Model Test Four

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on cohesion. Your essay should include the importance of cohesion and measures to be taken to enhance cohesion. You should write at least150 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)How to act at a job interview.
   B) How to run one's own business.
   C) How to dress during a job interview.
   D) How to communicate with your boss.
2. A)Whether he should boast about his advantages.
   B) Whether he should dress formally for the interview.
   C) Whether he should mention his personal problems.
   D) Whether he should be honest about his bad habit.
3. A)Ask some thought-provoking questions.
   B)Offer a firm handshake when greeting the interviewer.
   C) Arrive on time at the interview.
   D) Dress gorgeous clothes.
4. A)Because it is the best way to let the conversation go smoothly.
   B) Because it is the best way to leave a good first impression.
   C) Because it can show that you are an intelligent interviewee.
   D) Because it can show that you are genuinely interested in the position.

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

5. A)He prefers voting for a qualified leader.
   B) He prefers becoming a businessman.
   C) He prefers joining a non-governmental organization.
   D) He prefers joining a political party.
6. A)From states. B) From their own members.
   C) From their own businesses. D) From donations.
7. A)Those who can offer good concepts. C) Those who deliver enlightening speeches.
   B) Those who can offer lots of money. D) Those who are good at managing economy.
8. A)Intelligent. B) Humorous. C)Confident. D)Brave.

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)Because it is a tonal language.
   B) Because its grammar is irregular.
   C) Because its characters are difficult to remember.
   D) Because it has many dialects.
10. A) To talk to as many Chinese as possible.
    B) To get a bilingual teacher who can speak Chinese and English.
    C) To watch as many Chinese movies as possible.
    D) To listen to as many Chinese recordings as possible.
11. A)Find locals to talk to. B) Embrace it and use it everywhere.
    C) Memorize its characters. D) Read a lot of Chinese books.

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

12. A) Because they get more praise from their parents.
    B) Because they get more mental stimulation from their parents.
    C) Because they get more emotional support from their parents.
    D) Because they get more help from their parents with their tasks.
13. A) First-born children have better business achievements.
    B) First-born children have better thinking skills.
    C) First-born children have better sense of independence.
    D) First-born children have better logical thinking.
14. A)Writing. B) Reciting. C)Matching letters. D) Calculating.
15. A)They are a reasonable explanation for the observed birth-order differences.
    B) They are incomplete in explaining the observed birth-order differences.
    C) They are doubtful in explaining the observed birth-order differences.
    D) They are an unconvincing explanation for the observed birth-order differences.

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)Using minivans to collect data. B) Using drones to collect data.
    C) Releasing a new operating system. D) Releasing a new version of app.
17. A) Because it could not navigate. B) Because it offered wrong information.
    C) Because it always broke down. D) Because its operating system was too complex.
18. A)It has simplified its operating system. C) It has improved its appearance.
    B) It has released a new version. D) It has added more information.

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

19. A)Useful language knowledge is laid down in the very early months of life.
    B) Language ability can be retained without further input of the language.
    C) Language knowledge cannot be retained without further input of the language.
    D)The process of acquiring language starts when the baby is 2 years old.

20. A)It is abstract in nature. C) It fades with time.
B) It relies on experience. D) It can be erased.
21. A)When the child is born. C) When the child is 6 moths old.
B) When the child is still in the womb. D) When the child is 17 months old.
22. A)It is a concrete process. C) It is an abstract process.
B) It depends on training. D) It depends on fetal education.

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

23. A)Pretending to care the patients may improve your job.
B) Professionalism does not necessarily accommodate empathy.
C) Whether doctors should empathize with patients.
D) What is the best for patients.
24. A)It improves the health of patients. C)It facilitates communication.
B) It improves the mood of doctors. D) It decreases the medical risk.
25. A)Leaning back in the chair when listening. C)Repeating their statements continuously.
B)Seeing them eye-to-eye when listening. D)Sitting next to them when listening.

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 mechanization since the 1950s, but just as in the UK, many crops still need to be harvested by 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—shill 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 big__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**.

