

Model Test Two

Part I

Writing

(30minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled The Importance of Change by commenting on the saying “If you’re prepared to adapt and learn, you can transform.” 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.

1. A) It will be disconnected for repainting.
B) It has bonged for more than 168 years.
C) It will stop ringing for five years.
D) It will stop ringing for four years.
2. A) To keep the famous timepiece clean.
B) To keep the clock working for future generations.
C) To replace the bell of the famous timepiece.
D) To reconstruct the building and the clock.

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

3. A) They must show their personalities through clothing.
B) They must wear almost all white.
C) They must high white socks.
D) They must impress the crowd with their clothing.
4. A) He ranked the fourth in the tournament.
B) He won the title in the tournament.
C) He wore short white socks in the tournament.
D) He wore a white headband with black stripes.

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

5. A) A newly formed beach.
B) The revived travel business.
C) The return of an old beach.
D) The return of seaweed.
6. A) It began returning in April.
B) It was coarse at first.
C) It formed after a series of hurricanes.
D) It began returning last year.
7. A) It is the western-most part of Europe.
B) It is a part of Ireland.
C) It has six Blue Flag beaches already.
D) It is rainy all year round.

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) Look for a missing file.
B) Mark "Confidential" on a file.
C) Make a copy of a file.
D) Circulate a file to the staff.
9. A) A new chair range.
B) A new watch range.
C) A new desk range.
D) A new cup range.
10. A) Because they found someone suspicious.
B) Because the man lost the key of the safe.
C) Because the woman lost a new design.
D) Because the man lost the payment of this morning.
11. A) Kind-hearted. B) Terrible. C) Strange. D) Humorous.

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

12. A) Open. B) Polite. C) Creative. D) Selfish.
13. A) She is sick of British custom.
B) She likes drinking coffee.
C) She has been to Britain for four years.
D) She doesn't speak "please" so often.
14. A) Stupid. B) Friendly. C) Terrible. D) Considerate.
15. A) They use many words to say things.
B) They apologize all the time.
C) They keep a slight smile on their face.
D) They put themselves in others' shoes.

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) It is based on knowledge level.
B) It is based on cognitive level.
C) It is random.
D) It is controversial.
17. A) Some teachers work together to teach one class.
B) Different teachers see to music and physical education.
C) The old pattern has been reformed to meet students' demand.
D) One teacher is primarily responsible for one class.
18. A) The preference for science. C) The teaching subjects.
B) The teaching methods. D) The teaching goals.

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

19. A) Building cycle paths on the road.
B) Publicizing the advantages of cycling.
C) Providing facilities for cyclists.
D) Raising fares of public transport.
20. A) It is quicker and cheaper. C) It doesn't need any effort.
B) It requires less commitment. D) It enables one to lose weight faster.
21. A) Cyclists have bigger muscles. C) Cyclists are slimmer.
B) Cyclists suffer no pain. D) Cyclists hardly catch a cold.

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

22. A) It is soothing. C) It is luxurious.
B) It is striking. D) It is fortunate.
23. A) It makes them cool and mysterious.
B) It is similar to the colour of the sky.
C) It gives a sense of being dependable.
D) It indicates wealth and security.
24. A) It makes an environmentally friendly impression.
B) It attracts customers' attention greatly.
C) It implies growth and movement.
D) It imitates the colour of traffic lights.
25. A) It was difficult to produce the dye in the past.
B) It is the choice of many chocolate companies.
C) It was the colour used by royal families only.
D) It makes products seem unique.

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.

My co-teacher and I met in the parking lot before school and stared into my car trunk at the costumes and props we had gathered over the weekend. We were giddy with excitement and nervous because neither of us had __26__ anything like this before.

The co-teacher, Alice, had found a book called *Teaching Content Outrageously* by Stanley Pogrow, which explained how secondary classrooms can incorporate drama into any content to __27__ students in learning—incorporating the element of surprise, for example, or developing role-play or simulation experiences to teach content and standards. The book inspired us to change how we taught our seventh-grade language-arts students in a high-poverty school that __28__ with test scores, especially reading and math.

