

Model Test One

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: Suppose you are asked to give advice on **whether shared bikes will be the most popular transportation means in the near future**. Write an essay to state your opinion. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

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) He is a fitness instructor. | B) He is a classmate of the woman. |
| C) He helped the woman several times. | D) He ran into the woman in the street. |
| 2. A) The artistic type. | B) The smart type. |
| C) The social type. | D) The indoor type. |
| 3. A) They care whether their lovers share the same interest with them. | |
| B) They don't want their lovers to watch movies they might hate. | |
| C) They both quarreled with their lovers when watching movies. | |
| D) They like to watch the same kinds of movies. | |
| 4. A) She doesn't like an energetic type. | B) She doesn't like a quiet type. |
| C) She doesn't like a humorous type. | D) She doesn't like a muscular type. |

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. A) People should understand it. | C) People should fight against it. |
| B) People should support it. | D) People should doubt about it. |
| 6. A) Those learning independently. | B) Those mastering advanced technologies. |
| C) Those qualifying for leading positions. | D) Those adapting to new professions. |
| 7. A) Those who have great vision. | C) Those who have concern for humanity. |
| B) Those who want to be scholars. | D) Those who aspire to work for society. |
| 8. A) Adjusting to challenges. | B) Constructing better buildings. |
| C) Developing independent thinking. | D) Possessing profound mind. |

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.

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9. A) Because it is the main language of business.
B) Because it is widely used in the world.
C) Because it is the mother tongue of Shakespeare.
D) Because it is accepted as the Internet language.
10. A) To motivate people to learn other languages.
B) To celebrate multilingualism and different cultures.
C) To accelerate the progression of globalization.
D) To promote different cultures around the world.
11. A) The official world languages. B) TOEEL program.
C) Shakespeare's birthday. D) English Language Day.

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

12. A) They are shrinking fast. B) They are growing fast.
C) They depend on tourism. D) They depend on gold exports.
13. A) It has been shrinking. B) It depends on import.
C) It has been local. D) It relies on the government.
14. A) Reform land markets and regulations. B) Reform trade patterns.
C) Attract foreign investments. D) Find more tradable goods.
15. A) To build a sustainable urban space. B) To accelerate economic growth.
C) To make a beautiful urban space. D) To make the most of natural resources.

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) It causes type 1 diabetes. B) It causes type 2 diabetes.
C) It is a compound. D) It controls blood sugar levels.
17. A) It can cause people to become obese.
B) It can damage the kidneys and upset the stomach.
C) It can damage the eyes and cause strokes.
D) It can cause sudden heart attacks.
18. A) Broccoli is not the alternative of metformin.
B) Just eating broccoli is not enough to prevent or treat diabetes.
C) Pills are still the only choice of treating diabetes.
D) Eating two kilograms of broccoli every day can treat diabetes.

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

19. A) They emphasize technology. B) They emphasize personal connections.
C) They emphasize practical skills. D) They emphasize teamwork.
20. A) Low-wage workers in the United States. C) Non-profit groups in the US and Europe.
B) For-profit groups in the US and Europe. D) Low-income workers in the service industry.
21. A) From the government. C) From domestic workers.
B) From charity organizations. D) From sponsors.
22. A) About 500. C) Over 500.
B) About 1,000 D) Less than 1,000.

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

23. A) 299-to-1. B) 271-to-1. C) 59-to-1. D) 20-to-1.

24. A) The concerns of low-and middle-income workers.
 B) The concerns of high-income workers.
 C) The situation of domestic economy.
 D) The situation of job market.
25. A) By reducing the number of low-paying jobs.
 B) By increasing people's sense of happiness.
 C) By increasing the buying power of people.
 D) By balancing income levels.

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.

Tiny pieces of gold could be used in the fight against cancer, new research has suggested. Scientists at Edinburgh University have just completed a study which shows the __26__ metal increased the effectiveness of drugs used to treat lung cancer cells. Minute fragments, known as gold nanoparticles(纳米粒子), were __27__ in a chemical device by the research team.

