

Model Test Four

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled My View on Drunk Driving following the outline given below. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

- 1.最近酒后驾驶造成惨剧的报道频繁
- 2.如何改变这种现象
- 3.我的看法

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each conversation, you will hear 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 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) £ 80,000. B) £ 100,000. C) £ 4000,000. D) £ 800,000.
2. A) Helping people start their own small businesses.
B) Providing accommodation for holidaymakers.
C) Linking providers of spare rooms to holidaymakers.
D) Linking providers of parking spaces to drivers.
3. A) About 34,000. B) About 800,000. C) About 20,000. D) About 200,000.
4. A) By collecting donations from its believers.
B) By promoting its online religion services.
C) By renting out its church for big ceremonies.
D) By charging travelers money for using its parking spaces.

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

5. A) In the basement. B) On the ground floor. C) On top floors. D) In the penthouse.
6. A) In 236BC. B) In the Middle Ages. C) During World War I. D) During the Industrial Revolution.
7. A) Wind. B) Gas. C) Steam power. D) Solar power.
8. A) The US. B) Italy. C) China. D) Tussia.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear 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 the passage you have just heard.

9. A) How to safeguard the computer network.
B) How to steal top secret files from a military base.
C) How to make modern devices broadcast invisible, inaudible signals.
D) How to use an FM radio to detect the invisible, inaudible signals.
10. A) Because it costs \$77 billion to develop further.
B) Because it even puts data in offline devices in danger.
C) Because it aims at nuclear facilities and military bases.
D) Because it revealed to reporters and the public.
11. A) By getting all the devices off the Internet.
B) By stopping using all the advanced laser printers.
C) By installing high-tech anti-hacking softwares.
D) By using an AM radio to detect the signals.

Passage Two

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

12. A) To shorten the gap between the rural community and the Silicon Valley.
B) To provide some proper training for students in a rural community.
C) To recruit competent employees from communities around the Silicon Valley.
D) To offer internship positions for outstanding students from rural communities.
13. A) 10 hours. B) 1 week. C) 1 month. D) 10 months.
14. A) Students studying in a three-year college.
B) Students whose fathers are farmers.
C) Students majoring in agriculture.
D) Students who have a demonstrated ability in math or science.
15. A) From his father. B) From AT&T. C) From his university. D) From a CNN report.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks 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 19 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) It is the major ingredient for human evolution.
B) It is a medium that binds all human beings.
C) It is the most popular means for communication.
D) It is only used for the purpose of enriching knowledge.
17. A) By changing the speed of speaking. B) By using different dialects.
C) By changing the tone at the proper time. D) By making faces.
18. A) It will make your speech concise. C) It will make the recitation of the speech easy.
B) It will save your time. D) It will avoid grammatical mistakes.
19. A) Make a joke about it and move on. B) Explain why and how it happens.
C) Keep calm, apologize and continue. D) Pretend not to notice it and go on.

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

20. A) It will continue to decline gradually. C) It will begin to move up toward two percent.
B) It will expand at a somewhat faster pace. D) It will intensify problems in developing countries.
21. A) \$85 billion. B) \$45 billion. C) \$40 billion. D) \$50 billion.

22. A) The job growth was considered very slow. B) The jobs are not pushing up hourly wages.
C) The job gains were worse than expected. D) The income gains were satisfying.

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

23. A) Changing the obstacles into opportunities. B) Finding hope through parents.
C) Spotting every opportunity. D) Overcoming all the difficulties.
24. A) It is more important than money. C) People use it to get through difficulties.
B) People were born with it. D) It can heal the soul.
25. A) He gets a miracle. C) He was born with hope.
B) He is a superhero. D) He tries to make his life a miracle for others.

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.

Uber has hired a former NASA engineer to head its aviation department in an effort to push forward its ambitions to build a flying car.

Mark Moore—who has 30 years of experience at NASA—will join the ride-hailing service as director of engineering for aviation at Uber Elevate.

Uber's __26__ vision of autonomous drone-filled skies was detailed in a 99-page white paper, published last year by Jeff Holden, Uber's chief product officer.

The "Elevate" network proposes to make use of vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) vehicles, which are comparable to helicopters in the way they maneuver but are less __27__, noisy and inefficient.

"Recently, technology advances have made it __28__ to build this new class of VTOL aircraft," Holden's paper states. "Over a dozen companies, with as many different design approaches, are __29__ working to make VTOLs a reality.

Among the biggest __30__ currently preventing VTOLs from coming to market are regulation, battery technology, reliability and safety.

With Moore onboard, Uber will hope to overcome these obstacles and __31__ the world's first fleet of on-demand flying cars.

