**题目ID：**
**反馈描述：**


**大英赛决赛听力模拟2**

**Short conversations**

**Directions：**Directions: In this section, you will hear 20 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.



**1.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: I've been sick for five days. I am afraid I can't finish the term papers due on Monday.

M: Take it easy. I'm pretty sure that the deadline is next Monday, but Professor Jackson said not to wait until the last minute to hand it in.

What do we learn from the conversation?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The speakers still have a lot of time to finish the papers. |
| B)  The speakers can wait a few minutes after class. |
| C)  The speakers should finish their assignment early. √ |
| D)  The speakers can easily finish those papers. |  |

**答案：**
C

**解析：**
音频中男士提到不要等到最后一刻再上交作业，由此可知虽然下周一才是截止日期，但是还要尽早完成，所以选C。



**2.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: Hi, Johanna. Sara and I are thinking of going to see that new comedy sometime this week. Do you want to come along?

W: Well, in fact I just watched it yesterday. I had expected to see something touching and romantic, but the story was loose and the dialogues were plain. It was a real letdown.

Q: What does the woman say about the comedy?

*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  It has a moving story. |
| B)  It has touching dialogues. |
| C)  It is not as good as expected. √ |
| D)  It is really a wonderful comedy. |  |

**答案：**
C



**3.** *[听力文本资源]*
M: I have called the cinema hundreds of times, but the connection was always bad. There was a lot of echo and I couldn't hear well.

W: Don't you know the West Central telephone line is broken due to the stormy weather? You probably have to wait for a while and try again.

What can be inferred from the conversation?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The weather in this area is terrible. √ |
| B)  The man has some hearing problems. |
| C)  The woman wants to go to the cinema. |
| D)  The man works in a telephone company. |  |

**答案：**
A

**解析：**
音频中提到男士打不进去电话的原因在于stormy weather（暴风雪天气），导致电话线破损，而男士打电话去电影院的目的并未提起，因此C并不准确。所以选A。



**4.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: This is one of our best and least expensive two-bedroom listings. It's located in a quiet building and it's close to bus lines.

M: That may be true. But look at it, it's awful, the paint has peeled off, the carpet is worn and the stove is ancient.

What can we infer from the conversation?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The man is the manager of the apartment building. |
| B)  The woman is very good at bargaining. |
| C)  The man is looking for an apartment. √ |
| D)  The woman will get the apartment refurnished. |  |

**答案：**
C

**解析：**
从音频中得知女士在推销，而男士正在找apartment building，因此选C。



**5.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: I have already taken two of those tablets for my stomachache, but it's still bothering me. Should I take one more?

W: Well, the recommended dose is one or two, so you'd better go to the hospital.

What does the woman advise the man to do?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  See a doctor. √ |
| B)  Buy a different kind of medicine. |
| C)  Avoid taking any medication. |
| D)  Take one more tablet. |  |

**答案：**
A

**解析：**
音频中，女士说该药品的建议摄入量为一至两片，既然男士已经吃了两片了，因此她建议男士去医院，所以选A。



**6.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: The transmission in your car must be replaced. A transmission job is about $400, but since the car is still under warranty, you will have to pay only a small service charge.
W: That's good news. How long do you think it'll take?

How much will it cost the woman to get her car fixed?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  $400. |
| B)  A little less than $400. |
| C)  No money at all. |
| D)  A great deal less than $400. √ |  |

**答案：**
D

**解析：**
从男士的话可以得知正常维修费用大约需要400 美元，但是由于车还在保修期内，女士只需要付一小部分服务费。因此费用是远低于400 美元的。所以选D。



**7.** *[听力文本资源]*
M: Barbara, I'm glad you could assist me in the lab demonstration. But aren't you supposed to go to Dr. Smith's lecture today?
W: I ask Cathy to take notes for me.

What do we learn from the conversation?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The woman will skip Dr. Smith's lecture to help the man. √ |
| B)  Kathy is very pleased to attend the lecture by Dr. Smith. |
| C)  The woman is good at doing lab demonstrations. |
| D)  The man will do all he can do to assist the woman. |  |

**答案：**
A

**解析：**
男士很高兴女士能协助他进行实验演示，但又问女士今天要不要去上史密斯博士的课,女士说她让凯茜帮她做笔记。由此可推知，女士不会去上史密斯博士的课，而会去给男士帮忙。所以选A。



**8.** *[听力文本资源]*
W: Yesterday I was surprised to see Mary using that washing machine you were going to throw away.
M: Yes, it's quite old and in very poor condition. Frankly speaking, that she got it working amazes me a lot.