While this has not yet been tested on humans, it is hoped such a device could one day be used to reduce side effects of current chemotherapy treatments by __28__ targeting diseased cells without damaging healthy tissue. Gold is a safe chemical element and has the ability to __29__ chemical reactions.

Researchers at the University of Edinburgh discovered properties of the metal that allow these catalytic abilities to be accessed in living things without any side effects. The device was shown to be effective after being __30__ in the brain of a zebrafish, suggesting it can be used in living animals.

The study was carried out in __31__ with researchers at the University of Zaragoza's Institute of Nanoscience of Edinburgh's CRUK Edinburgh Centre, said: "We have discovered new __32__ of gold that were previously unknown and our findings suggest that the metal could be used to __33__ drugs inside tumours very safely. There is still work to do before we can use this on __34__, but this study is a step forward. We hope that a similar device in humans could one day be implanted by surgeons to activate chemotherapy directly in tumours and reduce harmful effects to healthy organs." The next steps will be to see if this method is __35__ to use in people, what its long-and short-term side effects are, and if it's a better way to treat some cancers.

A) accelerate	I) precisely
B) cautiously	J) previous
C) collaboration	K) properties
D) elaboration	L) release
E) encased	M) relieve
F) implanted	N) safe
G) patients	O) unsafe
H) precious	

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**.

The Amazon-Walmart Showdown That Explains the Modern Economy

[A]With Amazon buying the high-end grocery chain Whole Foods, something retail analysts have known for years is now apparent on everyone: The online retailer is on a collision course with Walmart to try to be the predominant seller of pretty much everything you buy. Each one is trying to become more like the other—Walmart by investing heavily in its technology, Amazon by opening physical bookstores and now buying physical supermarkets. But this is more than a battle between two business titans. Their rivalry sheds light on the shifting economics of nearly every major industry.

[B]That in turn has been a boon(福音)for consumers but also has more worrying implications for jobs, wages and inequality. To understand this epic shift, you can look not just to the grocery business, but also to my closet, and to another retail acquisition announced Friday morning.

[C] Men's dress clothing, mine included, can be a little boring. Like many male office workers, I lean toward clothes that are sharp but not at all showy. Nearly every weekday, I wear a dress shirt that is either light blue, white or has some subtle check pattern, usually paired with slacks and a blazer. The description alone could make a person doze. I used to buy my dress shirts from a Hong Kong tailor. They fit perfectly, but ordering required an awkward meeting with a visiting salesman in a hotel suite. They took six weeks to arrive, and they cost around \$120 each, which adds up fast when you need to buy eight or 10 a year to keep up with wear and tear(破损)。Then several years ago I realized that a company called Bonobos was making shirts that fit me nearly as well, that were often sold three for\$220, or \$ 73 each, and that would arrive in two days.

[D]Bonobos became my main shirt provider, at least until recently, when I learned that Amazon was trying to get into the upper-end men's shirt game. The firm's "Buttoned Down" line, offered to Amazon Prime customers, use high-quality fabric and is a good value at \$ 40 for basic shirts. I bought a few; they don't fit me quite as well as the Bonobos, but I do prefer the stitching(针脚), I'm on the fence as to which company will provide my next shirt order, and a new deal this week makes it interesting: Walmart is buying Bonobos. Walmart's move might seem a strange decision. It is not a retailer people typically turn to for \$ 88 summer weight shirts in Ruby Wynwood Plaid or \$ 750 Italian wool suits. Then again, Amazon is best known as a reseller of goods made by others.

[E]Walmart and Amazon have had their sights on each other for years, each aiming to be the dominant seller of goods—however consumers of the future want to buy them. It increasingly looks like that "however" is a hybrid of physical stores and online-ordering channels, and each company is coming at the goal from a different starting point.

