**决赛听力模拟1**

**Short conversations**

**Directions：**Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 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]*  
M: They call Miss Universe the most beautiful girl in the world. But I think she's a dog.  
W: Don't be mean. She's not just a pretty face. She's going to use her prize money to become a doctor and treat African orphans—just like many other beauty contest entrants.  
Q: Which of the following best describes the Miss Universe mentioned in the dialog?  
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Beautiful. |
| B)  Beautiful and intelligent. |
| C)  Intelligent and kind. |
| D)  Beautiful, intelligent and kind. √ |  |

**答案：**  
D

**2.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: I miss childhood days, when there were no work deadlines to meet and no credit card bills to pay. Life was much simpler and easier.

M: There may be some truth to that, but I love being an adult. I enjoy the freedom of making important decisions, traveling unaccompanied, and staying up as late as I like.

Q: Why does the man like being an adult?

*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  He can pay bills with his own money. |
| B)  He can travel to lots of uncommon places. |
| C)  He has the freedom to do what he wants. √ |
| D)  He has the right to decide to do what kind of work. |  |

**答案：**  
C

**3.** *[听力文本资源]*  
M: Hey, that's a great sweater you're wearing. It looks really warm.  
W: Yeah, but I wish I'd brought a coat like you did. It's really cold today.  
  
What does the woman imply?  
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Her coat is similar to the man's. |
| B)  She needs to buy a new coat. |
| C)  Her sweater is not warm enough. √ |
| D)  The man should have worn a sweater. |  |

**答案：**  
C

**解析：**  
两人在谈论女士的针织套衫，女士说：但愿我像你一样穿了件大衣，今天真的太冷了。由此可见女士的意思是她穿得还不够暖，即身上的针织衫不够保暖，所以选C。

**4.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: I don't know what to do. I have to drive to Chicago next Friday for my cousin's wedding, but I've got a psychology test to prepare for.

W: Why don't you record your notes so you can study on the way?

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

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Cancel the trip to prepare for the test. |
| B)  Review his notes once he arrives in Chicago. |
| C)  Listen to the recorded notes while driving. √ |
| D)  Prepare for the test after the wedding. |  |

**答案：**  
C

**解析：**  
音频中男士需要驾车去参加表兄的婚礼，但他还得准备心理学考试，不知道该如何是好。Why don't you...是关键内容，用来提出建议。女士建议他录下笔记，路上可以学习（record your notes so you can study on the way）。其中on the way对应选项C中的while driving，所以选C。

**5.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: Hi, Richard. You look greatly different from what you used to be.

M: Certainly. I started exercising regularly three years ago and went from 261 pounds to a healthy 170 pounds, and that is the only thing I did not give up halfway.

What do we know about Richard?  
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  He lost a lot of weight in three years. √ |
| B)  He stopped exercising three years ago. |
| C)  He had a unique way of keeping healthy. |
| D)  He was never persistent in anything he did. |  |

**答案：**  
A

**解析：**  
本题关键在于听出I started exercising regularly three years ago and went from 261 pounds to a healthy 170 pounds, and that is the only thing I did not give up halfway，意为“Richard三年前开始锻炼身体，体重从261磅减到了170磅，这是他唯一一件没有中途放弃的事”，所以选A。

**6.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: I received an e-mail yesterday from Henry. Do you remember he was one of the chairpersons of our Students' Union?

M: Yes, but I haven't heard from him for ages. Actually, I have been out of touch with him since our first reunion after graduation.

What do we learn about the speakers?  
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  They were both chairpersons of the Students' Union. |
| B)  They have known each other since their schooldays. √ |
| C)  They are going to hold a reunion party. |
| D)  They have been in close touch by e-mail. |  |

**答案：**  
B

**解析：**  
女士问男士是否记得亨利曾是学生会主席之一。男士回答，自从毕业后第一次聚会就和亨利失去了联系。由此可知，男士和女士应该是从学生时代开始相识，所以选B。

**7.** *[听力文本资源]*  
W: I wonder what's happened to our train. It should have been here twenty minutes ago according to the timetable. But it's already 9:30.  
M: There's no need to get nervous. The announcement says it's forty minutes late.  
  
When is the train arriving?  
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A)  10:10. | B)  9:50. √ | C)  9:40. | D)  9:10. |  |  |  |  |

**答案：**  
B

**解析：**  
女士说按照时刻表，火车20分钟前就该到这里了，现在已经9 : 30了。男士说通知说火车晚点40分钟。由此可推知，火车将在9 : 50到达。所以选B。

**8.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: I've heard the proverb "Money is the root of all evil." But isn't money a good thing?

