

Model Test Five

Part I

Writing

(30minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled Is Rich Second Generation the Fallen Generation following the outline given below. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

- 1.新闻舆论使“富二代”一词进入人们的视线
 - 2.有人认为富二代是堕落的一代
 - 3.我的看法
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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 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) The same child at different time and different locations .
B) Different children at the same time and the same location .
C) The same child at the same time and the same location .
D) Different children at different time and different locations .
2. A) Make a presentation after handing in the paper .
B) Study the notes and find out what kind of behavior is influenced by the environment .
C) Study the notes and find published theories for the presentation .
D) Write a paper directly in accordance with the observations .
3. A) It's for the presentation .
B) It's for the paper .
C) It's for the observations .
D) It's for the conclusion .
4. A) Ignore the presentation .
B) Divide the assignment .
C) Omit some chapters .
D) Listen more carefully .

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

5. A) Charles Darwin .
B) Patrick Matthew .
C) Alfred Russel Wallace .
D) Matthew Wallace .
6. A) Look it up in her textbook .
B) Search on the Internet .
C) Ask her professor for help .
D) Go to the library .
7. A) A clever clog knows everything in the world .
B) All the living creatures have the same ancestor .
C) Species can change into other species through natural selection .
D) Ideas are transformative and can be united .
8. A) Some of them died out because they couldn't adapt to their environment .
B) They reproduced in large numbers to keep the species survive .
C) Some of them developed the ability to change their surroundings .
D) They all evolved into other species .

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 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) She performed acting roles for TV shows . B) She sang for a local music group .
C) She released her first music album . D) She joined a music tour of America .
10. A) Best-selling Female Artist . B) Queen of Pop .
C) MTV Video Music Awards . D) The Star of Hollywood .
11. A) She divorced her husband . B) She won a Grammy Award .
C) She was engaged and married . D) She released her comeback album .

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

12. A) It has the highest water cleanliness standard in Europe .
B) It has the best natural swimming pool in Europe .
C) It has the best purification specialist in Europe .
D) It has the cleanest river in Europe .
13. A) Whether the water is clean enough .
B) If it can be used in various weather conditions .
C) If it will lead to less visitors .
D) Whether the river traffic will be affected .
14. A) To separate the hanging rooms from the pool .
B) To provide a path to the swimming area .
C) To make the pool shallow enough for children .
D) To protect people from waves caused by river traffic .
15. A) Environment agencies . B) The city of London .
C) The state government . D) Public donation .

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) Everyone should admit that they have enemies .
B) Humble people have fewer enemies .
C) It is terrible to have enemies .
D) Generous people have no enemies .
17. A) People are born with them . B) They are invalid .
C) People cannot get rid of them . D) They can destroy people's ambitions .
18. A) Fear . B) Worry . C) Doubt . D) Overcaution .
19. A) It makes people mentally ill .
B) It hinders people's improvement .
C) It gives people too much stress .
D) It makes people successful .

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

- 20 . A) Typing notes on computers is less effective .
B) Many college students prefer writing notes by hand .
C) Writing notes by hand is much better for long-term memory .
D) Computers may hurt students' academic performance .
- 21 . A) Because they are too lazy to write down too many words .
B) Because they write slower than they type .
C) Because they can't remember all the words .
D) Because they can't understand what the teacher says .
- 22 . A) Turn off the compute and write notes by hand .
B) Write down what the professor says word-for-word .
C) Type slowly to summarize the main points .
D) Use some technologies for writing notes by hand on computers .

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

- 23 . A) People seldom talk about happiness these days .
B) The number of books with "happiness" in the title is less than 40 .
C) There is a huge wave of interest in happiness among researchers .
D) There are a few traps that make it possible to think straight about happiness .
- 24 . A) The huge wave of interest in happiness .
B) A reluctance to admit complexity .
C) A confusion between experience and memory .
D) The focusing illusion .
- 25 . A) It is someone who lives in the past .
B) It is someone who is capable of re-living the past .
C) It is someone who maintains the story of our life .
D) It is similar to the remembering self .

