

SECTION I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

*You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer—A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.*

1. What does the man ask the woman to do?

[A] To help him with his paper.

[B] To play with him.

[C] To go to see a play with him.

[D] To visit him tomorrow.

2. What will the two speakers do first?

[A] Look for sports clothes.

[B] Move the desk.

[C] Paint the wall.

[D] Ask someone to help them move the desk.

3. When did the concert begin?

[A] 7:15.

[B] 7:30.

[C] 7:50.

[D] 7:35.

4. Why does the man want the woman to give up drinking?

[A] Because he doesn't want the woman to relax.

[B] Because he thinks it is bad for her health.

[C] Because the woman is going to have a baby.

[D] Because it's a bad example to the children.

5. What does the woman mean?

[A] Professor Zhang couldn't be in the lab.

[B] Professor Zhang forgot to turn off the lights in the lab.

- [C]Professor Zhang went home a long time ago.
[D]Professor Zhang was the last one to leave the lab.
- 6.What does the man imply?
- [A]Jane will certainly be glad to hear about Bill's promotion.
[B]Jane has lost her job.
[C]Jane probably won't feel pleased with Bill's promotion.
[D]Jane should have got the promotion.

7.What does the man mean?

- [A]It is impossible for Toby to pass the exam.
[B]He doesn't know whether Toby will pass the exam or not.
[C]Toby will certainly pass the exam.
[D]Toby doesn't know the way to the classroom.

8.What does the woman say about the course?

- [A]It is more difficult than everyone says.
[B]It is not interesting at all.
[C]She doesn't believe the course is difficult.
[D]It is as difficult as everyone says.

9.How did the man travel?

- [A]By plane. [B]By bus. [C] **By train.** [D]By car.

10.What does the man suggest they should do?

- [A]Put another bookshelf in the room.
[B]Put the bookshelf in the kitchen.
[C]Move the old dining table out of the room.
[D]Put the old dining table in the room.

Part B

Directions:

*You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.*

Questions 11-13 are based on a dialogue between a clerk of Air-ticket Booking office and a customer.

11. Where does the conversation take place?

- [A]At an airport. [B]On the phone.
[C]In a ticket office. [D]We don't know.

12. Which flight will the man take?

[A] 3:45 flight.

[B] 1:30 flight.

[C] 5:00 flight.

[D] Either 3:45 flight or 5:00 flight.

13. How much money does the man have to pay for the tickets?

[A] 450 dollars.

[B] 900 dollars.

[C] 1,350 dollars.

[D] 1,800 dollars.

Questions 14-17 are based on the following dialogue.

14. What does Nancy think of her new neighbors?

[A] They are not polite.

[B] They seem nice.

[C] They are crazy.

[D] They don't talk much.

15. What bothers Nancy about her new neighbors' son?

[A] He sings in the mid-night.

[B] He drives too fast.

[C] His radio wakes her children.

[D] He comes back too late.

16. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

[A] Neighbors.

[B] Colleagues.

[C] Husband and wife.

[D] Classmates.

17. What suggestion does the man give?

[A] Nancy should visit her neighbors and make some complaints.

[B] Nancy should talk about her children with her neighbors.

[C] Nancy should let the neighbors' son stop playing the radio.

[D] Nancy should say hello to the neighbors whenever she comes across them.

Questions 18-21 are based on the following dialogue.

18. How does David go back home from the store?

[A] On foot.

[B] By bike.

[C] By car.

[D] Jane offers him a lift.

19. Why did David go to the store?

[A] Because he wanted to buy some bags.

[B] Because he wanted to buy some grocery for a dinner.

[C] Because he wanted to meet with the Jane.

[D] Because he wanted to buy the Kremers some gifts.

20. What can we learn about the Kremers from the dialogue?

[A] They are coming home from a vacation.

[B] They are David's relatives.

[C] They asked David to prepare dinner before they arrived at home.

[D] They rent a room to David in their house.

21.What do we know about David?

- [A]He is working in a school.
- [B]He is grateful to the Kremers.
- [C]He has little money and can't afford to pay the house rent.
- [D]He is inviting some of his friends to the dinner.

Questions 22-25 are based on a passage about London taxi drivers.

22.Why are London taxi drivers efficient?

- [A]Because they all grow up in London.
- [B]Because they have a special license.
- [C]Because they all have gone through a very tough training period.
- [D]Because they drive at a high speed.

23.How long does the training period last?

- [A]Two years.
- [B]Three years.
- [C]Four years.
- [D]Two to four years.