What does the man imply about Mary?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  She is good at repairing things. √ |
| B)  She is a professional mechanic. |
| C)  She should improve her physical condition. |
| D)  She cannot go without a washing machine. |  |

**答案：**
A

**解析：**
女士说，昨天看到玛丽在用男士打算扔掉的洗衣机，很吃惊。男士说，那台洗衣机又旧又破，玛丽居然能用起来，他也惊呆了。可知玛丽修好了洗衣机。所以选A。



**9.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: Jack, can you do all the dishes tonight?  They've been there for days. I'm worn out today.

M: Can't we just put them in the dishwasher?  I've had a very bad day, too!  I just want to kick back and relax myself.

What will Jack most probably do next?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Go to sleep. |
| B)  Wash dishes himself. |
| C)  Take the dishes into the dishwasher. √ |
| D)  Play football on the playground. |  |

**答案：**
C

**解析：**
本题关键在于听出Can't we just put them in the dishwasher?由此推断选项C为正确答案；I just want to kick back and relax myself，指他要“放松休息”。



**10.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: I have to give a talk in class tomorrow. I can't stand speaking to an audience.

W: Have your speech done beforehand. Don't try to make it up while you're on stage. Maybe you can just write its outline.

What is the woman's advice for the man's speech?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Writing its outline and making it up when on stage. |
| B)  Reciting every word clearly before the speech. |
| C)  Preparing the speech well and trying to write its outline. √ |
| D)  Rehearsing the speech beforehand. |  |

**答案：**
C

**解析：**
此题关键在于听出Have your speech done beforehand以及Maybe you can just write its outline，可知女士建议男士先预备好演讲稿，可以写下其纲要，所以选C。



**11.** *[听力文本资源]*

Listen again to part of the passage. Then answer the question.
Professor: But sometimes the countries are in the same situation as the prisoners; each country cares only about itself, and it’s better off if it “betrays” the other country by making weapons.
What does the professor mean when she says this?
Professor: … and it's better off if it betrays the other country …

*[听力文本资源]*

What does the professor mean when she says this?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Since each country does not know what the other one will do, it should protect itself. √ |
| B)  Both countries always need to make weapons. |
| C)  Countries are like people, and sometimes they are altruistic. |
| D)  Countries need to study game theory before making weapons. |  |

**答案：**
A



**12.** *[听力文本资源]*

Listen again to part of the passage. Then answer the question.
Employee: Can you spell your last name for me, or do you know your ID number?
Student: It’s probably easier if I give you my ID number.
Why does the student say this?
Student: It’s probably easier if I give you my ID number.

*[听力文本资源]*

Why does the student say this?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The student knows his last name is unusual. √ |
| B)  The bursar doesn’t know who he is. |
| C)  The student can recall his ID number. |
| D)  The bursar can’t pronounce his name correctly. |  |

**答案：**
A



**13.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: Christine, you cannot afford another day off. You've asked for sick leave five times in the past three weeks. I want a note from the doctor this time. Honestly, if this continues, we may not be able to employ you here.

W: I understand, sir. I'll bring the doctor's certificate tomorrow. I am sorry.

What can we infer from the conversation?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Christine is asking for a sick leave again. √ |
| B)  Christine is going to cancel her sick leave. |
| C)  The man will grant Christine's sick leave. |
| D)  The man will find a doctor to confirm Christine's illness. |  |

**答案：**
A

**解析：**
根据男士的话，you cannot afford another day off，可以得知Christine又想请假，在此之前她已经在过去的三周内请了五次病假，所以选A。



**14.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: If you'd like to take the package with you, Miss, it won't take long to wrap.
W: There's no rush. Could you please have it delivered this week?