Moore's LinkedIn profile describes the potential of such technology as having the ability to " __32__ a change in aviation that within the next 20 years could be breathtaking in terms of impact and market cap."

This idea was __33__ upon further by Moore in a research paper he published during his time at NASA.

In it, he describes how: "A zero emission, highly __34__, highly reliable, ultra low noise VTOL capability would be a game changer compared with existing close proximity (接近) flight capabilities, for both unmanned and manned __35__."

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) adjust | I) extensive |
| B) applications | J) facilitate |
| C) arduously | K) futuristic |
| D) barriers | L) limitations |
| E) efficient | M) passionately |
| F) established | N) pioneer |
| G) expanded | O) practical |
| H) expensive | |

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**.

Bosses Say “Yes” to Home Work

[A] Rising costs of office space, time lost to stressful commuting, and a slow recognition that workers have lives beyond the office—all are strong arguments for letting staff work from home. For the small businesses, there are additional benefits too—staff are more productive, and happier, enabling firms to keep their headcounts(员工数) and their recruitment costs to a minimum. It can also provide competitive advantage, especially when small businesses want to attract new staff but don't have the budget to offer huge salaries.

[B] While company managers have known about the benefits for a long time, many have done little about it, skeptical of whether they could trust their employees to work to full capacity without supervision, or concerned about the additional expenses teleworking policies might incur as staff start charging their home phone bills to the business.

[C] Yet this is now changing. When communications provider Inter-Tel researched the use of remote working solutions among small-and medium-sized U.K. businesses in April this year, it found that 28% more companies claimed to have introduced flexible working practices than a year ago.

[D] The U.K. network of Business Links confirms that it too has seen a growing interest in remote working solutions from small businesses seeking its advice, and claims that as many as 60%-70% of the businesses that come through its doors now offer some form of remote working support to their workforces.

[E] Technology advances, including the widespread availability of broadband, are making the introduction of remote working a piece of cake. “If systems are set up properly, staff can have access to all the resources they have in the office wherever they have an internet connection,” says Andy Poulton, e-business advisor at Business Link for Berkshire and Wiltshire. “There are some very exciting developments which have enabled this.

[F] One is the availability of broadband everywhere, which now covers almost all of the country(BT claims that, by July, 99.8% of its exchanges will be broadband enabled, with alternative plans in place for even the most remote exchanges). “This is the enabler,” Poulton says. Yet while broadband has come down in price too, those service providers targeting the business market wan against consumer services masquerading(伪装) as business-friendly broadband.

[G] “Broadband is available for as little as £15 a month, but many businesses fail to appreciate the hidden costs of such a service,” says Neil Stephenson, sales and marketing director at Onyx Internet, an internet service provider based in the north-east of England. “Providers offering broadband for rock-bottom prices are notorious for poor service, with regular breakdowns and heavily congested(拥堵的) networks. It is always advisable for businesses to look beyond the price tag and look for a business-only provider that can offer more reliability, with good support.” Such services don't cost too much—quality services can be found for upwards of £30 a month. The benefits of broadband to the occasional home worker are that they can access email in real time, and take full advantage of services such as internet-based backup or even internet-based phone services.

[H] Internet-based telecoms, or VoIP(Voice over IP) to give it its technical title, is an interesting tool to any business supporting remote working. Not necessarily because of the promise of free or reduced price phone calls(which experts point out is misleading for the average business), but because of the sophisticated voice services that can be exploited by the remote worker—facilities such as voicemail and call forwarding, which provide a continuity of the company image for customers and business partners.

[I] By law, companies must “consider seriously” requests to work flexibly made by a parent with a child under the age of six, or a disabled child under 18. It was the need to accommodate employees with young children that motivated accountancy firm Wright Vigar to begin promoting teleworking recently. The company, which needed to upgrade its IT infrastructure(基础设施) to provide connectivity with a new, second office, decided to

introduce support for remote working at the same time.

[J]Marketing director Jack O'Hern explains that the company has a relatively young workforce, many of whom are parents: "One of the triggers was when one of our tax managers returned from maternity leave. She was intending to work part time, but could manage one day a week in the office due to childcare. By offering her the ability to work from home, we have doubled her capacity—now she works a day a week from home, and a day in the office. This is great for her, and for us as we retain someone highly qualified."

[K]For Wright Vigar, which has now equipped all of its fee-earners to be able to work at maximum productivity when away from the offices(whether that's from home, or while on the road), this strategy is not just about saving on commute time or cutting them loose from the office, but enabling them to work more flexible hours that fit around their home life.

[L]O'Hern says: "Although most of our work is client-based and must fit around this, we can't see any reason why a parent can't be on hand to deal with something important at home, if they have the ability to complete a project later in the day."

