the mass media.
 C) The society and the young people.
 D) The parents and the kids.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) They use more than one senses.
 B) They use their visual senses only.
 C) They choose food by smelling it.
 D) They look at the shape of the food.
23. A) The bear.
 B) The lion.
 C) The panda.
 D) The fox.
24. A) When the season changes.
 B) When the color of the food changes.
 C) When they move to different places.
 D) When they are attracted by different smells.
25. A) All of them are overweight.
 B) They can always choose the right food.
 C) They study in modern life.
 D) They eat foods with too much sugar.

Model Test Six

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) The fire erupted in southern Australia.
 B) There may be more victims.
 C) The entire towns have been lost.
 D) The temperatures have reached 57 degrees Celsius.
2. A) 108.
 B) 47.
 C) Up to 400.
 D) Dozens of.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

- 3. A) It is set to expire on December 31.
B) It raised the unemployment rate.
- 4. A) When unemployment rate dropped.
B) Before Congress went home for the holidays.
- C) It created 120 000 jobs.
D) It made middle class families benefited.
- C) When he made his weekly address.
D) Before private sectors created more jobs.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

- 5. A) Top industrial countries met in the US for world finance.
B) Developing economies met in the US for a summit on finance.
C) G20 leaders met in the US for a summit on future world culture.
D) Developing and top industrial economies met in the US for a summit on finance.
- 6. A) 5 billion. B) 50 billion. C) 500 billion. D) 5 000 billion.
- 7. A) When to avoid a repeat of the financial crisis.
B) When to inject money without harming a recovery.
C) How to withdraw that support without harming a recovery.
D) How to inject money without harming a recovery.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) To place a large order.
B) To complain about the quality of the goods.
- 9. A) Whether the large order is from a regular client.
B) Whether they have the goods in stock.
- 10. A) It's more convenient to keep the details for each client.
B) It's good for the environment.
- 11. A) To finish writing a sales report for his boss.
B) To solve the complaint from a client.
- C) To make sure the time of a meeting.
D) To consult the price of the goods.
- C) Whether the goods can be delivered in time.
D) Whether the customer can get the special prices.
- C) It's cleaner and safer than using paper files.
D) It's easy to take on business trip.
- C) To get ready for the work next morning.
D) To check information on computer files.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) She has to leave for the school soon.
B) She wants to pay for tuition earlier.
- 13. A) Something she is good at.
B) Busy but offering high salary.
- 14. A) Make the final decision later.
B) Take the major that she likes best.
- 15. A) To take a tour around the world.
B) To see some new sceneries.
- C) She feels so stressed and worried about it.
D) She wants to apply for grants and scholarships.
- C) Something related to her hobby.
D) High salary without hard work.
- C) Take the major that she is best at.
D) Choose more than one major.
- C) To learn more new things.
D) To get a good job without hard work.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) Their financial ability.
B) Their mood and environment.
- 17. A) The bad environment of restaurants.
B) The wide access to unhealthy foods.
- 18. A) Remove food labels.
B) Eat foods high in fiber.
- 19. A) They become more upset and worried.
B) They pay more attention to their health.
- C) The look of the food.
D) The amount of working time.
- C) The promotion of unprocessed food products.
D) The lack of regular physical examination.
- C) Look for foods high in salt.
D) Monitor the weight every day.
- C) They are likely to intake highly nutritious food.
D) They tend to eat some junk foods.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. A) Worse than they really are.
B) Better than they really are.
- 21. A) They think highly of themselves compared with men.
B) They are less competent than men.
- 22. A) Being confined to entry-level jobs.
B) Receiving lower pay than they should.
- C) More competent but less confident.
- D) Worse than men in everything.
- C) They lack self-confidence compared with men.
- D) They are discriminated in their companies and paid less.
- C) Being promoted more quickly.
- D) Gaining less working experience.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 23. A) They hide their emotions from others.
B) They are puzzled by women.
- 24. A) Men tend to think less of their partners.
B) They were brought up in different ways.
- 25. A) To make others annoyed intentionally.
B) To leave a good impression on others.
- C) They share too much with others.
- D) They usually complain to others.
- C) Women are more emotional than men.
- D) They have different thinking styles.
- C) To avoid some unhappiness with friends.
- D) To protect partners or other important persons.

Model Test Seven

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

- 1. A) The election in Kenya.
B) The economy and democracy.
- 2. A) About 30.
B) More than 300.
- C) The diplomatic relations with other country.
- D) The peace in the country.
- C) Around 3 000.
- D) More than 5 000.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

- 3. A) Positive.
B) Reluctant.
- 4. A) 400 million dollars and 100 military experts.
B) 140 million dollars and 500 soldiers.
- C) Optimistic.
- D) Careless.
- C) 140 million dollars and 100 military experts.
- D) 400 million dollars and 500 soldiers.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

- 5. A) Negotiations between developing and industrialized countries.
B) A struggle to reach a new global agreement on climate change.
C) The deadlock of United Nations climate talks.
D) A list of demands by developing nations.
- 6. A) It's a global agreement on climate change.
B) It expired at the end of last month.
C) It fell into deadlock and continued into the second round.
D) The United Nations climate talks have made a replacement for it.
- 7. A) Crafting a replacement for the Kyoto Protocol.
B) Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.
C) Stopping industrial emissions of greenhouse gases.
D) Coping with the effects of climate change respectively.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) It is a boy.
B) It was born on October 10.
- 9. A) Tomorrow morning at 9:00.
B) Tomorrow morning at 10:00.
- 10. A) Some flowers.
B) A pot plant.
- C) It is a small baby.
- D) It is already out of the hospital.
- C) Tomorrow afternoon at 3:00.
- D) Tomorrow afternoon at 4:00.
- C) Some chocolates.
- D) A card of congratulation.

11. A) To go and visit Mary and her baby.
 B) To purchase chocolates and a soft toy.
 C) To discuss further what to buy.
 D) To buy a baby carrier.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) The schedule of the school orientation day.
 B) The planning of the school year.
 C) The courses and the tests of the term.
 D) The timetable of the campus trip.
13. A) The courses will last 40 minutes.
 B) The courses couldn't be selected freely without any requirements.
 C) All the courses must be taken by all freshmen.
 D) There are more compulsory courses than optional ones.
14. A) Tell the students how to select their courses.
 B) Advise the students to do extracurricular activities.
 C) Help the students to get familiar with the campus.
 D) Instruct the students to enjoy the services and activities.
15. A) Decide what language to learn.
 B) Choose their own class.
 C) Have free time to visit the campus.
 D) Take a test on their second language.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) He had a strong Italian accent.
 B) His Italian friends helped him with his Latin.
 C) His training in Latin was similar to that of the other boys.
 D) He began to study Latin at college.
17. A) Schoolboys were punished if they were lazy to learn Latin.
 B) Schoolboys were encouraged if they had difficulty in learning Latin.
 C) Schoolboys were expected to master Latin in a short time.
 D) Schoolboys had to study Latin in a hard way.
18. A) He was good at Latin.
 B) He read lots of Latin poems.
 C) He was already a poet.
 D) He worked harder than others.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Low-income smokers spend too much money on cigarettes.
 B) High taxes on cigarettes are satisfactory and effective.
 C) Smoking low-quality cigarettes are very bad for smokers' health.
 D) It is very difficult for low-income smokers to access cigarettes.
20. A) They were totally unwilling to quit.
 B) They were tempted to smoke by people around.
 C) They were so addicted to smoking for relaxation.
 D) The government did not help them to do so.
21. A) They promote many antismoking activities.
 B) They do not do anything for the smokers.
 C) They argue what they have done for smokers' right.
 D) They oppose smoking and increase taxes.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) The problems of people's stressful life.
 B) The negative influence of stress on people.
 C) The cause of stress and the way to lessen it.
 D) The urgency to erase stress in people's life.
23. A) It is caused by too much food and little physical exercise.
 B) It is caused by what happened suddenly in our daily life.
 C) It is caused by one's emotional condition as well as physical condition.
 D) It is caused by the change we experience.

24. A) Do enough exercise and get enough rest.
 B) Pay little attention to the trivial things in life.
 25. A) Make a change of it.
 B) Work even harder to remove it.
 C) Face what happened as bravely as possible.
 D) Take a small break in a busy schedule.
 C) Share it with others to avoid it.
 D) Analyze how serious it is first.

Model Test Eight

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) The Angeles National Forest.
 B) The fire fighting in Los Angeles.
 2. A) Tractors and hand tools.
 B) Helicopters and airplanes.
 C) The tools used in fire fighting.
 D) The protection of Mount Wilson.
 C) The slightly higher humidity.
 D) The 20-kilometer fire lines.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) It is the new health care law.
 B) It is the short-term spending law.
 4. A) It will increase the government's economic burden.
 B) It will lead to a partial shutdown of the US government.
 C) It will give rise to a clash between the two major political parties.
 D) It will oblige people to buy insurance policies unwillingly.
 C) It is the new federal budget law.
 D) It is the federal operation law.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) The country's big labor union.
 B) The country's big government.
 6. A) They blocked the traffic.
 B) They occupied New York.
 7. A) It has now spread to other Asian cities.
 B) The protesters have camped in New York's cultural district.
 C) Members of labor unions joined the movement on Wednesday.
 D) The protesters represent the wealthiest 99% of Americans.
 C) The country's big business.
 D) The country's big police.
 C) They clashed with community groups.
 D) They controlled too much wealth.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) Do the interior decoration.
 B) Make a shopping list.
 9. A) Make a schedule for their decoration.
 B) Get everything needed purchased in one trip.
 10. A) They will buy all the materials in one store.
 B) They will go shopping together to make it as expected.
 C) They will buy building materials at different departments.
 D) They have made a detailed plan to finish the shopping list.
 11. A) He thinks he is too tired to do it.
 B) He does not care about it.
 C) Buy the materials.
 D) Make a design of decoration.
 C) Be the weekend fighters through purchasing.
 D) Go shopping as early as possible.
 C) He wants to change it.
 D) He agrees with it.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) It is very hot outside the room.
 B) The air conditioner made the room hot.
 13. A) It's warm and wet. B) It's cold and wet.
 14. A) Do the housework for her.
 B) Give a winter coat to her.
 C) He fed the pig a few minutes ago.
 D) He did morning exercise just now.
 C) It's cool and dry. D) It's hot and dry.
 C) Get her a cup of hot tea.
 D) Get her a glass of iced tea.

15. A) Shop assistant and customer.
B) Teacher and student.
C) Husband and wife.
D) Boss and employee.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They usually give their children high calorie post-game meals.
B) They provide their children with insufficient nutrition.
C) They visit their children after the games every day.
D) They are interested in the children's sports activities.
17. A) Active teenage boys require about 2 400 calories a day.
B) Active teenage girls require about 3 000 calories a day.
C) Younger children require at least 600 calories a day.
D) Younger children require anywhere from 600 to 2 400 calories a day.
18. A) They will become less active.
B) They will become less healthy.
C) They will become fatter and fatter.
D) They will have a poor appetite.
19. A) Parents should give them enough fast food.
B) Parents should provide them with more fruits after games.
C) Schools should encourage them to have healthy food.
D) They should have grains and nuts every day.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) Expressing their religious belief and activities.
B) Memorizing the important people in their life.
C) Describing their daily life vividly.
D) Symbolizing objects, concepts and sounds.
21. A) It was complicated because of the pictures' magic power.
B) It was a weird language which only a few people understood.
C) It was more relevant to pictures than to Egyptian words.
D) It was used by certain people who had magic power.
22. A) The Egyptian alphabet.
B) The Greek alphabet.
C) The Roman alphabet.
D) The Mediterranean alphabet.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) They made tools with special instruments.
B) They made tools out of wood first.
C) They made tools out of animal skin.
D) They made tools out of stones first.
24. A) It is one of the first tools.
B) It develops human capabilities.
C) It leads to the invention of machines.
D) It is crucial to the development of mankind.
25. A) Disastrous.
B) Exciting.
C) Unpredictable.
D) Colorful.

Model Test Nine

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) It did not reach analysts' expectations.
B) It was a favorable news for the automaker.
C) It hinted a decline of Ford's net income.
D) It spurred a rise for Ford's share price.
2. A) There are small losses in North America.
B) Prices should be raised in European market.
C) Another product line should be set up in Europe.
D) Earnings continued to be good in North America.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) The development of French engineering firms.
B) Working and living condition in the city of Dijon.
C) The environmentally-friendly building in France.
D) A tour of the landmark buildings in France.

4. A) Metal skirt. B) Solar panel. C) Sun shield. D) Sandwich.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) The International Space Station. C) The Baikonur Cosmodrome.
B) The Siberia Vessel. D) The Progress 45.
6. A) On Sunday. B) On Monday. C) On Tuesday. D) On Wednesday.
7. A) At 4:02 p.m. B) At 4:11 p.m. C) At 4:20 p.m. D) At 6:11 p.m.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) His roommates' dialects are difficult to understand. C) He quarreled with his roommates last night.
B) His roommates come back to the dormitory at midnight. D) He can't fall asleep due to his roommates' chatting.
9. A) There will usually be a cold war after a quarrel. C) Roommates should be careful with complaints.
B) There should be clear duty divisions between roommates. D) Roommates should remind each other's duties.
10. A) Ignoring the problem to avoid causing anything unpleasant.
B) Trying to find a roommate who is considerate and careful.
C) Being tolerant and understanding each other's shortcomings.
D) Having a quarrel with the roommate with offensive words.
11. A) She is forgetful and careless. C) She is friendly but lazy.
B) She is beautiful and kind. D) She isn't easy to get along with.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) A summer holiday she's been longing for. C) A job she will take after graduation.
B) A research project that might interest her. D) A graduation speech she's going to deliver.
13. A) They are being well protected by humans. C) They are physically adapted to the harsh winter.
B) They are offered more food by tourists. D) They are enabled by the paths to find more food.
14. A) They may attack human beings in the farm. C) They destroyed the farm crops.
B) They caused abortion of farm animals. D) They have valuable furs and meat.
15. A) She is well-informed with red foxes. C) She majors in animal disease prevention.
B) She once visited the red fox national park. D) She's been conducting relevant researches.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) A system of satellites orbiting the earth twice a day.
B) A system of information transmitted from satellites.
C) A system of satellites and receivers giving precise location.
D) A system of portable devices installed in vehicles.
17. A) The first GPS satellite was launched in 1947.
B) Old satellites will be replaced after five years.
C) It is operated by the United States Department of Defense.
D) A few fees will be charged if we use the system.
18. A) It provides precise position. C) It is greatly helpful to fishermen.
B) It is affordable to ordinary users. D) It is portable for anyone.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Changes from childhood to adulthood. C) Methods to improve handwriting.
B) Measures to improve colleague relationships. D) The reasons why people's handwriting is poor.
20. A) We need much practice to reach perfection. C) We can't expect to be the best.
B) We must start learning at our early years. D) We must try with our full efforts.

21. A) To move the paper from time to time when necessary.
 B) To choose a pen of proper weight.
 C) To write forcefully with the index finger.
 D) To use the power of shoulders and forearms.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) People who fish for fun.
 B) People who live on fishing.
 C) People who fish in small amounts.
 D) People who fish in the salty sea water.
23. A) To let them train young fishermen.
 B) To introduce the sport to them.
 C) To give them a chance of relaxation.
 D) To provide more communication for them.
24. A) To increase their revenue taxes.
 B) To encourage them to settle down.
 C) To encourage them to fish for a living.
 D) To save them the trouble of getting a license.
25. A) The fisherman doesn't need a license at all.
 B) The fisherman must be an America citizen.
 C) The fisherman needs only one license from a state.
 D) The fisherman needs licenses from all bordering states.

Model Test Ten

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) South Africa's multiracial history.
 B) Musical New Year's tradition in South Africa.
 C) Southeast Asia slaves in Cape Town.
 D) Cape Town's mixed race or "colored" residents.
2. A) The dockworkers.
 B) European minstrels.
 C) The Dutch colonists.
 D) Cape Town's residents.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) Monitoring all banks in the country.
 B) Ensuring a safe economic policy.
 C) Providing advice to the President.
 D) Offering enough money to the government.
4. A) She once taught at Berkeley University.
 B) She got tenure at Harvard University.
 C) She has a Nobel Prize in Economic Theory.
 D) She has been working in the Federal Reserve for over 10 years.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) To deal with labor unrest in the country.
 B) To worsen the relationship between police and protesters.
 C) To suppress the legal protests.
 D) To protect the garment factory workers.
6. A) In two industrial complexes.
 B) In the southern Bangladesh.
 C) In the garment factories of Chittagong.
 D) In the capital Dhaka.
7. A) It will worsen the relationship between workers and security forces.
 B) It will worsen the relationship between workers and factory owners.
 C) It will worsen the relationship between union leaders and legitimate protesters.
 D) It will worsen the relationship between government and protesters.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) She appreciates the skin of the beauty a lot.
 B) She doesn't think the beauty is really pretty.
 C) She shows envy to the beauty.
 D) She thinks the beauty has beautiful mind.
9. A) They tend to put lots of make-up on the face.
 B) They eat more cucumbers every day.
 C) They tend to try natural vegetables on the skin.
 D) They tend to have some cosmetic surgery on the face.
10. A) They can brighten up the whole face.
 B) They can be used to cure the scar.
 C) They can reduce the wrinkles on the face.
 D) They can remedy dry skin.

11. A) Try some herbal plants.
B) Go to the beauty salon.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) The teacher appreciated his painting very much.
B) The teacher advised Mark to change the topic.
13. A) Insist on his own opinion.
B) Add light brown to the sky.
14. A) By taking some painting courses.
B) By consulting the painting teacher.
15. A) Oil painting. B) Water colors.

- C) Have a cosmetic surgery.
D) Put some cucumbers on his face.

- C) They had a dispute about his choice of color.
D) Mark was severely scolded by his teacher.
C) Observe the color of sunset.
D) Listen to his teacher's advice.
C) By visiting art museums of various countries.
D) By studying the oil painting abroad long ago.
C) Portrait. D) Landscape.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They must pay off the tuition for their education.
B) They must have the military training.
17. A) They should have big financial support.
B) They must satisfy physical and educational requirements.
18. A) In native government.
B) In West Point.

- C) They must take part in college courses.
D) They must serve on active duty in the Army.
C) They should pay the tuition all by themselves.
D) They should join the American Army.
C) In homeland university.
D) At local American Embassy.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) A hunter.
B) An old woman.
20. A) By extracting the juice from the coffee tree.
B) By peeling the skin of the coffee cherry.
21. A) The height of the tree.
B) Geography and climate differences.

- C) A religious worker.
D) A keeper of goats.
C) By roasting the beans inside the coffee cherry.
D) By drying the coffee cherry out of water.
C) Ways of harvesting the beans.
D) The temperature of roasting coffee beans.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) All sorts of snakes in the world.
B) How the skiers climb a slope on skis.
23. A) It has its name as side-winder.
B) It lives in the slippery sandy desert.
24. A) Straight lines. B) Curving lines.
25. A) It can keep the body cooler.
B) It can move more quickly.

- C) The special movement of the side-winder.
D) The direction that the side-winder follows.
C) Its body is very smooth.
D) It does not adapt to the environment.
C) Paralleled lines. D) Crossing lines.
C) It can avoid the obstacles in moving.
D) It can move much faster.

Model Test Eleven

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) 18 000. B) 80 000.
2. A) Meet the miners' original demand.
B) Offer more benefits to poor black miners.

- C) 60 000. D) 16 000.
C) Improve the miners' working conditions.
D) Offer a 10% pay rise.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) Chances of guessing the correct lotto numbers.
B) Rossi's dreams about winning the lotto.
4. A) A huge amount of money.
B) Free flights to Italy.