[F]Amazon is the dominant player in online sales, and is particularly strong among affluent consumers in major cities. It is now experimenting with physical bookstores and groceries as it looks to broaden its reach. Walmart has thousands of stores that sell hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of goods. It is particularly strong in suburban and rural areas and among low- and middle-income consumers, but it's playing catch-up with online sales and affluent urbanites.

[G]Why are these two mega-retailers both trying to sell me shirts? The short answer is because they both want to sell everything. More specifically, Bonobos is known as an innovator in exactly this type of hybrid of online and physical store sales. Its website and online customer service are excellent, and it operates stores in major cities where you can try on garments and order items to be shipped directly. Because all the actual inventory is centralized, the stores themselves can occupy minimal square footage. So the actual inventory is centralized, the stores themselves can occupy minimal square footage. Because all the actual inventory is centralized, the stores themselves can occupy minimal square footage. So the acquisition may help Walmart build expertise in the very areas where it is trying to gain on Amazon. You can look at the Amazon acquisition of Whole Foods through the same lens. The grocery business has a whole different set of challenges from the types of goods that Amazon has specialized in; you can't store a steak or a banana the way you do books or toys. And people want to be able to

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make purchases and take home on the spur of the moment.

[H]Just as Walmart is using Bonobos to get access to higher-end consumers and a more technologically savvy way of selling clothes, Amazon is using Whole Foods to get the expertise and physical presence it takes to sell fresh foods. But bigger dimensions of the modern economy also come into play.

[I] The apparel business has long been a highly competitive industry in which countless players could find a niche(商机). Any insight that one shirt-maker developed could be rapidly copied by others, and consumer prices reflected the retailer's real estate costs and branding approach as much as anything. That helps explain why there are thousands of options worldwide for someone who wants a decent-quality men's shirt. In that world, any shirt-maker that tried to get too big rapidly faced diminishing returns. It would have to pay more and more to lease that tried to get too big rapidly faced diminishing returns. It would have to pay more and more to lease the real estate for-flung stores, and would have to outbid competitors to hire all the experienced shirt-makers. The expansion wouldn't offer any meaningful cost savings and would entail a lot more headaches trying to manage it all.

[J]But more and more businesses in the modern economy, rather than reflecting those diminishing returns to scale, show positive returns to scale: The biggest companies have a huge advantage over smaller players. That tends to tilt markets toward a handful of players or even a monopoly, rather than an even playing field with countless competitors.

[K]The most extreme example of this would be the software business, where a company can invest bottomless sums in a piece of software, but then sell it to each additional customer for practically nothing. The apparel industry isn't that extreme—the price of making a shirt is still linked to the cost of fabric and the workers to do the stitching—but it is moving in that direction. And that helps explain why Walmart and Amazon are so eager to put a shirt on my back.

[L]Already, retailers need to figure out how to manage sophisticated supply chains connecting Southeast Asia with stores in big American cities so that they rarely run out of product. They need mobile apps and websites that offer a seamless user experience so that nothing stands between a would-be purchaser and an order. Larger companies that are good at supply chain management and technology can spread those more-or-less fixed costs around more total sales, enabling them to keep prices lower than a niche player and entrench their advantage.

[M]These positive returns to scale could become even more pronounced. Perhaps in the future, rather than manufacture a bunch of shirts in Indonesia and Malaysia and ship them to the United States to be sold one at a time to urban office workers, a company will have a robot manufacture shirts to my specifications somewhere nearby.

[N]If that's the future of clothing, and quite a few companies are working on just that, apparel will become a landscape of high fixed costs and enormous returns to scale. The handful of companies with the very best shirt-making robots will win the market, and any company that can't afford to develop shirt-making robots, or isn't very good at it, might find itself left in the cold.