[M]Supporting this new way of working came with a price, though. Although the firm was updating its systems anyway, the company spent 10%-15% more per user to equip them with a laptop rather than a PC, and about the same to upgrade to a server that would enable remote staff to connect to the company networks and access all their usual resources.

[N]Although Wright Vigar hasn't yet quantified the business benefits, it claims that, in addition to being able to retain key staff with young families, it is able to save fee-earners a substantial amount of "dead" time in their working days. That staff can do this without needing a fixed telephone line provides even more efficiency savings. "With Wi-Fi(fast, wireless internet connections)popping up all over the place, even on trains, our fee-earners can be productive as they travel, and between meetings, instead of having to kill time at the shops," he adds. The company will also be able to avoid the expense of having to relocate staff to temporary offices for several weeks when it begins disruptive office renovations soon.

[O]Financial recruitment specialist Lynne Hargreaves knows exactly how much her firm has saved by adopting a teleworking strategy, which has involved handing her company's data management over to a remote hosting company, Datnet, so it can be accessible by all the company's consultants over broadband internet connections. It has enabled the company to dispense with its business premises altogether, following the realization that it just didn't need them any more. "The main motivation behind adopting home working was to increase my own productivity, as a single mum to an 11-year-old," says Hargreaves. "But I soon realized that, as most of our business is done on the phone, email and at off-site meetings, we didn't need our offices at all. We're now saving £ 16,000 a year on rent, plus the cost of utilities, not to mention what would have been spent on commuting."

36. Internet-based telecoms facilities remote working by offering sophisticated voice services like voicemail and forwarding.

37. According to marketing director Jack O'Hern, teleworking enabled the company to keep highly qualified staff.

38. Wright Vigar claims that with an access to fast and wireless internet connections, its employees can still be productive while traveling and before meetings.

39. According to Andy Poulton, remote working practices have become possible owing to technology advances like the easier access to broadband.

40. Neil Stephenson suggests that those firms contracting internet services choose more reliable business-only providers with good support.

41. Single mother Lynne Hargreaves decided to work at home mainly to improve her own productivity.

42. The practice of teleworking may help small businesses to cut down their recruitment costs and improve their competitiveness.

43. Wright Vigar's practice of allowing for more flexible working hours not only benefits the company but helps improve employees' home life.
44. The accountancy firm Wright Vigar promoted teleworking initially in order to support its employees with children to take care of.
45. From the research conducted by the communications provider Inter-Tel, we learn that more businesses have introduced flexible working practices.

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 and 50 are based on the following passage.

For much of the past decade, American and British scientists have been annoyed by the phenomenon known as the French Paradox. Nutritionally speaking, the French have been getting away with murder: They eat all the butter, cream, foie gras, pastry and cheese that their hearts desire, and yet their rates of obesity and heart disease are much lower than ours. The French eat three times as much saturated animal fat as Americans do, and only a third as many die of heart attacks. It's maddening.

Baffled, scientists struggled to come up with a few hypotheses: Maybe it was something in the red wine, they said. But while winemakers worldwide celebrated that news, more sober research has suggested that any alcohol—whether Lafite Rothschild, a banana daiquiri or a cold Bud—pretty much has the same nice, relaxing effect. So while a little wine is apt to do you good, the French aren't so special in having a drink now and then though the fact that they wine moderately and slowly with meals, instead of downing shots at the bar, could make a difference.

After the wine argument, scientists ventured that it must be the olive oil that keeps the French healthy. But this doesn't explain the butter or brie. Then, French scientist Serge Renaud (made famous on "60 Minutes" as an expert on the French Paradox) said it's the foie gras that melts away cholesterol. This, too, is dicey: While people in Toulouse—the fattened force-fed duck-liver-eating area of France—do indeed have one of the lowest rates of heart disease in the developed world, they actually only eat the delicacy about six times a year. And they're a lot more likely to die of stroke than we are anyway.

Other researchers, perhaps sponsored by the garlic and onion industry, suggested that the French Paradox effect is due to garlic and onions. Claude Fischler, a nutritional sociologist at INSERM, says all these single hypotheses are more wishful thinking than science.

Last May, researchers writing in the British Medical Journal came up with the least cheerful hypothesis of all. They argued that it's just a matter of time before the French—who are in fact eating more hamburgers and French fries these days—catch up with Americans, and begin suffering the same high rates of cardiovascular disease.

These researchers, Malcolm Law and Nicholas Wald, call this the "time lag explanation" for the French Paradox. As far as they are concerned, the McDonaldization (this is a French catch—all terms for the importation of fast food and other American cultural horrors) of France will continue at a frantic pace, and it is as inevitable that Frenchmen will start keeling (翻身) over of heart attacks as it is that French women will eventually wear jean shorts and marshmallow tennis shoes on the streets of Paris.