- C) People's madness for lotto games in Italy.
D) Foreigners' visit to Italy for the lotto drawings.
C) A free tour in Europe.
D) Tickets for the lotto games.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

- 5. A) Stopping renewing an agreement.
B) Blocking an agreement.
C) Renewing an agreement.
D) Blocking the renewal of a contract.
- 6. A) It provided sufficient privacy safeguards.
B) It cannot protect privacy sufficiently.
C) It provided insufficient safeguards.
D) It failed to safeguard people's interests.
- 7. A) The Swift Money Transfer System.
B) The Brussels Treaty.
C) The Lisbon Treaty.
D) The Swift System.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) Having her bicycle repaired.
B) Conducting a market survey.
C) Lecturing on business management.
D) Hosting an evening TV program.
- 9. A) He worked as a salesman.
B) He coached in a racing club.
C) He repaired bicycles.
D) He served as a consultant.
- 10. A) He found it more profitable.
B) He wanted to be his own boss.
C) He didn't want to start from scratch.
D) He didn't want to be in too much debt.
- 11. A) They are all the man's friends.
B) They work five days a week.
C) They are paid by the hour.
D) They all enjoy gambling.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) It has gradually given way to service industry.
B) It remains a major part of industrial activity.
C) It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP.
D) It has a history as long as paper processing.
- 13. A) It's no longer what it once was in the region.
B) It's still what it once was in the region.
C) It has changed a lot.
D) The woman speaks highly of it.
- 14. A) Lack of resources.
B) Shortage of funding.
C) Transport problems.
D) Poor management.
- 15. A) Competition from rival companies.
B) Product promotion campaigns.
C) Possible locations for a new factory.
D) Measures to create job opportunities.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) They shared many extracurricular activities.
B) They had known each other since childhood.
C) They shared mutual friends in school.
D) They had many interests in common.
- 17. A) At a local club.
B) At the boarding school.
C) At Joe's house.
D) At the sports center.
- 18. A) Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.
B) One has to be respectful of other people in order to win respect.
C) It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends.
D) Durable friendships can be very difficult to maintain.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) In his building's parking lot.
B) Near the entrance of a park.
C) At a street corner.
D) At a parking meter.
- 20. A) It had been stolen by someone.
B) It had been moved to the next block.
C) It had been parked at a wrong place.
D) It had been taken by the police.
- 21. A) In a neighboring town.
B) In the city garage.
C) At the Greenville center.
D) At a public parking lot.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) Creativity as shown in arts.
B) Famous creative individuals.
- 23. A) It is the source of all artistic work.
B) It starts soon after we are born.
- 24. A) Natural curiosity.
B) Critical thinking.
- 25. A) It is part of everyday life.
B) It is a unique human trait.
- C) A major scientific discovery.
- D) The mysteriousness of creativity.
- C) It is something people all engage in.
- D) It helps people acquire knowledge.
- C) Logical reasoning.
- D) Creative imagination.
- C) It is yet to be fully understood.
- D) It is beyond ordinary people.

Model Test Twelve

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

- 1. A) Energy and power shortage in Kenya.
B) Emergency measures for the livestock in Kenya.
- 2. A) The local communities.
B) The army.
- C) Rockefeller Foundation's assistance in Kenya.
- D) Kenya's emergency plan on food and water shortage.
- C) The civil society.
- D) The power company.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

- 3. A) When he was skating in the French Alps.
B) When he was skating in the German Alps.
- 4. A) He is now in a hospital in Moutiers.
B) He is having a psychological test now.
- C) When he was skiing in the French Alps.
- D) When he was skiing in the German Alps.
- C) He has an English friend who is a trauma specialist.
- D) He was taken to a local hospital by helicopter.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

- 5. A) They were between Christians and Muslims.
B) They were between local people and Muslims.
- 6. A) It is a large commercial area to the north.
B) It was under military control.
- 7. A) At least 100.
B) 100.
- C) They were between local people and Christians.
- D) They were between local army and Muslims.
- C) It was burnt to the ground.
- D) There were no debris and smoldering fires.
- C) At least 1 000.
D) 1 000.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) He likes Sweden better than England.
B) He is an Englishman living in Sweden.
- 9. A) The bad weather.
B) The long night.
- 10. A) Delightful.
B) Painful.
- 11. A) They try to earn more and spend more.
B) They like to go camping in summer.
- C) He visits London nearly every winter.
- D) He prefers hot weather to cold weather.
- C) The cold houses.
D) The gloomy winter.
- C) Refreshing.
D) Depressing.
- C) They often stay up late reading.
- D) They work hard and play hard.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) English Literature.
B) Public Administration.
- 13. A) Careers guidance.
B) English teaching.
- 14. A) He wanted to get some working experience.
B) He was more interested in the administrative side.
- 15. A) Its generous scholarships.
B) Its pleasant environment.
- C) French.
D) Management.
- C) Staff training.
- D) Psychological counselling.
- C) His father expected him to do so.
- D) There were no other choices for him.
- C) Its worldwide fame.
- D) Its well-designed courses.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) The art of Japanese brush painting.
B) Some features of Japanese culture.
- 17. A) To enhance concentration.
B) To calm themselves down.
- 18. A) How speakers can misunderstand the audience.
B) How speakers can win approval from the audience.
- C) Characteristics of Japanese artists.
- D) The uniqueness of Japanese art.
- C) To show their impatience.
- D) To signal lack of interest.
- C) How different Western and Eastern art forms are.
- D) How listeners in different cultures show respect.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) Buying and maintaining equipment.
B) Directing personnel evaluation.
- 20. A) Some of his equipment was damaged in a fire.
B) The training program he ran was a failure.
- 21. A) Improvement in the company's management.
B) A better-paying job in another company.
- 22. A) She has more self-confidence than Chris.
B) She works with Chris in the same division.
- C) Drawing up plans for in-service training.
- D) Interviewing and recruiting employees.
- C) Two of his employees committed theft.
- D) Two of his workers were injured at work.
- C) Advancement to a higher position.
- D) A better relationship with his boss.
- C) She is competing with Chris for the new job.
- D) She has more management experience than Chris.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 23. A) They help us see the important values of a culture.
B) They guide us in handling human relationships.
- 24. A) Their origins can no longer be traced.
B) Their wording may become different.
- 25. A) Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures.
B) Some proverbs are assuming more and more importance.
- C) They help us express ourselves more effectively.
- D) They are an infinite source of human knowledge.
- C) The values they reflect may change.
- D) They may be misinterpreted occasionally.
- C) Old proverbs are constantly replaced by new ones.
- D) Certain values have always been central to a culture.

Model Test Thirteen

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

- 1. A) On the first Monday in November.
B) On the first Tuesday in November.
- 2. A) Frans Baleni.
B) Ken Cuccinelli.
- C) On the first Monday in December.
- D) On the first Tuesday in December.
- C) Terry McAuliffe.
D) Chris Christie.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

- 3. A) The general US economic activity.
B) Consumer spending in US economy.
- 4. A) The lower savings rate in four years.
B) The spending boost by Americans.
- C) The lower savings rate in America.
- D) The government's effort on economy.
- C) Special payments by the government.
- D) PNC Financial Services Group's support.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

- 5. A) Labor Department officials.
B) Civilians.
- 6. A) 0.3%.
B) 3%.
- 7. A) Negative.
B) Positive.
- C) Lawmakers.
- D) The army.
- C) 9.7%.
D) 10%.
- C) Hopeless.
D) Enlightening.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) Beautiful scenery in the countryside.
B) Dangers of cross-country skiing.
- C) Pain and pleasure in sports.
- D) A sport he participates in.

9. A) He can't find good examples to illustrate his point.
 B) He can't find a peaceful place to do the assignment.
 C) He doesn't know how to describe the beautiful country scenery.
 D) He can't decide whether to include the effort part of skiing.
10. A) New ideas come up as you write.
 B) Much time is spent on collecting data.
 C) A lot of effort is made in vain.
 D) The writer's point of view often changes.
11. A) Passion.
 B) Confidence.
 C) Energy.
 D) Patience.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Journalist of a local newspaper.
 B) Director of evening radio programs.
 C) Producer of television commercials.
 D) Hostess of the weekly "Business World."
13. A) He ran three restaurants with his wife's help.
 B) He and his wife did everything by themselves.
 C) He worked both as a cook and a waiter.
 D) He hired a cook and two local waitresses.
14. A) He hardly needs to do any advertising nowadays.
 B) He advertises a lot on radio and in newspapers.
 C) He spends huge sums on TV commercials every year.
 D) He hires children to distribute ads in shopping centers.
15. A) The restaurant location.
 B) The restaurant atmosphere.
 C) The food variety.
 D) The food price.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Its protection is often neglected by children.
 B) It cannot be fully restored once damaged.
 C) There are many false notions about it.
 D) There are various ways to protect it.
17. A) It may make the wearer feel tired.
 B) It will gradually weaken the eyes of adults.
 C) It can lead to the loss of vision in children.
 D) It can permanently change the eye structure.
18. A) It can never be done even with high technology.
 B) It is the best way to restore damaged eyesight.
 C) It is a major achievement in eye surgery.
 D) It can only be partly accomplished now.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) They think they should follow the current trend.
 B) Nursing homes are well-equipped and convenient.
 C) Adult day-care centers are easily accessible.
 D) They have jobs and other commitments.
20. A) They don't want to use up all their life savings.
 B) They fear they will regret it afterwards.
 C) They would like to spend more time with them.
 D) They don't want to see their husbands poorly treated.
21. A) Provide professional standard care.
 B) Be affectionate and cooperative.
 C) Be frank and seek help from others.
 D) Make full use of community facilities.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Health and safety conditions in the workplace.
 B) Rights and responsibilities of company employees.
 C) Common complaints made by office workers.
 D) Conflicts between labor and management.
23. A) Replace its out-dated equipment.
 B) Improve the welfare of affected workers.
 C) Follow government regulations strictly.
 D) Provide extra health compensation.
24. A) They requested to transfer to a safer department.
 B) They quit work to protect their unborn babies.
 C) They sought help from union representatives.
 D) They wanted to work shorter hours.
25. A) To show how they love winter sports.
 B) To attract the attention from the media.
 C) To protest against the poor working conditions.
 D) To protect themselves against the cold weather.

Model Test Fourteen

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) Saturday classes about language and culture.
 B) Private high schools in San Francisco.
 C) The help of American high school students in Senegal.
 D) The repair to the French colonial schoolhouse.

2. A) Fixing up the clinic inhabited by ducks and chickens.
B) Repairing and modernizing the village schoolhouse.
C) Installing solar panels and lights in a French colonial house.
D) Learning the geography, language and culture of Senegal.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) Some passengers were injured on the plane.
B) There was something wrong with the plane.
4. A) The jet was intercepted by US air force.
B) The plane's transponder mistakenly transmitted code.
C) The pilots repeatedly told controllers they were hi-jacked.
D) The armed police arrested several criminals in the jet.

- C) There were criminals on the jet plane.
D) It had been thought that the jet had been hi-jacked.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) The falling trees and high temperatures.
B) High temperatures and more powerful winds.
6. A) Over seven days ago.
B) Over three days ago.
7. A) About 60 fires are burning in New South Wales.
B) 17 fires in New South Wales are under control.
C) The fires have burned almost 12 000 hectares so far.
D) Over 200 firefighters have been busy getting the fires in control.

- C) The burning in key areas that was out of control.
D) The steep terrain and more powerful wind.
C) On Wednesday.
D) On Monday.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) She was a witness to the crime.
B) She was a victim of the robbery.
9. A) A medium-sized young man carrying a gun.
B) A tall man with dark hair and a moustache.
10. A) Have her photo taken for their files.
B) Go upstairs to sign some document.
11. A) In a radio station. B) In a police station.

- C) She was a bank manager.
D) She was a defence lawyer.
C) A youth with a distinguishing mark on his face.
D) A thirty-year-old guy wearing a light sweater.
C) Verify the record of what she had said.
D) Identify the suspect from pictures.
C) In a bank. D) In a supermarket.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) By listening to the morning news.
B) By seeing a commercial on TV.
13. A) She could work close to her family.
B) She could use her previous experiences.
14. A) Studying for a degree in French.
B) Working as a secretary.
15. A) Send in a written application as soon as possible.
B) Read the advertisement again for more details.

- C) By reading a newspaper ad.
D) By calling an employment service.
C) She could improve her foreign languages.
D) She could travel overseas frequently.
C) Taking management courses.
D) Teaching English at a university.
C) Prepare for an interview in a couple of days.
D) Get to know the candidates on the short list.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They cannot see the firefighters because of the smoke.
B) They cannot hear the firefighters for the noise.
17. A) He often teaches children what to do during a fire.
B) He teaches Spanish in a San Francisco community.

- C) They do not realize the danger they are in.
D) They mistake the firefighters for monsters.
C) He provides oxygen masks to children free of charge.
D) He travels all over America to help put out fires.

18. A) He gives informative talks to young children.
B) He is very good at public speaking.
19. A) Kids should learn not to be afraid of monsters.
B) Firefighters play an important role in America.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) To fully realize their potential.
B) To satisfy the needs of their family.
21. A) They may have to continue to work in old age.
B) They may have nobody to depend on in the future.
22. A) Saving as much as you can.
B) Making wise use of your time.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) Hardworking students being accused of cheating.
B) Boy students being often treated as law-breakers.
24. A) Forbidding students to take food out of the restaurant.
B) Requesting customers to pay before taking the food.
25. A) He was taken to the manager.
B) He was closely watched.

- C) He rescued a student from a big fire.
D) He saved the life of his brother choking on food.
- C) Carelessness can result in tragedies.
D) Informative speeches can save lives.

- C) To make money for early retirement.
D) To gain a sense of their personal worth.
- C) They may regret the time they wasted.
D) They may have fewer job opportunities.
- C) Enjoying yourself while you can.
D) Working hard and playing hard.

- C) Innocent people being suspected groundlessly.
D) Junior employees being made to work overtime.
- C) Asking customers to leave their bags on the counters.
D) Allowing only two students to enter at a time.
- C) He was asked to leave.
D) He was overcharged.

Model Test Fifteen

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) Christmas-time attacks made by Somali rebels.
B) An explosion at a bus station in central Nairobi.
2. A) On Christmas Eve.
B) Just before midnight.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) It is likely to close many of its stores.
B) It is known for the quality of its goods.
4. A) Expand its business beyond groceries.
B) Fire 25 000 of its current employees.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) All taxis began to use meters.
B) All taxis got air conditioning.
6. A) A low interest loan scheme.
B) Environmentalists protests.
7. A) There are no more irregular practices.
B) All new cabs provide air-conditioning.

Section B

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) It allows him to make a lot of friends.
B) It requires him to work long hours.
9. A) It is intellectually challenging.
B) It requires him to do washing-up all the time.
10. A) In a hospital.
B) At a coffee shop.

- C) The killing of more than 70 Ugandans in Kampala.
D) Blasts set off by a Somali group in Uganda's capital.
- C) During a security check.
D) In the small hours of the morning.

- C) It remains competitive in the recession.
D) It will expand its online retail business.
- C) Cut its DVD publishing business.
D) Sell the business for one pound.

- C) Advertisements were allowed on taxis.
D) Old taxis were replaced with new cabs.
- C) Taxi passengers' complaints.
D) Permission for car advertising.
- C) New cabs are all equipped with meters.
D) New legislation protects consumer rights.

- C) It enables him to apply theory to practice.
D) It helps him understand people better.
- C) It exposes him to oily smoke all day long.
D) It demands physical endurance and patience.
- C) At a laundry.
D) In a hotel.

11. A) Getting along well with colleagues.
B) Paying attention to every detail.

- C) Planning everything in advance.
D) Knowing the needs of customers.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) The pocket money British children get.
B) The annual inflation rate in Britain.
13. A) It means what changed this year.
B) It means the changes of the inflation rate.
14. A) It enables children to live better.
B) It goes down during economic recession.
15. A) Save up for their future education.
B) Pay for small personal things.

- C) The things British children spend money on.
D) The rising cost of raising a child in Britain.
C) It means the change from the year before.
D) It means the parents' changes in Britain.
C) It often rises higher than inflation.
D) It has gone up 25% in the past decade.
C) Buy their own shoes and socks.
D) Make donations when necessary.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) District managers.
B) Regular customers.
17. A) The support provided by the regular clients.
B) The initiative shown by the sales representatives.
18. A) Some of them were political-minded.
B) Fifty percent of them were female.
19. A) He used too many quotations.
B) He was not gender sensitive.

- C) Sales directors.
D) Senior clerks.
C) The urgency of implementing the company's plans.
D) The important part played by district managers.
C) One third of them were senior managers.
D) Most of them were rather conservative.
C) He did not keep to the point.
D) He spent too much time on details.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) State your problem to the head waiter.
B) Demand a discount on the dishes ordered.
21. A) Your problem may not be understood correctly.
B) You don't know if you are complaining at the right time.
C) Your complaint may not reach the person in charge.
D) You can't tell how the person on the line is reacting.
22. A) Demand a prompt response.
B) Provide all the details.

- C) Ask to see the manager politely but firmly.
D) Ask the name of the person waiting on you.
C) Send it by express mail.
D) Stick to the point.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) Fashion designer.
B) Architect.
24. A) Do some volunteer work.
B) Get a well-paid part-time job.
25. A) Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy.
B) It will add to the family's financial burden.

- C) City planner.
D) Engineer.
C) Work flexible hours.
D) Go back to her previous post.
C) A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.
D) The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.

★ 答案速查 ★

The Key to Model Test One

1~5 DDBCD 6~10 CBABD 11~15 BACDC 16~20 BCCAB 21~25 DDABD

The Key to Model Test Two

1~5 CDBDA 6~10 CCACB 11~15 DBADC 16~20 DADBA 21~25 ABAAC

The Key to Model Test Three

1~5 BDABA 6~10 ADCDC 11~15 CBBAC 16~20 ABADB 21~25 ACADB

The Key to Model Test Four

1~5 BACBB 6~10 ABAAD 11~15 CAACD 16~20 CAACD 21~25 CABAA

The Key to Model Test Five

1~5 CADBA 6~10 CBABC 11~15 BBBDD 16~20 BCAAB 21~25 CACAD

The Key to Model Test Six

1~5 BCDCD 6~10 DCABA 11~15 ADDAC 16~20 BBBDA 21~25 ABABD

The Key to Model Test Seven

1~5 BBBCC 6~10 ABBCC 11~15 BABDD 16~20 CDCAB 21~25 DCCDA

The Key to Model Test Eight

1~5 BCADC 6~10 ACBBB 11~15 DDACC 16~20 ACBCD 21~25 ACDDC

The Key to Model Test Nine

1~5 BDCBD 6~10 DCDCC 11~15 ABDDB 16~20 CCBCA 21~25 DACDC

The Key to Model Test Ten

1~5 BCADA 6~10 DBBCD 11~15 ACBCB 16~20 DBDDC 21~25 BCBCA

The Key to Model Test Eleven

1~5 BDCBA 6~10 BCDAB 11~15 ABACC 16~20 BCAAA 21~25 BDADA

The Key to Model Test Twelve

1~5 DBCDA 6~10 CCBCD 11~15 DCABB 16~20 AADAC 21~25 CCACA

The Key to Model Test Thirteen

1~5 BDBCC 6~10 ABDDA 11~15 CDBBB 16~20 CCDDA 21~25 CAAAC

The Key to Model Test Fourteen

1~5 CBDBB 6~10 AAABD 11~15 BCABA 16~20 DADDC 21~25 ACCDB

The Key to Model Test Fifteen

1~5 BCADD 6~10 ACBDD 11~15 BACCB 16~20 ADBBC 21~25 DDBAC

15 套听力原文

Model Test One

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

(1) The shooting occurred Thursday in a lecture hall at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, Illinois, north of Chicago. The gunman entered the hall dressed in black and carrying a shotgun and three handguns and began firing as students sought cover under desks. One student who escaped unharmed told reporters his life had changed as a result of what he experienced. Police say the gunman was Steven Kazmierczak, 27, a former graduate student in Sociology at the school.

Police say he purchased the shotgun and two of the handguns on Saturday, indicating he may have planned the attack in advance, (2) but authorities have not determined a motive for the shooting. Kazmierczak had no criminal record and no history of mental illness. Under Illinois state law he would not have been able to purchase a weapon legally if there had been a record of arrests or mental problems. But police say he stopped taking an unspecified medication recently and his behavior became erratic.

1. What is this news item mainly about?
2. What is the reason of the shooting?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

(3) In recent months a string of countries, from Japan to Switzerland, Colombia to Israel, have tried to drive down the value of their currencies. Some experts call it “competitive devaluation.” Others, though, argue that it is nothing short of a currency war—and far from boosting global recovery, it threatens to undermine it.

So concerned are policymakers that the issue looks set to dominate talks on Friday at a meeting of finance ministers and central bankers. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, which hosts the meeting in Washington, set out the concerns in the *Financial Times* on Tuesday. (4) “There is clearly the idea beginning to circulate that currencies can be used as a policy weapon. Translated into action, such an idea would represent a very serious risk to the global recovery,” he said.

3. What has happened to Israel’s currency?
4. What can we learn from Dominique Strauss-Kahn?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

The latest round of United Nations climate change talks begins Monday in the coastal resort city of Cancun, Mexico. Representatives from 194 countries are scheduled to attend. (5) Negotiators will try to close the political gap between commitments to reduce carbon emissions made by developed and developing nations.

Last year’s talks in Copenhagen, Denmark, carried high hopes for a binding global agreement to curb carbon emissions, (6) but in the end delivered a disappointing and loose set of voluntary actions named the “Copenhagen Accord.” (7) Eighty countries responsible for 80 percent of the world’s carbon emissions signed the accord, agreeing—among other things—that the global temperature rise should be limited to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

5. What is the latest round of UN climate change talks focused on?
6. How was the result of last year’s talks in Copenhagen?
7. How many countries signed the “Copenhagen Accord”?

Section B

Conversation One

M: Hi, Helen! Nice to see you again.