24.Why do learner drivers have to keep their present jobs?

- [A]Because they want to earn more money.
- [B]Because they are not allowed to earn money as drivers without a license.
- [C]Because they don't want to leave the jobs.
- [D]Because they are asked to do so.

25.What can we learn from the passage?

- [A]London tax drivers always take a map of London with them.
- [B]Streets in London are quite small.
- [C]Learner taxi drivers use cars during the training.
- [D]The exams during the training period are not easy.

Now you have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

SECTION II Use of English

(15 minutes)

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C, or D on your ANSWER SHEET.

Folk toys are those whose designs have passed down through the generations, made by hand and not in factories. 26 manufactured toys, they are not protected by copyrights or patents, 27 have they been standardized by machine production. Early folk toys were made of natural

materials 28 wood, cloth, metal, earth, and 29 found materials. Wood was often used 30 it was available, easily worked, and required no painting. Toys were considered unimportant, so 31 was written about them. A parent made toys for a child, or children themselves made toys. The toys often were 32 made and used action movements. Traditionally, fathers and boys have been most interested in 33 toys, while mothers and girls have 34 dolls and needlework.

Folk toys include action toys, models, games, puzzles, and dolls. This basic 35 can be enlarged to include skill toys, balance toys, flying toys, shooting toys, 36 incorporating music or noise, and animated toys. The 37 name is lost in history, and the descriptive names given to the toys 38. Typical names include Bullroarer, Jacob's Ladder, and Limber Jack.

Early settlers of the Appalachian region mostly came from Germany, England, Scotland, and Ireland, 39 knowledge of folk toys from their home countries. The designs often were 40 in the process of handing them 41, so now there are many variations.

The making of homemade toys decreased in 42 of prosperity, when people could 43 manufactured toys. Recently there is a new 44 for the mountain folk toy heritage, 45. And handcrafted toys are sometimes bought in preference to manufactured toys.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 26.[A]Without | [B]Unlike | [C]Despite | [D]Besides |
| 27.[A]so | [B]or | [C]nor | [D]as |
| 28.[A]including | [B]given | [C]among | [D]within |
| 29.[A]another | [B]other | [C]such | [D]some |
| 30.[A]until | [B]while | [C]lest | [D]because |
| 31.[A]few | [B]something | [C]little | [D]all |
| 32.[A]cleverly | [B]massively | [C]uniformly | [D]publicly |
| 33.[A]action | [B]cloth | [C]manufactured | [D]patented |
| 34.[A]provided | [B]found | [C]created | [D]favored |
| 35.[A]list | [B]role | [C]feature | [D]goal |
| 36.[A]that | [B]these | [C]those | [D]which |
| 37.[A]advocator's | [B]creator's | [C]owner's | [D]seller's |
| 38.[A]change | [B]switch | [C]shift | [D]vary |
| 39.[A]holding | [B]taking | [C]carrying | [D]bringing |
| 40.[A]discarded | [B]modified | [C]reduced | [D]minimized |
| 41.[A]around | [B]over | [C]down | [D]out |
| 42.[A]place | [B]hopes | [C]favor | [D]times |
| 43.[A]copy | [B]claim | [C]buy | [D]carry |
| 44.[A]appreciation | [B]suggestion | [C]explanation | [D]identity |

45.[A]anyway

[B]however

[C]instead

[D]too

2014年9月笔试真卷第6页(共12页)

SECTION III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Part A

Directions:

Read the following three texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Today there are three different kinds of New Yorkers: the people who act as if they were born here; the people who are here and wish to be elsewhere; and the collection of virtual New Yorkers all over the world, who wish they were living in New York. These are the three states of mind and what they have in common are longing and illusion. In fact, it's a city of dreamers.

What makes New York special? New Yorkers are convinced of its specialness—but Toronto is more diverse, London is larger, Washington is more powerful. So why does New York think it's the capital of the world?

People often explain the problems in European cities by citing inequality. But New York today is one of the most unequal cities in America. In 2010, 1 percent of New Yorkers earned 45 percent of its income. That works out to an average of \$3.7 million a year for the city's top 34,500 households. The average daily income of this group is greater than the average annual income of the city's bottom 10 percent.

So why would people still come to try their luck in this tough place? Is it opportunity or illusion that draws them?

They come because any newcomer can find a place in the hierarchy of New York. If you look at a New York City restaurant, for example, the cook might be French, the people washing dishes might be Mexican, the hostess might be Russian, the owner might be British. They are not all equal. They earn different rates. But they work together to get food to hungry people.