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.

As the recent courgette (密生西葫芦) crisis and shortages of lettuce , eggplants and broccoli (绿花椰菜) have shown . Spain's fame as the vegetable garden of Europe is well deserved . The country's huge agricultural sector-courgettes , lettuces , tomatoes and strawberries-__26__a huge demand .

There has been a major __27__ towards mechanisation since the 1950s , but just as in the UK ,many crops still need to be harvested hand , and many farmers rely on migrant labour . Even where mechanisation can be used , picking machines tend to be too expensive and __28__ for small-scale farmers .

The tension between locals and migrant workers , __29__ from North and Sub-Saharan Africa and eastern Europe-is not a big problem , as many of the foreign workers have proper __30__ and return to the same farms year after year . They're known and that's important .

Alfrut-a company in the south-western province of Huelva that exports strawberries , raspberries , and other fruits around the EU--still harvests by hand . "There is a machine that gathers strawberries , but you have to __31__ the crop to the machine , " says Agustin Muriel , a technical and quality control expert at Alfrut . "If we were to use machines , we would have to __32__ our entire infrastructure and it would require a lot of

investment in machinery , which is designed mainly for large areas and really big companies .”

He adds that the ____33____ , manual approach is likely to continue for the ____34____ future , as fruit prices aren’t high enough to allow farmers to make bi ____35____ in machinery or spend money reconfiguring (重新配置) their operations .

A)adapt	I)investments
B) attach	J) modify
C)contracts	K)predominantly
D)feeds	L)preference
E)foreseeable	M)shift
F)heralds	N)traditional
G)impractical	O)unexpectedly
H)inaccessible	

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**.

Can the PC Industry Resurrect Itself?

[A]Internet Data Center’s (IDC) recent report stated that PC shipments declined 13.9% last quarter , the worst since IDS has been tracking PCs . It says a lot about the state of the PC industry . The role PCs are paying in people’s lives is changing , and the growing demand for tablets and smartphones has taken its toll in the PC market . Last week my son Ben , in his column for TIME Tech entitled The iPad-Sized Nail in the PC’s Coffin laid much of the blame on the iPad for deflating PC sales . Ben also made the point that people are either keeping their current PCs longer or if they buy a new PC or laptop, they buy cheaper models because they are “good enough” to use for any computing needs that can’t be accomplished on a table .

[B] But is the PC really dead ? And if not , how will PC vendors respond to this challenge from tablets and smartphones ? It turns out that people have found they can do as much as 80% on a tablet that they used to do on a PC . However , they have also found out that tablets by themselves cannot meet all of their digital computing needs , especially for handling things like media management , extensive photo editing , making complex home movies , doing their taxes and other similar tasks , This suggests that if they only need a PC 20% of the time , the need to buy an expensive PC does not make sense for most people .

[C] For the past 10 years , a good part of PC sales were for laptops and PCs in the \$799--\$999 range-those which have higher-end processors , extended graphics capabilities and more on-board memory and hare drive space than laptops and PCs priced well below \$699 . We are hearing from consumers that if they only use a PC or laptop 20% of the time , the highest price they want to pay is \$599 , with most preferring price points of \$399-\$449 . This is why Ultrabook sales have been very disappointing for the PC vendors who hoped that their touch-based Ultrabooks priced from \$799-\$1,099 would be big sellers .

[D] While PC vendors are quite aware of the shift in consumer buying trends for PCs , they are not about to give up without a fight . Almost all are trying to do tables of their own and some, like Lenovo , are even doing smartphones and have actually done quite well in the Asian and Chinese smartphone markets . I think that reality has sunk in for the vendors , and they now understand that the market for laptops and PCs in the \$699-\$999 price point is being marginalized .