W: Yes, it’s been a while. Hey, you’ve gotten bigger since the last time I saw you.

M: Yeah, (8) ever since I got married, I’ve been putting on weight. My wife’s a good cook.

W: You need to start exercising again. Have you thought about joining a health club?

M: I have. But they are expensive. And I don’t have the time.

W: (9) I'm a member at Spa Fitness and you'd be surprised at how inexpensive a year membership is. Most of the members are ordinary people who work out for about an hour just three times a week.

M: Sounds reasonable. I mean, you look skinny enough.

W: Well, to tell the truth, I haven't always been this lean. (10) After I turned 30, I started putting on the pounds. I couldn't fit into my favorite skirts anymore and I didn't have any energy. So I decided to do exercise. Once you start a regular exercise program, you start feeling better immediately.

M: Is that right? I read that Americans are getting fatter. In fact, the average American teen is 10 to 20 pounds heavier today than in the 1980s. I'm amazed at how many fat teenage girls I see.

W: That's because of lifestyle changes. Health clubs aren't just for beautiful people. Actually, the majority of the members are trying to lose weight like us. So will you join me for a workout? (11) I can get you in free of charge tonight with a guest pass.

M: Why not? I've got nothing to lose.

W: Nothing but a few pounds.

8. Why does the man put on weight?

9. What can we know about the Spa Fitness?

10. What can we infer about the woman?

11. How can the man get into the health club tonight?

Conversation Two

M: I need a haircut. But you look pretty busy today. Do you have an opening for me?

W: Yes, we do. I can cut your hair right now if you like. Do you need a shampoo too? Or just a haircut?

M: Just a haircut. I washed my hair this morning.

W: Alright. (12) I will have an assistant wet your hair. Then I can start. Please step over there. How would you like to have your hair cut today?

M: Well, I had a haircut eight weeks ago. So my hair is pretty long. However, I want the same style as the last time.

W: I recommend you leave it a little long on top. But we should take in the back and sides a bit more. That's more fashionable now.

M: Alright. You are the expert. I'm happy to have your recommendation.

W: And do you usually part your hair along here?

M: Yes.

W: Alright, I know just what to do. (13) Your hair seems quite dry, you know. And I see some split ends.

M: (13) Yes, I know my hair is quite thin. (14) It runs in my family. Everybody has very thin hair.

W: The problem is the split ends. They make your hair look *frizzy* (卷曲的).

M: I don't know what to do with it.

W: Well, it's easy. Don't blow-dry your hair for so long after you shower. (15) Let it dry naturally, then you won't get split ends.

M: Oh really? I will try. Thanks.

12. What will the woman do before cutting the man's hair?

13. What's the problem of the man's hair?

14. What causes this hair problem?

15. What does the woman suggest the man do to deal with his hair problem?

Section C

Passage One

How did the first sliced bread and other famous foods get their names? It has been a mystery for a long time. Some researchers have decided to compile the answers and finally there is a surprising story behind the brand name. (16) Consumers had long been slicing bread themselves and any store-bought bread before the late 1920s was unsliced, and people could just bite on the loaf. Even Wonder Bread wasn't sliced at first. Created in 1921 by the Taggart Baking Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, the new bread was almost ready for market when the question of a name arose. Making a striking name for its new bread was really a tough question. Vice president Elmer Cline happened to

attend a balloon race one day. (17)The sight of dozens of brightly-colored hot-air balloons in the sky filled him with, as he later said, “wonder.” And afterwards, Wonder Bread was born. (18)Cline, in fact, was so impressed with the sight of those balloons that he covered his new product’s wrapper with red, yellow and blue balloons, which is still Wonder’s package design today. You might think that a product combining balloons, bread and a sense of wonder wouldn’t get any better. But in 1933, Wonder introduced the very first pre-sliced loaf of bread to American consumers, the popularity of which is reflected in that phrase—“the best thing since sliced bread.”

16. What can we learn about the bread before the late 1920s?

17. Where did Wonder Bread get its name?

18. What does the package design of Wonder Bread look like today?

Passage Two

In 1967, American *Vogue* magazine published an article called “Can Great Skin Be Created?” written by *Beauty* editor Carol Phillips with Dr. Norman Orentreich, discussing the significance of a skin care routine. Evelyn Lauder, daughter-in-law of Estée Lauder, read the article and brought it to Estée’s attention. Both Carol Phillips and Dr. Orentreich were recruited to help create the brand, and in August, 1968, (19)Clinique emerged as the world’s first hypo-allergenic, skin care line at Saks Fifth Avenue. Clinique tests its product for allergic reactions by applying it to 600 people 12 times, with a standard of zero reactions. There are three formulas available in North America and Europe—extra-mild, mild, and oily. Clinique also has a facial care line called CX which contains products targeted on specialized needs, such as stretch marks associated with pregnancy. Clinique also carries a skin care line targeted on men. Although mostly known as a skin care line, (20)52% of revenue for Clinique is derived from their makeup, 25% from foundation alone. Clinique also carries a line of makeup brushes coated with an *antibacterial* (抗细菌的) solution. Happy, Clinique’s best-selling women’s fragrance, was introduced in 1997. It features a mixture of ruby red *grapefruit* (葡萄柚), *bergamot* (香柠檬), Hawaiian wedding flower, and spring *mimosa* (含羞草). Recently, Clinique announced a partnership with Allergan, the maker of Botox and former partner of Elizabeth Arden, with the result being a new line called Clinique Medical. The line is only available in physician’s offices. (21)The five-product set is designed for pre- and post-operation skin care, and targets on complications such as redness, tightness, burning, irritation and discoloration.

19. What is Clinique?

20. What do we know about the revenue for Clinique?

21. What can we learn about Clinique Medical line?

Passage Three

As we all know, there are many differences lying between high school and college. For some students, one of the biggest differences is the amount and depth of research that is required for research papers. (22)College professors expect students to be quite adept at researching, and for some students, this is a big change from high school. This is not to say that high school teachers don’t do a great job to prepare their students for college level research—quite the contrary! (23)Teachers in high school play a tough and essential role in teaching students how to research and write, and college professors simply require students to take that skill to a new level. For example, you may soon discover that many college professors won’t accept *encyclopedia* (百科全书) articles as research sources. Encyclopedias are great for finding a compact, informative accumulation of research on a specific topic. They are a great resource for finding the basic facts, (24)but they are limited when it comes to offering interpretations of the facts. (25)Professors require students to dig a little deeper than that, accumulate their own evidence from broader sources, and form opinions about their sources as well as the specific topics. For this reason, college-bound students should become familiar with the library and all its terms, rules and methods. They should also have the confidence to venture outside the comfort of the local public library and explore more diverse resources.

22. What is the big change from high school to college for some students?

23. What do high school teachers usually do according to the passage?

24. Why shouldn’t encyclopedias be used as research sources?

25. What do professors ask students to do when doing research?

Model Test Two

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

Health officials in Haiti say nearly 300 people are now known to have died in an ingestion disease outbreak in the country. Although the number of new cases has slowed, hundreds more infections were reported on Tuesday. (1) The UN and aid agencies are boosting prevention efforts in and around the capital, Port-au-Prince, with a public information campaign on hygiene.

Experts say that after a long absence from Haiti, ingestion disease could now “settle” and become a local disease. The UN said 25 more people had died of the disease on Tuesday, bringing the total to 284. A total of 3 612 cases have been reported. (2) Health experts say they expect the outbreak will soon lessen but the disease will eventually join malaria and tuberculosis, becoming a local disease in Haiti.

1. What did the UN and aid agencies do for the disease?
2. What can be inferred from the health experts?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

(3) International Baccalaureate schools began decades ago as a way to teach the globe-trotting children of the international diplomatic corps. Now, IB schools welcome all kinds of children. The program combines what are considered to be the best teaching techniques, a rigorous curriculum stressing writing and analysis, and an international perspective.

The goal is to develop involved, articulate global citizens. Bloomfield Hills is a wealthy suburb of Detroit, Michigan. The school district here has set up an International Baccalaureate program at Lone Pine Elementary. At IB elementary schools, subjects like math and reading are not taught separately. (4) Subject areas are integrated, so lessons in “Mother Earth” class, for example, cover vocabulary, literature, history, and ecology.

The program also breaks down the proverbial classroom wall. (4) Teachers are required to compare notes and plan classes together. That’s the “best practice” that IB schools have adopted because it develops teachers’ skills.

3. What does this news item mainly deal with?
4. What can we know about the IB elementary schools?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

Indonesia’s Mount Merapi has erupted with its biggest explosion in more than a century, killing at least 70 people. (5) burning down homes and blanketing the region in white ash. Authorities said Friday this latest in a series of eruptions over the last 11 days was the most ferocious yet. (5) 750-degree (Celsius) gas flowed down the mountainside in a thunderous roar. The heat was so intense that clothes and blankets were fused to the injured as they fled for safety. (6) The death toll from the eruptions has now risen to about 120 and is expected to increase as rescuers pull bodies out of the ash and broken rocks. Volcano experts said the Friday blast was the biggest since the 1870s. (7) With the unpredictability of the volcano, authorities widened the danger zone around the mountain to 20 kilometers.

5. Which of the following is probably the result of the eruption of Mount Merapi?
6. How many people have been killed by the disaster?
7. Why did Authorities widen the danger zone?

Section B

Conversation One

M: Hi, Mary. Do you want to start writing a lab report after we finish this experiment?

W: I can’t. In fact, I need to finish early because I’m going to the psychology department to talk to Prof. Smith about a job opening.

M: You mean a job on campus?

W: Yeah. And it sounds pretty interesting. (8) It involves helping with her study on learning styles.

M: Yeah. (8) I know that’s her area of expertise.

W: Right. Anyway, she’s taking some high school students who aren’t doing very well in their classes and testing them to find out what their learning styles are. (9) Then tutors, people like me, will work with her, presenting material to the students according to their particular learning styles.

M: Are you getting paid for this?

W: I'm sure we'll get something, though probably not much. Anyway, it doesn't matter to me, (10) I just want to get some hands-on experience.

M: Yeah. And it'll be nice to help those high school students too.

W: That's what I thought when I saw the ad. You could do it too.

M: Really? Do you have any idea about what the schedule is like?

W: Late afternoon until evening for tutoring, I think. After all, the kids are in regular classes until 3:30.

M: Actually, that's perfect for me.

W: Then come along. We will save the lab report for later. (11) But we'd better make sure we do a good job on our experiment first.

M: Yeah. First things first.

8. What is Prof. Smith's area of expertise?

9. What will the tutors do for the high school students?

10. Why does the woman want to take the job?

11. What will the speakers probably do next?

Conversation Two

W: (12) Dr. White, we recently learned that a large piece of the Larsen Ice Shelf in Western Antarctica melted in early January. Could you please tell us exactly what happened?

M: I'd be happy to. The piece that melted was over 1 000 square miles in area. More recently and quite alarming to scientists is that a 40-mile crack, some 30 feet wide in places has torn through the ice shelf.

W: I understand that the scientific community is quite concerned. What is the significance of these events?

M: Well, (13) some scientists believe that this is a clear sign of global warming. Back in 1978, some American researchers predicted that Antarctica would show early signs of global warming due to the green house effect.

W: But couldn't crumbling ice shelves also be a result of the unusual weather Antarctica itself has experienced lately?

M: That's certainly possible, (14) but you'll have to remember that over the past thousands of years, ice shelves have been through a lot of weather changes without breaking up.

W: I think most people know that (15) if the ice cap over Antarctica melts, the level of the oceans will rise. What sort of impact will this have?

M: Well, the ice shelves currently insulate the Antarctic continent from wind, which slows down the melting. If the winds cause even a tenth of the continent's ice to melt, (15) the world's oceans could rise as much as 30 feet.

12. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

13. Why are the melting events of the ice important?

14. Why doesn't the man believe weather changes result in ice melting?

15. What would be the likely result of the melting of the ice cap?

Section C

Passage One

It is a great honor for me to introduce today's guest—lecturer Henry Taylor. Dr. Taylor received his B.A. degree in Urban History at Yale University in 1955. Five years later, (16) he was awarded a master's degree in Architectures and a Ph.D. in Urban Design from Cornell University. (17) Upon graduating, he accepted a teaching position in the Department of Architecture and Fine Arts at Illinois University where he was promoted to chairman of the department in 1969. Last year, Dr. Taylor resigned from the university in order to accept a research position with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington as director of planning. In addition to teaching and research, Dr. Taylor has devoted much time to designing, writing, and lecturing. Some of his most famous buildings are right here in the Chicago area, including the Twin Towers office building and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Recreation Center. His many articles on functional architecture and urban planning have appeared in scores of journals over the past 20 years, and half a dozen textbooks are to his credit, including one of the books that we use for this seminar—*Trends in Urban Design*. (18) Today, Dr. Taylor will speak to us about federal regulations for urban development, and frankly, I know of no one more qualified to the address. Now, let's welcome Henry Taylor.

16. What subject did Dr. Taylor study for his Ph.D.?

17. Where did Dr. Taylor resign from in order to accept a research position?
18. What is today's topic of Dr. Taylor's lecture?

Passage Two

(19) When cars first started appearing on the street in the world, there were only few people who took them seriously, because they thought they were toys—play things for grown men who didn't have much time to play. No one thought that the automobile would ever become the world's most popular form of transportation after many years. When Henry Ford started selling his Model T in 1908, he changed the situation. Ford believed that a car should be the low-cost transportation that everyone could afford, so he decided to make such a car. First he wanted a dependable automobile that wouldn't break down easily. Then he wanted a simple engine that almost anyone could repair.

(20) Ford wanted to sell the car at a low price so that many people who were not very rich could afford one. And because of this, he had to make it at a very low cost. Finally, he made only one model in only one color—black. In 1932, the Duesenberg brothers produced a car that many people thought as the brightest automobile ever made. The very car called Duesenberg was custom-made, so each one was different. But it usually weighed about 7 000 pounds and had a very wide wheelbase which was 150 inches. It also had an enormous 400 horsepower engine that could move the car from 0 to 100 miles per hour in 17 seconds.

19. How did people think of cars when they first started appearing on the street?
20. Why did Henry Ford make only one model in only one color?
21. What does the passage mainly talk about?

Passage Three

Many of us often complain that we cannot remember things or easily forget things. However, (22) memory, they say, is a matter of practice and exercise. If you have the wish and really make a conscious effort to remember things, then you can quite easily improve your ability to remember them. But even if you are successful, there are times when your memory seems to play tricks on you. It often happens that we remember things that did not really happen.

(23) One morning last week, for example, I got up and found that I had left the front door unlocked all night, yet I clearly remembered locking it carefully the night before. What's more, memory "tricks" work the other way as well. Once in a while, we remember not doing something and then find out that we did it. One day last month, for example, I was sitting in a barber shop waiting for my turn to get a haircut, and suddenly I realized that I got a haircut two days ago at the barber shop across the street from my office. Frequently, we seem to find something funny and amusing in incidents caused by people's forgetfulness or absent-mindedness. (24) Stories about absent-mindedness have been told for years, and we never get tired of hearing new ones. (25) Unfortunately, however, absent-mindedness is not always funny. There are times when "tricks" of our memory can cause us great trouble.

22. What should we do if we want to have a good memory?
23. What can we learn about the speaker?
24. What can we infer about absent-mindedness from this passage?
25. What will absent-mindedness cause us sometimes according to the passage?

Model Test Three

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

(1) (2) The women's marathon opens the final day of competition, but that 42.2-kilometer race, which begins and ends at the historic Brandenburg Gate, is only the beginning. (2) The women go for the gold in three other events, including the long jump, four-by-400-meter relay and the 1 500 meters.

Anna Willard of the United States is one of three Americans to make the 400-meter finals and she told VOA Sports about her plan for Sunday. (2) The men will also be busy Sunday with four gold medal events. They begin with the javelin throw, followed by the 1 500 and 800 meters. American Nick Symmonds won his 800-meter semifinal heat, despite having three runners in front of him trip and fall down. (1) The last event of the Championships will be the final of the men's four-by-400-meter relay.

1. What's the topic of this news item?
2. How many gold medal events will take place on the last day?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

A massive storm that dumped about a half-meter of snow from Virginia to Maine did more than frustrate motorists. (3) It added to the woes of retailers that were already bracing for weak holiday sales as the United States struggles to emerge from the deepest and longest recession of the post-World War II era. (4) The storm's timing could hardly have been worse, blanketing the most-populous regions of the United States on the last weekend before Christmas, when millions of Americans are preparing to exchange gifts.

Even before the storm, the National Retail Federation was predicting a one percent drop in US holiday sales compared to last year. Although an economic recovery is believed to be underway, US unemployment remains stubbornly high and consumers appear more focused on saving and debt reduction than spending.

3. What could be the result of the snow mentioned in the news item?

4. When did the snow drop according to the news item?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

(5) US President Barack Obama and other leaders are in Japan for the two-day Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit. They are meeting in the port city of Yokohama on the heels of the G20 summit in Seoul, (6) where trade imbalances and currency strains dominated discussions. Those issues are also expected to top the agenda at the APEC summit.

In Yokohama, Mr. Obama will push for a regional free trade agreement. The Trans-Pacific Partnership would cut import tariffs for nine countries, including Australia and Japan.

(7) Washington hopes such a partnership would lead to the larger goal of free trade among all 21 APEC countries.

5. Where will the APEC Summit be held?

6. What will the APEC Summit focus on?

7. How many APEC countries are there altogether?

Section B

Conversation One

W: Mike, why are so many Americans overweight?

M: Well, that's a good question, Lily. You'd think that with the current fitness craze in the US, there wouldn't be so many overweight Americans.

W: Yes. How many people are overweight?

M: About 40% of Americans are overweight. What's interesting is that one study says that (8) lower-income groups have a higher percentage of being overweight than higher-income groups.

W: Are there any other factors like that in the study?

M: Yes. The study also says that the hotter the climate is, the lower the percentage of fat people is.

W: That makes sense. When it's hot, you usually don't feel like eating a lot.

M: Is that why Japanese people are typically skinnier than Americans?

W: Well, our food has less fat and oil than American food does. And Americans eat a lot more meat than we do.

M: You're right. And we also eat more sugar and junk food. But there's another reason why so many Americans are fat.

W: What's that?

M: (9) Nobody works out any more—not even kids. The average American home has the TV on for six hours a day!

W: Wow! No wonder you Americans are so fat. You don't get enough exercise. Say, Mike, aren't you getting a little bigger in the waist?

M: Yeah, I guess so.

W: (10) To lose weight, you really need to watch what you eat and get some exercise.

M: Hey, I started a diet and lost ten pounds.

W: So what happened afterwards?

M: (11) I quit and gained it all back plus five pounds.

8. What does the study say about lower-income groups?

9. What is the reason the man gives for Americans' fatness?

10. What does the woman suggest the man do to lose weight?

11. What happened to the man finally?

Conversation Two

M: Good morning, Amanda!

W: Hi, Mike! Nice day, isn't it?

M: Yeah, so why are you up so early? (12) Have you decided to take up jogging in the park like me?

W: No, Mike. You know I really can't stand jogging. It's so boring. I've joined a yoga class at our local fitness centre. I hear it's a great way to stay fit. Want to join me?

M: No way! Yoga is for girls. I'd rather do some weights at the gym at weekends than put my body into painful postures.

W: Come on, there's more fun in yoga than that! (13) It's perfect for both physical and spiritual well-being. It also helps your body become more flexible.

M: No, thanks. I think all of this is just a money-making game. I'm telling you Amanda, don't buy into it! If you want to keep fit, you should take some physical exercises.

W: Mike, we just learn three new postures every day and do some *meditation* (冥想). (14) My yoga mentor is going to teach us about breathing today. Do you know that we don't even breathe properly any more?

M: Count me out! I don't need anyone to tell me how to breathe! (15) Just because celebrities are doing yoga, everyone's jumping on the bandwagon.

W: That's not true! You're always reluctant to try something new. Give it a chance, you might enjoy it.

M: OK, but only if you promise I'll end up with a body like a tough strong man!

12. What kind of exercise does the man do in the morning?

13. Which is a function of yoga?

14. What will the woman's yoga mentor teach them today?

15. Why is yoga popular nowadays according to the man?

Section C

Passage One

Costa Rica is at the southern point of Central America, borders to the north by Nicaragua and Panama to the south. It's a little smaller than the state of West Virginia and largely mountainous with thin strips of low lands by the Pacific and Caribbean. Traditionally focused on exporting bananas and coffee, (16) Costa Rica's new top industry is tourism. Many tourists arrive in the capital San José and head straight for the Pacific coast beaches. But if you are looking for something a little out of the ordinary, the country has several prime spots for volcano watching but the most popular is Arenal, near the town of La Fortuna. The volcano creates many hot springs. Costa Rica is rich in wild life and ranks as one of the most bio-diverse countries. Its national parks are home to everything from howler monkeys to white-faced *capuchins* (卷尾猴). It's a bird watchers' paradise with over 800 species. On the ground, *tapirs* (獾) sniff for food using their short trunks to grab leaves and fruit. (17) Along the coast, turtle watching is popular, especially in April and May. Leatherbacks and green turtles *lurch* (东倒西歪地向前) upon to the beach to lay their eggs. They only rest for a little while before making the return trip back out to sea. So it's natural that when you're planning a trip, the right time to go depends on what you want to do. (18) The dry season for most of the country runs from December to April. The following months are wet seasons. The different parts of the year are best for surfing, fishing and animal watching, so there is always something happening.

