

Model Test Three

Part I Writing (30minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay. Suppose you have two options on how to go on your tour: one is to go on a package tour and the other is to go on a self-guided tour. You are to make a choice. Write an essay to explain the reasons for your choice. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 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 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 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

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| 1. A) Wait for the hurricane to stop. | B) Call 911 for help. |
| C) Leave their homes immediately. | D) Turn to social media websites for help. |
| 2. A) Their colleagues. | B) Their neighbors. |
| C) Local fire department. | D) A restaurant where they often had dinner. |

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

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| 3. A) A piece of multi-use furniture for kids. | |
| B) A camera for watching children in another room. | |
| C) A young boy's daily life with his twin brother. | |
| D) A young boy rescuing his brother trapped under the furniture. | |
| 4. A) Playing with a new camera. | B) Trying to move a dresser. |
| C) Trying to climb to the top of a dresser. | D) Climbing the wall in their bedroom. |

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

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| 5. A) Icebergs float through these waters between May and July. | |
| B) Its fresh water comes from melting icebergs. | |
| C) People can see icebergs from the coast. | |
| D) There is a huge iceberg sitting on the coast. | |
| 6. A) It has a population of 5,000 people. | B) Its pillar industry is tourism. |
| C) Its residents are good at fishing. | D) It has only one small inn. |
| 7. A) It will melt within 10 days. | |
| B) It will be pushed into the sea by ocean currents. | |
| C) It will be used as the background of films. | |
| D) It will be pushed into the sea by local residents. | |

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

8. A) A single room. B) A double room.
C) A family room. D) A suite.
9. A) He is here on a research mission. B) He is here for meeting friends.
C) He is here for sightseeing. D) He is here on a business travel.
10. A) Free airport shuttle service.
B) A full continental buffet every evening.
C) Use of the mini-bar in the room.
D) Room service provided by the hotel.
11. A) In the morning. B) In the afternoon.
C) At noon. D) Before midnight.

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

12. A) A lighting cameraman. B) A movie maker.
C) A film and video editor. D) A film director.
13. A) Wonderful. B) Challenging.
C) Frustrating. D) Difficult.
14. A) There are no office hour limits.
B) Employees are reluctant to work overtime.
C) Employees work more than 16 hours a day.
D) Working overtime is very common.
15. A) They are much more effective. B) They are socially great.
C) They are sometimes annoying. D) They are not so common.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage 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 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Cars and iron ore. B) Iron ore and people.
C) Animals and iron ore. D) People and animals.
17. A) It includes three infrastructure companies.
B) It has 24 operators to run the services.
C) It has no state-owned companies.
D) It is a highly complex system.
18. A) He thinks British trains are the most punctual in the world.
B) He never complains to the Rail Passenger Council.
C) He constantly encounters the poor train service.
D) He often complains about the poor train service.

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

19. A) The trifles of daily life.
B) The basics of relationships.
C) The standards of relationships.
D) The feelings of romantic gestures.

20. A) It needs something special. C) It is the source of happiness.
B) It is highly demanding. D) It doesn't exist in real life.
21. A) There are many ups and downs in life. C) People tend to think highly of themselves.
B) It is hard to find a healthy relationship. D) People have easy access to meeting strangers.

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

22. A) They are liable to attack. C) They are as smart as cats.
B) They like to smell people. D) They are independent.
23. A) Strong. B) Quiet. C) Neat. D) Loyal.
24. A) They can be trained to deliver things. C) They can be used to work as police dogs.
B) They can be put to use guide dogs. D) They can be trained to help the disabled.
25. A) Evaluating dogs' reaction to different cancers.
B) Using dogs to discover early stage cancer.
C) Examining dogs' highly sophisticated sensor.
D) Investigating the functions of dogs; noses.

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.

There's something rotten in the state of women's health. As this article is being written in July, Republicans in Congress are __26__ in a frenzied effort to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act(ACA) put in place by the Obama administration. At least 22 million Americans would lose medical insurance by 2026 under the latest __27__ of this plan—which includes large cuts to Medicaid—and lack of insurance means more sickness and death for thousands, data show. These cuts __28__ to affect women more than men—whether by removing basic health coverage, cutting maternity care or __29__ limiting reproductive rights.

It's time to take a stand against this war on women's health. Current events are just the latest __30__ in a long history of male-centric medicine, often driven not by politicians but by scientists and physicians. Before the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993, which __31__ the inclusion of women and minorities in final-stage medication and therapy trials, women were actively __32__ from such tests because scientists worried that female hormonal cycles would interfere with the results. The __33__, meant women did not know how drugs would affect them.

