

Model Test Four

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the independence of young people in modern society. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



“When you’ve finished saving for my education, don’t forget to start saving for my retirement.”

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 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 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A) A dog that runs on three legs. | C) New robots that can help people in natural disasters. |
| B) New robot dogs developed by scientists. | D) New robots that can continue working when injured. |
| 2. A) They can do everything that people can’t do. | C) They can work in dangerous situations. |
| B) They will be improved in two years. | D) They can mend themselves when injured. |

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

- | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|------------------|
| 3. A) It can help people cure diseases. | C) It can help people lose weight. | | |
| B) It can make people feel happy. | D) It can help to protect against heart disease. | | |
| 4. A) One year. | B) Three years. | C) Four years. | D) Thirty years. |

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

5. A) Six million. B) Ten million. C) Six billion. D) Ten billion.
6. A) They are accustomed to smoking. C) They are teenagers.
 B) They have too much stress. D) They find it cool to smoke.
7. A) On the improvement of education. C) On the treatment of tobacco-related diseases.
 B) On the improvement of infrastructure. D) On some illegal trade.

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) Brentwood in America. C) Essex in England.
 B) London. D) Scotland.
9. A) It is a small town next to London. C) It is in the northeast of Scotland.
 B) It has a large population. D) It is a poor city.
10. A) It's a relatively small town. C) Houses are scarce there.
 B) The people living there are very rich. D) It's close to London.
11. A) The woman is not satisfied with the recreation there.
 B) The man thinks highly of the recreation there.
 C) All kinds of recreations are available there.
 D) The man thinks little of the recreation there.

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

12. A) He worked in a painting store. C) He worked in a gas stand.
 B) He worked in a printing factory. D) He worked in a bookstore.
13. A) To print the TV guides. C) To sell the TV guides.
 B) To edit the TV guides. D) To prepare the TV guides for distribution.
14. A) High pay and short work hours.
 B) Friendly environment and teamwork spirit.
 C) Relaxed atmosphere and valuable experience.
 D) Good friends he made at school.
15. A) Delightful. B) Meaningless. C) Terrible. D) Cruel.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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) Obese people can't lose weight.
B) Obese people can lose weight by cutting calories or exercising.
C) Obese people really can't keep the weight off.
D) Obese people should be on a diet to lose weight.
17. A) Senior people are less likely to gain weight.
B) Senior people are more likely to gain weight.
C) Once people get fat, they will suffer various problems.
D) Once people get fat, they gain weight steadily.
18. A) It may have a negative influence.
B) It plays a very significant role.
C) It is meaningless.
D) It can have a positive impact.

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

19. A) Prevent the students doing any movement.
B) Give students more time to rest.
C) Bring students more activities.
D) Adopt the same teaching plan for a long time.
20. A) It can help teachers interact with the students.
B) It just shows the words to students.
C) It can reduce the dust in the classroom.
D) It can save teachers' time.
21. A) Students' ability to study.
B) Students' ability to do activities.
C) Students' ability to maintain attention.
D) Students' ability to communicate with others.

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

22. A) The pot using.
B) The wet cloth.
C) The sand.
D) The temperature.
23. A) People who eat spoiled food may get sick.
B) Farmers have to throw away spoiled products.
C) Farmers have to sell the spoiled products quickly at a low price.
D) People need money to dispose of the spoiled food.
24. A) By electricity.
B) Through an evaporation process.
C) Through a freezing process.
D) With the help of some special bacteria.
25. A) He sold his invention to make money.
B) He preferred invention to teaching.
C) He was honored with an award for his teaching methods.
D) He financed 5 000 pot-in-pot systems to help people.

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.

Researchers have identified 1.4 million animal species so far—and millions remain to be discovered, named, and scientifically described. So how much would it actually cost to 26 every animal on Earth? A pair of Brazilian scientists has *crunched* (大量运算) the numbers and 27 up with an answer: \$263 billion.

That's way more than the \$5 billion that famed Harvard University biologist Edward O. Wilson estimated back in 2000—and that was for every species on Earth, not just animals. But even \$263 billion would be a 28 price to pay to understand the creatures that 29 such essentials as agriculture, fisheries, new drugs, and energy sources, says *ornithologist* (鸟类学家) Joel Cracraft of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. "Literally, the world economy runs on biodiversity," he says. "People don't understand really, deeply how much we depend on biodiversity."