16. What's the top industry of Costa Rica nowadays?

17. When can tourists see turtles along the coast?

18. When is the wet season for most of Costa Rica?

Passage Two

A total solar eclipse occurred this year. (19) A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes between the Earth and the Sun, thereby totally or partially obscuring the Earth's view of the Sun. A total solar eclipse occurs when the Moon's apparent *diameter* (直径) is larger than the Sun, blocking all direct sunlight and turning day into darkness. And it occurs in a narrow path across the surface of the Earth, while a partial solar eclipse will be visible over a region thousands of miles wide. (20) It had a magnitude of 1.0394 that was visible from a narrow corridor through northern Canada, Greenland, central Russia, eastern Kazakhstan and western Mongolia. Occurring north of the Arctic Circle,

it belonged to the so-called midnight sun eclipses. The largest city on the path of the eclipse was Novosibirsk in Russia. (21) The total eclipse lasted for two minutes, and covered 0.4% of the Earth's surface in a 10 200 km long path. It is the 47th eclipse of the 126th Saros cycle, which began with a partial eclipse on March 10, 1179 and will conclude with a partial eclipse on May 3, 2459. It was described by observers as "special for its colors around the horizon. There were wonderful oranges and reds all around, the clouds lit up, some dark in *silhouette* (侧影), some golden, glowing yellowy-orange in the distance. You could see the shadow approaching against the clouds and then rushing away as it left."

19. When does solar eclipse happen?

20. Where can the eclipse be seen?

21. How long did this total eclipse last?

Passage Three

In the US, medicine, the nation's most conservative profession, is being shaken up. Many medical students and young doctors are determined to change its rules and traditions. Old practices like the one-to-one doctor-patient relationship and the direct fee for service are losing respect. The American Medical Association, traditional *foe* (反对者) of any system hinting of *collectivism* (集体主义), is losing membership. Yet resistance to change is strong, and no speedy revolution of US medicine is in sight. (22) What is happening amounts to a slow, often painful evolution that is shaping a new kind of doctor. Jeffrey Beckwith, 26, an intern at Bronson Methodist Hospital in Kalamazoo, Michigan, represents only a vocal minority, but his attitudes are significant. (23) He is more like his grandfather than his father, preferring the model of the old general practitioner (GP) to that of the specialist or researcher. He recognizes the inadequacies of the old GP, but thinks that better training can overcome them. He acknowledges the need for specialists, but envisions them as part of a team. "Specialists take one organ and ignore everything else," says Jeffrey Beckwith. "I want to get it all together." He is less interested in solo practice and a big income. (24) But he is ready to seek partnerships, which he values most. He is willing to accept government participation in medicine and new types of health insurance schemes. Though only a radical few favor socialization, (25) most see health care as a citizen's right rather than a privilege. They also realize that the money necessary to assure that right for all and some degree of supervision over its spending will have to come from some level of government.

22. What happened to US medicine?

23. What kind of doctor was Jeffrey's grandfather?

24. What does Jeffrey value most?

25. What is people's attitude to the health care?

Model Test Four

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

The World Health Organization is urging countries to follow six policies to prevent millions of deaths linked to tobacco use. The six policies are known as MPOWER, spelled M-P-O-W-E-R.

The letter M means monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies. The P is for protecting people by establishing smoke-free areas. O is for offering services to help people stop smoking. The letter W means warning people about the dangers of tobacco. E is for enforcing bans on tobacco advertising and other forms of marketing. And R is for raising taxes on tobacco.

(1) A World Health Organization report says raising taxes is the single most effective way to reduce tobacco use. A study found that governments now collect an average of five hundred times more money in tobacco taxes each year than they spend on control efforts.

(2) The report says tobacco now causes more than five million deaths a year. It predicts this number will rise to more than eight million by the year 2030. By the end of the century, it says, tobacco could kill one billion people—ten times as many as in the twentieth century.

1. What is the most effective way to reduce tobacco use?

2. How many people die from tobacco each year?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

(3) Guitar legend and recording industry pioneer (先驱) Les Paul died on Thursday, August 13, at a hospital in

White Plains, New York, of complications from pneumonia. He was 94 years old. Known for his *virtuosity*(精湛技艺) on guitar, Paul made breakthrough discoveries that forever changed the sound of popular music.

(3) Les Paul single-handedly changed the course of music when he developed his solid body guitar, and discovered a new way to record voices and instruments. Paul became known as the “Wizard of Waukesha,” by people in his Wisconsin home town. Born Lester William Polfuss, he was self-taught on guitar, and loved to experiment with electronic equipment.

He performed country music at a local restaurant when he was 10 years old, (4) and by age 13, had built his own broadcasting station and recording device. He played and traveled with country bands and even hosted his own radio show in Chicago.

3. What is this news item mainly about?

4. When did Les Paul build his own broadcasting station?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

Another bomb has gone off in southern Thailand, the fourth in 24 hours. The latest blast that is reported to have injured four soldiers was in Yala province.

(5) Even while senior government officials held an emergency meeting to discuss three bombs overnight, the fourth was detonated. The blast in Yala on Monday marks a return to form for violence in the southernmost provinces, (6) where soldiers, police and local officials have been targeted by almost daily shootings and small explosions. But the attacks overnight represent a different kind of threat to Thailand’s national security.

The three explosions on Sunday killed two people and injured as many as 60. (7) All of the blasts are thought to have been triggered by mobile phone signals in the first major attacks outside the southernmost provinces in the large cities of Hat Yai and Songkhla.

5. What were the senior government officials doing when the last bomb went off?

6. Who were targeted by daily shootings and small explosions in the southernmost provinces?

7. What were the blasts triggered by?

Section B

Conversation One

W: Hi, Jim, I have something urgent to talk over with you. Could you spare a few minutes right now?

M: Sure, come in and take a seat, please. What’s on your mind?

W: (8) I was just talking to the library supervisor. He said the main frame was repaired yesterday. That helps a lot, (8) but there are some other problems with our students.

M: Again? What’s the problem this time?

W: He said (9) the students were supposed to reserve the terminal computers for only one hour a day because so many students need to use them every day.

M: We’ve already made it as a regulation to reserve the terminals within the hour given, haven’t we?

W: Yes, we have. But quite a number of our students are required to accomplish such assignments as designs and researches towards the end of the semester.

M: I can see that. But does it bring about any problems?

W: Well, now (10) it frequently occurs that some of our students aren’t willing to give up terminals when their hour is over.

M: I suppose they feel that since they are almost done, a few more minutes won’t matter.

W: Yes, most likely. But this *renders*(使变得) it inconvenient for people who are waiting for their turn to use the machine.

M: You’re right. (11) Let’s draft the memo right now. We can pass it out in our classes tomorrow to clear up the problem. To make it known to all will be crucial to the solution.

W: I agree. And now I consider it a necessity to tighten the control over the time limits.

M: OK. Let’s get started right away.

8. Who are the speakers?

9. How long is each student allowed to use the terminal computers?

10. What is one of the problems in the library?

11. What are the speakers going to do next to solve the problem?

Conversation Two

M: Take a seat, please. What do you do at the moment?

W: I'm a personal assistant to the manager of a modeling agency.

M: You work with people a lot, do you?

W: Oh, yes. (12) I have to look after all the models who work for us, you know, keep them happy, lend an understanding ear to their regrets.

M: Have you ever done anything with hotels or conferences—hotel management, for instance?

W: No, not really. I did work for a short time for a tour operator, taking foreigners on guided tours of London. Perhaps that's the sort of thing you mean.

M: Yes, I think it is. And what about any exams you've taken?

W: (13) Well, I left school at 16.

M: So you have no formal qualifications at all? Well, I don't suppose it matters.

W: I was wondering if you could tell me a bit more about the job.

M: Well, we run conferences, and (14) your job as a conference coordinator would be much the same as the one you are doing now. I suppose—meeting people, transporting them from one place to another, making sure they're comfortable, a bit of telephoning, and so on.

W: It sounds like just the sort of thing I want to do.

M: (15) Perhaps you'd care to have a quick look round the office here, see if you like the people who work here.

W: (15) That's very nice of you. Thank you.

12. What does the woman do for her present job?

13. When did the woman leave school?

14. What kind of job is the woman applying for?

15. What will the woman do next according to the conversation?

Section C

Passage One

The average family spends about one sixth of its income on food. Because food is expensive, it is important to spend money wisely when you shop. A careful shopper can prepare nutritious and delicious meals inexpensively. (16) Here are some hints to help you shop better. Buy only the food that you need. There are several ways to avoid buying extra food. First, (17) make a shopping list before you go to the store. Then, when you are at the store, follow your list carefully. Furthermore, do not go shopping if you are hungry. When you are hungry, food looks very delicious and you want to buy more than you need. Finally, go shopping alone if you can. If you shop with young children, they often ask you to buy them unnecessary food like candy. When you have a selection, choose the least expensive brand of a product. There are three points to remember when you buy a can of tomatoes, for example. First, (18) look at the advertisements in the newspaper to see if your supermarket is having a "special" on canned tomatoes. In addition, when you are in the store, you should check the price per pound of tomatoes. Sometimes you save money if you buy the larger-sized can; sometimes, however, you don't. Third, remember that a grade A product or a more expensive product is not necessarily more healthy than a grade B or less expensive product. Grade A tomatoes may look better, but all canned tomatoes have the same nutrients.

16. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

17. What is the suggestion to help shop better?

18. Why does the speaker advise to read the advertisements in the newspaper before shopping?

Passage Two

If parents bring up a child with the aim of turning him into a genius, they will cause a disaster. According to several leading educational psychologists, this is one of the biggest mistakes that ambitious parents make. Generally, the child will be only too aware of what the parent expects, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great damage to children. However, (19) if parents are not too unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but are ambitious in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well—especially if the parents are very supportive of their child. Michael Li is very lucky. He is crazy about music, and his parents help him a lot by taking

him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. Although Michael's mother knows very little about music, Michael's father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is unwilling to do so. Michael's friend, Winston Chen, however, is not so lucky. Although (20) both his parents are successful musicians, they set too high a standard for him. They want him to be as successful as they are, so they enter him in every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he doesn't win. "When I was your age, I used to win every competition I entered." Winston's father tells him. (21) Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

19. What is the right attitude in bringing up a child?

20. What can we learn about Winston Chen's parents?

21. Why does Winston Chen always seem quiet and unhappy?

Passage Three

As any homemaker who has tried to keep order at the dinner table knows, there is far more to a family meal than food. (22) Sociologist Michael Lewis has been studying 50 families to find out just how much more. Lewis and his co-workers carried out their study by videotaping the families while they ate ordinary meals in their own homes. They found that parents with small families talked actively with each other and their children. (23) But as the number of children got larger, conversation gave way to the parents' efforts to control the loud noise they made. That can have an important effect on the children. "In general, the more question-asking the parents do, the higher the children's IQ scores are," Lewis says, "and the more children there are, the less question-asking there is." (24) The study also provides an explanation for why middle children often seem to have a harder time in life than their brothers and sisters. Lewis finds that in families with three or four children, dinner conversation is likely to center on the oldest child, who has the most to talk about, and the youngest, who needs the most attention. (24) "Middle children are invisible," says Lewis. "When you see someone get up from the table and walk around during dinner, it's often the case that it's the middle child." There is, however, (25) one thing that stops all conversation and prevents anyone from having attention. "When the TV is on," Lewis says, "dinner is a non-event."

22. What is the purpose of the passage?

23. Why do parents with larger families ask fewer questions at dinner?

24. Which statement would the speaker probably agree with?

25. What will prevent all conversation at dinner?

Model Test Five

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

The Internet search engine company called Google has announced (1) it will give more than twenty-five million dollars in money and investments to help the poor. The money will be spent over the next five to ten years in several areas, including poverty reduction and private business development.

Aleem Walji works for Google.org—the part of the company that gives money to good causes. He spoke to us from San Francisco, California. He said (2) the first project to receive money will help identify where infectious diseases are developing. In Southeast Asia and Africa, for example, Google.org will work with partners to strengthen early warning systems and take action against growing health threats.

1. How much money will Google spend in helping the poor?

2. What is the first project of the Google.org Company intended to do?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

(3) Existing home sales climbed for the second month in a row in September, fueling some hope that a housing recovery is underway. Sales of previously owned homes rose 10% to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 4.53 million units last month, the National Association of Realtors reported Monday. That was up from a 4.12 million rate in August.

The report came in much stronger than expected. (4) Economists had forecast sales to edge up to an annual rate of 4.25 million units, according to consensus estimates from Briefing.com. The gains of the past two months were welcome news, after home sales sank 27% to their lowest level in 15 years in July. While some economists say a

housing recovery is underway, a foreclosure moratorium in October may have a negative impact on next month's report.

3. What can be concluded from existing home sales in August?

4. What did the economists think about the sales?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

(5)Britain has announced strict measures to curb bankers' bonuses. (6)There will be a one of fifty percent tax on all payments over 40 000 dollars. The move follows criticism of sizable bonuses banks are planning to pay while receiving government aid.

An official of the British banker association Angela Knight said she's concerned by the decision. "When it comes to the broad issues of pay in bonuses, we'd already doubted with that. We put it into regulation that contracted bonuses could be differed for two or three years paid on consistency of performance only and (7)the majority of that bonus would be paid in shares." She said.

5. What is mainly talked about in the news item?

6. Whom will be levied on as for the tax?

7. What do we know about the bankers' bonus?

Section B

Conversation One

M: English Language Center. May I help you?

W: Yes. I'm calling to find out more information about your program. For example, what kind of courses do you offer?

M: Well, first of all, (8)the purpose of our program is to provide language learning opportunities to this area's community, whether a student's goal is to master basic functional language skills, let's say, for his or her job, or to study intensively to enter a US college or university.

W: OK. I'm calling for a friend who is interested in attending a US university.

M: And that's the kind of, uh, instruction that we provide, from basic communication courses to content-based classes such as computer literacy, intercultural communication, and business English.

W: Great. What is your application deadline for the next semester?

M: Well, (11)we ask applicants to apply no later than two months before the semester begins. This gives us time to process the application and issue the students' I-20.

W: I-20?

M: Oh, (9)an I-20 is a form that indicates that we are giving permission for the student to study in our program, and then the student takes this form to the US embassy in his or her home country to apply for the F-1 student visa.

W: Alright. What is the tuition for a full-time student?

M: It's \$ 2 030.

W: And how can I apply?

M: Well, (10)we can send you an application and you can mail it back to us, or you can fill out our application that's on our website.

8. Which is one of the purposes of the English Language Center?

9. What can we learn about I-20?

10. What do we learn about the program from this conversation?

11. If the fall semester begins on August 29, by what date should one apply for the program?

Conversation Two

M: So, Susan, do you have anything planned for this Saturday?

W: I'm kind of busy. Why do you ask?

M: I was wondering if you'd like to get together and do something, like watching a movie or taking a walk down by the lake.

W: I'd love to, but I'm really going to be busy all day on Saturday.

M: What do you have to do on that day?

W: (12)First, I have to help my mom clean the house in the morning, and then I have a dentist appointment at 12:30. I can't miss that because I've canceled twice before.

M: What about hanging out after that?

W: Well, I'm going to be running around all day. After the dentist appointment, (13) I need to meet Julie at 2:00 to help her with her science project that's due on Monday morning at school.

M: OK. But are you free after that?

W: Hardly. Then I have to pick my brother up from soccer practice at 4:30, and cook dinner for the family at 5:30. (14) I feel like a slave sometimes.

M: Wow, sounds like you're going to have a full day. Why don't I come over later in the evening, and we can make some popcorn and watch a movie.

W: Oh, that'd be great, (15) but our video machine is broken.

M: Well, let's just play a game or something.

W: Sounds good, but give me a call before you come. My mom might try to come up with something else for me to do.

12. What does Susan have to do on Saturday morning?

13. What time will Susan meet Julie?

14. How does Susan feel about her schedule on Saturday?

15. Why can't they watch a video at Susan's house?

Section C

Passage One

(16) Charlie Parker is one of America's greatest jazz musicians. He influenced the direction of jazz music during his short lifetime. (17) He developed a new style of jazz called bebop (比博普爵士乐). Performers of bebop left the traditional musical melody and played a song freely, with the music and rhythm being felt at the same time. So, the same song could be played in a different way each time it was performed. Charlie Parker was born in 1920 and had his first saxophone (萨克斯管) in 1933. Charlie developed as a musician by playing with different groups in public eating and drinking places called nightclubs. Meanwhile, Charlie developed serious problems that were to affect the rest of his life. He became dependent on alcohol and the illegal drug, heroin. In 1939, Charlie went to New York City, where he began to develop his own style of jazz. Charlie Parker's name first appeared in the press reports about music in 1940. During the next five years, he joined different bands. He apparently did not feel at ease playing with a bit of bands, so he returned to New York City in 1947. The following four years are considered his most successful years. He formed his own small bands and played with other groups. (18) He visited Europe three times, where he recorded about half of the albums he had ever made. His last public appearance was on March 5, 1955, at Birdland. It was not a success. He died seven days later of a heart attack.

16. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

17. What can we learn about Charlie's music style?

18. Where did Charlie record about half of his albums?

Passage Two

Crime is a serious problem in Britain. One sort of crime which particularly worries people is (19) juvenile delinquency—that is, crimes committed by young people. For some years, juvenile delinquency has been increasing. There are two main sorts of juvenile crime: stealing and violence. Most people do not understand why young people commit these crimes. There are, I think, a large number of different reasons. These crimes are not usually committed by people who are poor or in need. Young people often dislike and resent the adult world. They will do things to show that they are rebels. Also in Britain today, it is easier for young people to commit crimes (20) because they have more freedom to go where they like and more money to do what they like. There are two other possible causes which are worth mentioning. More and more people in Britain live in large towns. In a large town, no one knows who anyone else is or where he lives. But in the village I come from crimes are rare because everybody knows each other. Although it is difficult to explain, I think the last cause is very important. Perhaps there is something wrong with our society which encourages violence and crime. It is a fact that all the time children are exposed to films and reports about crime and violence. Many people do not agree that this influences young people, but I think that young people are very much influenced by the society they grow up in. I feel that (21) the fault may be as much with our whole society as with these young people.

19. What is "juvenile delinquency"?

20. Which are considered to be the causes of juvenile delinquency?

21. Who are to blame for juvenile delinquency according to the speaker?

Passage Three

Many animals recognize their food because they see it. So do humans. When you see an apple or a piece of chocolate, you know that these are things you can eat. You can also use other senses when you choose your food. You may dislike some types of food because they do not look, smell or taste very nice. (22) Different animals use different senses to find and choose their food. A few animals depend on only one of their senses, while most animals use more than one sense. Although there are many different types of food, some animals spend their lives eating only one type. (23) The panda eats only one particular type of bamboo. Other animals eat only one type of food even when given the choice. A kind of white butterfly will stay on the leaves of a cabbage, even though there are plenty of other vegetables in the garden. However, most animals have a more varied diet. The bear eats fruits, honey and fish. The fox eats small animals, birds and fruits. (24) The diet of these animals will be different depending on the season. Humans have a very varied diet. We often eat food because we like it and not because it is good for us. (25) In countries such as France and Britain, people eat foods with too much sugar. This makes them overweight, which is bad for their health. Eating too much red meat and animal products, such as butter, can also be bad for the health. Choosing the right food, therefore, has become an area of study in modern life.

22. How do most animals choose food?

23. Which of the following animals eats only one type of food?

24. When do some certain animals change their choice of food?

25. What can we know about people in France and Britain?

Model Test Six

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

(1) Bushfires in southeastern Australia have killed 108 people and the authorities are warning that the number of victims could increase as outbreaks continue to burn out of control. Giant walls of flame have destroyed hundreds of homes, forests and farmland in the country's worst ever wildfire disaster.

Witnesses recount seeing trees explode and the sky raining ash as temperatures reach 47 degrees Celsius. (2) Up to 400 fires raged around the southern city of Melbourne, where embers rode on furnace-like winds pushing the front forward, devouring hundreds of homes and vast areas of forest and farmland. There are concerns that entire towns may have been lost.

Charred bodies have been found in cars. It is thought many of the victims had tried to escape the onslaught only to be overcome by its sheer speed and ferocity.