What does the woman mean?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  She'd like the store to send the package to her doorstep. √ |
| B)  The package will arrive next week. |
| C)  The package must be wrapped quickly. |
| D)  She'll take the package with her to save trouble. |  |

**答案：**
A

**解析：**
deliver意为“送”，由此判断女士想要商店送货上门。所以选A。



**15.** *[听力文本资源]*
M: Can you give me some tips of how to make a million dollars on the stock market? I only know that a share is part ownership in a company.
W: Good start. Remember bears think share prices are going down; bulls think they'll go up. Just buy low and sell high. Many inexperienced investors just do the opposite.
Q: What advice does the woman give?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Buy shares when prices are comparatively low. √ |
| B)  Buy shares while they are rising. |
| C)  Start buying shares as quickly as possible. |
| D)  Buy a million shares of a high-tech stock. |  |

**答案：**
A



**16.** *[听力文本资源]*
W: You look different today, but I can't quite put my finger on what it is.
M: Oh. Yesterday I finally got around to that new barbershop in the mall and enjoyed their services.

What can be inferred about the man?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  He wears a coat bought in the mall. |
| B)  He got a new job at the barbershop. |
| C)  He had a finger hurt last night. |
| D)  He had his hair cut yesterday. √ |  |

**答案：**
D

**解析：**
音频中女士说男士今天看起来不一样，但说不出来哪里不一样。由男士回答时说的got around to that new barbershop… and enjoyed their services（去了那家新开的理发店……享受了那里的服务）可推断，男士应该是在那家理发店理了头发，发型跟原来不一样了，所以选D。



**17.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: I'm going to Chicago on business and somebody said you were the right person to talk to about what I can do there for fun.
M: You bet I am. But I hope you've got at least a month.

What does the man imply?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  He recently spent a month in Chicago. |
| B)  He can recommend many things to do. √ |
| C)  Chicago is an expensive place to have fun. |
| D)  He is going on the trip, too. |  |

**答案：**
B

**解析：**
女士听说要知道芝加哥的好玩之处得问这位男士，故慕名而来。男士回答：没错。不过希望女士至少有一个月时间。言下之意，他可以推荐很多好玩之处，时间少了会不够用，所以选B。



**18.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: Oh, I'm so sorry I forgot to bring along the book you borrowed from the library.

W: What a terrible memory you have! Anyway, I won't need it until Friday night. As long as I can get it by then, OK?

What do we learn from this conversation?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The man failed to keep his promise. √ |
| B)  The woman has a poor memory. |
| C)  The man borrowed the book from the library. |
| D)  The woman does not need the book any more. |  |

**答案：**
A

**解析：**
男士说他忘了将女士的书带来，说明男士曾答应要将书带来还给女士，却没有做到，所以选A。



**19.** *[听力文本资源]*
M: Wow, it is hard for me to believe those beautiful doughnuts are made by yourself. They taste so good.

W: Actually, I wish I had made them. My neighbor's daughter gave the name of a small shop famous for its dessert. As your friend, I can tell you the address.

Who made those doughnuts?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  A friend. |
| B)  The woman. |
| C)  A neighbor's daughter. |
| D)  A professional dessert maker. √ |  |

**答案：**
D

**解析：**
音频中女士提到I wish I had made them，表示虚拟语气，证明甜甜圈不是这个女士做的。女士还说My neighbor's daughter gave the name of a small shop famous for its dessert，证明是由专业的甜点师做的，所以选D。



**20.** *[听力文本资源]*
W: I really enjoyed that piece you just played on the piano. I bet you get a lot of requests for it.
M: People just can't get enough of it.

What does the man mean?
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Not many people know the song. |
| B)  He doesn't know the song well enough to play it. |
| C)  He hasn't been playing the piano for a long time. |
| D)  People often ask him to play the song. √ |  |

**答案：**
D

**解析：**
解答此题的关键是理解习惯用语cannot... enough，意为“无论怎样……都不够”。男士所说的People just can't get enough of it意思是人们总是（听）不够。由此推断人们总要求他演奏这首曲子，所以选D。