Now We're Talking: How Voice Technology Is Transforming Computing

[A]Like casting a magic spell, it lets people control the world through words alone. Any sufficiently advanced technology, noted Arthur C. Clarke, a British science-fiction writer, is indistinguishable from magic. The fast-emerging technology of voice computing proves his point. Using it is just like casting a spell: say a few words into the air, and a nearby device can grant your wish.

[B]The Amazon Echo, a voice-driven cylindrical(圆柱体的)computer that sits on a table top and answers to the name Alexa, can all up music tracks and radio stations, tell jokes, answer trivia questions and control smart appliances; even before Christmas it was already resident in about 4% of American households. Voice assistants are proliferating in smartphones, too: Apple's Siri handles over 2bn commands a week, and 20% of Google searches on Android-powered handsets in America are input by voice. Dictating emails and text messages now works reliably enough to be useful. Why type when you can talk?

[C]This is a huge shift. Simple though it may seem, voice has the power to transform computing, by providing a natural means of interaction. Windows, icons and menus, and then touchscreens, were welcomed as more intuitive ways to deal with computers than entering complex keyboard commands. But being able to talk to computers abolishes the need for the abstraction of a "user interface" at all. Just as mobile phones were more than existing phones without wires, and cars were more than carriages without horses, so computers without screens and keyboards have the potential to be more useful, powerful and ubiquitous than people can imagine today.

[D]Voice will not wholly replace other forms of input and output. Sometimes it will remain more convenient to converse with a machine by typing rather than talking(Amazon is said to be working on an Echo device with a built-in screen). But voice is destined to account for a growing share of people's interactions with the technology around them, from washing machines that tell you how much of the cycle they have left to virtual assistants in corporate call-centers. However, to reach its full potential, the technology requires further breakthroughs—and a resolution of the tricky questions it raises around the trade-off between convenience and privacy.

[E]Alexa, what is deep learning? Computer-dictation systems have been around for years. But they were unreliable and required lengthy training to learn a specific user's voice. Computers' new ability to recognize almost anyone's speech dependably without training is the latest latest manifestation of the power of "deep learning", an artificial-intelligence technique in which a software system is trained using millions of examples, usually culled(挑选)from the internet. Thanks to deep learning, machines now nearly equal humans in transcription accuracy, computerized translation systems are improving rapidly and text-to-speech systems are becoming less robotic and more natural-sounding. Computers are, in short, getting much better at handling natural language in all its forms.

[F]Although deep learning means that machines can recognize speech more reliably and talk in a less stilted(不自然的)manner, they still don't understand the meaning of language. That is the most difficult aspect of the problem and, if voice-driven computing is truly to flourish, one that must be overcome. Computers must be able to understand context in order to maintain a coherent conversation about something, rather than just responding to simple, one-off voice commands, as they mostly do today("Hey, Siri, set a timer for ten minutes").Researchers in universities and at companies large and small are working on this very problem, building "bots" that can hold more elaborate conversations about more complex tasks, from retrieving information to advising on mortgages to making travel arrangements.(Amazon is offering a $ 1m prize for a bot that can converse "coherently and engagingly" for 20 minutes.)

[G]When spells replace spelling. Consumers and regulators also have a role to play in determining how voice computing develops. Even in its current, relatively primitive form, the technology poses a dilemma: voice-driven systems are most useful when they are personalized, and are granted wide access to sources of data such as calendars, emails and other sensitive information. That raises privacy and security concerns.

[H]To further complicate matters, many voice-driven devices are always listening, waiting to be activated. Some people are already concerned about the implications of internet-connected microphones listening in every room and from every smartphone. Not all audio is sent to the cloud—devices wait for a trigger phrase("Alexa", "OK, Google", "Hey, Cortana", or "Hey, Siri") before they start relaying the user's voice to the servers that actually handle the requests—but when it comes to storing audio, it is unclear who keeps what and when.

[I]Police investigating a murder in Arkansas, which may have been overheard by an Amazon Echo, have asked the company for access to any audio that might have been captured. Amazon has refused to co-operate, arguing(with the backing of privacy advocates)that the legal status of such requests is unclear. The situation is analogous(相似)to Apple's refusal in 2016 to help FBI investigators unlock a terrorist's iPhone; both cases highlight the need for rules that specify when and what intrusions into personal privacy are justified in the interests of security.