1. What do we know about the bushfires?

2. How many fires are there around Melbourne?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

(3) US President Barack Obama is urging the public to persuade members of Congress to extend a payroll tax cut that saved a typical middle class family about \$1 000 last year. The tax cut is set to expire on December 31.

(4) Obama's message during his weekly address Saturday comes a day after Americans got news of a drop in the unemployment rate and the creation of 120 000 private sector jobs last month. The US leader says extending the payroll tax cut would help build on those positive trends. Obama says Congress should not go home for the holidays until legislators extend the payroll tax. He appealed to the public to get the message over to lawmakers.

3. Why is Barack Obama urging to extend a payroll tax cut?

4. When did Barack Obama announce his urge to extend payroll tax cut?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

This week, (5) leaders of the top industrial and developing economies gathered in the eastern United States. They met in Pennsylvania, for a summit on the world's financial future. Leaders of the Group of Twenty have now met three times in less than a year to deal with the worst recession since the nineteen thirties.

(6) Many of their governments have used spending programs to inject five trillion dollars into their economies. These efforts have had some success. Now, (7) the question is how and when to withdraw that support without

harming a recovery, and how to avoid a repeat of the financial crisis. The leaders agreed to make the G20 the main group for their international economic cooperation, instead of the G8.

5. What is the news item mainly about?

6. How much money have the governments injected into their economies?

7. Which is a problem for those governments which have injected huge money to their economy?

Section B

Conversation One

W: What did you do at the office today?

M: I had a really busy day. I had to work a little overtime. (8) In the morning, an important client called to place a large order. I had to check some things with my colleagues before confirming the order.

W: What kind of things did you need to check?

M: (9) The most important thing was to check whether we had the goods in stock. If the goods are in stock, we can deliver them immediately. I also had to check the price. This customer is very important, so he gets special prices.

W: I see. Did anything else happen?

M: I received a lot of emails from potential clients that I had to answer. Each time, I had to check files to see what we had agreed at earlier meetings. Each client had different conditions and requirements.

W: (10) It must be difficult to remember the details for each individual client.

M: Yes. (10) That's why I have everything on computer files. I don't use much paper at our office. After lunch, I had to deal with a complaint from a client.

W: I hate dealing with complaints. Was it a reasonable complaint?

M: Yes, it was. I managed to sort out the problem, but I was tied up with the matter for over an hour.

W: You certainly had a busy day.

M: That's not all! (11) I also had to finish writing a sales report for my boss. In the end, I finished everything. I wonder what will be waiting for me tomorrow morning.

8. What did the client call for in the morning?

9. What does the man think is the most important thing to check?

10. Why does the man have everything on computer files?

11. What was the last thing the man did?

Conversation Two

M: Hi, Melissa! How are you doing?

W: I'm so stressed! I don't know where to go to school and what to major in!

M: Don't worry. You have plenty of time to decide.

W: (12) Actually, I don't. If I want to get grants and scholarships to help me pay for tuition, then I need to apply by Monday.

M: Oh, I see. Well, let me see if I can help you. Which subject do you like best?

W: I guess I'd have to say English. I usually do pretty well in English class.

M: Which subject do you get your highest grades in?

W: Actually, that would have to be math.

M: OK. Well, what kind of job do you want to get when you graduate?

W: I don't know. (13) All I know is that I want to make lots of money! In a perfect world, I would enjoy my work, not have to do much, and make lots of money!

M: OK. Stop dreaming. (14) Since you sound a bit unsure, I'd suggest taking math and English classes in your first semester to see which one you enjoy more. You can always change your mind.

W: That's a good idea. But what about deciding on where to go to college?

M: Why don't we go take a tour to some of the universities around here this weekend?

W: That sounds like a great idea, but to be honest, (15) I've already decided not to go to school near home. I need to broaden my horizons. That's what you always say, right?

M: Yes.

12. Why does the woman have to decide her school and major by Monday?

13. What is the woman's dream job like?
14. What does the man suggest the woman do?
15. Why does the woman want to go to college far away from home?

Section C

Passage One

(16)Choosing what to eat seems like a simple decision, but various factors have a role. Your environment, mood and amount of time you have all make a difference. These factors are directly affected by the American lifestyle and culture. The fast-paced, busy lives of Americans affect their food decisions in various ways. Americans should blame a "terrible food environment" for the over-weight epidemic. (17)Scientists pointed to the wide availability of high-fat and high-sugar foods, large serving sizes, advertisements for processed foods and lack of physical activity as reasons for Americans' weight gain. It is said that policy, not self-control, should be emphasized if Americans want to lose weight. Americans' fast-paced lifestyle may be a part to blame for their expanding waistline. Most "convenience foods," such as pre-packaged snacks or fast food, are nutritionally lacking and filled with too much fat and sugar. These foods lead to increased blood pressure because they are high in salt. Those watching their blood pressure should read food labels and watch for packages labeled low sugar. If you're watching your health, look for high-fiber foods labeled low fat. To eat these foods and still watch your weight, (18)clinics recommend reading food labels, watching total calorie intake and eating foods high in fiber. The high stress level in many Americans' lives leaves them turning to rich, comfort foods. (19)Long-term stress leads to love for high-fat, high-sugar foods. When under high levels of stress, there are other ways to deal with it, including exercise, yoga, etc.

16. What directly affects the food decisions of Americans?
17. What may cause Americans' over-weight epidemic according to scientists?
18. What do clinics suggest people do to keep healthy?
19. How has stress affected Americans?

Passage Two

(20)Women hinder themselves on the job by frequently underrating their standing with bosses and co-workers, says a new study to be released in the Academy of Management's annual meeting. When asked to predict how they were rated by managers, direct reports and peers, women were significantly poorer at predicting others' ratings than men. A lack of self-confidence isn't the problem. (21)The women surveyed thought highly of themselves compared with men in the study. (20)But the females simply believed others regarded them as less competent than they actually did, on a wide range of social and emotional skills related to leadership, according to the study. The ratings included a wide range of attributes, from communication and conflict management to trustworthiness and teamwork. Overall, averaging all the ratings, the gap between prediction and reality was three times greater for women than for men. A few companies, of course, have fair, transparent, performance-based compensation systems that eliminate gender inequities. (22)But at most employers, expecting to be devalued can pay a heavy price. A woman said she underestimated her standing at work for years and paid a high price in her paycheck. She started at a low-paid entry-level job at her company and advanced quickly up the ladder. But she didn't ask for a raise for several years, (22)only to find out later that she was making 50% less than peers with similar or less experience.

20. How do women think others rate them on the job?
21. What does the speaker say about the women surveyed?
22. What is the possible result for employees expecting to be devalued?

Passage Three

(23)It's no big secret that men don't share their emotions easily. Numerous research studies and millions of puzzled women can prove that. But is it really so harmful if men want to keep their feelings hidden? And don't women share too much, complaining about their husbands to friends, co-workers and sometimes even strangers? The answer to both questions is an absolute yes. Men and women could learn a thing or two from each other about when to talk about problems in their marriages or romantic relationships. It might help men reveal more to others outside the relationship—and women to talk about it a bit less. There are deep-rooted reasons why we share the way we do. Men don't want to appear vulnerable. Why won't they ask for directions when they're lost? (24)They are raised to be strong, after all, not to appear sad, scared or needy. Women, by contrast, are taught it's OK to be emotional.

(25) Men also may button their lips to protect their wives or significant others, worrying that their friends might be insensitive or think less of their partners. They also may not want to get themselves annoyed because it's hard for them to calm down. Or, as a male friend of mine puts it: "Men don't talk about their feelings with themselves, let alone other men. They usually have something to feel guilty about, even if it's just a bad thought, so why look too closely?"

23. What does the speaker say about men?

24. What may cause the difference between men and women in expressing emotions?

25. Why do men hide their feelings?

Model Test Seven

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

The violence this week in Kenya has thrown the usually peaceful country into crisis. (1) Its economic and democratic progress may be in danger. The crisis began Sunday after election officials declared President Mwai Kibaki the winner of a second term.

On Friday Kenya's main opposition party, the Orange Democratic Movement, called for a new election. Its candidate in the December twenty-seventh election, Raila Odinga, held the lead in early vote totals. He says the narrow victory for Mister Kibaki was the result of cheating. (2) More than three hundred people have been killed in Nairobi, the Rift Valley and Mombasa. The violence has involved fighting between police and protesters and between ethnic groups.

1. What might be in danger because of the crisis in Kenya?

2. How many people were killed in Nairobi in this crisis?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Canada's government says it will proceed with plans to send military advisers to Sudan's Darfur region. (3) That comes despite Sudan saying it does not want Canadian troops to enter the country.

(4) Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin's aid package for Darfur includes about 140 million dollars and up to 100 military experts to help the African Union peacekeeping force. (3) But Sudan hasn't been happy with the move. The government in Khartoum says it doesn't want non-African troops in Darfur and it complained that it had not been properly consulted by Ottawa. But Martin's office appears undeterred, saying Canada needs only the approval of the African Union for the deployment of troops and it's up to the AU to get Sudan's approval. A spokesman for the Prime Minister says that means there was no change of plans. But some critics say Canada should do more. One MP says the plan should include 400 million dollars and 500 soldiers. The 2-year civil war in Darfur has killed more than 300 thousand people and displaced more than 2 million.

3. What's the Sudan's attitude toward Canada's plan?

4. What's the Canadian aid package for Darfur?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

(5) The United Nations climate talks in Doha, Qatar, continued into their second week, Wednesday, as delegates from nearly 200 countries struggle to craft a replacement for (6) the Kyoto Protocol, the global agreement on climate change that expires at the end of this month. (5) The negotiations are deadlocked over demands by poorer nations for financial help in coping with climate change.

Two issues block the way forward. (7) Developing countries are demanding that industrialized nations fulfill their pledges under Kyoto Protocol to reduce their climate-changing industrial emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, and to put new, larger emission curbs on the table. The developing nations are also insisting that rich nations provide more aid to poorer countries to help them cope with the effects of climate change, including rising sea levels and more violent storms.

5. What is the news item mainly talking about?

6. What do we know about the Kyoto Protocol?

7. Which of the following is claimed by developing countries?

Section B

Conversation One

W: I've just got some good news. Mary has had her baby.

M: Oh, really? When did she have it? Is it a boy or a girl?

W: Yesterday. It is a girl.

M: (8) Our daughter was also born on the tenth of October. I think the two girls can celebrate their birthday together.

W: Yes. And she weighed four and a quarter kilos when she was born. She's quite a big baby.

M: You know we should go and visit them in hospital. (9) What about tomorrow afternoon at 3:00?

W: (9) OK. What should we take? We must take them something special.

M: I always think flowers are good to take to someone in hospital, don't you?

W: Well, people always bring flowers and they don't last. I think it's much better to take a pot plant, so she can take it home with her.

M: Yes, but then she has to remember to water it. (10) (11) What about a big box of chocolates?

W: (10) That sounds fine. We should also bring something to the baby. What do you think?

M: What about a baby carrier? Or we could get a little hat, or something else.

W: We don't know the size, or the right color, do we? (11) I'd prefer a soft toy, for example, a Teddy Bear. The girl can play with it for a long time.

M: That's a good idea. It is already 3 o'clock. (11) Let's go shopping right now.

W: All right. Let's go.

8. What do the two speakers say about the newly-born baby?

9. When will the two speakers go and visit Mary?

10. What will the two speakers bring to Mary?

11. What are the two speakers planning to do now?

Conversation Two

W: Excuse me, I've already done my registration. (12) I want to know what we should do today as far as the orientation program is concerned.

M: Here is a booklet which tells you today's activities. On the first page, there's an outline of this morning's activities. The program starts at 10 o'clock. All the new students will gather in the Main Hall to meet the principal and the rest of the staff.

W: Could you tell me how to get there?

M: I'll show you the way in a minute. Let's run through this morning's events first.

W: I'll try to remember.

M: The principal's welcome speech will last about 20 minutes and then (13) the director of studies will talk to you about the courses and the different requirements for each. It will help you to select your compulsory and optional courses. That's very important for freshmen. It will last 40 minutes.

W: Is that all? Then are we free to walk round the campus?

M: No! Just hold a second. (14) After that, at 11:30, for your convenience on campus, the student advisor will tell you about the various services and activities we offer to students. Then it's free time till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

W: What about this afternoon?

M: This afternoon, (15) you'll take a placement test on your second language, so that we can put you in the right class. It won't be too hard for you.

12. What are the two speakers talking about?

13. What does the man say about the courses?

14. What will the student advisor do?

15. What will the students do in the afternoon?

Section C

Passage One

When John Milton, writer of *Paradise Lost*, entered Cambridge University in 1625, he was already skilled in Latin after seven years of studying it as his second language at St. Paul's school, London. (16) Like all English boys who prepared for college in grammar school, he had learned not only to read Latin but also to speak and write it fluently and correctly. His pronunciation of Latin was English, however, and seemed to have sounded strange to his

friends when he later visited Italy. (17) Schoolboys gained their skill in Latin in a bitter way. They memorized rules to make learning by heart easier. They first made a word-for-word translation and then an idiomatic translation into English. As they increased their skill, they translated their English back into Latin without referring to the book and then compared their translation with the original. (17) The schoolmaster was always at hand to encourage them. All schoolmasters believed Latin should be beaten in. After several years of study, the boys began to write compositions in imitation of the Latin writers they read. And as they began to read Latin poems, they began to write poems in Latin. (18) Because Milton was already a poet at ten, his poems were much better than those painfully put together by other boys. During the seven years Milton spent at the university, he made constant use of his command of Latin. He wrote some excellent Latin poems which he published among his works in 1645.

16. What do we learn about Milton?

17. Why did schoolmasters believe Latin should be beaten in?

18. Why were Milton's poems in Latin better than other boys'?

Passage Two

(19) According to a new study, low-income smokers in New York spend 25 percent of their income on cigarettes. The study led advocates for smokers' rights to say it proved high taxes were unsatisfactory and ineffective. Using state data, the study showed a need to help more poor New Yorkers to quit smoking or never start smoking. New York has the nation's highest cigarette taxes. In New York, a pack of cigarettes can cost \$12. It is far beyond many smokers' purchasing ability, and they have turned to buying cheaper cigarettes online or to using roll-your-own devices. According to the state statistics, smokers earning less than \$30 000 a year paid 39 percent of state and city taxes on cigarettes. (20) Other studies showed that lower-income smokers had less success at quitting. When low-income smokers tried to quit, they were hindered by being surrounded by many smokers and having less cash to buy stop-smoking aids. Cigarette taxes were punitive. The government put forward the theory that high taxes equalled submission to their measure. However, this theory is only true superficially, but false in nature. (21) Many people criticize those in government who oppose smoking and increase related taxes in the meantime. Some people argue that tax increases and other programs are helping more people to quit. For example, New York is promoting a number of antismoking initiatives. The initiatives include targeted media campaigns that are designed to reduce the smoking rate among lower-income groups and that prevent young people from becoming smokers.

19. What do we learn from the new study?

20. Why was it difficult for low-income smokers to quit smoking?

21. Why do many people blame those in the government?

Passage Three

(22) Stress is a very normal part of life. Most people feel stressed at some time in their lives. It doesn't come from an event itself, that is, from the things that are happening in our lives. It comes from the meaning we give to what has happened. We can experience stress any time we feel we don't have control. It can't come from a feeling that we can do anything about a situation. (23) Stress is not just caused by our mental or emotional condition. It is also influenced by how tired we are, whether we have a balanced diet with enough vitamins and minerals, whether we get enough physical exercise and whether we can relax. (22) If we feel stressed, there are several things that we can do. First, we need to learn how to relax and breathe slowly and smoothly. (24) We can also take some time out of our worried, busy schedule to notice the small things in life. Smell the air, look at the flowers, notice the small designs in the leaves on a tree—(24) these activities can do much to quieten us and to give ourselves a small break in a busy schedule. We need to take care of our bodies. Being tired makes it easier for us to get sick and to develop physical problems related to stress. We need to get enough rest, eat well, and do some regular exercise. Finally, we need to find what is causing the stress in our lives. (25) Once we have found it, we need to begin to change that part of our lives. If we believe that we can control stress, we can begin to control our lives.

22. What does the speaker want to convey in this passage?

23. What is stress caused by?

24. What can we do to lessen stress in life?

25. What should we do after we find the cause of stress?

Model Test Eight

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

The largest fire has burned about 500 square kilometers of the Angeles National Forest, north of Los Angeles.

(1) Some 3 600 firefighters are attacking the flames in steep terrain, using bulldozers, tractors and hand tools. They are also setting backfires to clear away dry brush, and using helicopters and airplanes to drop water and fire retardant.

(2) They got some help on Tuesday from slightly higher humidity as they worked to protect homes in hillside communities. Officials say they have carved out nearly 20 kilometers of fire lines to slow the advance of the flames.

(1) Firefighters are working to protect communication and scientific facilities on Mount Wilson, which overlooks downtown Los Angeles. The site is home to transmitters for most of the city's television stations, as well as some radio stations, several mobile phone companies and police communication systems.

1. What is this news report mainly about?

2. What helped the firefighters as they worked?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

This week, a political dispute in Washington led to a partial shutdown of the United States government for the first time in almost 20 years. Agencies sent home more than 800 000 workers—about one-third of the federal work force. The new budget year began on Tuesday, October 1. But Republicans in Congress blocked even short-term spending for many government operations. (3) They demanded that Democrats change the Affordable Care Act, the new health care law often called Obamacare. The Democrats refused.

The federal government and states started websites for millions of uninsured Americans to buy health plans or pay a tax penalty. (4) Opponents of Obamacare say it will force people and small businesses to buy insurance policies against their will. At the heart of the dispute is a clash between the two major political parties over the role of the central government in American life.

3. What do we know about the Affordable Care Act?

4. Why do people object to Obamacare?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

Protests that began last month near Wall Street in New York have now spread to other American cities. The Occupy movement differs from the Tea Party movement. Tea Partiers blame big government for the country's economic problems.

(5) Occupiers blame big business. One young activist puts it this way. Occupy Wall Street protesters have camped in New York's financial district since the middle of September. (6) Police have made hundreds of arrests for blocking traffic. (7) On Wednesday members of labor unions and community groups joined the demonstrations.

Protesters say the wealthiest 1% of Americans control too much of the nation's wealth. The protesters say they represent the other 99%.

5. What does the Occupy movement condemn?

6. Why did the police arrest hundreds of protesters?

7. What do we know about the Occupy movement?

Section B

Conversation One

W: What's your plan for the interior decoration of the house we are living in?

M: (8) What should come first? We should list the materials and tools we need to buy first.

W: As far as the shopping list is concerned, (9) I think we can get everything we need to fix up the house in one trip. Then it won't bother us to purchase again. What do you think?

M: We can try. It seems like everybody had the same thought when they woke up this morning: go to the home improvement store!

W: Yeah, it will be a little bit crowded, but I still think we can get all we need today.

M: (10) In order to do that, I think we need to split up. Let's look at our list and divide it up.

W: Okay, we need to get some wiring to install the new lights. I'll go to the electrical department for that.

M: All right. We need wood for the new fence, so I'll go to the building materials department.

W: What about the pipes and fixtures we need for the bathroom? Can you go to the piping department for those, while I go to the hardware department for the tools?

M: Okay, I can do that, but aren't you feeling tired already? I know I am. Don't you think we should have a rest after doing those?

W: Come on. How are we supposed to be weekend fighters if we can't even do some simple shopping? We'll meet in the garden department afterwards, Okay?

M: (11) Whatever you say.

W: Ready, set, go!

8. What should the two speakers do first?

9. What do they hope to do today?

10. What do we know about their shopping plan?

11. What is the man's attitude towards the woman's arrangement?

Conversation Two

W: Wow, it's freezing in here! Why is the air conditioner still on? What's the matter?

M: I turned it on just now. (12) I just finished my morning exercising as usual and I'm sweating like a pig.

W: That's no reason to turn the air conditioner on full blast! I'm cold. I'm turning on the heat for a little while. Otherwise, I cannot finish doing the housework before going to work.

M: Are you crazy? (13) It's 70°F outside!

W: I'm no crazier than you are. How come you can turn on the air conditioner and I can't turn on the heat?

M: I only turned on the air conditioner because (13) it's so humid outside, and it was taking a long time for me to cool down. If you're cold, we should just open the windows and doors, and we'll get some fresh air in here. It'll heat up again pretty quickly.

W: What should I do in the meantime? Put on my winter coat or crawl under the covers?

M: No need to do that. Calm down. Just go sit outside and wait. I'll do something to make both of us comfortable. I'll get myself a glass of iced tea and (14) I'll get you a cup of hot tea. How does that sound?

W: That sounds OK. Leave it to you to come up with the best idea of the day! What about the housework?

M: Take it easy. (15) We'll do it together as newly match!