The sense of urgency in the building was __29__, and the pressure on teachers to increase student achievement was often __30__. The district required us to teach a curriculum __31__ aligned with a 15-year-old reading textbook containing outdated articles about Ricky Martin, ice fishing, and cartography in a(n) __32__ that it was both condescending and __33__. But district personnel insisted that teachers use the textbook, citing evidence that it brought up test scores.

The __34__ curriculum, we decided, would never be enough to encourage our students to love reading and writing. Therefore, Alice and I decided to take the __35__ and apply Pogrow's advice.

A)attempt	I)persuade
B)designated	J)place
C)engage	K)rigidly
D)extent	L)risk
E)innovatively	M)struggled
F)nonexistent	N)tried
G)obvious	O)uninteresting
H)overwhelming	

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**.

Corporate Ambitions: Amazon, the World's Most Remarkable Firm, Is Just Getting Started

[A]Amazon is an extraordinary company. The former bookseller accounts for more than half of every new dollar spent online in America. It is the world's leading provider of cloud computing. This year Amazon will probably spend twice as much on television as HBO, a cable channel. Its own-brand physical products include batteries, almonds, suits and speakers linked to a virtual voice-activated assistant that can control, among other things, your lamps and sprinkler.

[B]Yet Amazon's shareholders are working on the premise that it is just getting started. Since the beginning of 2015 its share price has jumped by 173%, seven times quicker than in the two previous years (and 12 times faster than the S&P 500 index). With a market capitalization(市值) of some \$400bn, it is the fifth-most-valuable firm in the world. Never before has a company been worth so much for so long while making so little money: 92% of its value is due to profits expected after 2020.

[C]That is because investors anticipate both an extraordinary rise in revenue, from sales of \$ 136bn last year to half a trillion over the next decade, and a jump in profits. The hopes invested in it imply that it will probably become more profitable than any other firm in America. Ground for skepticism does not come much more fertile than this: Amazon will have to grow faster than almost any big company in modern history to justify its valuation. Can it possibly do so?

[D]It is easy to tick off some of the pitfalls(隐患). Rivals will not stand still. Microsoft has cloud-computing ambitions; Walmart already has revenues nudging \$500bn and is beefing up online. If anything happened to Jeff Bezos, Amazon's founder and boss, the gap would be exceptionally hard to fill. But the striking thing about the company is how much of a chance it has of achieving such unprecedented goals.

[E] This is largely due to the firm's unusual approach to two dimensions of corporate life. The first of these is time. In an era when executives routinely whinge about(发牢骚) pressure to produce short-term results, Amazon is resolutely focused on the distant horizon. Mr. Bezos emphasises continual investment to propel(推动) its two principal businesses, e-commerce and Amazon Web Services(AWS), its cloud-computing arm.

[F]In e-commerce, the more shoppers Amazon lures, the more retailers and manufacturers want to sell their goods on Amazon. That gives Amazon more cash for new services—such as two-hour shipping and music—which entice more shoppers. Similarly, the more customers use AWS, the more Amazon can invest in new services, which attract more customers. A third virtuous circle is starting to whirl(迅速旋转) around Alexa, the firm's voice-activated assistant: as developers build services for Alexa, it becomes more useful to consumers, giving developers reason to create yet more services.

[G]So long as shareholders retain their faith in this model, Amazon's heady valuation resembles a

self-fulfilling prophecy. The company will be able to keep spending, and its spending will keep making it more powerful. Their faith is sustained by Amazon's record. It has had its failures—its attempt to make a smartphone was a debacle. But the business is starting to crank out(快速大量地制造)cash. Last year cashflow(before investment)was \$16bn, more than quadruple the level five years ago.

