

## Model Test Five

### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on social skills. Your essay should include the importance of social skills and measures to be taken to cultivate social skills. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

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### Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A) A car accident.                       | B) An earthquake.                                |
| C) A train accident.                        | D) A plane accident.                             |
| 2. A) He gave the man some water to drink.  | B) He called the ambulance immediately.          |
| C) He called the police first.              | D) He gave the man first aid.                    |
| 3. A) Those who are suffering from choking. | B) Those who are suffering from minor scratches. |
| C) Those who are suffering from cancer.     | D) Those who are suffering from diabetes.        |
| 4. A) It may cure the disease.              | B) It may one from punishment.                   |
| C) It may save one's life.                  | D) It may help one escape unhurt.                |

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

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|---|-----------------------------|
| 5. A) It has got its name from a style of architecture.       |                             |
| B) It has got its name from a kind of music.                  |                             |
| C) It has got its name from a tribe named Goths.              |                             |
| D) It has got its name from a special art.                    |                             |
| 6. A) Priests and worshippers.                                | B) Some non-human entities. |
| C) Kings and knights.   | D) Successful businessmen.  |
| 7. A) Because mankind is always in search of fame.            |                             |
| B) Because mankind is greedy for gold and youth.              |                             |
| C) Because mankind is after forbidden knowledge.              |                             |
| D) Because mankind believes that they can achieve everything. |                             |
| 8. A) The narrative spirals towards the hidden truth.         |                             |
| B) The narrative directly reveals the truth.                  |                             |
| C) The narrative is often a third-person narrator.            |                             |
| D) The narrative often hides his own secrets.                 |                             |

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear

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four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on passage you have just heard.**

9. A) An 81-year-old Japanese woman's technical life.  
B) An introduction to a traditional art in Japan.  
C) How exercise is linked to health.  
D) How to delay aging process.
10. A) Because she is fond of new inventions.  
B) Because she is interested in preserving Japanese traditions.  
C) Because she is keen on technology and communication.  
D) Because she is good at keeping healthy.
11. A) Keeping doing exercise. B) Playing computer games.  
C) Surfing the Internet. D) Having regular physical examination.

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

12. A) Teaching non-native English learners.  
B) Providing various teaching methods to English teachers.  
C) Accepting more non-native English speaking students into kindergarten.  
D) Encouraging young students to spend more time learning English.
13. A) There are more schools for Spanish-speaking students.  
B) More Spanish-speaking students think about going to college.  
C) The number of Spanish-speaking high school graduates has increased.  
D) More Spanish-speaking students can graduate from college.
14. A) It attracts the federal's attention to the issue.  
B) It makes federal money more accessible.  
C) It leads to better working conditions of teachers.  
D) It raises the number limit of new programs.
15. A) Allowing them longer time to master the language.  
B) Teaching them reading and math in their native language.  
C) Using both English and their native language when teaching.  
D) Making them proficient in English before teaching them other subjects.

## Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

16. A) Most people love reading books on smartphones.  
B) Most people love reading The New York Times.  
C) Most people still love printed books.  
D) Most people have changed their taste for printed books.
17. A) Visit a magnificent Gilded Age Manhattan library.  
B) Spend much time in book stores of all kinds.  
C) Borrow a lot of books from libraries.  
D) Buy a lot of books from book stores.

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18. A) He is a librarian. C) He is a businessman.  
B) He is an author. D) He is a bookseller.

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

19. A) Those who can show their love romantically.  
B) Those who can speak American English.  
C) Those who can speak more than one language.  
D) Those who can learn a new language quickly.
20. A) About one in four. C) About nine out of ten.  
B) About one in eight. D) About two-thirds.
21. A) The one that has similar pronunciation with their mother tongue.  
B) The one that has similar spelling with mother tongue.  
C) The one that has similar grammar with their mother tongue.  
D) The one that is part of the same family as their mother tongue.
22. A) Its use of a special pronunciation. B) Its use of the Cyrillic alphabet system.  
C) Its use of a totally different spelling. D) Its use of too many grammatical rules.