12. Why is the man feeling so hot in the morning?

13. What's the weather like today?

14. What will the man do for the woman?

15. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

Section C

Passage One

(16) Sixty parents of youth athletes, aged 6 to 13, were interviewed in Minneapolis and its suburbs. It was found that parents brought post-game snacks for the team. The snacks typically included such items as candy, ice cream, pizza, cheese and chips. It was also quite normal for the parents to stop at fast-food restaurants like McDonald's and Dairy Queen or grab a hot dog and a sugary sports drink at the snack bar during a meet. For growing teenagers, a big meal after a tough game or race is necessary to supplement the body. And since they burn a lot of calories, they also need a fair amount of fat and protein. (17) An active teenage boy requires about 3 000 calories a day and an active teenage girl about 2 400 calories. Younger children require anywhere from 600 to 1 000 calories a day. Problems can arise, though, when young athletes are taking in calories after games. Very young athletes may be particularly prone to excess intake. Actually, they don't exercise as much, and they don't grow as much, they don't need to be eating every two hours. (18) The calories they take in are much more than they burn and do no good to their body. (19) So parents are encouraged to pack healthy meals for their children so they can avoid fast food, and to leave fruit out and readily available in the kitchen. Schools and sports teams should also provide and encourage healthier options, including whole grains and nuts and other healthy protein sources, like lean meats and seafood.

16. What do we know about the parents of youth athletes?

17. What do we know about the calorie intake of children?

18. What problem may arise if young athletes take in too much calories after games?
19. What is the suggestion given by the speaker about teenagers?

Passage Two

About 5 000 years ago, the Egyptians and other people in the Near East began to use pictures as a kind of writing. (20) They drew simple pictures or signs to represent things and ideas, and also to represent the sounds of their language. The signs these people used became a kind of alphabet. The Egyptians used to record information and to tell stories by putting picture writing and pictures together. When an important person died, scenes and stories from his life were painted on the walls of the place where he was buried. Some of these pictures are like modern comic strip stories. It has been said that Egypt is the home of the comic strip. (21) But, for the Egyptians, pictures still had magic power. So they did not try to make their way of writing simple. The ordinary people could not understand it. By the year 1000 BC, people who lived in the area around the Mediterranean Sea had developed a simpler system of writing. The signs they used were very easy to write, and there were fewer of them than in the Egyptian system. This was because each sign, or letter, represented only one sound in their language. The Greeks developed this system and formed the letters of the Greek alphabet. (22) The Romans copied the idea, and the Roman alphabet is now used all over the world. These days, we can write down a story, or record information, without using pictures. But we still need pictures of all kinds: drawing, photographs, signs and diagrams. Pictures help us to understand and remember things more easily, and they can make a story much more interesting.

20. What did the Egyptians draw simple pictures for?
21. What do we know about Egyptians' way of writing?
22. Which alphabet is used worldwide?

Passage Three

Human beings have used tools for a very long time. In some parts of the world you can still find tools that people used more than two million years ago. (23) They made these tools by hitting one stone against another. In this way, they broke off pieces from one of the stones. These chips of stone were usually sharp on one side. People used them for cutting meat and skin from dead animals, and also for making other tools out of wood. Tools helped people to get food more easily. Working with tools also helped to develop human intelligence. The human brain grew bigger, and human beings began to invent more and more tools and machines. (24) The stone chip was one of the first tools that people used. Some scientists say that it is the key to success of mankind. Since 1960, a new kind of tool has appeared. That is, the silicon chip—a little chip of silicon crystal. It is smaller than a fingernail, but it can store more than a million “bits” of information. It is an electronic brain. Every year these chips get cleverer, but their size gets smaller, and their cost gets less. They are used in watches, calculators and intelligent machines that we can use in many ways. In the future we will not need to work with tools in the old way. Human beings used stone chips for more than two million years, but human life changed very little in that time. We have used silicon chips for only a few years, (25) but life is changing faster every day.

23. How did early human beings make tools two million years ago?
24. Why is the stone chip thought to be an important tool?
25. What is the future like according to the speaker?

Model Test Nine

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

(1) Ford Motor reported record third-quarter net income Tuesday, far exceeding analysts' expectations and continuing a surge in momentum for the recovering automaker. Dearborn, Mich.-based Ford posted net income of \$ 1.7 billion, or 43 cents per share, up from \$ 997 million, or 29 cents a share, a year earlier. Analysts surveyed by Thomson Reuters expected Ford to report a 38-cent-a-share profit. Ford's previous best third-quarter net income was \$ 1.1 billion reported in 1997.

The automaker cited a strong product line, momentum in North America and continued success at Ford Credit as areas of growth. “It's been the same story all year long. (2) Better pricing in North America, and that offsets the

small losses in Europe. The North American market is a real earnings driver.” said David Whiston, an automotive analyst at Morningstar.

1. What do we know about Ford Motor’s report?
2. What can be inferred from David Whiston?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

(3)A French engineering firm has built what is being hailed as the world’s most environmentally sound building, a structure that produces more energy than it consumes. The ten-story building is located in Dijon, and it is part of concerted effort to put the city on a sustainable energy path.

The Elithis tower is a striking sight in the heart of Dijon’s business district. Black, with a red metal skirt—which actually is a sun shield—it is sandwiched between the city’s opera house and a hotel. But the tower is more than just another handsome landmark—from the ground floor to (4)its solar paneled roof, it is an experiment in a greener way of working and living.

Francois Pocheron, a senior manager for the Elithis engineering firm that designed the tower, takes visitors on a tour of the building. Just about every aspect of its design and construction is aimed at conserving energy and using natural elements like sunlight and rain.

3. What is this news report mainly about?
4. What is the roof of the Elithis tower made of?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

An unmanned Russian rocket successfully lifted off with a cargo of supplies for the crew of the International Space Station on Sunday, two months after a similar rocket crashed in Siberia. (5)(6)The Progress 45 freighter is slated to dock with the station on Wednesday with three tons of food, fuel, water and spare parts for the US, Russian and Japanese crew of the station. (7)The vessel took off from Russia’s Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan at 4:11 p. m. (6:11 a. m. Eastern Time) and reached its preliminary orbit in nine minutes, the US space agency NASA said.

5. What is the name of the unmanned Russian rocket?
6. When is the freighter supposed to reach the International Space Station?
7. When did the vessel reach its preliminary orbit?

Section B

Conversation One

M: I really can’t stand them anymore!

W: Who? What happened?

M: (8)My roommates. Two of them keep talking till midnight and make it impossible to get to sleep.

W: I know how you feel. It’s never easy to live with inconsiderate roommates. I once had a roommate who never cleaned the dormitory or fetched water.

M: So what did you do with her?

W: At first I tried to ignore it because I didn’t want to cause anything unpleasant. But things didn’t become any better. Suddenly one day I broke out, and said something like “My dear fellow, I’d really appreciate it if you remember to clean the room once in a while.”

M: Oh, no. (9)You’ve got to be careful with complaints, especially when it comes to your roommates. Anyway you meet each other every day.

W: (9)That’s what I’ve learned from our quarrel and the subsequent coldness between us. Now I realize that I should have put it nicely or casually, something like “Hi, Cindy, it’s your turn to clean the dormitory today.”

M: Perfect. It’s hard to take offense at something like this. (10)Maybe we should learn tolerance and understanding.

W: (10)That’s right. We should bear in mind that we all have shortcomings, or rather peculiar habits. (11)When I come to think of Cindy, she’s really a nice girl except being forgetful and careless.

M: I guess you are right. What would you do if you have roommates chatting at bedtime every night?

W: I would talk it over with them, of course. But I would remember I breathe noisily in my sleep and often keep them awake half the night as well.

M: You do?

W: No, just an example.

8. What problem is bothering the man?
9. What lesson does the woman learn from her experience with her roommate?
10. What is the speakers' common conclusion about dealing with roommate problems?
11. What do we know about the woman's roommate, Cindy?

Conversation Two

M: Thanks for coming over, Amy. (12) I'd like to talk to you about a research project I thought you might be interested in. A friend of mine is working in Iowa National Park this summer.

W: A national park! I've always wanted to spend some time out in Iowa.

M: You'd better hear what project it is about first. My friend is working with the red fox population. The foxes have been increasing in size lately, which is good in theory.

W: Yeah, but I thought they were in danger of dying out.

M: (13) Because of the winter tourists, paths are created in the snow. More red foxes are surviving the harsh winters because the paths make it easier for the foxes to move around and find food. But it turns out that some of them are infected with bacteria.

W: Oh yeah, I heard about that. It's been around for a while.

M: Yes. (14) And because the red fox population is increasing, they've been moving more than usual and need more food, they begin to hunt in the farm which borders the national park. As a result, the bacteria have spread to the neighboring farms.

W: That's bad news. (14) Isn't that a disease that causes animal abortion?

M: (14) Yes, and it's caused a lot of controversy. Some of the farmers even want to destroy the red foxes.

W: That's awful. Have they made much progress with the research?

M: So far, they have been collecting tissue samples from dead foxes to see if the bacteria are present.

W: I'd really be interested in working on this. (15) You know I've been researching diseased animal population.

M: (15) That's why I thought of you.

12. What is the man talking about with the woman?

13. Why is the number of red foxes increasing?

14. Why do some farmers want to kill red foxes?

15. Why does the man consider the woman suitable for the project?

Section C

Passage One

GPS stands for the Global Positioning System. (16) It refers to a system of satellites and receivers that allows people and devices to detect their precise location on earth. The heart of the system relies on 24 satellites that orbit the earth twice per day. Devices that are equipped with GPS equipment receive transmissions from at least a few of the satellites and are able to collect very precise positioning data. The first GPS satellite was launched in 1974 and the 24th was launched in 1994. (17) The system is operated by the United States Department of Defense and the use of the system is free for anyone. New satellites are periodically launched to replace aging ones. As the technology has improved, the cost of GPS devices has greatly declined while the accuracy has increased. Small portable GPS receivers have become very affordable, and the accuracy is amazing. Accuracy varies based on various factors, but it can be as good as a few meters! Land-based supplementary devices can be used to improve accuracy if higher precision is required. (18) The application of the GPS is very broad, and as the prices come down the number of users is increasing. Portable GPS devices are used by fishermen to help them sail around the world. Many new cars are being equipped with GPS systems to help drivers find directions. The military uses GPS to guide cruise missiles to pre-specified targets.

16. What does GPS refer to?

17. What do we know about GPS according to the passage?

18. Why is the use of GPS increasing?

Passage Two

While some people seemed to be blessed with beautiful and expressive handwriting, others spend their entire adult lives wondering why their handwriting resembles a child's clumsy words. Fortunately, (19) there are many methods

you can use to improve your handwriting. In today's computer-driven society, opportunities to practice and improve your handwriting are few and far between. However, regular practice is the most important step to improve your handwriting. (20) Learning to write is similar to learning how to throw a baseball—you can't expect perfect results on the first try. To improve your handwriting, it is helpful to analyze your words to determine what you like and don't like about your lettering style. Compare your handwriting to the writing of your friends, family, and co-workers to see how you measure up. Knowing what areas need improvement will make the process to improve your handwriting much easier. Proper technique is often the key to good handwriting. Research has found that many people who have poor handwriting form the letters with their fingers. They put the full weight of their hand on the paper, use the fingers to form the letters, and pick the hand up repeatedly to move it across the paper. This results in a tight, narrow lettering style that is difficult for others to make any sense of. (21) To improve your handwriting, let your shoulders and forearms do most of the work. Your fingers should only serve as the guides to forming your letters.

19. What is the main idea in this passage?

20. What is the similarity between learning to write and throwing a baseball?

21. What is the writing technique mentioned in the passage?

Passage Three

Some countries may have one uniform fishing law covering the entire country, while in the United States, each state determines its own fishing license policies. There are two main types of fishing licenses. (22) Most people are familiar with the recreational fishing license. It is the one needed simply to enjoy a day on the water with a fishing pole. The other type, the commercial fishing license, is used by those who depend on fishing for their livelihood. As such, this license is primarily used for salt water fishing. (23) Some states may allow those under a certain age and over a certain age to fish without a license. This is seen as a way to introduce young people to the sport and give seniors a break. The age restrictions are very commonplace among all states, though exact ages may vary from location to location. Other exceptions to the fishing license requirements may also be in place. For example, (24) some states say fishing waters located in one's own county does not require a fishing license. This is to allow those who wish to fish for food to do so without the burdensome requirements of buying a license. (25) In the United States, those fishing bordering waters, or lakes and rivers between two states, usually will only need a fishing license in one state or the other. This is a good benefit. It does not matter which shore you are fishing on; the license is just as valid.

22. In the United States, what kind of people needs a recreational fishing license?

23. Why do some states allow old people to fish without a license?

24. What is the aim of not requiring a license for people fishing for food?

25. What is the policy of fishing bordering waters between two states?

Model Test Ten

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

(1) The New Year in South Africa brings thousands of residents to the streets for a colorful minstrel parade. Brightly-costumed marching choral groups celebrate a unique aspect of South Africa's multiracial history.

(1) Cape Town's musical New Year's tradition dates back more than a century, (2) to the days when Dutch colonists brought slaves here from Southeast Asia. The slaves served as dockworkers, farm laborers and household servants. And, they were given one day off per year. *Ethnomusicologist* (种族音乐学家) Sylvia Bruinders at the University of Cape Town says the slaves took to the streets. The slaves copied European and American minstrels who visited the Cape. Eventually, a distinctive South African sound developed.

Today the minstrels are a holiday tradition among Cape Town's mixed-race or "colored" residents, many of whom are *descendants* (后代) of slaves. A downtown parade involves thousands of participants. Dozens of minstrel troupes practice throughout the year.

1. What is this news report mainly about?

2. Who brought the Southeast Asia slaves to Cape Town?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Ben Bernanke is the head of the Federal Reserve, (3) the agency which oversees all US banks, ensuring the money supply is stable. His term as chairman ends in January. Yesterday, the President announced his pick to take Bernanke's place. The pick is the current vice chairman, Janet Yellen. She has support, but some critics are worried that she'll follow the same policies as Ben Bernanke. It's the US Senate's job to decide whether to confirm the President's nominee. If the Senate does confirm her, this nominee would make history.

Yellen has degrees from Brown and Yale, taught at Harvard, and got tenure at Berkeley. Her son is an economist. Her husband has a Nobel Prize in Economic Theory. (4) The 67-year-old has been on the Fed for more than a decade. She's been a leader for women in her field.

3. What is the Federal Reserve in the US responsible for?

4. What do we know about Yellen?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

(5) The government of Bangladesh has set up an industrial police force for the first time to tackle labor unrest in the country. (6) The special force will be deployed in four industrial zones of the capital Dhaka and the southern port of Chittagong. (7) Trade unions have strongly criticized the move, saying the new force will worsen the relationship between workers and factory owners. They say it will be used against union leaders and to suppress legitimate protests. However, the government says the force will be impartial, and at the same time will also protect industrial complexes during unrest. The move came months after the country witnessed some of the worst clashes between garment factory workers and security forces earlier this year.

5. Why does Bangladesh government set up an industrial police force?

6. Where will the industrial force be placed?

7. What can we know about the new force?

Section B

Conversation One

W: What are you reading now?

M: I'm looking at this beauty in the picture. Look! She's really pretty, isn't she? Her skin looks so baby smooth!

W: (8) Well, it's just that she puts lots of make-up on her face. Actually, natural beauty comes from within. And you know nowadays the camera work is so artificial.

M: Ah, yeah, I can smell jealousy in the air!

W: Oh, no. She has nothing that deserves my jealousy. I don't have to put things on my face and I still look pretty. Don't you think so?

M: Yeah, right! But what did you put on your face last night, those little greenish things?

W: They're cucumbers.

M: What? I know that cucumber is a kind of vegetable rich in vitamin A. How is it used in the skincare?

W: Well, (9) it is a fashion nowadays that women tend to use the natural vegetables for skincare. And they are much better than any chemical products.

M: Really? Then what does the cucumber do for you?

W: They're natural skin smoothers, natural healers of the skin. Haven't you heard them say on TV that... er... cucumber goes far beyond mere tightening the skin? (10) In fact, cucumbers have been used as a dry skin remedy for centuries, and they are also effective in the treatment of other skin problems.

M: I have got a scar on my cheek. Can the cucumber do something about it?

W: (11) Try some herbal plants, which have the function of remedying the scarred skin.

M: It sounds reasonable. Actually there is much knowledge needed for skincare.

8. What does the woman feel about the beauty in the picture?

9. What do women tend to do nowadays to care for their skins?

10. What is the skincare function of cucumbers according to the woman?

11. What does the woman suggest the man do with the scar on his cheek?

Conversation Two

W: What a terrific drawing, Mark! I didn't know you could paint.

M: Well, I'm just learning. It's one piece of work for my oil painting class.

W: It's pretty good for a beginner. I think your teacher will definitely give this painting a full mark.

M: I hope so. (12)But you see, last time I had a dispute with my teacher. It seemed that he didn't appreciate my work at all.

W: Why?

M: Look here in the picture. (12)My teacher insisted that it just needed to be filled in with other colors of paint. But I think the sky should be blue.

W: Well, it depends. Sometimes it is blue and sometimes it isn't, as sunset can be full reds and purples.

M: It sounds reasonable. Then what kind of color should I add to it?

W: (13)How about light brown color?

M: (13)Oh, yeah. Added some light brown to the sky, and it will turn out to be more natural than before. You're so great! You must have taken many painting courses before.

W: Well, (14)I haven't accepted any painting training before. But I'd love to visit art museums. Each time I go abroad, the art center of the destination country is a quite necessary place for my visiting.

M: Wow, then what kind of painting do you like most? Oil painting?

W: (15)Frankly speaking, I prefer using water colors. I don't like the smell of the oil paints.

12. What happened between Mark and his painting teacher?

13. What does the woman suggest the man do about the painting?

14. How did the woman learn about painting?

15. What kind of painting does the woman like?

Section C

Passage One

West Point is a four-year school in New York State that educates future Army officers. The students are called cadets. They do not have to pay for their education. (16)They must agree to serve on active duty in the Army for at least five years after they graduate. A young man or woman must be nominated to the academy, usually by a federal or state lawmaker. Nominees also must satisfy the entrance requirements. These include being in excellent physical condition and getting good grades in high school. In addition, students from other countries can also attend the academy. (17)The international students must be nominated by their home governments. And also they must satisfy physical and educational requirements. Surely they must do well in TOEFL. Home governments may have to pay up to sixty thousand dollars a year for each student they send to West Point. Among the countries with cadets at the academy this year are Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia. Each year, the United States Defense Department invites countries to nominate students to West Point and to the Navy and Air Force academies. Not all countries take part in the program. Up to sixty foreign cadets at any time can attend the academy. (18)And the interested students must seek information about the program at their local American Embassy. The embassy's Defense Cooperation Office will know how the students can be nominated.

16. What must the cadets do after graduation from West Point?

17. How could foreign students enter West Point?

18. Where can the foreign students get the information of the program?

Passage Two

Coffee is a part of an international industry. Research shows that as many as one-third of the people in the world drink coffee. But not everyone may know the story of coffee and how it is produced. (19)One popular story about the discovery of coffee long ago is about Kaldi, a keeper of goats. Kaldi was taking care of his goats in the highlands of Ethiopia where coffee trees had grown for centuries. He noticed that his goats became very excited and active after eating small fruits from a tree. Kaldi reported this discovery to a group of religious workers. When they made a drink out of the fruit, the religious workers realized they could stay awake for long hours of prayer. Coffee trees can grow up to nine meters high, but they are cut short for production. The plant produces a fruit that is called a coffee cherry. When the coffee cherries are ripe and ready to be picked, they are bright, red and firm. (20)Inside the fruits are the green coffee beans. After these beans are roasted at high temperatures, they are ready to be made into a drink. There may only be two main kinds of coffee plants. (21)But geography and climate differences have a big effect on the many

different ways coffee can taste. For example, coffee grown in Ethiopia is known for its lively, sharp taste and its flowery smell. Coffee from the island of Sumatra has a full body with an earthy and intense taste.

19. Who discovered coffee according to the passage?

20. How is coffee made from the coffee plant according to the passage?

21. Which of the following factors may influence the taste of coffee?

Passage Three

(22) We've now discussed how most snakes move, but there are some exceptions. One is the snake called the American side-winder. (23) From its name, you can probably guess that it moves sideways rather than in a straight line. This is because it lives in the desert where the sand slips and slides. With nothing firm to push against, the side-winder has to adapt its way of movement to the shifting sand. It pushes against the sand with the entire side of its body, and then moves sideways. Think about how a skier climbs a slope on skis. The skier places the skis at an angle of 90 degrees to the direction of movement. The skier then moves each ski by taking a step to the side up the slope. The side-winder snake moves in much the same manner. It lays its body at about 60-degree angle to the direction in which it wants to go. By doing this, the snake has more sand to push against. (24) Then it points its head in the direction it wants to go and leaps to a parallel spot. If you see the tracks left by side-winder in loose sand, you'll see a series of paralleled lines. (25) An advantage gained from this method of moving may be that the snake's body is kept cooler by breaking off contact with the hot sand during its leaps.