Whether or not the repeal-and-replace legislation passes this year, these __34__ are part of a larger war on women's health that is not likely to abate anytime soon. We must resist this assault. Never mind "America First"—it's __35__ to put women first.

A)absolutely	I)omission
B)attacks	J)required
C)common	K)sharply
D)critical	L)shifted
E)engaged	M)threaten
F)excluded	N)value
G)influence	O)version
H)insult	

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**.

Motherhood Isn't Sacrifice; It's Selfishness

[A]I was taking a few weeks' break from work over the summer. My family and I—my husband and my sons, then 9 and 7—planned to spend the time at our house on the New Jersey shore. When my mother asked what we would be doing on our vacation, I told her we would be together—going to the beach and the nearby amusement park, cooking, playing in the yard. In response, my mother said: “Oh, that's not much of a vacation for you. I'll bet you can't wait to get back to work. Motherhood, it's the hardest job in the world. All sacrifice!” “Really?” was all I could say in response.

[B]I was looking forward to uninterrupted time with my boys. We would spend days by the ocean and take trips to the boardwalk, where they would scream with delight while riding the roller coaster—the same one I'd ridden when I was their age, then ridden alongside them until Hurricane Sandy deposited it into the Atlantic. We'd ram one another with bumper cars; we'd ride the old-fashioned merry-go-round, waiting until my youngest son's favorite horse, bright-blue Freddy, became available. Some days were sure to end in tears of exhaustion, but the tears didn't outweigh the joy. Even on the bad days.

[C]My mother was only trying to be sympathetic to my life as a working mother, but the self-satisfied way she proclaimed the sacrificial nature of motherhood grated(使人烦恼). I don't believe for one second that motherhood is the hardest job in the world nor that it is all sacrifice. Still, it wasn't fair to blame her; she was merely parroting a common refrain. Once my annoyance lifted, in its place spread a kind of clarity that helped me to understand how these linguistic tropes(比喻)reinforce the disempowerment of mothers and women.

[D]The assertion of motherhood as sacrifice comes with a perceived glorification. A woman is expected to sacrifice her time, ambition and sense of self to a higher purpose, one more worthy than her own individual identity. This leaves a vacuum in the place of her value, one that others rush to fill.

[E]When a woman becomes pregnant, she seems to become public property. Perhaps because bearing children ensures the continuation of the species, it is often prioritized as part of a larger social contract. Not only does this logic lead to an attempt to legislate women's bodies, but also in smaller, everyday gestures, boundaries get crossed. Many friends tell stories about being touched by strangers during pregnancy, as if a woman's maternal(母亲的)status turns her into a vessel to handle.

[F]Written more than 30 years ago, Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* offers a cautionary tale of womanhood as sacrifice. In this dystopic novel, women are grouped according to the uses men determine for them: namely, sterile wives married for appearance or fertile “handmaids,” who are raped routinely for procreation(生育). One male character declares that the woman must “learn in silence with all subjection” and that “she shall be saved by childbearing.” In this scenario, the act of the concept of motherhood as sacrifice.

[G]When we cling to the idea of motherhood as sacrifice, what we really sacrifice is our sense of self, as if it

is the price we pay for having children.

[H]Motherhood is not a sacrifice, but a privilege—one that many of us choose selfishly. At its most atavistic(原始的), procreating ensures that our genes survive into the next generation. You could call this selfishness as biological imperative. On a personal level, when we bring into the world a being that is of us, someone we will protect and love and for whom we will do everything we can to help thrive and flourish, it begets the question, How is this selfless? Selflessness implies that we have no skin the game. In motherhood, we're all in.

[I] By reframing motherhood as a privilege, we redirect agency back to the mother, empowering her, celebrating her autonomy(自主权)instead of her sacrifice. Granted, some of us have more autonomy than others. There are many mothers who would not have chosen motherhood, for financial or personal reasons. Still, by owning our roles as mothers and refusing the false accolades(赞扬)of martyrdom(殉难), we do more to empower all women.

[J]In my experience, when women talk among women, our ambivalence or frustration is rarely about our roles as mothers. (That doesn't mean our kids don't drive us crazy sometimes.)Rather, conversations turn to questions of how to manage the best part of our lives(those very kids who are driving us crazy)with our partners, careers and other responsibilities. And while many women derive their deepest fulfillment as mothers, it doesn't preclude(阻止)their ambition or fly in the face of leaning in or out or sideways.

