

Model Test One

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay to express your views on the phenomenon of group purchasing. 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 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) Problems about the public transport system.
B) How to prevent heart attacks and broken bones.
C) The clear-up after a snowstorm in the eastern US.
D) How to deal with emergency incidents.
2. A) West Virginia. B) Southern Maine. C) Washington. D) New York.

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

3. A) To donate most of his fortune. C) To establish equal social education.
B) To find a better place to live in. D) To improve Facebook's user base.
4. A) He will build a new world. C) He will separate his effort from Facebook.
B) He will donate all of his fortune. D) He will leave Facebook.

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

5. A) It could drive for long trips. C) It could drive in various areas.
B) It could work without human involvement. D) It could take four people.
6. A) It can only drive in flat areas. C) It has no gas pedals and steering wheels.
B) It cannot go over 130 kilometers per hour. D) It has no safety devices.
7. A) Produce 25 cars in the next five years. C) Expand testing to more areas.
B) Develop areas with more hills. D) Explore areas with more rain.

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) He went to see a doctor. C) He sang in a concert.
B) He worked at a restaurant. D) He danced in a party.
9. A) He will go there by plane.
B) He will call the band to bring him there.
C) He will go there in a big van with the woman.
D) He will drive himself there.
10. A) In a restaurant. B) In a book shop. C) In a record store. D) In a theater.
11. A) His band is going to give shows around the country.
B) His next show is in San Francisco.
C) His band can't play at the Rock Music Festival.
D) The woman can see his show in San Francisco.

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

12. A) He asked for leave yesterday. C) He didn't receive the memo.
B) He has forgotten about it. D) He forgot to check his inbox.
13. A) He paid no attention to it. C) He didn't know there is a copy memo.
B) He was too busy to take a break. D) He was not in the office recently.
14. A) He has a bad memory. C) He is the woman's secretary.
B) He misplaces things occasionally. D) He often goes to the break room at work.
15. A) Talk to his secretary. C) Go to the break room.
B) Check his inbox again. D) Go back to his office.

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) The commercials both on TV shows and on billboards are fun.
B) They both have a beginning, a middle, and an end with commercials.
C) The drivers are always reckless on TV shows just as they are on the bus.
D) Both traveling and watching TV are not exciting.
17. A) By seeing billboards outside the bus window.
B) By thinking of the bus driver's style of driving.
C) By sleeping for a while or eating.
D) By sitting in various ways.
18. A) To give the speaker's opinion about long bus trips.
B) To persuade people to take long bus trips.
C) To explain why bus trips are different from television shows.
D) To describe the billboards along the road.

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

19. A) Providing financial support. C) Taking care of children.
B) Defending the family. D) Making decisions.
20. A) The couple's parents. C) The couple's brothers and sisters.
B) The couple themselves. D) The couple's aunts and uncles.
21. A) Marriage was arranged by the girl's parents.
B) The parents' duty was to make their daughter happy.
C) The girl had the right to choose her husband.
D) The girl needed her parents' protection.
22. A) Present girls choose husbands by their parents.
B) Present girls get more parental support.
C) Present girls are financially independent.
D) Present girls are more dependent on their parents.

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

23. A) How animals survive harsh conditions in the wild.
B) How animals alter colors to match the surroundings.
C) How animals protect themselves against predators.
D) How animals learn to disguise themselves effectively.
24. A) Its enormous size. C) Its instant response.
B) Its plant-like appearance. D) Its offensive smell.
25. A) It helps improve their safety. C) It helps them fight with their enemies.
B) It allows them to swim faster. D) It allows them to avoid twists and turns.

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.

A new scholarly study documenting the poor health of southern military recruits (新兵) has been much reported. The team of researchers found that male and female army recruits from ten southern states were 26 less fit and much more likely to become 27 while on duty than male and female recruits from other parts of the country.

The authors of this careful study, based on data drawn from 170,000 recruits, 28 that the overall poor state of public health in the South shows up clearly in the data on military recruits from the region, and that, as a result, is impairing U.S. military readiness and national 29.

There is no reason to challenge the study's overall findings, however depressing, but adding a bit of historical context might allow us better to 30 them. It is important to note that the study's findings will not 31 any student of southern history. The South has long been a public health disaster area, with the region's population

32 the charts in statistics relating to mortality and various *indices* (指数) of risky health outcomes for a century and a half. The region's doubted rankings in these regards are closely 33 to wealth, poverty, educational achievement, and other socio-economic 34 .