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

23. A) Favorable. B) Doubtful. C) Critical. D) Reserved.
24. A) Women are likely to have a longer life expectancy than men because of parenthood.  
B) Men's life expectancy increases more than women because of parenthood.  
C) Women can expect to live 18 months longer than men because of parenthood.  
D) Men can expect to live 2 years longer than women because of parenthood.
25. A) Married women. C) Unmarried women.  
B) Married men. D) Unmarried men.

## Part III

## Reading Comprehension

( 40 minutes )

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

If you had to guess the organ that has undue influence on your emotions, your mood, even your choices, what would you guess? The brain? Sure, but what else? The heart—that\_\_26\_\_seat of the soul? Not quite. The stomach? You're getting warmer. Would you believe it's the trillions of bacteria—the microbiota(微生物群)—than live in your gut. Each of us\_\_28\_\_up to four and a half pounds of bacteria around in our guts at any given time. More than 100 trillion microbes live down there. That's as many cells as make up the rest of your body.

Now, this crowd is mostly good guys, and they do important work, to the extent that some scientists\_\_29\_\_classifying these collective microbiota as its own\_\_30\_\_. Aside from helping digest our food, they protect us from disease, neutralize some of the toxic by-products of the\_\_31\_\_process, and make it harder for bad bacteria to set up shop. In short, your gut does way more than just digest everything from Cheetos to Camembert.

But it turns out gut bacteria may also\_\_32\_\_how we feel. Who knew the next\_\_33\_\_in mental well-being would lead right to the toilet? With that lively\_\_34\_\_in mind, we know here are various ways our microbiota are\_\_35\_\_to our mental health.

A) advocate	I) gathers
B) affect	J) image
C) attached	K) irreplaceable
D) carries	L) mythical
E) collectively	M) notoriously
F) connected	N) organ
G) digestive	O) result
H) frontier	

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### Is Nutritious Food Really Pricier, and, If so, Is That Really the Problem?

[A] Nobody disagrees: We Americans eat badly. We eat too many calories, too much highly processed food and not nearly enough vegetables. Why is that? Ask the question, and you get a lot of answers, which is appropriate for a lot of answers, which is appropriate for a matter as complex as a country's diet. But one of the answers that bubbles to the top almost every time is that nutritious food just costs more. Does it? There are two relevant questions here. The first is empirical: Is healthful food more expensive? The second is behavioral: Is cost what stands between people and a better diet?

[B] By one very straightforward measure, healthful eating does indeed cost more. If you look at cost per calorie, nutrient-dense vegetables and fruits cost far more on average, than the ubiquitous(普遍存在的), nutrition-sparse sources of calories: refined grains(细粮), sugar and vegetable oil.

[C] The fact that vegetables are, on average, more expensive than, say, Doritos doesn't mean you have to abandon the idea of healthful eating and head for the snack food aisle. Sugar-snap peas and asparagus may bring up the average price of produce, but there are inexpensive calories in the category, too. Think sweet potatoes.

[D] An ordinary supermarket offers a variety of affordably priced calories to meet the daunting challenge of making your daily menu come in at under \$ 4 per person, the average benefit under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, informally referred to as food stamps. Sure enough, there are the usual suspects: the processed foods that are a microwave away from being a microwave away from being a meal. Similarly, there was a frozen burrito(玉米煎饼) for 14 cents, canned beef ravioli for 17 cents and hot dogs for 10 cents. But the rock-bottom-cheapest meal option was instant ramen, at 6 cents, a price point so irresistible that I almost bought some. As inexpensive as it is, ramen isn't the cheapest source of calories at the grocery store. That honor belongs to all-purpose flour and vegetable oil, both of which cost all of 2 cents per 100 calories.