Most biologists agree that with extinction rates 30 and climate change looming, the 31 to document the planet's biodiversity—or *biota* (生物区)—is urgent, 32 considering the essential role these life forms play in crop pollination, clean air, and other aspects of human 33. "We are losing species by extinction faster than we are describing new species" according to some estimates, says biologist Antonio Marques, who 34 the new paper with Fernando Carbayo, both at the University of St. Paulo in Brazil. "We have to know the biota to preserve and conserve the biota," he says.

Besides the money, another huge 35 to a complete understanding of the animal kingdom is a global shortage of *taxonomists* (分类学家), experts say.

A) attempt	F) effort	K) obstacle
B) cheaper	G) enable	L) small
C) classify	H) especially	M) soaring
D) coauthored	I) exactly	N) well-being
E) come	J) identify	O) yet

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**.

On Food Safety, a Long List but Little Money

- A) This summer there has been a drumbeat of food-related illnesses. Strawberries containing *E. coli* (大肠杆菌) killed one person in Oregon and sickened at least nine others. Imported *papayas* (木瓜) contaminated with *salmonella* (沙门氏菌) poisoned more than 200 people nationwide, with one dead. The landmark food safety law passed by Congress last December is supposed to reduce the frequency and severity of food safety problems, but the roll call of recent cases underlines the importance of the task.
- B) "It's an enormous undertaking," said Mike Taylor, the Food and Drug Administration's deputy commissioner for foods, whose job is to turn the far-reaching law into a coherent set of rules that farmers, food processors and importers can follow and regulators can enforce. The agency is taking on the expanded mission at a time when Washington *budget-slashing* (大幅削减预算) means that regulators have little hope of getting additional money and may instead have their budgets cut by Congress. Mr. Taylor said they didn't have resources to implement the law. "The choice is we either find the resources or we give up implementing this law. You can't build something brand-new without the resources to do it."

- C) The agency is now in the process of writing the food safety rules, with the goal of preventing outbreaks like those this summer. One of the most complex jobs involves setting standards for farmers to grow and harvest fruits and vegetables safely. The first draft of the farm rules is due early next year. The agency is expected to deal with basics like hand-washing stations for field workers, tests of irrigation water and measures to protect fields from wild animals that can track in bacteria.
- D) Yet the standards must take into account a huge variety of crops, farming practices and farm sizes. The task is all the more delicate because the agency has never before had a major presence on American farms.
- E) For a year and a half, well before Congress passed the food safety law, Mr. Taylor has visited farmers around the country and sought to ease their fears that an army of food safety officials will come storming through their fields telling them how to do their jobs. Recently, he visited Long Island, where he traveled through the sandy fields of the 30-acre Deer Run lettuce farm of Bob Nolan in Brookhaven with steps. Mr. Nolan said he was initially anxious about the new law but was now eager to help the agency make it work for farmers. Mr. Taylor was joined by several agency employees involved in writing the farm rules, and Mr. Nolan told them that he hoped the visit would help them better understand how a farm worked.
- F) The complexity of the FDA's task became clear as the day went on. At the second stop, a potato farm in Riverhead, the owner Jimmy Zilnicki said that he knew little about what the government expected of him. "We're all just trying to find out what this food safety thing is all about," he said. Besides, he argued, potatoes were a safe crop and he questioned whether it was worth including them in food safety rules. Mr. Taylor told him the FDA's job was to focus most of its efforts where the food safety risks were greatest.
- G) The third stop was a 65-acre organic farm in Riverhead, run by Eve Kaplan Walbrecht and her husband, Chris. They grow a dizzying rank of crops, most of which they sell directly to customers through farmers' markets and buying clubs. They, too, had made costly improvements with an eye toward food safety, including building a large processing shed with a concrete floor, treated water, a bathroom and refrigerated storage. The new law *remits* (免除) small farms that average less than \$500 000 a year in sales and sell mostly to local customers. But Ms. Kaplan Walbrecht said that her farm brings in too much money to qualify for the exemption. She worried that the new law could become a burden for small farmers, either by adding paperwork or by *unleashing* (不加管束) regulators with little understanding of how a farm worked.
- H) But while farmers worry that the rules will be too severe, food safety advocates worry that budget cuts could render the law toothless. The Congressional Budget Office has said the FDA will need hundreds of millions of dollars in new financing to execute the law, and there appears little chance that Mr. Taylor will get it. The Republican-controlled House of Representatives has passed a budget that largely eliminates new money for the FDA. The Democrat-controlled Senate has not made its own proposal. But advocates fear that the new Congressional super committee that is to propose cuts under the debt ceiling deal could further decrease the agency's finances.
- I) The budget freeze or cuts would have the greatest impact on the ambitious increase in inspections called for under the new law, which strengthen each year. "Writing rules is inexpensive; enforcing them is expensive," said David W. Acheson, a former associate commissioner of the FDA who is now a food safety consultant. "There will be a public health impact because enforcement won't be to the extent they want to do it." The agency has already said that, without lots of new money, it won't be able to conduct the thousands of foreign food inspections the law would require after a few years. Increasing domestic inspections would be difficult, too. The FDA has about 1 000 inspectors trained to visit food establishments but most of them also inspect drug and medical device facilities. Hiring new inspectors or retraining existing ones is costly.