The average level of income, high level of poverty, and poor state of public health in the region over the last one hundred fifty years have presented in countless ways, including in high rates of rejection for military service in the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II . In each of these cases the 35 reason for rejection was related to weight.

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|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| A) account | F) integrate | K) security |
| B) broadly | G) interpret | L) significantly |
| C) calculate | H) primary | M) suggest |
| D) indicators | I) related | N) surprise |
| E) injured | J) relieve | O) topping |

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**.

I thought having a baby would hurt my writing career. I was wrong.

- A) I almost didn't have a child because of my career as a writer. Everything I read about motherhood and creativity said that a baby would *sap* (逐渐削弱) my energy, divide my attention, give me something called mommy brain and make it almost impossible to continue working. As an ambitious person, this scared me. Having a child is a big enough mystery, and the idea that it could stop me from doing what I most desired felt like a huge risk—one I wasn't sure I wanted to take.
- B) For years, I waffled. I read myriad essays by other women complaining that since having a baby, they couldn't find the time or energy to make art. I saw no reason I would be different. I could easily think of actors, musicians and other artists who seemed to lose their edge after having kids, or who produced far less work. Many female writers I admire, including Virginia Woolf, the Bronte sisters and Jane Austen, were childless. Those who did have children seemed to struggle with the issue. Margaret Atwood, for example, told *The Paris Review*, "For a while, I thought I had to choose between the two things I wanted: children and to be a writer. I took a chance."
- C) In the end, I took one, too. Throughout my pregnancy, I weathered comments about how difficult writing would soon become, all obsessing about how I would juggle caring for a baby with finding time to write.
- D) I shouldn't have worried. In the five years since my son's birth, I've written two novels, won grants and residencies and broken into many national publications. Before becoming a mother, it took me 10 years to write a novel. I never won grants or residencies pre-birth, because I rarely applied for them and, despite my skills and experience, I was intimidated to approach national magazines. Now I don't have time for any of that *angst* (焦虑不安) because the babysitter is leaving in an hour.
- E) Not that I don't struggle with parenting—I do. There have been plenty of times when I've sat in my office, near tears, listening to my son beg to come in so he could "be with mommy." I've turned down fellowships because I couldn't be away from him so long. More than once, I've put him in front of a TV so I could meet a deadline. I've

experienced plenty of mommy guilt. Still, I'd rather be the writer I am than the one I was before my son. No one is more surprised by that than I am.

- F) For one thing, I'm more focused. When my son was an infant, my time to be creative suddenly became limited, so I stopped wasting it. Before my son, I thought in terms of small financial gains and pursued any project that sounded fun. Now I think long-term about what I want to accomplish, and I'm judicious about the projects I take on. I go after big goals. I'm braver. My creative life has broadened, and I'm more interested in making art that takes on larger, more pressing topics.
- G) I may not be alone here. The more we learn about how pregnancy affects the brain, the more it seems to benefit creative thinkers. One study showed that pregnancy produced long-lasting changes in brain areas associated with social cognition, or understanding how other people perceive things, skills that are useful for figuring out an infant and also for writing characters. Pregnancy may also improve memory and slow aging of the brain. Rats who gave birth did better on learning and memory tests. So much for mommy brain. A 2014 study showed that after giving birth, female rats catch crickets four times faster than other rats, and are less likely to let go of their prey. This reminds me of my newfound focus. I never thought I'd relate to a rat. Motherhood is full of surprises.
- H) Even literary history seems less *bleak* (令人沮丧的) when I look at it from another angle. While there are plenty of childless women writers, there are also women such as George Sand or Margaret Oliphant, successful writers with children. Oliphant, whom novelist Ursula K. Le Guin said was a better writer than Anthony Trollope, had six children. Harriet Beecher Stowe had seven. Elizabeth Gaskell had five. Kate Chopin, who wrote *The Awakening*, had six children and was a single mother. Sand had two children, wrote nearly 90 novels and still had time for an affair with Frédéric Chopin. Mary Shelley, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Frances Burney, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Agatha Christie and Gwendolyn Brooks all had children. If these women could do it, certainly I, a woman with more freedom and resources, can thrive while juggling kids with creativity.
- I) When it comes to women succeeding in the arts, maybe motherhood itself has never been the problem. The problems lie in the economic and social constraints that come with being a mother. The arts, like everything else, were historically dominated by men. Complaints of women in the arts were often wrapped in complaints about child rearing, perceived for centuries to be the realm of the feminine. "There is no more somber enemy of good art than the pram in the hall," wrote critic Cyril Connolly in his 1938 book *Enemies of Promise*. This quote is often mentioned because it so perfectly sums up the prejudice against motherhood in the arts. If the mere presence of things relating to a baby threatens art, how much more the baby itself and the *lactating* (分泌乳汁的) woman who bore the baby?
- J) So when I, a woman trying to make art, contemplated becoming the woman with the baby, I felt divided. I didn't want to create the very thing that would become the enemy of my art. For almost a decade, I sat on my hands, afraid to have a child, yet wanting one. I now regret all that wasted time.
- K) After all, many male artists had children. Leo Tolstoy had 13, Charles Dickens had 10, Amadeus Mozart had six, Johannes Vermeer had 15, and Johann Sebastian Bach had 20. No one would suggest that fatherhood hindered the creativity of these men, yet their ability to create depended on someone else taking care of all those kids. It's no different for women artists, except that they have only recently been afforded the same privilege that men have always had—that is, the peace of mind that comes when someone you trust looks after your children while you work.
- L) In this respect, creative women need the same thing all professional women need: childcare and a support system. I have that in my husband, who shares half the parenting, and in my limited access to babysitting. Not everyone is