[K]Calling motherhood "the hardest job in the world" misses the point completely because having and raising children is not a "job." No one will deny that there is exhaustion, fear and tedium(枯燥). Raising a family is hard work, but so is every other meaningful aspect of our lives.

[L]The language surrounding child rearing as a job surely derived from caregivers' and homemakers' efforts to be acknowledged as fulfilling an important role. And clearly raising children is one of the most important things we do—for both women and men—but that does not make it a job. In a job, an employer pays for services an employee agrees to perform. And there is a boss to whom the employee reports. In the case of parenting, who would that be?

[M]That doesn't mean we don't want support—paid parental leave, more flexible working hours, publicly funded day care. But the cultural shift has to happen for the policies to follow. Martyrs, after all, don't need or expect public services.

[N]Fathers are rarely, if ever, spoken about in the same way that mothers are. It's culturally acceptable for men to have children and professional identities without having to choose between the two. These unspoken biases run deep. It reminds me of a friend whose husband complained about having to "babysit" the children while she went to dinner with friends. Has a woman ever "babysat" her own children? Things are changing, but the insidious(潜在的)inferences persist.

[O]Further, with "women" and "family" as go-to cultural corollaries(必然的结果), studies show, terrifyingly, that these biases are being adopted by artificial intelligence, too. Calling motherhood a woman's "job" only serves to keep a woman in her place. The priorities of mothers who work outside the home are often questioned. It's as if women are forced to choose between ambition(or simply earning a living wage)and family.

[P]If we start referring to motherhood as the beautiful, messy privilege that it is, and to tending to our children as the most loving yet selfish thing we do, perhaps we can change the biased language my mother used. Only when we stop talking about motherhood as sacrifice can we start talking about mothers the way that we deserve.

36. In Margaret Atwood's novel, women are divided into two groups based on whether or not they can give birth to a child.

37.The way to alter the biased view held by people like the author's mother is to talk about being a mother as privilege and selfishness.

38.Rearing children couldn't become a job because parents, unlike employees, neither get paid to fulfill their responsibilities nor have a superior.

39. The author knows from her experience that conversations between women usually centre on disciplining their children, jobs and other responsibilities instead of their mothering roles.
40. Motherhood is a selfish behavior, from both a biological and a personal perspective.
41. The author expressed her disagreement when her mother made comments on her holiday plan and motherhood.
42. The cultural acceptance of men's dual identities as father and jobholder reflects deep-rooted prejudice against women.
43. The reason why pregnant women appear to become public assets may be that bringing children into the world makes sure the human race's continued existence.
44. Despite their unwillingness to bear a child due to economic or personal reasons, many women still became mothers.
45. The author expected to spend her holiday with sons without distraction and believed they would have a good time.

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.

Worried about Internet companies spying on your online browsing? You might turn to something called a virtual private network to protect your privacy. But researchers say these networks can themselves be insecure.

Earlier this year, the federal government rolled back rules that would have prevented Internet service providers from tracking your activity online. Comcast, AT&T and other providers are now allowed to track and sell your personal data too—with much less fear of regulatory action.

One solution is a VPN, which is like a dark, secret tunnel you use to go from your computer to a website. While you're inside the tunnel—clicking on Instagram photos or checking your bank account—third parties can't see what you're doing. There are lots of reasons people around the world use VPNs: to hide location, to access work networks, even to avoid government censorship(审查).

Internet providers handle customer privacy in different ways. Some say you have to opt in for them to sell your data. Because of Internet-connected devices, providers can see more than the websites you browse.

So, who cares whether Time Warner Cable or Verizon knows when I turn off my lights or whether I stock my fridge with Swiss or cheddar?

For one thing, those data points can be used to target advertising. And the government or private companies could use the information to deny services, like health insurance—or even water.

Some VPNs promise anonymous(匿名的)browsing for free or just a few dollars a month; they claim not to share your data. But these services don't always deliver on their promises. Sometimes the medicine might be worse than the illness. In the first major review of VPN providers, what researchers found was alarming. Nearly 40 percent injected malware(恶意软件).

Experts suggest researching a VPN before using it and to think of it as a supplementary tool, not a privacy solution. They advise reading the VPN service provider's privacy policy to see whether it collects or retains any user information that could be traced back to you.

46. What does the author say about Internet service providers?
- A) They are pushed to formulate and implement privacy-related regulations.
 - B) They are under less stress with regard to the government's supervision.
 - C) The federal government forbids them to come into contact with users.
 - D) The federal government urges them to track their users' personal data.