[J]Consumers will adopt voice computing even if such issues remain unresolved. In many situations voice is far more convenient and natural than any other means of communication. Uniquely, it can also be used while doing something else(driving, working out or walking down the street). It can extend the power of computing to people unable, for one reason or another, to use screens and keyboards. And it could have a dramatic impact not just on computing, but on the use of language itself. Computerized simultaneous translation could render the need to speak a foreign language irrelevant for many people; and in a world where machines can talk, minor languages may be more likely to survive. The arrival of the touchscreen was the last big shift in the way humans interact with computers. The leap to speech matters more.

36. Despite the issue of invasion of privacy, voice-computing's irresistible convenience is already receiving wide adoption.

37.Conventional forms of input and output will not be entirely replaced by voice command.

38.Deep learning revolutionizes speech technologies, enabling computers to process any natural language.

39.Screens and keyboards of computers are not necessarily indispensable because of the invention of voice computing.

40. Deep learning has real successes, but is not enough to understand the meaning of language.

41.The convenience brought by voice computing can come at a risk of privacy or security.

42.Laws that apply to privacy and security issues for voice technology are needed in light of the two cases in America.

43.Despite its simple appearance, voice is capable of changing computing, by bypassing the physical realm.

44.Thanks to voice computing, several devices such as smartphones have already done some tasks by voice orders.

45.To fully explore the potential of voice technology, more things need to be done to tackle the gaps between convenience and privacy.

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.

Police officers may hope that their presence in schools will help them build strong relationships with students, improving police-community relations over the long term. But achieving that goal may require rethinking law enforcement's role in education, a new report suggests.

Looking at federal data from the 2012-2014 school year, researchers at Education Week found that students in schools with at least one school resource officer(STO)were1.5 times likely to be arrested than their peers in schools that did not have a police presence. The disparity is particularly stark for black students, possibly because police presence is concentrated in districts with a higher proportion of minority students. Black buys were three times more likely to be arrested at school than white boys, the report found.

Rather than building relationships and improving outcomes, students who are arrested or referred to law enforcement can see a drop in school performance and are disproportionately more likely to get involved with the law again as adults, researchers say. Racial bias means that outcomes are particularly poor in communities of color.

Spurred by rising fears of violent crime during the 1980s and 1990s, some schools began turning to police to increase safety on campus. With federal funding, their presence only grew. Following tragedies like the school shooting at Columbine High School in Colorado, an increasing number of parents called for security measures like metal detectors and armed officers. By 2013-2014, 44,000 "school resource officers" worked in schools on a full-or part-time basis.

In some cases, hiring these officers has resulted in an impressive drop in incidents. But the national picture is less positive. Particularly in schools with a high proportion of minorities, the SROs are overused, taking on disciplinary functions that classroom teachers have traditionally performed, experts say.

Arresting students, rather than having a classroom teacher discipline them, brings financial and emotional costs. An American Civil Liberties Union report found that arrested students were twice as likely to drop out of high school—and for those who appeared in court, that figure doubled.

Compounding the problem, the cost of employing school resource officers means many schools with a police presence are less likely to have school counselors who can keep an eye on the psychological and developmental effects of arrests on children, Education Week reported. Detaining students also drains the budget of money that could be used to educate them.

So how can police officers help ensure safety without becoming disciplinarians(纪律严明者)who grease the school-to-prison pipeline? Training is key, National Association of School Resource Officers executive director Mo Canady told Education Week. SROs should see themselves not only as members of law enforcement, but also embrace their role as educators on issues like drug prevention and as informal counselors for students, Mr. Canady said.

46. The federal data quoted in Paragraph Two indicate that_____.

A)schools in minority district are in need of SROs

B) police officers tend to arrest minority students

C)the existence of SROs intensified campus violence

D) the SROs may have failed to function as expected

47. What may be the negative effect of deploying SROs?

A)It exerted more law enforcement than necessary.

B) It disturbed the normal teaching practices.

C) It posed risks to students' psychological health.

D) It frustrated the enthusiasm of faculty members.