[E] No matter how cheap the processed foods are, the raw materials that go into them are even cheaper. And, if those raw materials are so very cheap for us, imagine how cheap they are for Kraft. So cheap that the company can manufacture a food out of them, box it, ship it and market it, and still sell it for pennies. Even so, you almost always do better, cost-wise, when you buy the ingredients and cook them yourself, which is one of the reasons that upgrading to a decent may cost less than you think. A 2013 review of studies quantifying the price of a healthful vs. unhealthful diet found that the healthful version cost \$ 1.48 more per person, per day.

[F] Although \$ 1.48 doesn't sound like enough to make much difference in the quality of your diet, it can buy a variety of cheap, nutritious staples: peanut butter, whole-grain pasta, whole-wheat flour, eggs, rolled oats, pearled barley, corn flour, brown rice, dried black beans and unpopped popcorn.

[G] In that list, we find the crux of the issue. The healthful meals you can make at a price point that competes with ramen are anchored by rice, beans and whole grains. And, if you have time and skill, you can combine those

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with foods that cost a more, such as chicken thighs(13 cents),sweet potatoes (38 cents),carrots(30 cents),frozen corn(25 cents),walnuts(30 cents),yogurt(36 cents)or frozen broccoli(63 cents),and eat pretty well for under \$4 per day.

[H]Before we go on, let's spend a moment on subsidies. Although farm subsidies have certainly had an impact on the price of staples, that impact is dwarfed by the inherent costs of growing crops as different as corn and broccoli. In that particular case, broccoli costs 50 times what corn does to grow. It's also important to note that the same commodity programs that affect corn and soy subsidize rolled oats, pearled barley, lentils, peanut butter and whole-wheat bread. Although I'm in favor of revamping(修改)those programs, they can't shoulder all the blame for ramen.

[I] Back to our dinner of chicken, carrots and black beans, and to the single parent on a very limited budget, who has the challenge of trying to carve out the time to make it, only to have her kids complain that what they really want is instant ramen.

[J]Adam Drewnowski, director of the University of Washington's Center, tells me in an email, "Obesity is almost entirely an economic issue, and the higher cost of healthier foods is the main problem," but he acknowledges that factors other than money come into play. He mentions two in particular: skill and time, which can feed you well if money is short supply.

[K]So, sure, it's possible to make a healthful dinner on a SNAP budget, but the other resources required—time and skill—may be in short supply as well. Tonja Nansel, a senior investigator at the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, points out that, if cost were the major barrier, we'd expect higher-income groups to eat much better than lower-income groups. "The difference in diet quality isn't that big," says Nansel, although it's hard to determine exactly what the difference is because of the limitations of data based on people's ability to remember what they ate yesterday. A 2013 study that attempted to quantify that difference found that the lowest-income group did indeed eat less-nutritious diets than the wealthiest group, but if you compare the lowest with the next group up, the diets are extremely similar. It's not until you get to five times the poverty level that diets improve, and even then it's not a big jump. If cost were the primary driver of poor diets, we'd expect a significant income boost to correspond to a significant improvement in diet, particularly since a meaningful improvement can be had for \$ 1.48 per day.

[L]Nobody I've talked to disputes that cost is an issue. Likewise, nobody disputes that convenience and preference are also issues. But it's hard to say what's most important. "Most people prefer the taste of ramen to brown rice. They prefer chips to kale," says Nansel. "The fact that we would rather not have to look at some of those other reasons is part of reason cost gets so much traction." Food isn't just nutrition. Food is pleasure, something very-low-income people have very few sources of, says Nansel. That doesn't mean we shouldn't tackle cost at a policy level, she adds. "If we can make healthful food more affordable and accessible, we ought to."

[M]Looking at cost as a barrier to eating well is much more comfortable than looking at preference, which smacks of blaming the victim. The idea that our lousy diet was perpetrated on us, with the poor as the most vulnerable, gets around that problem. But until we acknowledge that we—rich and poor—are complicit in our food supply, that we help shape it every time we buy food we want to eat, we're unlikely to improve it.