22. What is the main topic of the passage?

23. Why does the side-winder move the way it does?

24. What do the side-winder's tracks look like?

25. What may be a special advantage of the side-winder's way of moving?

Model Test Eleven

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

(1) Eighty thousand gold miners have begun a strike in South Africa. As the strike began the national union of mine workers said it would accept a 10% raise instead of their original demand of 60%. (2) The General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, Frans Baleni told the BBC that if the gold companies offered a 10% wage increase, this would be accepted and the strike would be called off.

Despite this development, the main gold mining union has also issued a hard-hitting statement, saying the strike would change the gold mining landscape forever. It said it was aware of the devastating impact industrial action would have on the economy, calling it largely a white man's economy with no benefits for poor black mine workers.

1. How many gold miners took part in the strike in South Africa?

2. What should the gold companies do to call off the strike?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

(3) Italians have been trying for months to guess the SuperEnalotto's winning six number combination. No one has managed, since January. This has driven the winning prize to an all-time high for Europe. Chances of guessing the correct combination are an astronomical 622-million-to-one. Fausto Rossi is a former bank employee who is now retired. He plays lotto every week. He says he dreams that he will win. And, the dreams continue when you ask players what they would do if they won such a huge amount of money. Rossi says that some people are prone to lose their minds if they find out they have won such an enormous jackpot.

(3) Tourists in Italy have also been playing the SuperEnalotto. And, foreigners have been coming across the border (边境) to try their luck, as well. They have been arriving from Slovenia, France and Austria. In Germany, a major tabloid newspaper has sponsored a competition, (4) awarding a chance to win free flights to Italy simply to buy tickets for the lotto drawings.

3. What does this news report mainly talk about?

4. What's the award provided by the German tabloid newspaper?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

(5) A key committee of Euro MPs has moved to block the renewal of an agreement which allows US anti-terror officials to access Europeans bank data. The European Parliament's civil liberties committee recommended that the full parliament reject the interim nine-month deal between the EU and US. (6) MEPs said the deal negotiated by EU governments provided insufficient privacy safeguards. The US can access the Swift Money Transfer System, based in Brussels. The European Parliament plans to vote on the EU and US data agreement next Thursday. (7) The Parliament's press service says that if MEPs block it, they will be making use of a new power under the Lisbon Treaty to veto international agreements.

5. What is the decision of the Euro MPs?

6. Why was the deal rejected?

7. What will the MEPs use to veto international agreements?

Section B

Conversation One

W: (8) Good evening, and welcome to this week's "Business World," the program for and about business people.

Tonight, we have Mr. Steven Kayne, who has just taken over an established bicycle shop. Tell us, Mr. Kayne, what made you want to run your own store?

M: Well, I've always loved racing bikes and fixing them. (9) When I was working full-time as a salesman for a big company, I seldom had time to enjoy my hobby. I knew then that as soon as I had enough money to get my own business going, I'd do it. I had my heart set on it and I didn't let anything stand in my way. (10) When I went down to the bank and got a business loan, I knew I'd love being my own boss. Now my time is my own. I open the store when I want and leave when I want.

W: You mean you don't keep regular hours?

M: Well, the sign on my store says the hours are ten to six, but if business is slower than usual, I can just lock up and take off early.

W: Have you hired any employees to work with you yet?

M: (11) Yeah, a couple of friends of mine who love biking as much as I do. They help me out a few days a week. It's great because we play cards or just sit around and talk when there are no customers.

W: Thank you, Mr. Kayne. We wish you success in your new business.

8. What is the woman doing?

9. What did Mr. Kayne do before he took over the bicycle shop?

10. Why did the man take over a bicycle shop?

11. What do we learn about the people working in the shop?

Conversation Two

W: Well, the main activities in the region were historically steel and paper processing, I think.

M: Yes, but I'm not quite sure about the status of those industries now. Could you tell us something about that?

W: Yes, of course. (12) In fact, they are less significant, but steel-related manufacturing still accounts for 44% of industrial activity. So it's still very important. In fact, 80% of Spain's machine tools are from the Basque Country. (13) As for paper processing, there's still a little. But it's no longer what it once was in the region. So, is that clear?

M: Yes, thanks.

W: Now, to get back to what I was saying, there's a lot of unemployment as well as geographical problems in the region.

M: Sorry, Victoria. What do you mean by geographical problems?

W: Well, what I mean is the area is very hilly, mountainous in parts, (14) so there used to be transport problems. Now though there are new train links and better roads. But it may be that some smaller towns inland remain not very well connected. Is that OK? Does that make sense? (15) When we talk about specific location suggestions for the factory, we'll see this in more detail, so we'll come back to this question, OK?

M: OK, right.

W: So I was about to say something about the work force in the region and the level of training and education. In general, it's very good and improving.

12. What does the woman say about steel-related manufacturing in the region?
13. What can we learn about paper processing in the region?
14. What problem hinders the region's development?
15. What will the speakers discuss later?

Section C

Passage One

(16) I first met Joe Ganz when we were both nine years old, which is probably the only reason he's one of my best friends. If I had first met Joe as a freshman in high school, we wouldn't even have had the chance to get to know each other. Joe is a day student, but I am a boarding student. We haven't been in the same classes, sports or extracurricular activities. (17) Nonetheless, I spend nearly every weekend at his house and we talk on the phone every night. This is not to say that we would not have been compatible if we had first met in our freshman year. Rather, we would not have been likely to spend enough time getting to know each other due to the lack of immediately visible mutual interests. In fact, to be honest, I struggle even now to think of things we have in common, but maybe that's what makes us enjoy each other's company so much. (18) When I look at my friendship with Joe, I wonder how many people I've known whom I never disliked, but simply didn't take the time to get to know. Thanks to Joe, I have realized how little basis there is for the social divisions that exist in every community. Since this realization, I have begun to make an even more determined effort to find friends in unexpected people and places.

16. Why does the speaker say Joe Ganz became one of his best friends?
17. Where does the speaker spend most of his weekends?
18. What has the speaker learned from his friendship with Joe?

Passage Two

It was a bad night for Lewis. His research in the neighboring town had taken longer than he expected. It was late and he was very tired when he drove home. (19) He turned into his building's parking lot, but all the spaces were full. He drove back out onto the street, looking for a parking space. The first block was full. The next block was almost empty. Lewis didn't see a "No Parking" sign, but he suspected that if parking were allowed there, most of the spaces would be filled. Then he saw a small parking lot with two free spaces. He was so glad to see them that he didn't even think to read the sign by the entrance. He drove in, parked and hurried home to go to bed. The next morning he went back to the lot to get his car. It was gone. (20) He ran home and telephoned the city police to say that his car had been stolen. It took the police only a minute to tell him what had happened: His car had been on a private lot. It had been taken away by the police. (21) Lewis had to take a taxi to the city garage far from the center of town. He had to pay a fee of \$ 40 to get his car back. In addition, he got a parking ticket, his first one ever in Greenville.

19. Where did Lewis intend to park his car when he came back from work one night?
20. What did Lewis think had happened to his car the next morning?
21. Where did Lewis finally get his car back?

Passage Three

(22) Well, to pick up where we left off last time, I believe we agreed that creativity is a mysterious idea. It's one of those things we all recognize when we see it. But we don't really understand what it is. We seem to feel that some people are naturally creative, but we don't know how they got that way. Is creativity a natural gift like good looks? Or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge? Perhaps if we analyze the creative process carefully, we might get some insight into what it is and how it might work in our lives. (23) The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts. But we should not think the creativity plays a role only in the arts. (24) Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently from the way others saw it. And this is what the creativity is all about—imagining the world in a new way. And despite what you may believe about the limits of your own creative imaginations, we all have the potential to imagine the world in an absolutely new way. In fact, you were born with it. It is your birth right as a human being. (25) And what's more, you use it every day almost every moment of your life. Your creative imagination is what you use to make sense of your experiences. It's your creative mind that gets meaning from the chaos of your experiences and brings order to your world.

22. What did the speaker most probably discuss last time?

23. What is a widely accepted idea about the creative process?
24. What leads to major scientific discoveries according to the speaker?
25. What does the speaker imply about the creative process?

Model Test Twelve

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

(1) The emergency plan announced by the Kenyan Cabinet this week includes mobilizing (动员) the army to assist those desperately short on food and water. The plan also nearly doubles the amount of rationed food and provides emergency measures for herders whose livestock is threatened by the area's severe drought.

Rockefeller Foundation food security analyst Joseph Nyoro welcomed the government's announcement, but said the relief plan was inadequate. (2) Nyoro is also critical of the government's decision to rely on the army as the main vehicle for the assistance, saying it is the local communities and the civil society that actually know in each area who are suffering the most. The water shortage is also causing a severe energy shortfall across the country, which relies heavily on hydro-electric power. Kenya's major power company has instituted systematic power rationing until power supplies improve.

1. What's the main idea of this news report?
2. Who will the government depend on for the assistance?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

(3) The German former Moto Racing champion Michael Schumacher is having a medical test after suffering a head injury while skiing in the French Alps. One of the France's leading trauma specialists, who is also a close friend, has flown to the hospital in Grenoble where the former racing driver is being treated. Michael Schumacher who is an experienced skier was with his 14-year-old son when he had the accident this morning. His head hit a rock but he was wearing a helmet and emergency services were quickly at the scene. (4) He was taken by helicopter to hospital at a nearby town of Moutiers. But then later, he was transferred to the larger regional hospital in Grenoble. There is no official word about his condition.

3. When did Michael Schumacher get injured?
4. What do we know about Michael Schumacher?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

(5) More than 100 bodies have been found in one village alone in central Nigeria, following clashes between Christians and Muslims. And aid workers recovered the corpses in a village 30 kilometers from the city of Jos. From there, our correspondent Caroline Duffield reports. The town of Jos and the area to the south of it are under tight military control. The threat of violence in outlying villages and in the Bukuru area is becoming clearer. (6) Bukuru market, a large commercial area to the south, was burnt to the ground. Debris lit the streets and fires are still smoldering. (7) At least 1 000 shops and homes in the market were destroyed in the inferno.

5. What can we learn about the clashes in Nigeria?
6. What do we know about the Bukuru market?
7. How many shops and homes were destroyed in the inferno?

Section B

Conversation One

M: (8) When I say I live in Sweden, people always want to know about the seasons.

W: The seasons?

M: Yeah, you know, how cold it is in winter, what it's like when the days are so short.

W: So what is it like?

M: Well, it is cold, very cold in winter, sometimes as cold as 26 degrees centigrade below. And of course, when you go out, you wrap up warm. But inside, in the houses, it's always very warm, much warmer than at home.

(8)(9) Swedish people always complain that when they visit England, the houses are cold even in a good winter.

W: And what about the darkness?

M: Well, yeah, around Christmas time, there's only one hour of daylight, so you really look forward to the spring. (10)It is sometimes a bit depressing. But you see the summers are amazing. From May to July in the north of Sweden, the sun never sets. It's still light at midnight. You can walk in the mountains and read a newspaper.

W: Oh, yeah, "the land of the midnight sun."

M: That's right, but it's wonderful. You wanna stay up all night, and the Swedes make the most of it. Often they start work earlier in summer and then leave at about 2:00 or 3:00 in the afternoon, so that they can really enjoy the long summer evenings. (11)They like to work hard, but play hard, too. I think Londoners work longer hours, but I'm not sure this is a good thing.

8. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

9. What do Swedish people complain about when they visit England in winter?

10. How does the man describe the short hour of daylight around Christmas in Sweden?

11. What does the man say about the Swedish people?

Conversation Two

W: What kind of training does one need to go into this type of job?

M: That's a very good question. I don't think there is any, specifically.

W: For example, in your case, what was your educational background?

M: (12)Well, I did a degree in French at Nottingham. (13)After that, I did careers work in secondary schools, like the careers guidance people here at the university. (14)Then I went into local government because I found I was more interested in the administrative side, then progressed onto universities. So there wasn't any plan and there was no specific training. There are plenty of training courses in management techniques and committee work which you can attend now.

W: But in the first place, you did a French degree.

M: In my time, there wasn't a degree you could do for administration. I think most of the administrators I've come across have degrees in all sorts of things.

W: Well, I know in my case, I did an English Literature degree and I didn't really expect to end up doing what I am doing now.

M: Quite.

W: Were you local to Nottingham, actually? Is there any reason why you went to Nottingham University?

M: No, no. I come from the north of England, from West Yorkshire. Nottingham was one of the universities I put on my list. (15)And I like the look of it. The campus is just beautiful.

W: Yes, indeed. Let's see. Were you from the industrial part of Yorkshire?

M: Yes, from the wool district.

12. What was the man's major at university?

13. What was the man's job in secondary schools?

14. Why did the man go into local government?

15. What attracted the man to Nottingham University?

Section C

Passage One

(16)While Gail Obcamp, an American artist, was giving a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting to an audience that included visitors from Japan, she was confused to see that many of her Japanese listeners had their eyes closed. Were they turned off because an American had the nerve to instruct Japanese in their own art form or they deliberately tried to signal their rejection of her? Obcamp later found out that her listeners were not being disrespectful. (17)Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes to enhance concentration. Her listeners were showing their respect for her by chewing on her words. Someday, you may be either a speaker or a listener in a situation involving people from other countries or members of a minority group in North America. (18)Learning how different cultures signal respect can help you avoid misunderstandings. Here are some examples. In the deaf culture of North America, many listeners show applause not by clapping their hands but by waving them in the air. In some cultures, both overseas and in some minority groups in North America, listeners are considered disrespectful if they look directly at the speaker. Respect is shown by looking in the general direction but avoiding direct eye contact. In some

countries, whistling by listeners is a sign of approval while in other countries it is a form of insult.

16. What did Obcamp's speech focus on?

17. Why do Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes while listening to a speech?

18. What does the speaker try to explain?

Passage Two

(19)Chris is in charge of purchasing and maintaining equipment in his division at Taxalong Company. He is soon going to have an evaluation interview with his supervisor and the personnel director to discuss the work he has done in the past year. Salary, promotion and plans for the coming year will also be discussed at the meeting. Chris has made several changes for his division in the past year. First, he bought new equipment for one of the departments. He has been particularly happy about the new equipment because many of the employees have told him how much it has helped them. Along with improving the equipment, Chris began a program to train employees to use equipment better and do simple maintenance themselves. The training saved time for the employees and money for the company. (20)Unfortunately, one serious problem developed during the year. Two employees that Chris hired were stealing, and he had to fire them. (21)Chris knows that a new job for a purchasing and maintenance manager for the whole company will be open in a few months, and he would like to be promoted to the job. (22)Chris knows, however, that someone else wants the new job, too. Kim is in charge of purchasing and maintenance in another division of the company. She has also made several changes over the year. Chris knows that his boss likes Kim's work, and he expects that his work will be compared with hers.

19. What is Chris's main responsibility at Taxalong Company?

20. What problem did Chris encounter in his division?

21. What does Chris hope for in the near future?

22. What do we learn about Kim from the passage?

Passage Three

Proverbs, sometimes called sayings, are examples of folk wisdom. They are little lessons which older people of a culture pass down to the younger people to teach them about life. (23)Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture. Values teach people how to act, what is right, and what is wrong. Because the values of each culture are different, understanding the values of another culture helps explain how people think and act. Understanding your own culture values is important too. If you can accept that people from other cultures act according to their values, not yours, getting along with them will be much easier. (24)Many proverbs are very old. So some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were. For example, Americans today do not pay much attention to the proverb "Haste makes waste," because patience is not important to them. But if you know about past values, it helps you to understand the present and many of the older values are still strong today. Benjamin Franklin, a famous American diplomat, writer and scientist, died in 1790, but his proverb "Time is money" is taken more seriously by Americans of today than ever before. (25)A study of proverbs from around the world shows that some values are shared by many cultures. In many cases though, the same idea is expressed differently.

23. Why are proverbs so important?

24. According to the speaker, what happens to some proverbs with the passage of time?

25. What do we learn from the study of proverbs from around the world?

Model Test Thirteen

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

(1)It's the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November. In the US that means it's Election Day. Governors' races, the New York mayoral election, different state referenda—that's when people vote on issues rather than individual offices. Some of today's elections are getting national attention.

We're going to start in New Jersey where voters are casting their ballot for governor. (2)According to the most recent polls, current governor, Chris Christie is expected to be reelected. There is a governor's race in Virginia, too. The state doesn't allow governors to serve consecutive terms, so the new governor will either be Republican Ken

Cuccinelli on the left or Democrat Terry McAuliffe. There is an interesting referendum on the ballot in Colorado—11 counties are voting on whether to withdraw, break off from the state.

1. When is the Election Day in the US?
2. Who is expected to be elected governor in New Jersey according to the most recent polls?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

(3)Consumer spending accounts for more than two thirds of US economic activity, making it one of the most closely watched economic indicators. The Commerce Department reports that Americans boosted spending 0.4 percent in June—slightly more than what economists had expected. It was the second consecutive monthly rise in consumer spending, and it was accompanied by a lower savings rate.

(3)Americans spent more despite lower incomes. Personal income fell 1.3 percent—the largest monthly drop in four years. (4)The decline reversed a 1.3 percent increase in personal incomes in May that economists attributed to special payments the government made to try to revive the economy. But PNC Financial Services Group economist, Robert Dye says there might be better times ahead.

3. What's the main idea of this news report?
4. What's the reason for the increase in personal incomes in May?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

(7)President Barack Obama says Friday's mixed news on US unemployment is cause for hope but not celebration. (5)The President is asking lawmakers to support programs he says will help boost hiring. (6)The nation's jobless rate eased by three-tenths of a percent in January, to 9.7 percent, its lowest level in five months. However, the Labor Department says 20 000 more jobs were lost last month. (7)President Obama says that is a small step in the right direction. "These numbers, while positive, are cause for hope but not celebration, because far too many of our neighbors and friends and family are still out of work," he said.

5. Who are asked to support Barack Obama's programs?
6. What is the American's jobless rate in January eased to?
7. What does President Obama think of the news on US unemployment?

Section B

Conversation One

M: Hello, Prof. Johnson.

W: Hello, Tony. So what shall we work on today?

M: Well, the problem is that this writing assignment isn't coming out right. (8)What I thought I was writing on was to talk about what a particular sport means to me when I participate in.

W: What sport did you choose?

M: I decided to write about cross-country skiing.

W: What are you going to say about skiing?

M: That's the problem. I thought I would write about how peaceful it is to be out in the country.

W: So why is that a problem?

M: As I start describing how quiet it is to be out in the woods, I keep mentioning how much effort it takes to keep going. Cross-country skiing isn't as easy as some people think. (11)It takes a lot of energy, but that's not part of my paper. So I guess I should leave it out. (9)But now I don't know how to explain that feeling of peacefulness without explaining how hard you have to work for it. It all fits together. It's not like just sitting down somewhere and watching the clouds roll by. That's different.

W: Then you'll have to include that in your point. The peacefulness of cross-country skiing is the kind you earn by effort. Why leave that out? (10)Part of your point you knew beforehand but part you discovered as you wrote. That's common, right?

M: Yeah, I guess so.

8. What is the topic of the man's writing assignment?
9. What problem does the man have while working on his paper?
10. What does the woman say is common in writing papers?
11. What does cross-country skiing take according to the man?

Conversation Two

W: (12) Good evening and welcome to this week's "Business World," a program for and about business people. Tonight we have Mr. Angeleno who came to the United States six years ago, and is now an established businessman with three restaurants in town. Tell us, Mr. Angeleno, how did you get started?

M: Well, I started off with a small diner. (13) I did all the cooking myself and my wife waited on tables. It was really too much work for two people. My cooking is great. And word got around town about the food. Within a year, I had to hire another cook and four waitresses. When that restaurant became very busy, I decided to expand my business. Now with three places, my main concern is keeping the business successful and running smoothly.

W: Do you advertise?

M: Oh, yes. I don't have any TV commercials, because they are too expensive. (14) But I advertise a lot on radio and in local newspapers. My children used to distribute ads in nearby shopping centers, but we don't need to do that any more.

W: Why do you believe you've been so successful?

M: Um, (15) I always serve the freshest possible food and I make the atmosphere as comfortable and as pleasant as I can, so that my customers will want to come back.

W: So you always aim to please the customers?

M: Absolutely! Without them, I would have no business at all.

W: Thank you, Mr. Angeleno. I think your advice will be helpful to those just starting out in business.