[H]If Amazon's approach to time-frames is competitors, as too is the sheer breadth of its activities. The company's list of current and possible competitors, as described in its annual filings, includes logistics firms, search engines, social networks, food manufacturers and producers of "physical, digital and interactive media of all types". A wing span this large is more reminiscent of a conglomerate(大型联合企业)than a retailer, which makes Amazon's share price seem even more bloated: stockmarkets typically apply a "conglomerate discount" to reflect their inefficiencies.

[I] Many of these services support Amazon's own expansion and that of other companies. The obvious example is AWS, which powers Amazon's operations as well as those of other firms. But Amazon also rents warehouse space to other sellers. It is building a \$1.5bn air-freight hub(中心)in Kentucky. It is testing technology in stores to let consumers skip the cash register altogether, and experimenting with drone deliveries to the home. Such tools could presumably serve other customers, too. Some think that Amazon could become a new kind of utility: one that provides the infrastructure of commerce, from computing power to payments to logistics.

[J] And here lies real problem with the expectations surrounding Amazon. If it gets anywhere close to fulfilling them, it will attention of regulators. For now, Amazon is unlikely to trigger antitrust(反垄断的)action. It is not yet the biggest retailer in America, its most mature market. America's antitrust enforcers look mainly at a firm's effect on consumers and pricing. Seen through this lens, antitrust enforcers look mainly at a firm's effect on consumers and pricing. Seen through this lens, Amazon appears pristine(处于原始状态的). Consumers applaud it; it is the most well-regarded company in America, according to a Harris poll.(AWS is a boon to startups, too.)

[K]But as it grows, so will concerns about its power. Even on standard antitrust grounds, that may pose a problem: if it makes as much money as investors hope, a rough calculation suggests its earnings could be worth the equivalent of 25% of the combined profits of listed Western retail and media firms. But regulators are also changing the way they think about technology. In Europe, Google stands accused of using its clout as a search engine to extend its power to adjacent businesses. The comparative immunity from legal liability of digital platforms—for the posting of inflammatory content on Facebook, say, or the vetting of drivers on Uber—is being chipped away.

[L]Amazon's business model will also encourage regulators to think differently. Investors value Amazon's growth over profits; that makes predatory pricing more tempting. In future, firms could increasingly depend on tools provided by their biggest rival. If Amazon does become a utility for commerce, the calls will grow for it to be regulated as one. Shareholders are right to believe in Amazon's potential. But success will bring it into conflict with an even stronger beast: government.

36. Amazon has formed sound circles that push its e-commerce, AWS and Alexa voice service forward.

37. There is less chance of American government filing an antitrust lawsuit against Amazon because of its scale as a retailer and customers' positive comments.

38. The two potential perils faced by Amazon come from its competitors and its leader Jeff Bezos respectively.

39. Amazon used to sell books online, but now the company has expanded its business scope into providing cloud computing and manufacturing its own physical products.

40. It's believed that Amazon will offer infrastructure of commerce with its AWS, rental warehouse space, logistics center in Kentucky, checkout-free shopping technology and drone delivery.

41. The development of Amazon and the changing attitude of regulators towards technology will possibly bring Amazon antitrust trouble in the future.

42. Amazon's executives haven't experienced the same pressure as their counterparts in other companies due to Amazon's forward-looking strategy about continuing investing in e-commerce and AWS.

43. Amazon remains so high in market value for so long but so small in profit that no other company in history can match with it.
44. Despite Amazon's setback in making smartphones, this business is now turning a profit.
45. The investors' double expectations for Amazon suggest that it is likely to become the most profitable company in America.

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.

Think today's kids want to be doctors or lawyers? No. YouTube stardom(明星) is the number one dream career for young people today, at least according to a widely publicized survey by a British newspaper.

The appeal is obvious: Some 20-somethings are making millions by playing video games or sharing beauty tips online. But the pressure of having to endlessly produce original content that makes them look accessible, transparent, and authentic has proven too much for some people, including Essena O'Neill. The former social media figure went public in her posts about experiencing symptoms of depression and anxiety from living an overexposed life.