- J) So far, Mr. Taylor has won praise for the introduction of the new law. "I've never seen the agency go at anything with such enthusiasm," said Carol L. Tucker Foreman, a food policy expert at the Consumer Federation of America. But she feared that without a higher budget, the agency would take shortcuts. The law requires the most frequent inspections at the riskiest facilities and Ms. Tucker Foreman questioned whether the agency would simply classify fewer operations as high risk to make its job easier. Mr. Taylor said that would not happen. "We're not going to game the system," he said.
36. Ms. Kaplan worried the new law could burden small farmers, though it gives exemption to small farms.
37. In order to reduce the frequency and severity of food safety problems, the Congress passed the food safety law.
38. Food safety advocates concern that the budget cuts will make the law lack the necessary force for effectiveness.
39. Since the government cuts down the budget greatly, the FDA has no enough money to implement the food safety law.
40. The budget freeze or cuts would have the most influence on the increasing inspections.
41. The FDA is hoped to cope with the basic food safety problems.
42. The FDA argued that the foreign food inspections won't be able to be enforced due to lacking lots of new money.
43. No officials helped the farmers with the food safety problems before Mr. Taylor visited farmers around the country.
44. The most frequent inspections demanded by the law are operated on the riskiest facilities.
45. Jimmy Zilnicki doubted whether it was necessary to include potatoes in food safety rules.

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.

As a volunteer, John Apollos is losing weight—the old-fashioned way—by eating less. Apollos has lowered his daily caloric intake 25% over the past eight months. The fat, not surprisingly, has melted away. But that's not the real reason Apollos and the other participants in the program are eating only three-quarters of what they used to. The researchers are trying to determine whether restricting food intake can slow the ageing process and extend our life span. "I feel better and lighter and healthier," says Apollos. "But if it could help you live longer, that would be pretty amazing."

The idea is counterintuitive: If we eat to live, how can starving ourselves add years to our lives? Yet decades of calorie-restriction studies involving organisms ranging from microscopic yeast to rats have shown just that. Last July a long-term study led by researchers at the University of Wisconsin, found that calorie restriction seemed to extend the lives of humanlike *rhesus monkeys* (恒河猴) as well. The hungry primates fell victim to diabetes, heart and brain disease and cancer much less frequently than their well-fed counterparts did.

Scientists have suspected that calorie restriction could extend the life span of animals since at least 1935, when researchers at Cornell University noticed that severely food-restricted lab rats lived twice as long as normal ones and were healthier. Other investigators began exploring the idea and learned that the secret is not merely a matter of body weight.

One theory is that a state of slight hunger acts as a mild but constant stressor that makes an organism stronger and more resistant to the ills of ageing. Taking in fewer calories also slows *metabolism* (新陈代谢), and some data indicate

that humans with a slower metabolism live longer. But even if these theories are correct, simply defining the mechanism is not the same as identifying the molecular pathways behind it. If researchers could determine those pathways, they might be able to pharmacologically *mimic* (模仿) the effect of calorie restriction. That could be the ultimate benefit of the *CALORIE* study. “Calorie restriction is pretty much the only thing out there that we know will not just prevent disease but also extend maximal life span,” says Dr. Marc Hellerstein, a nutritionist at the University of California.