What New York demonstrates is this: immigration works. The city can use its immigrants, even the illegal ones. Though they broke the law by illegally crossing the borders, the city's economy would be a shell of itself had they not, and it would collapse if they were deported. Attracted here by the founding myth of the city, each immigrant is seeking to escape from history, personal and political. For him, New York is the city of the second chance.

46. The writer mentions the three kinds of New Yorkers to stress that _____

[A] they share the same longing

[C] they are proud of their birthplace

[B] they are in pursuit of dreams

[D] they wish to live in another place

47. In the eyes of New Yorkers, their city is _____
[A]powerful [B]diverse [C]special [D]large
48. The figures in paragraph 3 are given to show that New York _____
[A]favors the lucky [B]favors the locals
[C]is a city of inequality [D]is a city of opportunities
49. People keep coming to New York because they can find jobs that _____
[A]challenge them [B]suit them well
[C]pay them well [D]raise their status
50. It is implied in the text that New York is _____
[A]a tolerant city [B]a wealthy city
[C]a mythical city [D]a historical city

Text 2

We've read how babies stare longer and cry less when held by pretty people, and heard tales of handsome children doing better in school, given special attention by their teachers. In life, as in love, beautiful people seem to have it awfully easy. But what if we told you that when it comes to online dating, good looks could actually hurt you?

According to a recent survey of 43,000 users by OK Cupid, an online dating site, the more men disagree about a woman's looks, the more they end up liking her. What does that mean for ladies looking for a match? "We now have mathematical evidence that minimizing your 'weaknesses' is the opposite of what you should do," says the site's co-founder, Christian Rudder. "If you're a little fat, play it up. If you have a big nose, play it up. Statistically, the guys who don't like it can only help you, and the ones who do like it will be all the more excited."

The results of this study end up highlighting an idea that recent scientific research does indeed support. Which is this: the beautiful may have it good, but online, as in work and life, women who are too attractive don't always have an advantage.

Beauty creates more competition—among women, taught they must out-look each other for men and jobs and everyday satisfaction; and among men, who are competing for the most attractive prize. All of which might help explain why 47 percent of corporate recruiters believe it's possible for a woman to suffer for being "too good-looking"; why attractive women tend to face heightened examination from their female peers; or, finally, why men on OK Cupid end up contacting women who may ultimately be less attractive—because it removes the opposition. "If you suspect other men are uninterested, it means less competition," explains Rudder. "You might start thinking: maybe she's lonely... maybe she's just waiting to find a guy who appreciates her... at least I won't get lost in the crowd."

In the end,being beautiful will always have its blessings—but sometimes,there's more to an advantage than meets the eye.

- 51.It is generally believed that beautiful people _____
[A]have less difficulty in life [B]are less worried about love
[C]pay less attention to others [D]like to gaze at lovely babies
- 52.The OK Cupid survey found that men's arguments over a woman's looks _____
[A]have little meaning [B]benefit online dating
[C]will actually hurt her [D]add to her popularity
- 53.Christian Rudder advises women to _____
[A]play up their physical advantages [B]view their popularity scientifically
[C]highlight their physical weaknesses [D]accept guys who are willing to help
- 54.The attitude of women toward their attractive peers is _____
[A]critical [B]friendly
[C]conservative [D]straightforward
- 55.The main idea of the text is that a woman's good looks _____
[A]help to shape ideas of beauty [B]can put her at a disadvantage
[C]end up with blessingsfor her [D]will always appeal to the eye

Text 3

Camps have always reflected children's dreams and parents'fears.In the 1880s,many middle-class families worried that industrial society had broken off some tie to the frontier.Boys were growing soft:too much time with their mothers and teachers,not enough manly activity.So the early camps promised to take weakly boys out into camp life in the woods so that the pursuit of health could be combined with the practical knowledge.

Those first campers were wilderness tourists;today a wilderness is anyplace without band-width.Allowing cell phone contradicts the point of sleepaway camp:if 19th century campers were meant to regain lost survival skills,21st century campers need to work on their social skill.They are often missing some basic interactive instruments;fantastically digitally aware,they are less familiar with the ideas of sharing their space,their stuff or the attention of the adults around them. For kids who are allowed to text during dinner,who have their parents whenever they get in trouble or need a ride,a little self-government is probably long overdue.