M: It's a misunderstanding. Actually, the expression is, "The love of money is the root of all evil."  Money in itself is neither good nor bad. It's all in how you get it.

What does the man imply?  
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Whether money breeds evil depends on how it is acquired. √ |
| B)  Money is a necessary part of life. |
| C)  Earning money is an enjoyable experience. |
| D)  Poverty is the root of all evil. |  |

**答案：**  
A

**解析：**  
女士向男士询问为什么会有“金钱是万恶之源”的谚语，男士表示这其实是个错误的理解，其实爱财之心才有可能导致罪恶，就金钱自身而言，无所谓好与坏，主要取决于你如何获取它，所以选A。该题考查考生对the root of all evil以及男士观点的理解。

**9.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: I'm so exhausted that I can't keep my mind on what I'm doing. I've got a French exam tomorrow, and I'm worried.

W: Why don't you take a few minutes off? You'll be able to concentrate better if you relax for a while first.

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

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Take a relaxation first. √ |
| B)  Concentrate on his study. |
| C)  Take it easy and go outside. |
| D)  Stop thinking of the exam. |  |

**答案：**  
A

**解析：**  
本题关键是听出Why don't you take a few minutes off?以及后面的if you relax for a while first，所以选A。

**10.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: I'd like you to come with me to the opening of the photography exhibit.  
W: I'm exhausted. You'll have to manage without me tonight.

What will the woman probably do?  
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Go to the exhibit tonight. |
| B)  Stay at home and rest. √ |
| C)  Find out what time the exhibit opens. |
| D)  Help the man arrange his trip. |  |

**答案：**  
B

**解析：**  
男士邀请女士一同去参加摄影展开幕式，女士的回答是解题的关键。关键词exhausted的意思是“精疲力尽的”，manage without意为“在没有……下应付下去”，至此传达出两个信息：一、女士筋疲力尽；二、女士不接受男士的邀请，由此判断她会呆在家休息。

**11.** *[听力文本资源]*

Listen again to part of the passage. Then answer the question.  
Professor: I’m sure you recall his experiments with the breeding of garden peas led to the development of this field of study. In case you’re a little rusty, let me remind you of his experiments. He studied the inheritance of seven distinct traits in garden pea plants. These traits included seed shape, were they smooth or wrinkled and plant height, were they tall or short plants?  
What does the professor mean when he says this?  
Professor: In case you’re a little rusty…

*[听力文本资源]*

What does the professor mean when he says this?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  That the students need to be paying attention to the lecture. |
| B)  That the students’ memories may be damaged. |
| C)  That the students may have forgotten what he’s about to discuss. √ |
| D)  That the students have too many things to remember. |  |

**答案：**  
C

**12.** *[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

**13.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: What has happened? Don't you have your dormitory key?

M: It's a fortunate thing I've left a spare with my roommate. I am going to the classroom to ask him for it, so that I can enter the room and get my favorite magazines.

What will the man probably do next?  
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Go to the classroom for the key. √ |
| B)  Borrow some magazines. |
| C)  Study in the classroom. |
| D)  Introduce the woman to his roommate. |  |

**答案：**  
A

**解析：**  
本题关键信息在于I am going to the classroom to ask him for it。由此可知男士要去教室找他的室友要备用钥匙。所以选A。

**14.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: I can't understand why my friend isn't here yet. We agreed to meet at 10:30. It's almost 11:00. Do you think we should try to call her or go look for her?  
M: She probably just got tied up in traffic. Let's give her a few more minutes.

What are they going to do?  
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Check the time of high tide. |
| B)  Go stand under the clock. |
| C)  Wait a little longer. √ |
| D)  Look for the traffic light. |  |

**答案：**  
C

**解析：**  
从音频的最后一句话可以得知他们将再多等几分钟。所以选C。

**15.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: Frankly, when I sat at the back of the classroom, I can't see the words on the board clearly.

W: Well, you've been wearing those same glasses as long as I've known you. Why not get a new pair? It won't cost you too much.

What does the woman imply about the man's glasses?  
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  They are not in style any more. |
| B)  They have cost him far too much. |
| C)  They no longer suit his eyesight. √ |
| D)  They should be cleaned regularly. |  |

**答案：**  
C

**解析：**  
女士说自她认识他起，他就一直戴这副眼镜，问他为何不换一副。推理可知女士暗示他的眼镜已经不合他的视力需要了。

**16.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: Jay will turn 21 this week. Does he know the classes are having a surprised party for him?  
M: No, he thinks we are giving a party for the retiring dean.