46. The purpose of keeping diet for John Apollos and other participants is to _____.
- A) lose weight in order to keep slim
B) prove how long people can survive if they lack food
C) prove if eating less food can extend life span and keep young
D) just keep a good mood and live a healthier life
47. What’s the meaning of “counterintuitive” (Line 1, Para. 2)?
- A) Unconventional. B) Incorrect. C) Comprehensible. D) Meaningless.
48. What does the research on rhesus monkeys imply?
- A) The less people eat, the shorter they will live.
B) Calorie restriction can help people suffer fewer diseases.
C) People who often feel hungry can live longer.
D) Humans depend on calories to stay alive.
49. From Dr. Marc Hellerstein’s words, we can infer that _____.
- A) people who are thin can survive longer than those who aren’t
B) effective calorie restriction makes us healthier and live longer
C) keeping diet cannot help people keep fit or live longer
D) a state of hunger is beneficial for our health
50. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A) People should be thin in order to live longer.
B) Keeping calorie restriction effectively makes one live longer.
C) Eating too much is really harmful to our health.
D) People should form a good diet habit in daily life.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

If you sit all day at an office and worry about its effect on your weight and health, take a few breaks.

That’s the advice from a new study that finds that people who sit for extended periods of time without taking short breaks are at higher risk for heart disease than those who take more frequent timeouts to stand up and walk around.

The *cardiovascular* (心脏血管的) risk that stems from remaining sedentary for prolonged periods of time (at the office, for example) manifests itself in the form of larger waists, higher blood pressure, increased body inflammation and lower levels of “good” *cholesterol* (胆固醇), the authors noted. What’s more, the negative impact of such lengthy *bouts* (一阵) of inactivity seems to apply even to those who routinely go to the gym.

“These findings are not surprising,” said Dr. Murray A. Mittleman, director of the cardiovascular epidemiology research unit at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and an associate professor in the department of epidemiology at the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston.

“In fact, the Surgeon General report recommends that individuals should accumulate activity incrementally throughout the day,” noted Mittleman, who was not a member of the Australian research team. “And this is really consistent with that.”

The team, led by Genevieve N. Healy, of the Cancer Prevention Research Center in the School of Population Health at the University of Queensland in Herston, Australia, reported their findings in the Jan. 12 online edition of the *European Heart Journal*.

“Even if you exercise for 30 to 60 minutes a day, what you do for the rest of the day may also be important for your cardiovascular health,” Healy explained. “This research suggests that even small changes to a person’s activity levels (as little as standing up regularly) might help to lower cardiovascular risk. These changes can be readily incorporated into the person’s day-to-day life (including the work environment). Stand up, move more, more often, could be used as a slogan to help get this message across.”

51. What is the advice from a new study according to the passage?
- A) Those who sit for a long time without breaks are at higher risk for heart disease.
 - B) Those who have frequent short breaks are at higher risk for heart disease.
 - C) Those who sit all day long and worry about their health should take short rests.
 - D) Those who sit all day long and take short breaks don’t need to worry about their health.
52. What causes the cardiovascular risk?
- A) Keeping calm for a long time.
 - B) Keeping angry for a long time.
 - C) Keeping sad for a long time.
 - D) Keeping still for a long time.
53. What is Mittleman’s attitude toward the recommendation from the Surgeon General report?
- A) He thinks the recommendation agrees with these findings.
 - B) He thinks the recommendation is opposed to these findings.
 - C) He thinks individuals should add exercises incrementally throughout the day.
 - D) He thinks people should accept the recommendation.
54. What did the team of the Cancer Prevention Research Center do?
- A) The team issued a report written by Healy.
 - B) The team found their report online.
 - C) The team issued their study online.
 - D) The team made an online journal.
55. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
- A) What people do for the rest of the day may be unimportant for their health.
 - B) People should exercise more often to lower cardiovascular risk.
 - C) Small changes to a person’s work environment might help to lower cardiovascular risk.
 - D) People should exercise for a long time every day to keep healthy.

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**.

中华民族的传统文化博大精深,源远流长。2 000 多年前,中国就产生了以孔孟为代表的儒家学说(Confucianism)和以老子和庄子为代表的道家学说(Taoism),以及其他许多也在中国思想史上有重要地位的学说和学派(school)。这就是有名的诸子百家(The Hundred Schools of Thought)。从孔夫子到孙中山,中华民族的传统文化有许多宝贵的思想和品质,许多人民性和民主性的好东西。比如:强调仁爱、强调群体、强调天下为公。