12. What is the woman's occupation?

13. What do we learn about Mr. Angeleno's business at its beginning?

14. What does Mr. Angeleno say about advertising his business?

15. What does the man say contributes to the success of his business?

Section C

Passage One

(16) There are many commonly-held beliefs about eye glasses and eyesight that are not proven facts. For instance, some people believe that wearing glasses too soon weakens the eyes. But there is no evidence to show that the structure of eyes is changed by wearing glasses at a young age. (17) Wearing the wrong glasses, however, can prove harmful. Studies show that for adults there is no danger, but children can develop loss of vision if they have glasses inappropriate for their eyes. We have all heard some of the common myths about how eyesight gets bad. Most people believe that reading in dim light causes poor eyesight, but that is untrue. Too little light makes the eyes work harder, so they do get tired and strained. Eye strain also results from reading a lot, reading in bed, and watching too much television. However, although eye strain may cause some pain or headaches, it does not permanently damage eyesight. Another myth about eyes is that they can be replaced, or transferred from one person to another. There are close to one million nerve fibers that connect the eyeball to the brain, as of yet it is impossible to attach them all in a new person. (18) Only certain parts of the eye can be replaced. But if we keep clearing up the myths and learning more about the eyes, some day a full transplant may be possible.

16. What does the speaker want to tell us about eyesight?

17. What do studies about wearing the wrong glasses show?

18. What do we learn about eye transplanting from the talk?

Passage Two

When people care for an elderly relative, they often do not use available community services such as adult day-care centers. (19) If the caregivers are adult children, they are more likely to use such services, especially because they often have jobs and other responsibilities. In contrast, a spouse, usually the wife, is much less likely to use support services or to put the dependent person in a nursing home. (20) Social workers discover that the wife normally tries to take care of her husband herself for as long as she can in order not to use up their life savings. Researchers have found that caring for the elderly can be a very positive experience. The elderly appreciated the care and attention they received. They were affectionate and cooperative. However, even when caregiving is satisfying, it is hard work. Social workers and experts on aging offer caregivers and potential caregivers help when arranging for the care of an elderly relative. One consideration is to ask parents what they want before they become sick or dependent. Perhaps

they prefer going into a nursing home and can select one in advance. On the other hand, they may want to live with their adult children. (21)Caregivers must also learn to state their needs and opinions clearly and ask for help from others, especially brothers and sisters. Brothers and sisters are often willing to help, but they may not know what to do.

19. Why are adult children more likely to use community services to help care for elderly parents?

20. Why are most wives unwilling to put their dependent husbands into nursing homes?

21. According to the passage, what must caregivers learn to do?

Passage Three

(22)Since a union representative visited our company to inform us about our rights and protections, my coworkers have been worrying about health conditions and complaining about safety hazards in the workplace. Several of the employees in the computer department, for example, claim to be developing vision problems from having to stare at a video display terminal for about seven hours a day. The supervisor of the laboratory is beginning to get headaches and dizzy spells because she says it's dangerous to breathe some of the chemical smoke there. (23)An X-rays technician is refusing to do her job until the firm agrees to replace its out-dated equipment. She insists that it's exposing workers to unnecessarily high doses of radiation. She thinks that she may have to contact the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and ask that government agency to inspect the department. (24)I've heard that at a factory in the area two pregnant women who were working with paint requested a transfer to a safer department, because they wanted to prevent damage to their unborn babies. The supervisor of personnel refused the request. In another firm the workers were constantly complaining about the malfunctioning heating system, but the owner was too busy or too mean to do anything about it. (25)Finally, they all met and agreed to wear ski-clothing to work the next day. The owner was too embarrassed to talk to his employees. But he had the heating system replaced right away.

22. What does the talk focus on?

23. What did the X-ray technician ask her company to do?

24. What does the speaker say about the two pregnant women working with paint?

25. Why did the workers in the firm wear ski-clothing to work?

Model Test Fourteen

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

(1)As part of a three-year project, a group of American high school students and their teachers are spending three weeks each summer in Senegal, helping to modernize Keur Sadaro, a rural village three hours from Senegal's capital, Dakar. The 21 teens from two private high schools in San Francisco, California. This spring before leaving for Africa, they attended Saturday classes where they learned about the geography, language and culture of Senegal. Each year, the students bring athletic equipment, medicine, tools and computers to share with the villagers. In the first year of the project, last summer, a dilapidated French colonial house, inhabited by ducks and chickens, was fixed up as a clinic. (2)During this summer's three-week stay, the students worked on the village schoolhouse. They helped put a roof on it, install solar panels and lights, lay a floor, and build desks. They taught village teachers how to operate donated computers.

1. What's the topic of this news report?

2. What's the students' work this summer?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

A passenger jet headed for New York City was forced to land at Halifax, Canada this morning. (3)The plane's transponder was broadcasting a signal indicating it had been hijacked.

The Virgin Atlantic flight from London's Heathrow Airport was midway across the Atlantic when air traffic control officials in the US started receiving its signal; a signal which carried a special code indicating there was a hijacking in progress.

Canadian fighter jets operating under NORAD, the joint Canada-US command, were scrambled to intercept the jet.

According to NORAD, the pilots of the passenger jet repeatedly radioed in to tell controllers they were not being

hijacked. But US officials erred on the side of caution. After the plane landed, armed police boarded it to ensure there were no hijackers. (4) It was determined that the plane's transponder had mal-functioned, and was mistakenly transmitting code "7500" for hijacking.

3. Why was the passenger jet forced to land at Halifax, Canada?

4. What has really happened to the passenger jet?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

(5) The authorities in the Australian state of New South Wales have urged people living in the Blue Mountains to leave their homes as strengthening winds and high temperatures threatened to spread major bush fires. (6) Forecasters warned that Wednesday could be the worst day since the crisis began more than a week ago. Exhausted firefighters have been preparing for their most challenging day yet; they have been carrying out controlled burning of key areas. The ideal was to deprive fires of fuel and prevent them travelling. On Monday, they joined up two large fires to make one that is easier to manage. (7) Around 60 fires are burning in New South Wales, but about 17 of them are still uncontrolled. Almost 120 000 hectares have been ruined by the fires so far and more than 2 000 firefighters have been trying to get them under control.

5. What makes the major bush fire spread?

6. When did the crisis begin?

7. What do we know about the fires in New South Wales?

Section B

Conversation One

M: (11) Mrs. Dawson, thanks very much for coming down to the station. (8) I just like to go over some of the things that you told police officer Parmer at the bank.

W: All right.

M: Well, (8) could you describe the man who robbed the bank for this report that we're filling out here? Now, anything at all that you can remember would be extremely helpful to us.

W: Well, just, I can only remember basically what I said before.

M: That's all right.

W: (9) The man was tall, er, six foot, and he had dark hair, and he had a moustache.

M: Very good. All right, did he have any other distinguishing marks?

W: Um, no, none that I can remember.

M: Do you remember how old he was by any chance?

W: Er, well, I guess around 30, maybe younger, give or take a few years.

M: Uh, all right. Do you remember anything about what he was wearing?

W: Yes, yes, he had on a dark sweater, a... a solid color.

M: OK. Um, anything else that strikes you at the moment?

W: I remember he was wearing a light shirt under the sweater. Yes, yes.

M: All right. Mrs. Dawson, I really appreciate what you've been through today. (10) I'm just going to ask you to look at some photographs before you leave if you don't mind. It won't take very long. Can you do that for me?

W: Oh, of course.

M: Would you like to step this way with me, please?

W: OK, sure.

M: Thank you.

8. What do we learn about the woman?

9. What did the suspect look like?

10. What did the man finally ask the woman to do?

11. Where does this conversation probably happen?

Conversation Two

W: Good morning. (12) I'm calling about the job that was in the paper last night.

M: Well, could you tell me your name?

W: Candider Forsett.

M: Oh, yes. What exactly is it that interests you about the job?

W: Well, I thought it was just right for me.

M: Really? Hmm... Could you tell me a little about yourself?

W: Yes. I'm 23. I've been working abroad.

M: Where exactly have you been working?

W: In Geneva.

M: Oh, Geneva. And what were you doing there?

W: (14) Secretarial work. Previous to that, I was at university.

M: Which university was that?

W: The University of Manchester. I've got a degree in English.

M: You said you've been working in Geneva. Do you have any special reason for wanting to come back?

W: (13) I thought it would be nice to be near to the family.

M: I see, and how do you see yourself developing in this job?

W: Well, I'm ambitious. I do hope that my career as a secretary will lead me eventually into management.

M: I see. You have foreign languages?

W: French and Italian.

M: Well, (15) I think the best thing for you to do is to reply in writing to the advertisement.

W: Can't I arrange for an interview now?

M: Well, I'm afraid we must wait until all the applications are in, in writing, and we'll then decide on the short list.

If you are on the short list, of course we should see you.

W: Oh, I see.

M: (15) I'll look forward to receiving your application in writing in a day or two.

W: Oh, yes, yes, certainly.

M: OK. Thank you very much. Goodbye.

W: Thank you. Goodbye.

12. How did the woman get to know about the job vacancy?

13. Why did the woman find the job appealing?

14. What had the woman been doing in Geneva?

15. What was the woman asked to do in the end?

Section C

Passage One

One of the greatest heartbreaks for firefighters occurs when they fail to rescue a child from a burning building because the child, frightened by smoke and noise, hides under a bed or in a closet and is later found dead. (16) Saddest of all is when children catch a glimpse of the masked firefighter but hide because they think they have seen a monster. (17) To prevent such tragedies, firefighter Eric Velez gives talks to children in his community, explaining that they should never hide during a fire. He displays firefighters' equipment, including the oxygen mask, which he encourages his listeners to play with and put on. "If you see us," Velez tells them, "don't hide! We are not monsters. We have come to rescue you." Velez gives his presentations in English and Spanish. Growing up in San Francisco, he learnt Spanish from his immigrant parents. Velez and other firefighters throughout North America, who give similar presentations, will never know how many lives they save through their talks. (19) But it's a fact that informative speaking saves lives. For example, several months after listening to an informative speech, (18) Pete Gentry in North Carolina rescued his brother who was choking on food, by using the method taught by student speaker, Julie Perris. In addition to saving lives, informative speakers help people learn new skills, solve problems and acquire fascinating facts about the exciting world in which they live.

16. Why do some children trapped in a burning building hide from masked firefighters?
17. What does the passage tell us about firefighter Eric Velez?
18. What do we learn about Pete Gentry?
19. What message is the speaker trying to convey?

Passage Two

(20) Some people want to make and save a lot of money in order to retire early. I see people pursuing higher paying and increasingly demanding careers to accomplish this goal. They make many personal sacrifices in exchange for income today. The problem is that tomorrow might not come. Even if it all goes according to plan, will you know how to be happy when you are not working if you spend your entire life making money? More importantly, who will be around for you to share your leisure time with? At the other extreme are people who live only for today. Why bother saving when I might not be here tomorrow, they argue. The danger of this approach is that tomorrow may come after all. And most people don't want to spend all their tomorrows working for a living. (21) The earlier neglect of saving, however, makes it difficult not to work when you are older. (22) You may be surprised to hear me say that if you must pick an extreme, I think it's better to pick the spend-all approach. As long as you don't mind continuing to work, assuming your health allows, you should be OK. At least, you are making use of your money, and hopefully deriving value and pleasure from it. Postponing doing what you love and being with people you love until retirement can be a mistake. It may never come. Retirement can be a great time for some people. For others, it is a time of boredom, loneliness and poor health.

20. Why do some people pursue higher paying but demanding careers?

21. What is the danger facing people who live only for today?

22. What does the speaker seem to advocate?

Passage Three

(23) Imagine that someone in your neighborhood broke the law, and the judge put the whole neighborhood under suspicion. How fair would that be? Well, it happens every day to high schoolers. Just because some students have stolen things in shops, all of us are treated like thieves. Even though I'd never steal, store employees looked at me like I'm some kind of hardened criminal. For example, during one lunch period, my friend Denny and I went to the Grab and Go Restaurant to have a hotdog. We arrived to find a line of students waiting outside. (24) A new sign in the window told the story—"No more than two students at a time." After 15 minutes, we finally got in. But the store manager laid the evil eye on us. I asked him about the new sign, and he said, "You kids are stealing too much stuff." You kids? Too much stuff? We were not only assumed to be thieves, but brilliant, greedy thieves. (25) The most annoying thing, though, is the way employees watched my friends and me. It's horrible. Once, at a drug store, I was looking around and found a guy standing on a large box, stocking the shelves. He was watching my hands, more than he was watching his own. I showed him that my hands were empty. He got down off his box and rushed off, as if he was going to get the store manager. How crazy is that!

23. What does the speaker find to be unfair?

24. What measure did the Grab and Go Restaurant take to stop stealing?

25. What happened in a drug store that greatly annoyed the speaker?

Model Test Fifteen

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

(1) Kenyan police say one person was killed and 26 injured in an explosion at a bus station in central Nairobi. The blast hit a bus about to set off for the Ugandan capital Kampala. Last July, the Somali group al-Shabab said it was behind the blasts in the Ugandan capital which killed more than 70 people. Will Ross reports from the Kenyan capital.

The explosion happened beside a bus which was about to set off for an overnight journey from Nairobi to the Ugandan capital Kampala. (2) Some eyewitnesses report that a bag was about to be loaded on board, but it exploded during a security check. Windows of the red bus were left smashed, and blood could be seen on the ground beside the vehicle. Just hours earlier, Uganda's police chief had warned of possible Christmas-time attacks by Somali rebels.

1. What is the news report mainly about?

2. When did the incident occur?

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Woolworths is one of the best known names on the British High Street. It's been in business nearly a century. (3) Many of its 800 stores are likely to close following the company's decision to call in administrators (4) after an

attempt to sell the business for a token £ 1 failed.

The company has huge debts. The immediate cause for the collapse has been Britain's slide toward recession, which has cut into consumer spending. However, the business had been in trouble for years.

Known for low-priced general goods, Woolworths has struggled in the face of competition from supermarkets expanding beyond groceries and a new generation of internet retailers.

Many of the store group's 25 000 employees are likely to lose their jobs. Some profitable areas such as the DVD publishing business will survive.

3. What do we learn about Woolworths from the news report?

4. What did Woolworths attempt to do recently?

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

Cairo is known for its overcrowded roads, irregular driving practices and shaky old vehicles, but also for its air pollution. In recent months, though, environmental studies indicate there have been signs of improvement. (5) That's due in part to the removal of many of the capital's old-fashioned black and white taxis. Most of these dated back to the 1960s and 70s and were in a poor state of repair.

(6) After new legislation demanded their removal from the roads, a low interest loan scheme was set up with three Egyptian banks so drivers could buy new cars. The government pays about \$ 900 for old ones to be discarded and advertising on the new vehicles helps cover repayments.

The idea has proved popular with customers—they can now travel in air-conditioned comfort and (7) because the new cabs are metered, they don't have to argue over fares. Banks and car manufacturers are glad for the extra business in tough economic times. As for the taxi drivers, most are delighted to be behind the wheel of new cars, although there have been a few complaints about switching from black and white to a plain white colour.

5. What change took place in Cairo recently?

6. What helped bring about the change?

7. Why do customers no longer argue with new cab drivers?

Section B

Conversation One

W: What sort of hours do you work, Steve?

M: (8) Well, I have to work very long hours, about 11 hours a day.

W: What time do you start?

M: I work 9:00 to 3:00. Then I start again at 5:30 and work until 11:00, six days a week. So I have to work very unsocial hours.

W: And do you have to work at the weekend?

M: Oh, yes, that's our busiest time. I get Wednesdays off.

W: What are the things you have to do and the things you don't have to do?

M: Uh, I don't have to do the washing-up, so that's good. I have to wear white, and I have to keep everything in the kitchen totally clean.

W: What's hard about the job?

M: (9) You are standing up all the time. When we are busy, people get angry and sharp, but that's normal.

W: How did you learn the profession?

M: Well, I did a two-year course at college. In the first year, we had to learn the basics, and then we had to take exams.

W: Was it easy to find a job?

M: (10) I wrote to about six hotels and one of them gave me my first job, so I didn't have to wait too long.

W: And what's the secret of being good at your job?

M: (11) Attention to detail. You have to love it. You have to show passion for it.

W: And what are your plans for the future?

M: I want to have my own place when the time is right.

8. What does the man say about his job?

9. What does the man think is the hardest part of his job?

10. Where did the man get his first job after graduation?
11. What does the man say is important to being good at his job?

Conversation Two

W: (12) Now you've seen this table of figures about the pocket money children in Britain get?

M: Yes. I thought it was quite interesting, but I don't quite understand the column entitled "Change." Can you explain what it means?

W: Well, (13) I think it means the change from the year before. I'm not a mathematician, but I assume the rise from 72p to 90p is a rise of 25%.

M: Oh, yes, I see. And the inflation rate is there for comparison.

W: Yes. (14) Why do you think the rise in pocket money is often higher than inflation?

M: I am sorry I've no idea. Perhaps parents in Britain are too generous.

W: Perhaps they are. But it looks as if children were a lot better off in 2001 than they were in 2002. That's strange, isn't it? And they seem to have been better off in 2003 than they are now. I wonder why that is.

M: Yes, I don't understand that at all.

W: Anyway, if you had children, how much pocket money would you give them?

M: I don't know. I think I'll probably give them £2 a week.

W: Would you? And what would you expect them to do with it?

M: (15) Well, out of that, they have to buy some small personal things, but I wouldn't expect them to save to buy their own socks, for example.

W: Yes, by the way, do most children in your country get pocket money?

M: Yeah, they do.

12. What is the table of figures about?

13. What does the column entitled "Change" mean according to the woman?

14. What do we learn from the conversation about British children's pocket money?

15. Supposing the man had children, what would he expect them to do with their pocket money?

Section C

Passage One

(16) As the new sales director for a national computer firm, Alex Gordon was looking forward to his first meeting with the company's district managers. Everyone arrived on time, and Alex's presentation went extremely well. (17) He decided to end the meeting with the conversation about the importance of the district managers to the company's plans. "I believe we are going to continue to increase our share of the market," he began, "because of the quality of the people in this room. The district manager is the key to the success of the sales representatives in his district. He sets the term for everyone else. If he has ambitious goals and is willing to put in long hours, everyone in his unit will follow his example." When Alex was finished, he received polite applause, but hardly the warm response he had hoped for. Later, he spoke with one of the senior managers. "Things were going so well until the end," Alex said disappointedly, "Obviously, I said the wrong thing." "Yes," the district manager replied, (18) "half of our managers are women. Most have worked their way up from sales representatives, and they are very proud of the role they played in the company's growth. (19) They don't care at all about political correctness. But they were definitely surprised and distressed to be referred to as 'he' in your speech."

16. Who did Alex Gordon speak to at the first meeting?

17. What did Alex want to emphasize at the end of his presentation?

18. What do we learn about the audience at the meeting?

19. Why did Alex fail to receive the warm response he had hoped for?

Passage Two

The way to complain is to act businesslike and important. (20) If your complaint is immediate, suppose you got the wrong order at a restaurant, make a polite but firm request to see the manager. When the manager comes, ask his or her name. And then state your problem and what you expect to have done about it. Be polite! Shouting or acting rude will get you nowhere. But also be firm in making your complaint. Besides, act important. This doesn't mean to put on airs and say "do you know who I am?" What it means is that people are often treated the way they expect to be

treated. If you act like someone who expects a fair request to be granted, chances are it will be granted. (21) The worst way to complain is over the telephone. You are speaking to a voice coming from someone you cannot see. So you can't tell how the person on the line is reacting. It is easy for that person to give you the runaround. Complaining in person or by letter is generally more effective. If your complaint does not require an immediate response, it often helps to complain by letter. If you have an appliance that doesn't work, send a letter to the store that sold it. (22) Be businesslike and stick to the point. Don't spend a paragraph on how your Uncle Joe tried to fix the problem and couldn't.

20. What does the speaker suggest you do when you are not served properly at a restaurant?

21. Why does the speaker say the worst way to complain is over the telephone?

22. What should you do if you make a complaint by letter?

Passage Three

Barbara Sanders is a wife and the mother of two children, ages two and four. Her husband, Tom, is an engineer and makes an excellent salary. (23) Before Barbara had children, she worked as an architect for the government, designing government housing. She quit her job when she became pregnant, but is now interested in returning to work. She's been offered an excellent job with the government. Her husband feels it's unnecessary for her to work since the family does not need the added income. He also thinks that a woman should stay home with her children. (24) If Barbara feels the need to do socially important work, he thinks that she should do volunteer work one or two days a week. Barbara, on the other hand, has missed the excitement of her profession and does not feel she would be satisfied doing volunteer work. She would also like to have her own income, so she does not have to ask her husband for money whenever she wants to buy something. She does not think it's necessary to stay home every day with the children and she knows a very reliable baby-sitter who's willing to come to her house. (25) Tom does not think a baby-sitter can replace a mother and thinks it's a bad idea for the children to spend so much time with someone who's not part of the family.

23. What was Barbara's profession before she had children?

24. What does Barbara's husband suggest she do if she wants to work?

25. What does Tom think about hiring a baby-sitter?