**Long conversations**

**Directions：**Directions:Now, you will hear two long conversations.



*[听力文本资源]*

Philip: Hey, Susan, look at me. Something's bothering you, I can tell. What's the trouble? Why so sad?
Susan: I'm sad all right. You will be too. I just found out Dolly died. And she was only six.
Philip: That's too bad. Six certainly is young to die. What did she die of?
Susan: Cancer. And a sort of stiffening in her joints called arthritis. But she was still able to produce six little ones.
Philip: Six children by age six! No one could do that. You must be joking.
Susan: Ever see her photo? You just want to give her a hug. Big eyes; high nose; curly fair wool.
Philip: Ah, now I've got the picture. You're not talking about a person at all. You mean Dolly the cloned sheep.
Susan: Of course I'm talking about Dolly, the first cloning, in 1996.
Philip: Strictly speaking, that wasn't the first cloning. A Chinese scientist cloned a fish thirty-three years before that.
Susan: Really? I've never heard about it. Why did he keep it a secret? Why don't we know more about him?
Philip: His name is Tong Dizhou. He described the cloning in a Chinese scientific journal.
Susan: I can guess what happened. The article was never translated into English and was not printed in an international journal and widely read. Right?
Philip: You guessed it. Had the scientific community known, he'd be famous.
Susan: Now that's something that really is sad. When you think that he made a great discovery, but didn't get credit for it, you feel sorry for him.

*[听力文本资源]*

**21.** Why was the woman sad?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Because of unfair treatment of Dolly. |
| B)  Because of the beginning of human cloning. |
| C)  Because of the death of a sheep clone. √ |
| D)  Because of the man's loss of interest in her. |  |

**答案：**C

**22.** What does the dialog say about Dolly's offspring and death?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  She produced no offspring before dying at the age of 11. |
| B)  She produced six little ones before dying at the age of 11. |
| C)  She produced three little ones before dying at the age of 6. |
| D)  She produced six little ones before dying at the age of 6. √ |  |

**答案：**D

**23.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of Dolly's appearance?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A)  Short legs. √ | B)  Big eyes. |
| C)  A high nose. | D)  Curly fair wool. |  |  |

**答案：**A

**24.** What did the Chinese scientist Tong do?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  He helped British scientists in cloning Dolly. |
| B)  He helped American scientists in cloning fish. |
| C)  He cloned a fish more than three decades earlier. √ |
| D)  He cloned a cat more than three decades earlier. |  |

**答案：**C

**25.** What happened to the Chinese scientist's research?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  It was published in an international journal. |
| B)  It was published in a Chinese journal. √ |
| C)  It was translated into English. |
| D)  It was widely read. |  |

**答案：**B



*[听力文本资源]*
M: I would like to talk to you for a moment.
W: So, talk.
M: Do you think we can speak alone?
W: I don’t see anyone around. Talk.
M: Can we sit down?
W: We are sitting. Talk!
M: I love you.
W: I take it back. Don’t talk.
M: I’m sorry. I know that you don’t want to hear this, that you have ambitions, studies that you want to get through before even considering a relationship.
W: We’re in a relationship. I’ve agreed to be your girlfriend. But love? Come on! Love involves planning, thoughts about building a life together. Be serious! Do you want to start a life with me?
M: I don’t think that I could live without you. You are my life, my desire, my hope, my all. What’s the matter?
W: I’m going to be sick.
M: Do you need some medicine? Something to drink?
W: No, what I really need is some space. Really, I don’t think this relationship isgoing to work.
*[听力文本资源]*



**26.** *[听力文本资源]* What are the speakers doing? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  They are planning their lives together. |
| B)  They are discussing their relationship. √ |
| C)  They are looking for a place to sit. |
| D)  They are looking for a place to be alone. |  |

**答案：**B



**27.** *[听力文本资源]* Why does the man want to be alone with the woman? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  He is considering their relationship. |
| B)  He wants to sit down. |
| C)  He wants to declare his love. √ |
| D)  He is feeling kind of sick. |  |

**答案：**C



**28.** *[听力文本资源]* What is the relationship between the two speakers? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A)  Doctor and patient. | B)  Brother and sister. |
| C)  Husband and wife. | D)  Boyfriend and girlfriend. √ |  |  |

**答案：**D



**29.** *[听力文本资源]* What does the woman want? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A)  Staying alone. √ | B)  A bag. |
| C)  A drink. | D)  Medicine. |  |  |