[E] The good news is that there is still healthy demand for upscale laptops and PCs in the \$1,099-\$1,499 price range . But demand for these is mostly in the IT , business and SMB market , a much smaller market that

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the consumer sector . Even though volume in these is smaller than those that sell into the consumer market , the margins are good , so these vendors are happy with what they call the premium market for PCs . However , they are also shifting much of their efforts to creating low cost clamshell-based (翻盖式物品) laptops and tablets with very aggressive pricing , and hope to use these to lure millions of PC users who have tablets but still need a PC for some tasks to upgrade their current PCs to more up-to-date touch-based models.

[F] In fact , Intel CEO Paul Otellini gave us some indication of Intel and its PC partners' strategy last week when he spoke on a conference call regarding Intel's recent earnings announcement . He said , "If you look at touch-enabled non-core Intel-based notebooks that are ultrathin , those prices are going to be down to as low as \$200," hinting perhaps at more affordable laptops and Windows 8 tablets on the horizon . We are hearing that all of the PC vendors are working on what they call "ultramobiles" , which are very low cost touch-based clamshells and convertible tablets for this holiday season .

[G] Key to understanding ultramobile designs in that while some will look like normal laptops or convertibles , to get this distinction , and to qualify for Microsoft's low cost license to use Windows Blue , they have to be systems that only use Intel's Atom chip or a similar competitive one from AMD . Ultimately , the vendors believe these ultramobiles could help drive PC sales higher due to consumers' demand to upgrade their laptops to touch-based systems . By the way , clamshell-based Chromebooks are in this ultramobile category too , even though they use Google's Chrome web browser as the operating system .

[H] Consumers have gotten very comfortable with touch interfaces on their smartphones and tablets and it is logical that they would want a similar interface on any new PC or laptop they upgrade to in the future . Indeed , this is what Intel , Microsoft and their PC partners are banking on . While they accept that users' primary computing tasks are shifting to smartphones and tablets , they are convinced that even if they use a PC 20% of their digital computing needs , the next one they buy will be touch-based . While Intel , Microsoft and the vendors would prefer selling people touchscreen ultrabooks at higher prices, they are now realizing that consumers want really low priced touchscreen ultrabooks that are good enough to handle anything they can't get done on a tablet or smartphone . This is why ultramobile devices are being created. It does not mean that consumers will not have higher-end Intel touch-based Ultrabooks to choose from as well , but most of these will be at least \$599 and higher .

[I] So what does this mean for consumers this fall? Although consumers have been able to buy what we call value notebooks well under \$599 for some time, most of these use older processors, non-touch screens, and traditional hard drives and are bulky with poor battery life; their days are numbered. The industry will still offer some of these types of value notebooks for at least another year. But the push will be very strong from Intel, AMD and Microsoft to drive everyone to touch-based laptops in various price ranges, making it more likely that if a person needs to buy a new PC there will be a touch-based Windows 8 laptop they can afford. I suspect that within 12-18 months, non-touch-based laptops of any flavor will be hard to find.

[J] What consumers can expect this fall are ultramobiles using either Intel's Atom processor or the Temash version from AMD, with touchscreens, SSD drives, and thin and light designs. They will come in many flavors. Some will be traditional clamshells, sporting screens from 10.1 to 11.6 inches. Some will be what we call convertibles, which are clamshells that look like a traditional laptops but the screens pop off to become tablets. Some models will be like Lenovo's Yoga, a laptop in which the screen folds back to make it a tablet, except the screen is not detachable. And some will be exactly like Microsoft's current Surface Pro or Surface RT models. More importantly, they will all be priced under \$599 with some coming in as low as \$399-499 by the holidays.

[K] Vendors will also offer Ultrabooks that use Intel's dual-core processors, flash memory, touchscreens and also be thin and light but they will all be at least \$599 and up. And of course if you really want a powerful PC or laptop, these will be available too, all in touch versions, starting from \$999 and above. We also expect to see many new Windows Blue tablets in the 7 "to 9" screen sizes in time for the holidays.