48. What does the author think of the measure of employing SRO?

A) Its real effect remains to be seen. B) It should be vigorously promoted.

C) There's still room for improvement. D) It causes more harm than good.

49. What does "grease the school-to-prison pipeline"(Line2, Para.8)most probably mean?

A) To effectively prevent juvenile crime. B) To lead more students to be arrested.

C) To help ensure the safety on campus. D) To tighten the school-to-prison link.

50. In the last paragraph, the author advises the SROs to_____.

A) work harder to ensure school safety B) reinforce their roles as disciplinarians

C) adjust their function in education D) care more about students' mental health

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Clear Macro CEO Mike Simcock, who has 25 years of professional asset management experience, says he started the company to help investment managers that were drowning in a deluge of data.

There has been a massive explosion in data sources, many offering the prospect of more timely information and more impactful signals. But the big data revolution is actually compounding a problem that was already there, says Simcock. Advancements in technology are making analytical processes accessible beyond the world of hedge funds（对冲基金）and CTAs(交易顾问)；things like back testing tools and ways of aggregating information and visualizing information in a really efficient way.

Clear Macro is building a "Wikipedia of investment strategies". It applies strategic, tactical and systematic asset allocation strategies, alongside a combination of select data sets providing real time macro insights, from text media and now-casting to cross border central bank liquidity statistics.

Simcock suggests a less is more approach to data. "We are not scraping the internet for data. We are doing aggregation in the sense that we are sourcing what we call best quality data sets for the categories of information that we think decision makers care about holistically, as well as tools to back test and gain conviction over what works and what doesn't. "He said big data sets within the hedge fund space tend to be really focused on tactical, higher frequency, shorter term decision making, such as trying to gain an edge on payrolls or the next move in inflation, or company results.

The industry is very quickly going to move much further toward data driven automated research and investible strategies. "Funds or products that are essentially driven more and more by rules, and can be delivered in different ways, whether it's an ETF structure or simply connecting to interactive brokers."

Suddenly all sorts of owners of data are realizing the power of their data sets. "We are completely unaware of whether we use traditional data or new data. If we can demonstrate it adds some value then that can justify paying for it."

Data does not come cheap: all sorts of entities are offering to sell their data, from anywhere between £25K and £250K, and upward. "The value of data is in the eyes of the beholder," said Simcock. "Typically I think the way that data sales work is that everything is up for negotiation," he said. "Some of the things we are finding is a lot of the classic data sets are delivering better performance when you build them into strategies. The message I would give to someone asking how should I deal with this landscape—embrace technologies that can make your job easier and take your time."

51. It is indicated in the first two paragraphs that_____.

A) Simcock himself is an investment consultant

B) Simcock's company offers timely message

C) it's hard to make a selection in data explosion

D) high-tech provides ne analytic tools for CTAs

52. What can we learn about the "Wikipedia of investment strategies"?

A) It makes investment suggestions. B) It sorts and analyzes timely data.

C) It provides macro data reports. D) It predicts the statistics of banks.

53. According to Simcock, the key to an efficient process with the data is_____.

A) aggregation B) allocation C) combination D) simplification

54. What opinion does Simcock express in the last paragraph?

A) The price of data may soar up in the future.

B) Any kind of data can be sold out nowadays.

C) Classic data can provide better information.

D) It's worth time to get adapted to new tech.

55.What can be the best title of this passage?

A)How to Avoid Drowning in Data C) How to Apply Investment Strategies

B) How to Respond to Data Explosion D) How to a Systematic Data Set

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**.

春联（Spring Festival couplets）是中国独特文化的一部分，有着悠久的历史。贴春联是中国民间庆祝春节的第一件事情。每当春节将近的时候，无论城市还是农村，家家户户都要精心挑选一副红春联贴于门上，辞旧迎新，增加喜庆的节日气氛。对联由富有诗意而又押韵的两句话组成。上联（the first line of a couplet）贴在前门的右侧，下联贴在前门的左侧，横批（the horizontal scroll）横着贴在门框上。人们常用春联来描述美好形象，抒发美好愿望。传统春联是用毛笔书写，但现在通常是用机器制作。