47. According to the author, what is the main purpose of using a VPN?
- A) To defend the Internet users' privacy.
 - B) To cover up the users' residence.
 - C) To visit the websites the users like.
 - D) To relieve the government's burden.
48. What does the author imply about the users' data?
- A) They may be interpreted to threaten the user's safety.
 - B) They may be sold to private companies to make profits.
 - C) They can be used for the benefit of the government.
 - D) They can be targeted for public service advertising.
49. What does the author think of VPN service providers?
- A) Most of them tempt the users with low price.
 - B) They themselves might be the privacy intruder.
 - C) Researchers warn them of the virus infection.
 - D) They tend to steal the users' data for survival.
50. What is the author's suggestion for choosing a VPN?
- A) To ask for other customers' advice.
 - B) To sign an agreement on privacy policy.
 - C) To avoid the frequent use of a VPN.
 - D) To carefully select a VPN service provider.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

For much of the history of American higher education, dorms and other student amenities(设施)—from dining halls to recreational centers—were thought after the primary business of campus planning: grand academic buildings.

By the turn of this century, colleges had an increasing appetite for campus luxuries. A surge of students from the millennial(千禧年的)generation were graduating from high schools nationwide, and many colleges found the simplest way to compete for attention in a crowded market was to build fancier facilities. Construction cranes were everywhere on campuses, and often the most high-profile projects involved student amenities usually financed by borrowing.

Now, after a building boom that lasted more than a decade, the pace of spending on luxurious campus decorations is slowing. The reason behind this shift is a combination of growing concerns about rising tuition and student debt, declining numbers of high-school graduates, and the ever-fluctuating tastes of students and parents.

Another reason for colleges withdrawing from the amenities arms race is that higher education is no longer in a growth mode, so there are fewer dollars available to build student luxuries. Enrollment numbers in higher education have fallen for five continuous years. It's also unclear if the "build it and they will come" approach actually worked in attracting students or keeping them through graduation.

Some higher-education experts argue that ever-fancier amenities for students distract them from their studies—college students spend only a quarter of their week on academic pursuits—and encourage them to spend time alone in private kitchens and bedrooms rather than with other students in dining halls or lounges(休息室). Research shows that without the sense of community that often comes from living together in close communal quarters, students may have fewer opportunities to learn how to get along with different people and manage conflicts, or develop the friendships and networks that keep them in school.

As colleges increasingly worry about boosting their retention and graduation rates, campuses are returning to their old-school ways. Dorms and other student amenities are going back to more modest times with the conveniences of the modern age.

51. What does the author say about American higher education?
- A) Dorms and dining halls were always the focus of American higher education.
 - B) More attention was paid to academic buildings than students' conveniences.
 - C) American campus planning used to include a large number of facilities.
 - D) Recreational centers were appealing to students of different nationalities.
52. Why were colleges in the pursuit of campus luxuries?
- A) Because the new generation had more demand on them.
 - B) Because colleges believed they could attract more students.
 - C) Because colleges could be financed by building facilities.
 - D) Because the building market was highly competitive.
53. What is one of the reasons behind the shift of the building boom?
- A) The building boom has been questioned by students and parents.
 - B) The rising tuition makes it hard for students to afford luxuries.
 - C) Many of high-school graduates refuse to enjoy campus luxuries.
 - D) The revenue of colleges drops with the admission rate decreasing.
54. What do higher-education experts worry about?
- A) Students tend to stay alone playing computer games.
 - B) Students spend less time on study than on recreations.
 - C) Students may not know how to hang out with others.
 - D) Students may lack the courage to solve conflicts.
55. It can be inferred from the passage that_____.
- A) colleges care more about students' quality rather than the quantity
 - B) it is difficult for colleges to keep students through graduation
 - C) colleges have adopted a practical attitude to graduation rates
 - D) the conveniences of the modern age are welcomed by students

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**.

十二生肖 (the twelve Chinese Zodiacs) 是中国传统文化的重要组成部分。根据中国的十二生肖，每年都与十二种动物中的一种有联系。你也许听说过中国人用十二生肖动物作为纪年的周期系统。在西方，中国十二生肖的十二种动物已经越来越为人们所熟悉。十二生肖代表的动物的性格特点各不相同，每一种动物都代表着与该生肖相关的信仰、寓意和传统智慧。龙是十二生肖中唯一的神话兽，在龙年出生的人被认为是吉祥的。