**答案：**A



**30.** *[听力文本资源]* What can be inferred from the conversation? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The man is going to his work. |
| B)  The man is considering another relationship. |
| C)  The woman does not love the man. √ |
| D)  The woman wants to start a life with the man. |  |

**答案：**C

**简答题**



*[听力文本资源]*

Ted: I write with my right hand. I'm very right-handed.
Pat: Aha, I use my left, I'm left-handed.
Ted: It's the genes that determine if we're right-handed or left-handed, right?
Pat: Yes. In fact if you have one parent that's left-handed, there is a bigger chance you will have a left-handed child. But you know there's more than your hand that is either left-handed or right-handed; you can use your left eye or your right eye. For example, if you're going to look through a telescope, maybe you put it to your left eye, maybe you put it to your right eye. That tells you whichever eye you'll look through. That means you're left-eyed or right-eyed.
Ted: Right, they say those are the dominant parts of your body. So you have a dominant right eye or left eye.
Pat: These are good words for you to learn; we use them often now.
Ted: And when you're going to kick a soccer ball, which foot are you going to kick with? The one you'll kick with is your dominant foot. And sometimes people are cross dominant. I know my daughter is. She cuts with her left hand, but she looks with her right eye. And she can kick with both her feet. We're amazed. It's a special talent.
Pat: I hear left-handed people were considered evil in the past.
Ted: Yeah, anything left in some old cultures was considered evil, and people were very careful to teach their children to only use the right hand.
Pat: Some people believe that left-handed people have intelligent genes. I have a long list of famous left-handed people: Famous painters Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Picasso; famous musicians, Bach, Beethoven, Schumann; and famous writers like Mark Twain—they were all left-handed.
Ted: What about scientists?
Pat: Einstein was left-handed, and so was Newton.
Ted: But we can find many left-handed people who are not intelligent at all. We can also find many clever, successful right-handed people. So perhaps left-handed people are the same as right- handed people.

*[听力文本资源]*

**31.** People can be divided into right-handed and left-handed, but not into right-eyed and left-eyed.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A)  True | B)  False √ |  |  |

**答案：**B

**32.** People are cross dominant if they cut with their left hand, but look with their right eye.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A)  True √ | B)  False |  |  |

**答案：**A

**33.** People are cross dominant if they can kick with both feet.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A)  True √ | B)  False |  |  |

**答案：**A

**34.** In some old cultures left-handers were considered evil.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A)  True √ | B)  False |  |  |

**答案：**A

**35.** Einstein was left-handed, and Newton was right-handed.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A)  True | B)  False √ |  |  |

**答案：**B

**Passages**

**Directions：**Directions: In this section, you will hear three short 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).



*[听力文本资源]*

Lately, your job has taken up much of your time. You've even started bringing work home, and you keep working until the early hours. You spend Saturdays and Sundays with your head bent over your work. No longer do you work to live, but you live to work. Work is now the center of your daily life. Thus you've become a workaholic. Here are a few tips to help you, the workaholic, re-focus and get the best out of life. First, you must plan your day. Work on only one thing at a time. It's much easier to work on something and finish it first and then move on to the next rather than do a number of things all at the same time and never finish or accomplish anything by the end of the day. Second, make out a list of priorities. Write down things that need to be worked on immediately or are important, keeping the least important ones at the bottom of your list. After you've done this, be guided by this list. Turning this activity into a habit will also help you manage your time better, be more organized, and accomplish more. Third, confine work to your office. Don't bring work home! Keep those files in your office desk where they belong. If you work at home, keep your work stuff in your home office. Keep it there until the next day when you start work. Practice working only within your working hours. If you have an eight-to-five working schedule, stick to it. Fourth, resolve to keep Saturdays and Sundays strictly for family time. And stick to this! Mondays until Fridays you make an excuse not to relax and spend time with your family because it's work time. Why not make a similar excuse for Saturdays and Sundays? “I can't work today because I'm spending time with my family.” If you start following the tips outlined here, then you've just taken the first step toward living a healthy, successful and happy life!