so fortunate. Today, a more promising discussion about motherhood and creativity would look at how women artists can get the resources they need to make art, instead of rehashing the same old idea that motherhood and creativity don't mix.

36. Women artists usually lost their advantages and became less prolific after having children.
37. The situation of limited time makes the author braver and pursue larger dreams.
38. It is the economic and social factors, not the motherhood that prevent women from succeeding in the arts.
39. One study showed that pregnancy exerted beneficial influence on women's brain.
40. The author thought that raising a baby would exhaust her energy and distract her attention from writing.
41. Nobody would claim that being a father might prevent a man from being a creative writer.
42. One reason why the author can mix motherhood with creativity is that her husband shoulders half the parenting burden.
43. The author suffered a lot of guilt as she could not accompany her son all the time.
44. There were some women writers in literary history who balanced the relationship between motherhood and the writing career.
45. In the five years with her son, the author could write more efficiently than before.

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.

Most of us trust our doctors even when they hand us a prescription for a drug we can't pronounce. But natural, *holistic* (全面的) products are fully in vogue nowadays, and the Internet has created a way for non-experts to become as—or more—informed as their general practitioner when it comes to obscure treatment methods. “People are now more willing to take their health and wellness into their own hands,” says Danielle Hardee, a wellness advocate for doTERRA International.

Oddly enough, until fairly recently, Hardee was not one of those people. Her first experience with essential oils came in treating her pet bulldog. After seeking suggestions for the sickly pet on Facebook, a fellow fosterer told Hardee about certain oils she could try applying to the animal's skin. Pairing her curiosity with healthy skepticism, Hardee dove deep into researching the safety of the oils. “I was very happy with everything I found,” she says. “I started not just using them on the foster dog, but also our son, who needed the benefits of the respiratory support.” While the dog's recovery was soon apparent, the benefits for her son were almost immediate.

The oils in question are considered “essential” not due to any proven vitality, but because they contain the essence of the plants from which they are extracted. Peppermint, lavender and citrus are among the most common on the market today, but numerous essential oils have been in use for several centuries.

After seeing how beneficial the concentrated liquids were to both the two-legged and four-legged members of her family, Hardee soon found herself teaching essential oil classes. “It became something I felt so strongly about, I had to share it,” she says. The classes quickly grew in size and geographical span and Hardee soon became an advocate for doTERRA International, a natural nutrition and wellness company.

As growing popularity pushes essential oils into the broader market, Hardee recommends curious customers proceed with caution concerning quality and purity. Hardee believes the effects of quality oils will be the evidence that helps them prevail. “I'm not a holistic health *guru* (专家),” she emphasizes. “I'm just seeing it with my own eyes.”