[L] Although the PC market is changing, it is clear that for many people, a PC or laptop could still be important. The industry is ready to move these people to touch-based systems with the next generation of user

interfaces, at all types of price ranges. PC makers will try and make themselves as relevant as possible to the business and consumer markets for as long as they can.

36. As to the PC users, it is enough to keep their current PC longer or buy cheaper models.
37. PC or laptop should upgrade because consumers have gotten very comfortable with touch interfaces on their smartphones and tablets.
38. Ultramobile computers are being created with higher-end Intel touch-based PC with a higher price.
39. Using PC computer can meet more requirements such as handling media management.
40. Many new Windows Blue tablets than 10.1 inches screen sizes may emerge for the holidays.
41. After 12-18 months, all laptops may be touch-based in the market.
42. Having understood the consumer's buying trends for PCs, the computer manufacturers join into the market fighting.
43. PC shipments declined at least one-eighth last quarter by Internet Data Center's.
44. Consumers want to pay PC less than \$599 because they only use a laptop 20% of the time.
45. A powerful PC or laptop with touch-based versions approximately cost you \$1,000.

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.

A new, theoretical analysis finds that about half of the risk factors for Alzheimer's disease(老年痴呆症)are potentially changeable, and that reducing them could substantially decrease the number of new cases of disease worldwide, according to a study to be presented Tuesday at the Alzheimer's Association International Conference.

The study is the first known analysis that tries to quantify and compare how risk factors are associated with Alzheimer's. It will be published Tuesday on the journal Lancet Neurology's website after the conference presentation.

Factors that increase one's risk for Alzheimer's that are considered modifiable include diabetes(糖尿病), high blood pressure, obesity, smoking, sedentary behavior, depression and low educational level, say the authors from the University of California, San Francisco.

In the U.S., physical inactivity is the biggest changeable factor, accounting for 20% of the risk for Alzheimer's followed by depression and smoking. Added together, the factors account for about 50% of the risk.

If these risk factors were decreased by just 10%, about 184,000 Alzheimer's cases in the U.S. and 1.1 million cases world-wide could be prevented, according to the research. A reduction of 25% on all seven risk factors could prevent nearly half a million cases in the U.S. and more than three million world-wide, the analyses showed.

"The estimates suggest that in the population, up to half of Alzheimer's cases could be modifiable," said Deborah Barnes, a professor at UCSF who will present the results. "If we changed those risk factors..it could have this huge impact at the population level," she said in an interview.

One caveat(警告)to these findings: They are based on mathematical models that predict what might happen if the assumptions on which the model was based are real. In this case, the researchers assumed that the risk factors caused Alzheimer's disease, which means that if they were modified, the rates of Alzheimer's would change as well.

In reality, the causes of Alzheimer's are still unclear, and it hasn't been proven that stopping smoking, for example, actually lowers one's risk of getting it.

These estimates were calculated based on published data about how frequently the risk factors occur in the

population as well as the extent to which each factor increases one's risk of Alzheimer's, known as relative risk.

The next step in this work is to do prevention trials to try to modify these risks to see if they can actually keep off Alzheimer's, Dr. Barnes says. She hopes to conduct a trial on physical activity, because it is known to help the brain, the heart and mood, she says.

46. What's the latest finding on Alzheimer's disease?

- A) It could be cured.
- B) It could be ignored.
- C) It could be potentially prevented.
- D) It could be gotten rid of worldwide.

47. What's the biggest changeable factor that may lead to Alzheimer's disease in U.S.?

- A) Diabetes.
- B) High blood pressure.
- C) Depression.
- D) Physical inactivity.

48. Why are the findings based on mathematic models and assumptions?

- A) Because Alzheimer's disease is an assumed one.
- B) Because Alzheimer's disease cannot be prevented.
- C) Because the causes of Alzheimer's disease are still not clear.
- D) Because the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease can hardly be changed.

49. What are the researchers going to do next?

- A) Develop medicines for the disease.
- B) Do prevention trials.
- C) Publish warning against the disease.
- D) Stay away from the disease.