Most camps require kids to leave their phones at home,which shows that the resistance often comes not from the kids but from parents.It's known that parents pack off their children with two cell phones,so they can hand over one and still be able to slip away and call.Parents question camp directors about why they can't reach their kids by phone.Some services let camps post news and pictures to help the families feel as if they are with the kids at camp.But that just invites inquiry about why Johnny looks sad or how Jenny's jeans got torn.

Even as they yield in varying degrees to the demands of parents, camps endeavor to tell us our kids need a break from our eager interest and exhausting expectations. Camps talk about building independence, argue that having kids learn to solve their own problems and turn to peers and counselors for support is a key part of the experience. The implications are clear. They're lighting campfires, hiding and seeking, doing things that feel wonderfully improper if just because they involve getting dirtier than usual. Nothing to worry about, Mom.

56. The whole point of camp in the 19th century is to _____
[A] acquire the lost survival skills [B] escape from industrial society
[C] enjoy beautiful natural scenery [D] explore the woods in the frontier
57. For campers today, wilderness is where _____
[A] they cannot use cell phones [B] they can realize their dreams
[C] they stay far away from home [D] they are trained to be stronger
58. According to the text, today's kids are _____
[A] aware of governing themselves [B] skilled in social communication
[C] good at using electronic devices [D] short of the attention from adults
59. After seeing the posted news and pictures of their kids at camp, parents would feel _____
[A] curious [B] pleasant
[C] relieved [D] worried
60. As stated in the last paragraph, camps suggest parents _____
[A] take back their kids' cell phones [B] leave their kids alone for a while
[C] let their kids have a rest from study [D] call their kids only when necessary

Part B

Directions:

Read the following texts in which five people wrote about being a vegetarian. For questions 61-65, match the name of each person (61-65) to one of the statements (A-G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Laurie:

It is encouraging to see that, whether out of sympathy for animals or a concern for their own health or both, people are starting to realize that it does not pay to eat too far up on the food chain. Meat need not be what is for dinner. Factory farming is barbaric and cruel. Every person who reduces the use of animals in his life is performing a lifesaving act.

Jeff:

I am ready to be a vegetarian, but in our country, farmers, food producers, restaurants and supermarkets are not prepared to support me. We all know that it is much easier and less expensive to get a hamburger at McDonald's or Chinese takeout or a roast chicken from the supermarket than it is to take the time to shop for, assemble and cook a tasty, nutritious and fulfilling vegetarian meal.

Rod:

I've heard another term for vegetarians: beady-eyed vegetarians. They'll eat things with beady eyes (fish, chicken) but not with big, sad eyes (cows, lambs). A friend of mine explained it by saying he would eat only things he thought he could kill himself. He figures he can kill a fish but not a cow. That seems like a more honest and consistent rationale than some of the others I've heard.

Jerry:

As a moral vegetarian, I have found that there is great misunderstanding about vegetarian principles in our society. While some vegetarians keep off animals as a matter of health, we moral vegetarians don't want other animals to live for us, nor do we want other animals to die for us, as they do for food, clothing and wasteful scientific research. All animals live for their own sake, not for mine.

Ellen:

Why do some people think that animals and human beings are the same? In my opinion, a human life is worth a lot more than an animal's. I think that we must stop thinking of meat eaters as killers. Vegetarians also kill vegetable life. Is there any difference? Eat vegetables and meat; both help you to be healthy and allow you to have all the nutrients your bodies need.

Now match the name of each person (61 to 65) to the appropriate statement.

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 61. Laurie | [A] All animals have the right to live for themselves. |
| 62. Jeff | [B] Some vegetarians in fact eat small-sized animals. |
| 63. Rod | [C] Vegetarians need to do more to save animals' lives. |
| 64. Jerry | [D] Some people have overstressed the rights of animals. |
| 65. Ellen | [E] Vegetarians should be consistent in their eating habits. |
| | [F] How can I become a vegetarian without a favorable environment? |
| | [G] Eating less meat saves not only the life of animals but also that of your own. |

2014年9月笔试真卷第11页(共12页)

SECTION IV Writing

(40 minutes)

Directions:

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER

SHEET.

Part A

66. Your friend Paul is coming to visit you next month. In his last email, he asked you about the interesting places in your hometown. Write an email back to Paul, telling him about:

- 1) some interesting places you would recommend;
- 2) things necessary for the travel.

You should write approximately 100 words. Do not use your own name at the end of your email. Use "Wang Lin" instead.

Part B

67. Below is a picture illustrating a man frustrated by rude remarks on his posts online. Write an essay of about 120 words making reference to the following points:

- 1) the phenomenon and causes of online rudeness;
- 2) your comments on the problem.



THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.

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