46. What is people's attitude to their health and wellness nowadays?
- A) They are ready to put their health into the doctors' hands.
 - B) They are convinced that the natural methods are of no use to them.
 - C) They are willing to use natural methods to deal with their wellness.
 - D) They are reluctant to visit doctors and get some prescriptions.
47. What did Hardee do with the suggestions about oils on Facebook?
- A) She made detailed studies to make sure the oils were safe.
 - B) She tried the oils on herself to see whether they were effective.
 - C) She asked the professional doctors for advice.
 - D) She totally accepted the oils without any doubt.
48. Why are those oils considered "essential"?
- A) Because they are used to save people's lives.
 - B) Because they are taken from the essence of plants.
 - C) Because they are essential to patients' recovery.
 - D) Because they are proven to be useful and energetic.
49. According to the passage, what is the probable effect of the oils on humans?
- A) They function as a psychological comfort to humans.
 - B) They provide sweet flavor for humans.
 - C) They stimulate humans' spirits and make them energetic.
 - D) They exert beneficial healing effects on humans.
50. What is Hardee's suggestion for curious customers?
- A) They should question the effects of the oils on any occasion.
 - B) They may choose any one they like since the oils are popular.
 - C) They should choose those oils which are good and pure.
 - D) They should trust the oils because they have been used for centuries.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A federal judge in California has dismissed a lawsuit against the Coca-Cola company which argued that Diet Coke misled people to believe the drink would help them lose weight.

The case was brought by Shana Becerra who said that she had bought and drank Diet Coke because she believed it would contribute to weight loss and healthy weight management. She alleged that Diet Coke had the opposite effect, citing studies that she claimed showed sweeteners with no nutritional value like those used in Diet Coke cause weight gain and increased risk of certain diseases.

Although Coca-Cola's arguments against the suit were not adequate, Judge William Alsup said the prosecutor failed to show that consumers were likely to be deceived by the advertising.

Alsup dismissed the case because Becerra had not met the requirement that "members of the public are likely to be deceived". "In supermarkets, Diet Coke is displayed next to regular soft drinks and is not sold in the health-food section. Reasonable consumers would understand that Diet Coke merely deletes the calories usually present in regular Coke, and that the caloric reduction will lead to weight loss only as part of an overall sensible diet and exercise regimen (养生法) dependent on individual metabolism," Alsup said in the decision.

Alsup said the studies cited by Becerra suggest a correlation between Diet Coke-type drinks and weight gain, but

they do not suggest causation. He added that one of the studies even says that weight gain is “due to the behavior of consumers, rather than the effects of nonnutritive sweeteners.” Alsup also rejected the idea that Diet Coke advertising would suggest to consumers that the soft drink led to weight loss as “reasonable consumers understand that advertising will feature healthy and attractive consumers enjoying the subject products and will not star the unhealthy and unfit.”

The decision on Tuesday, said that the prosecutor has until March 22 to file a motion to amend the complaint. A spokesperson for the Coca-Cola company said they were content with the fact that the court dismissed prosecutor’s baseless complaint.

51. What was the lawsuit against?

- A) One of Coca-Cola’s drinks made people think it would make them thinner.
- B) The Coca-Cola company misled people to believe the safety of its products.
- C) The advertisements exaggerated the health effects of Diet Coke.
- D) The Judge discriminated the consumers in favor of the Coca-Cola company.

52. What are the side effects of sweeteners?

- A) They stimulate people’s spirits and make them energetic.
- B) They increase people’s weight and the potential possibility of getting sick.
- C) They provide nutritious refreshment for fat consumers.
- D) They add a nice touch to the soft drinks and make them popular.

53. Why did Judge William Alsup dismiss the charge?

- A) Because the prosecutor couldn’t provide solid evidence to support her lawsuit.
- B) Because the Coca-Cola company didn’t do anything wrong.
- C) Because he was reasonable enough to know the effects of soft drinks.
- D) Because the consumer made no sense in this lawsuit.

54. According to Alsup, how can people lose weight with Diet Coke?

- A) They should reduce the calories they take in.
- B) They should replace the regular Coca with Diet Coke.
- C) They should reduce their drinking of Diet Coke.
- D) They should pay attention to their diet and do exercises.

55. What was the Coca-Cola company’s attitude towards the Judge’s decision?

- A) Angry.
- B) Pleased.
- C) Regretful.
- D) Shameful.

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**.

游泳运动是男女老少都喜欢的体育项目之一。国内外研究一致认为,古代游泳产生于居住在江、河、湖、海一带的古代人。他们为了生存,必须要在空中捕捉水鸟和鱼类作食物,通过观察和模仿鱼类、青蛙等动物在水中游动的动作,逐渐学会了游泳。自古至今,无论是为了捕猎、逃避猛兽或是遇上海难(shipwreck)时能够自救,游泳都是一门重要的求生技能之一。