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

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The class has kept the party a secret from Jay. √ |
| B)  Jay is organizing a party for the retiring dean. |
| C)  Jay is surprised to learn of the party for him. |
| D)  The dean will come to Jay's birthday party. |  |

**答案：**  
A

**解析：**  
音频中女士说杰伊这周就满21岁了，问男士杰伊是否知道班里同学正在给他准备一个惊喜派对。男士回答：不，他以为我们要给即将退休的主任举办派对（he thinks we are giving a party for the retiring dean），由此可推断，班里没有同学让杰伊知道派对的事情，所以选A。

**17.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: Listen to those neighbors of ours. They're quarreling again. Don't they ever make peace?

M: The walls in this building are paper-thin. It sounds as if they're in our front room. I think we should rent another place to live in.

What does the man mean?  
*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  They ought to move to another place. √ |
| B)  The walls are too thin and need repairing. |
| C)  They shall negotiate with the neighbors. |
| D)  The neighbors are not sensible at all. |  |

**答案：**  
A

**解析：**  
音频中男士提到I think we should rent another place to live in，由此可知，他们打算另外租个地方居住，所以选A。

**18.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: We really must go to the new movie in town.   
M: Let's eat first.

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

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Eat before seeing the movie. √ |
| B)  See the movie immediately. |
| C)  Get the first theater seat. |
| D)  Stay in town for a while. |  |

**答案：**  
A

**解析：**  
男士的回答清楚地表明他想要先吃饭，然后再看电影。所以选A。

**19.** *[听力文本资源]*

M: We don't have the resources to stop those people from buying us out unless a miracle happens. This may be the end of us.

W: I still have hope we can get help from the bank. After all we don't need that much money.

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

|  |
| --- |
| A)  They are in desperate need of financial assistance. √ |
| B)  They hope to do miracles with limited resources. |
| C)  They want to borrow a huge sum from the bank. |
| D)  They plan to buy out their business partners. |  |

**答案：**  
A

**解析：**  
第一人说情况很不乐观，第二人说还有希望，能向银行求助。由此可知，他们的经济状况不佳，急需帮助，所以选A。

**20.** *[听力文本资源]*

W: I wish I hadn’t hurt Jane’s feelings like that. You know I never meant to.  
M: One thing I like about Jane is she doesn’t harbor resentment. I guess she’ll have forgotten all about it by tomorrow.  
What does the man say about Jane?

*[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  She resents the way she is treated. |
| B)  She never intends to hurt anyone. |
| C)  She is getting very forgetful these days. |
| D)  She does not hold on to bitter feelings. √ |  |

**答案：**  
D

**解析：**  
女士说她希望没有伤害到珍的感情，男士说他喜欢珍的一点是珍不会心怀怨恨，他猜测珍到明天的时候已经忘了这一切，所以选D。hold on to bitter feelings是对音频中harbor resentment（心怀怨恨）的同义转述。

**Long conversations**

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

*[听力文本资源]*  
Billy: Hey, know what night it is tonight? No? Well, it's movie night.  
Tina: And just what does that mean?  
Billy: Tonight we're going to watch a movie.  
Tina: Have you a particular movie in mind?  
Billy: You'll adore it, believe me. It's a classic: *Casablanca*. It's about lovers torn apart by World War II, reunited, separated, and so on.  
Tina: Sounds good. How do they end up?  
Billy: Oh, I couldn't tell you that. But just wait until you hear Sam the piano player sing their favorite song, *As Time Goes By*. I can hear it now: “A kiss is still a kiss, a sigh is just a sigh. The world will always welcome lovers, as time goes by.” It'll bring tears to your eyes.  
Tina: I hope we're not going to sit there sobbing for two hours. What about a Woody Allen comedy instead? I'd rather be happy.  
Billy: Don't you worry your little head, I've taken care of that too. There's nothing like a tasty snack to go with a good movie!  
Tina: I'll pick up some yogurt and apple juice at the store on the way over here.  
Billy: Thanks. But I have a better idea. I know that you love ice cream. Have you ever had an ice cream float?  
Tina: Is that like a milk shake?  
Billy: Kind of, but it's got soda in it. The ice cream floats to the top.  
Tina: Sounds delicious! But what about drinking healthy things, like mineral water or milk?  
Billy: I think that a little bit of junk food is good for you sometimes. And the marriage between strawberry ice cream floats and *Casablanca* was made in heaven.  
Tina: I can't wait.  
Billy: Trust me, you'll fall in love with both of them.  
*[听力文本资源]*