36. Traditionally, Amazon is popular among consumers in big cities while Walmart is widely located in rural areas.
37. Bonobos is selling apparel to the author in a relatively lower price than the Hong Kong tailor.
38. Walmart bought Bonobos in that it will help Walmart overtake Amazon.
39. The tendency of markets being occupied by big companies indicates that small companies have no advantages.
40. Nowadays, apparel is probably produced in developing countries and then transported back to the US for the white collars.
41. With available high technologies providing user experience, retailers can get more potential buyers.
42. Despite the intense competition, the apparel industry can still discover opportunities.
43. Robots making clothing would compel the clothing companies unable to develop robots well to face difficulties.

- 44.The price for a shirt depends on many factors, including the cost of fabric and the labor force.
- 45.Amazon buying Whole Foods shows that the online retailer is now beginning to focus on physical stores.

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 US Energy Department report calls for incentives to boost coal-fired and nuclear power plants following a stream of closures that it said undermined reliable sources of electricity. The findings of the study, released late on Wednesday, drew scorn from renewable energy advocates but praise from the coal and nuclear industries. The report dovetails with(与……相吻合)President Donald Trump's promise to revive the ailing mining sector. But it differs from conclusions presented in an earlier draft, which had said big increases in renewable power generation remained possible without undermining grid reliability. The administration had not yet reviewed the early draft, which was written by department staff.

Energy Secretary Rick Perry commissioned the study in April to evaluate whether “regulatory burdens” imposed by past administrations, including that of former President Barack Obama, had hurt the grid by forcing shutdowns of baseload (基本负载) plants, which provide nonstop power, like those fired by coal and nuclear fuel. Obama had introduced a number of regulations intended to slash emissions of carbon dioxide, which are blamed for climate change. This accelerate the retirement of coal-fired power plants and bolstered the newly-developed solar and wind sectors, which depend heavily on weather conditions for their power output.

“It is apparent that in today's competitive markets certain regulations and subsidies are having a large impact on the functioning of markets, and thereby challenging our power generation mix,” Perry said in a letter introducing the study. “It is important for policy makers to consider their intended and unintended effects.”

The study, conducted by the department's staff, said cheap natural gas was the main driver of the closure of baseload coal and nuclear plants, a trend that was putting areas of the country at greater risk of power outages. The department recommended giving baseload plants pricing advantages for their power, as well as making it easier and cheaper to get permits to build more such projects.

Howard Crystal, a spokesman for the Center for Biological Diversity which advocates for clean energy, called the recommendations “dangerously misguided”. “The reality is that we can protect our planet and our energy supplies by embracing wind and solar,” he said.

Some coal and nuclear energy groups welcomed the final report's findings. “This is a much-needed, pragmatic look at US electricity reliability and resilience(复原力), including the priority of maintaining critical clean baseload power as electricity markets change,” said Rich Powell, director of ClearPath, which advocates for nuclear and hydropower. Last week, Neil Chatterjee, the newly appointed chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, said coal plants needed to be “properly compensated to recognize the value they provide to the system.”

46. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that_____.
- A) US Energy Department will provide subsidy to power plants
 - B) the recently-released report has caused much controversy
 - C)President Trump promised to boost traditional energy industry
 - D) it is unreal for renewable power plants to keep the grid reliable

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47. What is the attitude of Energy Secretary Rick Perry toward regulations Obama introduced in energy industry?
- A) Pretty positive. B) Somewhat doubtful.
C) Rather critical. D) Totally indifferent.
48. According to Energy Department, what makes it necessary to boost coal-fired and nuclear power plants?
- A) The promise to revive mining sector. B) The urgency to maintain grid reliability.
C) The large impact of cheap natural gas. D) The growing needs for sustainable power.
49. What did Mr. Crystal scold of being “dangerously misguided”?
- A) The findings of the study released on Wednesday.
B) The conclusions written in an earlier draft.
C) The regulations brought in by President Obama.
D) The comments of Mr. Perry on clean energy.
50. The debate between supporters and opponents of the report focuses on _____.
A) whether clean power plants should be prioritized
B) whether baseload plants should be compensated
C) whether traditional energy industry should be boosted
D) whether administrative means should be applied

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The United States boasts the best public universities in the world. No young person should be turned away because they were born into a family without enough money for tuition; nor should getting a degree consign(交付; 委托) a person to decades of crippling debt. For the sake of fairness, class mobility, and the ideal of equality of opportunity, I believe generous financial aid should be available to all needy students for whom a four-year degree is the best way to achieve the American dream.