Living professionally online has also been a challenge for 24-year-old Lauren Riihimaki. Six million people follow her YouTube channel, LaurDIY, which covers topics ranging from home decorating to her adoption of a lovely little dog.

Most of these stars are between the ages of 20 and 26. Unlike movie stars or rock stars, these videostars do most of their work themselves. They're responsible for everything from developing an idea, to physically producing it, to starring in it, to directing it, to editing it, to programming it, to promoting and marketing. And to keep their hungry audiences satisfied, they should be doing all that at least twice a week.

That's why Lauren Riihimaki came close not just to burning out, but breaking down. She has overcome and pushed the boundaries of her anxiety so insanely since she started YouTube. She sees a psychologist and she's on medication(药物治疗). And that's been working for her.

Dana Julian, a Los Angeles psychologist, says one of the hardest things about managing life as a YouTube star is making a career out of something that can be an addiction. Anyone with a Facebook, Twitter or Instagram account is familiar with the rush to show off. But now, imagine it magnified(放大) by millions of clicks, likes and followers.

For YouTube stars, when they're clearly overwhelmed, they should be told to get offline for a while. Stop being a brand. Take some time, just to be a person again.

46. Why is YouTube stardom the number one dream career for young people?

- A) They prefer to share their beauty secrets online.
- B) They consider it the best way to make a living.
- C) They are attracted by the way to make a fortune.
- D) They wish to become well-known and wealthy.

47. What do we know about Essena O'Neill?

- A) She suffered from anxiety because of her love life.
- B) She pretended to be authentic and accessible.
- C) She was overburdened with debt and work.
- D) She might not be a social media star any more.

48. What can we conclude about Lauren Riihimaki?
- A) She has adopted more than one little dog.
 - B) She is on the edge of chaos and confusion.
 - C) She has become sensitive and confusion.
 - D) She is making progress with the help of an expert.
49. Comparing to movie stars or rock stars, video stars probably _____.
- A) have more skills
 - B) work longer hours
 - C) have to be stronger
 - D) have fewer audiences
50. According to Dana Julian, young people dream to be video stars because of _____.
- A) interest B) vanity C) enlightenment D) curiosity

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

For decades, biobanking has been held up as an essential research tool. While few doubt the scientific value of having catalogues of well-characterized tissues, cells, and other samples, these research platforms have also generated a significant amount of legal and moral controversy, especially in the context of consent and the control of research samples.

Throughout the world, billions of public and private dollars have been invested in biobanks and millions of individuals have been asked to donate biological material and personal information. But, at the same time, there remains deep uncertainty about fundamental legal and moral norms.

Legal scholars have argued that the most commonly used form of consent—that is, broad or open consent—does not adhere to relevant legal norms, which would seem to require a more comprehensive and specific approach to the consent process. Because the details of future work cannot be known, this approach means providing research participants with far less information than is traditionally disclosed(披露) in the case of specific consent.

It is true that many studies have consistently found that, for the most part, the public supports biobanking initiatives and trusts the research community. But that support and trust are fragile. There are many social forces, such as the increasing involvement of industry in biobanking initiatives, which could erode public confidence. In addition, there are a number of social trends that may heighten public interest in the control of human biological material. Research ethics controversies can have a profound effect on public perceptions and consent policy.

An emerging interest in biorights, though not widespread, could also challenge the existing approaches of biobanking. Indeed, areas such as genetics(遗传学) and stem cell research receive a great deal of positive coverage in the popular press, including reference to the economic potential of the work.

Within the scientific community it has become widely accepted that biobanks are an indispensable research tool, essential for picking out complex gene-environment interactions. There is little doubt that biobanking is here to stay. But we need to recognize that despite decades of academic debate, fundamental legal and moral challenges remain.

51. As to biobanking, what do people doubt about?
- A) The permission and control of samples.
 - B) The donation of biological material.
 - C) The scientific value of research samples.
 - D) The elementary legal and moral standards.
52. What is one of the disadvantages of broad consent comparing to specific consent?
- A) It follows more approaches.
 - B) It requires more participants.