*[听力文本资源]*

**36.** What may workaholics do?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  They bring work home. |
| B)  They keep working until after midnight. |
| C)  They bend over their work on weekends. |
| D)  All of the others. √ |  |

**答案：**D

**37.** Which of the following does the speaker recommend doing?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Concentrating on one thing a week. |
| B)  Concentrating on one thing a day. |
| C)  Concentrating on one thing at a time. √ |
| D)  Doing just a few things at a time. |  |

**答案：**C

**38.** What should one do first according to the passage?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A)  What is important. √ | B)  What one understands. |
| C)  What is easy. | D)  What is difficult. |  |  |

**答案：**A

**39.** What does the speaker say about working at home?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  One should not bring too much work home. |
| B)  One can work in the living room if one has a home office. |
| C)  One should not bring confidential files home. |
| D)  One should work only within the usual working hours. √ |  |

**答案：**D

**40.** Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Bad habits of workaholics. |
| B)  Tips for workaholics. √ |
| C)  Good habits of a devoted worker. |
| D)  Cultivation of a devoted worker. |  |

**答案：**B



*[听力文本资源]*

This is a story about an extreme storm in Moscow. It happened two and a half years ago. It was the first time in my life that I saw such a strong storm. For Moscow, it was very unusual, and nobody predicted this storm before it happened. It was a sunny day in July, and I was at home alone watching TV. The window and the door to the balcony were wide open because the weather was so hot. Suddenly, I felt a strong wind from outside. I wanted to close the window and went to it. I looked out the window and saw a black sky and trees blowing over because of the strong wind. I tried to close the window, but the wind made me fall down. I was afraid that the glass might break. I stood up and tried to close the window again, but it was impossible because the wind was now stronger, and it was pushing the window open. I ran into the bathroom and took the mop to close the window. It worked. When I looked outside, the tree in front of my window was flat on the ground, and there was heavy thunder and lightning. I decided to pull out all the electrical plugs, which took about 10 seconds. An athlete would have envied my speed. When I finished, I looked outside. It was terrible, and I understood how people are helpless in front of the power of nature. Suddenly, the wind stopped, and it began to hail. The ice was the size of grapes. After 10 minutes, everything stopped, and the sun shone as before. It was strange.

*[听力文本资源]*

**41.** Why was the door to the balcony wide open?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The weather was hot. √ |
| B)  It was too moist inside. |
| C)  It was too dry inside. |
| D)  The scene outside was beautiful. |  |

**答案：**A

**42.** Why was the speaker unable to close the windows?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The window was deformed. |
| B)  The wind was too strong. √ |
| C)  He was scared stiff by the loud thunder. |
| D)  He was frightened by the lightning. |  |

**答案：**B

**43.** How did the speaker manage to close the window?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  He asked his wife to close it together. |
| B)  He used a mop to close it. √ |
| C)  He waited until the wind was less strong. |
| D)  He waited until the hail was over. |  |

**答案：**B

**44.** What did the speaker do after seeing the lightning?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  He closed the window. |
| B)  He turned off the TV. |
| C)  He turned off the lights. |
| D)  He pulled out the electrical plugs. √ |  |

**答案：**D

**45.** What is the sequence of the events?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Sun—wind—thunder and lightning—sun—hail. |
| B)  Sun—hail—thunder and lightning—wind—sun. |
| C)  Sun—wind—thunder and lightning—hail—sun. √ |
| D)  Sun—wind—hail—thunder and lightning—sun. |  |

**答案：**C



*[听力文本资源]*

King County Executive Ron Sims took an aggressive action on Wednesday, laying out a 176-page plan that he said would set the county on a path to reduce greenhouse gas production 80 percent from current levels by 2050. Sims promised to expand the county’s effort to encourage the use of cleaner cars and mass transit. That could be done in part with congestion pricing, which in one form charges more for use of roads when they are at their busiest. Another is “pay-as-you-drive” auto insurance that assesses costs based on the number of miles driven. Strategies at the state level are still under development. The governor’s plan includes the creation of a stakeholder group to come up with ways to cut greenhouse gases without crippling the economy. It’s not going to be easy—but those supporting immediate action argue that the solution can mean the creation of new jobs and businesses. They warn that not responding could lead to even greater costs as the region is forced to adapt to higher sea levels, and less snow in the mountains and rivers, harming fish and reducing energy production at dams.