But I also know America is overwhelmingly led by people with college degrees and white collar backgrounds—people who overvalue their own path to success and rig the system against others who’d thrive under a different approach. Our elites are too often blind to the value of education that is received away from college, whether through apprenticeships or vocational schools or on-the-job training. They don’t always understand that there are lots of blue-collar jobs that are more fulfilling, better paying, and more in demand than lots of white-collar jobs. And they are blind to the wisdom in cultural enclaves where a young person is not considered “culturally competent” until knowing how to perform CPR, help a stranger change a flat, or work alongside people from different social classes without taking offense when their etiquette is different than the etiquette at UCLA or Berkeley.

So rather than promising free tuition, I have a more inclusive proposal: No matter your race or class or gender, you should be able to afford a degree from a public university without crippling debt if that path best maximizes your potential; and we should all value the important work being done at universities.

The future I want to see begins with redoubling America’s efforts at civic education in high school. Everyone with a high-school diploma should have learned all the tools they need to meaningfully participate as citizens in America’s government-by-the-people. In fact, adults who want to study American civics now should have that opportunity.

Next, for everyone who earns their diploma or GED, I propose financial aid for college or for an alternative investment in education that will help them toward any career that they choose, so long as they demonstrate that they’re making an informed decision. Yes, we’ll need to be watchful to fraudsters(行骗者) eager to get a piece of that money without offering valuable knowledge in return. But the problem will be no greater than under the status quo, when so much of the money that flows to public universities is wasted on administrative expansion and luxurious campus installations.

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Finally, so that those who pursue routes other than four-year colleges are treated more fairly, I propose legal reforms to eliminate obstacles like professional-licensing requirements that amount to no more than credentialism(文凭至上主义),and a shift away from insisting on a bachelor's degree for jobs that shouldn't require one.

51. The first paragraph indicates that the best way to realize personal value in America is by_____.
- A) paying up all the debts
B) improving social mobility
C) acquiring equal opportunity
D) receiving higher education
52. According to the author, what may be the problem of the elites?
- A) They are not open-minded enough.
B) They misunderstand the job market.
C) They scorn people of lower classes.
D) They can't adapt to the multi-culture.
53. It is implied that the aim to reinforce high school education is to_____.
- A) maximize citizens' potential
B) reform American civic education
C) involve people in public affairs
D) cultivate eligible citizens
54. The author suggests that the key to effective financial aid should lie in_____.
- A) investing more in education
B) facilitating the career choice
C) remaining alert to cheaters
D) improving campus facilities
55. What is the conclusion of the last paragraph?
- A) The four-year college education may not be worthwhile.
B) Professional-licensing demands are basically irrational.
C) Credentialism has become an obstacle of legal reform.
D) Diploma requirements should be set up to real needs.

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**.

中国人的饭局讲究最多，从座位的安排到上菜的顺序，从谁先动第一筷到什么时候可以离席，都有明确的规定。在中国人的饭局上，里面中间对着门的位置要给最重要的人坐，上菜时按照先凉后热、先简后繁的顺序。吃饭时，要等坐在正中间的人动第一筷后，其他人才能跟着开吃。中国人的好客，在酒席上发挥得最充分。人与人的感情往往在敬酒时变得深厚。饭局开始时，主人通常要讲上几句话，之后便开始敬酒。主人先将自己杯中的酒一饮而尽，客人一般也要喝完。