36. A study indicates that no significant price differences were seen between nutritious diet and unwholesome one.

37. According to one expert, the differences in diet quality between the rich and the poor are not as obvious as expected.

38. Compared with the farm subsidies, the built-in costs of growing crops have a bigger impact on the price of staples.

39. For the poor, food can bring satisfaction and a sense of pleasure in addition to nutrition.

40. It's easier to blame on costs and other external factors than on our own preference on food for our unhealthy diet.

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41. It's generally thought that the main reason for the American's unhealthy eating habits is the cost of nutritious food.
42. No food is cheaper than all-purpose flour and vegetable oil as sources of calories in a common supermarket.
43. One expert claimed that higher cost of healthier foods was the leading reason of obesity, but it can be compensated by skill and time.
44. When taking time to cook despite a busy schedule, a single mom probably will find her kids would rather eat instant ramen.
45. Having time and cooking skill, one could enjoy a wholesome meal on a very limited budget.

### Section C

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Business cards have been around a long time in one form or another. The Chinese invented calling cards in the 15th century to give people notice that they intended to visit. European merchants invented trade cards in the 17th century to act as miniature advertisements.

Lots of companies try to turn their cards into miniature plugs for their products. Employees at Lego give out miniature plastic figures with their contact details stamped on them. McDonald's business cards are shaped like a portion of fries. A Canadian divorce lawyer once gave out cards that can be torn in two—one half for each of the feuding spouses.

Such tricks can quickly pall. For techno-utopians, they just go to show that the physical business card is in its death throes(垂死挣扎). After all, why bother exchanging bits of thick paper at all when you can simply swap electronic versions by smartphone?

However, one can just as well argue the opposite: that business cards are here to stay, and in a blizzard(大风雪) of meetings and correspondence, it is more important than ever that your card stands out. Attempts to reinvent business cards for the digital age have got nowhere.

That business cards are thriving in a digital age is a forceful reminder that there is much about business that is timeless. Take, for instance, the eternal and inescapable question of whether you can trust someone. The number of things that machines can do better than humans grows by the day. But they cannot look people in the eye and decide what sort of person they are.

And they cannot transform acquaintanceships into relationships. A good deal of business life will always be about building social bonds—having dinner with people, playing sport with them, even getting drunk with them—and the more that machines take over the quantitative stuff more human beings will have to focus on the touchy-feely.

The rapid advance of both globalization and virtualization means that this trust-building process is becoming ever more demanding. Managers have to work harder at establishing trust with people from different cultures: chief executives of global organizations routinely spend three out of every four weeks traveling. They also have to get better at using personal meetings to reinforce bonds that were first formed over the phone or internet.

Here, business cards are doubly useful. They can be a quick way of establishing connections, and can also act as a physical reminder that you have actually met someone rather than just Googled them. Rifling(搜索) through piles of different cards helps to summon up memories of meetings in ways that simply looking through uniform electronic lists never would.

46. The example of divorce lawyer's cards is mentioned to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) reveal the historical change of business cards
- B) illustrate the function of cards as advertisements

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- C) display the ingenious designs of business cards  
D) testify the effect of business cards is declining
47. The word “pall”(Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to have effect    B) to make troubles    C) to become popular    D) to lose appeal
48. The reason why business cards cannot be replaced lies in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they help to build actual social bonds in business life  
B) they make the trust-building process more urgent  
C) they set people free from their quantitative routines  
D) they bring more sentiments into the business contact
49. It is implied in the last two paragraphs that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) people from different cultures can hardly trust each other  
B) it is impossible to establish trust over the phone or internet  
C) business cards remind people of their face-to-face contact  
D) uniform electronic lists may not help people get acquainted
50. What is this passage mainly about?  
A) Why business cards thrive in digital age.  
B) When business cards will be replaced.  
C) How elaborately the cards can be designed.  
D) What business cards can help managers do.

### Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A hard Brexit poses risks to the integrity of financial markets and could make it harder to protect consumers from wrongdoing by banks, the head of the city regulator has warned MPs.

Andrew Bailey, chief executive of the Financial Conduct Authority, said a cliff-edge Brexit—one in which the regulatory framework changes the instant the UK leaves the EU—also presented competition risks, alongside threats to legal and market stability.

In his latest letter to the Treasury Select Committee, Bailey said a sudden exit from the EU could make it difficult for regulators to obtain information about the firms they regulate. “Any lack of certainty with regard to the regulatory framework may affect the ability of the FCA, and perhaps other regulators, to take enforcement action as a means of both addressing and deterring misconduct,” said Bailey.

He also highlighted the risks associated with the sudden loss of the “passport” that firms based in the EU use to operate freely within the 28 member states. Bailey has previously told the committee that 5,476 UK-registered firms hold at least one passport to do business in another EU or EEA member state while just over 8,000 companies authorized in other EU states use these rules to do business in the UK.

There was a risk, he said, that firms could end up without the correct permissions to sell products or find themselves vulnerable to legal action if they were not able to meet pledges to provide services for customers. The FCA may not have enough time to process applications—which take about 23 weeks—if the loss of passporting is only agreed late in the negotiations.

Former shadow chancellor Chris Leslie, a leading supporter of the Open Britain campaign, said: “The last thing post-Brexit Britain needs is to tie the hands of the Financial Conduct Authority behind their back. A hard Brexit doesn’t just risk pushing our economy over a cliff edge, it risks throwing robust regulation into the void as well.”

“If we learned anything from the 2008 global economic crash, it is that a clear system of regulation for financial services is essential. It is deeply worrying that the people responsible for that in country are saying they will not be able to do their job properly if Britain crashes out of the EU without a transitional deal in place.”

“When the financial watchdogs are themselves saying they will not be able to properly protect consumers

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following a hard Brexit, the government needs to sit up and take notice.” “If the watchdog cannot watch financial transactions properly, we are leaving both peoples’ finances and markets vulnerable to abuse.”

51. What do we know about Andrew Bailey?
- A) He strongly opposes the hard Brexit.
  - B) He calls for a clear regulatory system.
  - C) He requires enhanced financial regulation.
  - D) He predicts some post-Brexit problems.
52. The data quoted in Paragraph Four illustrates \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the extensive influence of Brexit on business  
B) the large amount of workload of the FCA  
C) the significance of acquiring the “passport”  
D) the enormous scale of the overseas market
53. What may be the problem posed by a sudden loss of firms’ “passport”?
- A) Restriction on travel around EU member states.
  - B) Influence on the firms’ ability to provide service.
  - C) Increase of legal disputes in international trade.
  - D) Extended time to deal with passport application.
54. In the last two paragraphs, Chris Leslie emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the urgency to reinforce the function of FCA  
B) the importance of a manifest regulators  
C) the responsibility of the financial regulators  
D) the necessity of the government’s involvement
55. What can we learn about Chris Leslie’s position on the result of a hard Brexit?
- A) He provides proofs for Bailey’s view.
  - B) He challenges Bailey’s conclusion.
  - C) He poses a whole new insight.
  - D) He echoes Bailey’s opinion on the issue.

## Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into

English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国结 (Chinese knot) 是中国特有的手工编织工艺品，在中华民族艺术文化遗产中占据重要的地位。它的特点是每一个结都由一根绳索编成，并根据其特定的外形和意义来命名。中国结的传统源远流长。在古代，中国结仅仅是人们用来记事或绑住衣物的工具。如今，人们多将其用作室内装修的道具、亲友间的馈赠礼物及个人的随身饰物。在汉语中，“结”寓意团圆、友好、和平和爱等，所以中国结经常被用来表达美好的祝愿。