*[听力文本资源]*



**46.** *[听力文本资源]* What is the topic of this passage? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  A King County Executive. |
| B)  The development of a state. |
| C)  The governor's plan. |
| D)  Efforts to help the environment. √ |  |

**答案：**D



**47.** *[听力文本资源]* How many pages is Ron Sims’ plan? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A)  20 pages. | B)  50 pages. | C)  80 pages. | D)  176 pages. √ |  |  |  |  |

**答案：**D



**48.** *[听力文本资源]* What can we infer from the passage? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Sims' plan will affect the average person's life. √ |
| B)  Sims' plan will never be accepted by the public. |
| C)  Sims' plan has already been accepted by the Governor. |
| D)  Sims' plan is likely to cripple the economy. |  |

**答案：**A



**49.** *[听力文本资源]* What is under development? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A)  Sims' plan. | B)  State plans. √ | C)  The economy. | D)  The state. |  |  |  |  |

**答案：**B



**50.** *[听力文本资源]* What does the author think? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The government is not responding to immediate needs. |
| B)  The region must adapt to rising sea levels. |
| C)  Change is going to be difficult for people. √ |
| D)  Energy production is harming the fish. |  |

**答案：**C



*[听力文本资源]*

When the nation turned to school reform in the early 1980s, it turned its focus away from integration. The result of that policy shift is “a historical reversal” of integration gains made in the 1960s and 1970s. Most black and Latino students now sit in classrooms with few or no whites, and that trend is accelerating. Racial isolation is increasing; in 1991-1992, only 39 percent of black students attended predominantly white schools. About two thirds of black students attended mostly minority schools in 1991-1992. Big cities face the most serious situations: 15 out of 16 black students are in schools with few whites. Many civil rights advocates now agree that integration alone isn’t the answer. School officials in many cities say that forced integration hasn’t made their schools better. San Francisco has been trying to have integrated schools for a decade under the order of the court. It may work on paper, but it’s not working on the playground. “You still see the Asian kids, the Latino kids, the white kids and the black kids in different corners,” an official says.

*[听力文本资源]*



**51.** *[听力文本资源]* When did the nation turn to school reform? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A)  In the early 1980s. √ | B)  In the 1960s. |
| C)  In the 1970s | D)  In the 1990s |  |  |

**答案：**A



**52.** *[听力文本资源]* When were 39% of black students attending schools dominated by whites? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A)  In 1980. | B)  In 1991-1992. √ | C)  In 1960. | D)  In 1970. |  |  |  |  |

**答案：**B



**53.** *[听力文本资源]* What is the “most serious situation” of big cities? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Integration isn't the answer to their problem. |
| B)  Civil rights advocates cannot find an answer. |
| C)  2/3 of blacks attend minority-only schools. |
| D)  15 out of 16 blacks are in schools where whites are rare. √ |  |

**答案：**D



**54.** *[听力文本资源]* What do civil rights advocates agree on? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Something besides integration must be done. √ |
| B)  Integration hasn't made schools better. |
| C)  Integration doesn't work on the playground. |
| D)  Asians and other groups are all in different corners. |  |

**答案：**A



**55.** *[听力文本资源]* What has San Francisco been trying to do? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  To find a solution to the problem. |
| B)  To attract more Asian kids to school. |
| C)  To have integrated schools. √ |
| D)  To advocate civil rights. |  |

**答案：**C

**Compound dictation**

**Directions：**In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.



Understanding the entire human genetic map is still a few years away. Still, scientists have flooded the US Patent and Trademark Office with Applications for thousands of genes and gene fragments. And they have stirred a lot of controversy in the process.

The biggest problem with patenting genes is that scientists have only a general idea of what they can really do with the present genetic findings. Scientists do sometimes succeed in isolating a single gene with a single known function. This may have real genetic information in it. However, determining its location is difficult. And discovering its structure and its practical value takes more time.

Another problem is whether anyone ought to lay claim to human DNA now. This is partly an economic issue. If the entire genetic scheme is owned in advance by the research teams studying it now, who would be willing to work on it later?

More difficult than the economic question is the ethical one. Most of us do not like the idea that anyone owns the rights to any part of the human form. As Kahn points out, "You could patent a system for mining gold from ore. We don't let people patent the gold." That kind of argument is grounded not only in law but also in the very idea of what it means to be human—an issue that even the highest court isn't likely to settle.