50. By saying "it seems like the biggest bang for your buck"(Line3, Para. 10), Dr. Barnes means that physical activities__.

- A) will cost people a lot of money
- B) are something worthwhile
- C) will cost people a lot of energy
- D) are almost free of cost

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

After years of dithering(徘徊犹豫), America is set for patent reform. On September 6th a bill proposing to change the system passed its highest procedural hurdle (障碍) in the Senate. With Barack Obama supportive, this means the America Invents Act could soon be signed into law.

Instead of the "first to invent" principle, which America currently uses, patents will be awarded to inventors who are the "first to file". This is similar to the system most other countries use. The aim is to avoid long and difficult legal arguments over who was the first to come up with an idea.

As in most cases of patent law it is not going to be that simple. One criticism is that being first-to-file gives big and sophisticated organizations, highly experienced at the difficult job of filing for patents, an advantage over smaller outfits that may be technically brilliant but not legally savvy. Another problem is that first-to-file may make companies rush to put in for a patent before their invention is truly ready.

Moreover, the law does little to address the more basic problem of a patent system that has grown in expense for all kinds of companies that want to protect their ideas. With the number of disputed cases going to trial, legal costs have ballooned. To many, the system looks like a lottery.

Those who think that patents are granted too easily complain that the bill will still allow too many suits, especially those by "non-practising entities", which are also known derisively(嘲笑地) as "patent trolls". They buy up patents and then license them or sue for infringement, rather than using the patents themselves. The too-many-patents crowd wanted to do away, in particular, with "business-method" patents, which claim to have invented a new way of doing business. Instead, the bill did this only for the financial industry, after strenuous(费力的) lobbying by Wall Street. And many advocated making it harder to get any kind of patent at all.

The bill does make some changes that could be positive. It creates several new procedures to deter or defeat bad patents. First, one would let an alleged infringer of a patent challenge its validity at the Patent and Trademark

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Office(PTO), rather than going to court. This would, in theory, be cheaper and faster. But it could still be followed by a lawsuit.

Second, the bill expands the right of third parties to join the fray(争斗)at the PTO by showing “prior art” —meaning the invention is already known about and so a patent should not be granted. This might save time and money for firms which would be affected by a dodgy patent, allowing them to argue things out at an early stage rather than later on in a costly courtroom.

51. What principle is the present patent law following in the U.S.?
- A) The principle of “first to file”. B) The principle of “first to invent”.
C) The principle different to others. D) No fixed principle.
52. What are the problems in “first to file” patent system?
- A) Organizations are reluctant to file for patents.
B) Small and inexperienced firms are hard to file for patents.
C) The law provides little protection to the patent rights.
D) The law advocates lawsuits of patent rights.
53. The “first to file” patent system looks like a lottery because the patent right_____.
- A) is not fixed under current system B) needs a long time to file
C) often gets involved in costly lawsuit D) is not protected by the law
54. What’s the complaint about the new bill?
- A) It is harder to file a patent under the new bill.
B) It is harder to decide the patent right under the new bill.
C) The new bill can not stop lawsuits on patent rights.
D) The new bill does not protect the “business-method” patents.
55. What’s the author’s attitude towards the new patent bill?
- A)Supportive. C)Objective.
B)Doubtful. D)Subjective.

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**.

中国是率先拥有医药文化的几个国家之一。与西医相比，中医的治疗方法完全不同。经过 5 000 年的发展，中医已经对医学（medical science）、理论、诊断方法、处方等方面形成了一个深刻且全面的理解。中医医生可以没有任何辅助设备，只通过一次体检就能够治愈无数病人，这实在是一个奇迹。四诊法包括望、闻、问、切（observation, auscultation and olfaction, interrogation, pulse-taking and palpation）。其中，“望”是指医生直接从病人的外貌来获悉病人的情况。由于外部面貌与内部器官是相对应的，当内部器官出现问题时，会直接地显现在外部皮肤上。