46. What is the French Paradox according to the passage?
- A) The French eat more nutritious food than Americans.
- B) Few French die of heart attacks each year.
- C) The French are much less likely to suffer from heart disease although they eat lots of fatty food.
- D) The French are as likely to die of heart attacks as Americans although they eat less fatty food.

47. What can be learned from the second paragraph?
- A. The French drink as much wine as the people elsewhere.
 - B) The French wine has different relaxing effect compared with any other wine.
 - C) Drinking red wine now and then will benefit people a lot.
 - D) The French drink wine in different ways from people of other countries.
48. The word “dicey”(Line 4, Para.3)probably means_____.
- A) uncertain B) strange C) satisfactory D) interesting
49. In the author’s opinion, the French Paradox has something to do with_____.
- A) red wine B) olive oil C) garlic and onion D) something unknown
50. What can we infer from the passage?
- A) The French Paradox is due to the influence of American values.
 - B) The French Paradox will disappear in time.
 - C) The Mcdonaldization of France has little effect on the French’s health.
 - D) There is no such thing as French Paradox.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Many of us are fearful of making change in our work lives—fear is a natural human condition. We feel less threatened when we stick with the familiar. As long as we are receiving a paycheck, we tolerate the dissatisfaction. Better to just play it safe.

But the safety net we preserve requires a big trade-off. It often denies us the opportunity to experience work that makes us happy, that is consistent with our desires while still meeting our monetary needs. Yet many of us strap ourselves into jobs in which the only reward is money.

We breed cynicism when we treat our work as nothing more than a financial equation, a necessity we tolerate in order to acquire funds to live, with the hope of somehow achieving success and happiness along the way. That’s really true most of us want to be happy. We spend 80,000 hours of our lives at work. Yet, we view happiness as something to be achieved “outside” of work. We hire ourselves out on Monday through Friday and “live” for the weekends.

Most of us didn’t choose our careers to fulfill a purpose or mission. On the contrary, we just looked for “a good job with a good company”, reflecting such criteria as pay, title and security. We reasoned that if we could “get a foot in the door” and work hard, our careers would grow over time, actually, that our careers and work lives would just happen “by accident”. Because of this, many of us have careers today that are just “accidents waiting to happen”. Everyday business decisions, a reorganization plan, an acquisition by another company, a relocation out of the country, can throw our work lives into danger. But despite this uncertainty, some of us still cling to our jobs, dissatisfying as they may be. Can’t take that risk!

“Hanging on “ involves risk too. For when we sacrifice pleasure for pay, our work lacks dignity, uses our energy and, ultimately, breaks our spirit. An unhappy, unfulfilled work life contributes to an unhappy, unfulfilled personal life. Happiness in work, as happiness in life, demands a measure of risk.

Author Marsha Simetar suggests that if you “do what you love, the money will follow”. Certainly this may seem a bit risky, perhaps idealistic, but it is undoubtedly true that people who love what they do find ways to make the most money.

51. From the first paragraph we can learn that_____.
- A) fear is one of the fundamental defects in human character
 - B) people tend to keep stable work to avoid the fear of changes
 - C) the paycheck makes people feel safe about their work
 - D) people feel less fearful under a natural human condition

52. By “the safety net we preserve requires a big trade-off” (Line 1, Para. 2), the author means _____.
A) people need to do business when managing work and life
B) men can feel safe when receiving money, the major reward of job
C) safety means sacrificing the balance between monetary needs and happiness of work
D) safety can be achieved by meeting both our desire and monetary needs
53. We can learn from the text that _____.
A) people struggle between the ideal work and monetary needs
B) people do not have a sense of mission nowadays but fancy about money
C) happiness and money can be both achieved during work in most cases
D) the development of our career is doomed to happen
54. According to the text, when the changes throw our work lives into danger, we will usually _____.
A) express great dissatisfaction at the job
B) take another work opportunity
C) feel uncertain about the risk
D) remain at the previous work position
55. The purpose of the author in writing the text is to _____.
A) persuade people to choose careers to fulfill a purpose
B) criticize the phenomenon of working for money
C) elaborate people’s attitudes towards work
D) illustrate how to achieve safety of work life

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**.

赛龙舟 (Dragon Boat Race) 的习俗起源于中国南方。他们选择五月初五进行图腾庆典 (totem ceremony)。图腾上最主要的象征是龙，因为中国人认为自己是龙的传人，因此他们还做了龙舟。后来中国人将这一习俗与端午节联系起来。这是唯一一个源自中国南方的活动，这也许就是为什么今天龙舟比赛并不是在全中国都盛行的原因。现在，龙舟比赛已经成为一项国际运动。这项运动在美国、加拿大、澳大利亚和新加坡等地都很流行。