**21.** What is the movie about that the man recommends?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  It's about the reunion and separation of lovers. √ |
| B)  It's about lovers turning hostile to each other. |
| C)  It's about the Second World War. |
| D)  It's about a woman who loves icecream. |  |

**答案：**A

**22.** What is true of the song Sam the piano player sings?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A)  It's funny. | B)  It's moving. √ |
| C)  It's militant. | D)  It's happy. |  |  |

**答案：**B

**23.** What does the man suggest to make the woman stop worrying her little head?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Inviting some friends to join them. |
| B)  Leaving the theater before the sad movie ends. |
| C)  Watching a movie with a happy ending. |
| D)  Buying something good to eat. √ |  |

**答案：**D

**24.** What did the woman bring?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A)  Ice cream floats. | B)  Milk shakes . |
| C)  Apple juice. √ | D)  KFC. |  |  |

**答案：**C

**25.** What does the man say is sometimes good?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Junk food. √ |
| B)  Healthy food. |
| C)  A marriage ceremony. |
| D)  A movie mixing comedy and tragedy. |  |

**答案：**A

*[听力文本资源]*  
M: Hey, babe, you want to join me?  
W: Where are you going, love?  
M: I thought about going to a movie, but I just heard about a concert, and I think I’m going to that—that is, unless you have something else in mind. Dinner, dancing, what do you want to do?  
W: Do you mind if my parents come and join us?  
M: You’re kidding, right? I was hoping to take you out on a regular date.  
W: I guess we haven’t been going out long enough for you to really know me. But my parents are very important to me. And I’d really like to spend some time with them tonight. So how about it? We can all go dancing tonight.  
M: This doesn’t sound much like my cup of tea. I mean, are you serious?  
W: Sure. My parents are fantastic dancers. You’d really have a great time. Won’t you give it a chance?  
M: I… well, you know what? I think I could go in for this. Let’s go.  
*[听力文本资源]*

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

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Joining a family. |
| B)  Becoming a fantastic dancer. |
| C)  Going out for the night. √ |
| D)  Dancing at the woman's home. |  |

**答案：**C

**27.** *[听力文本资源]* When the conversation begins, where is the man planning to go? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A)  Dancing. | B)  Dinner. | C)  A concert. √ | D)  A movie. |  |  |  |  |

**答案：**C

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

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The man is important to his parents. |
| B)  The woman had a great time with her parents. |
| C)  The woman isn't serious about her parents. |
| D)  The man doesn't want to go out with the woman's parents. √ |  |

**答案：**D

**29.** *[听力文本资源]* What does the man decide in the end? *[听力文本资源]*

|  |
| --- |
| A)  To be more serious about the parents. |
| B)  To have tea with the parents. |
| C)  To go with the woman without her parents. |
| D)  To go with the woman and her parents. √ |  |

**答案：**D

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A)  Wife and husband. | B)  Girlfriend and boyfriend. √ |
| C)  Sister and brother. | D)  Mother and son. |  |  |

**答案：**B

**简答题**

*[听力文本资源]*

Carl: Hi, Lillian. Do you have a minute?  
Lillian: Sure. What's up?  
Carl: Well, I just want to go over the schedule for Wednesday's orientation meeting to make sure everything is ready.  
Lillian: OK. Here's a copy of the tentative schedule. Now, the registration starts at eight thirty and goes until nine fifteen.  
Carl: Alright.  
Lillian: Then the orientation meeting will begin at nine thirty.  
Carl: OK. Now, we had planned originally for the meeting to go until ten thirty, but now we have someone from the international center coming to speak to the students on extracurricular activities, so how about ending the meeting around eleven?  
Lillian: Fine. And, uh, then students will take the placement tests from eleven fifteen until noon, followed by a twenty-minute break before lunch. And, immediately after lunch, we have reserved a campus shuttle to give students a forty-five-minute tour starting at one thirty. We want to show students around the university, including the union building, the library, and the student services building.  
Carl: Great. Now, how about the interviews?  
Lillian: Well, we're planning to start them at two fifteen.  
Carl: Uh, well, teachers are going to be up to their ears in preparations, and they'll be hard pressed to start then.  
Lillian: OK, let's get things rolling around two forty-five. The interviews will go from two forty-five until, let's say, four thirty. I hope we can wrap things up by five.  
Carl: Great.

*[听力文本资源]*

**31.** The two speakers are probably two staff members rather than a teacher and a student.

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

**答案：**A

**32.** The orientation meeting, including a speaker from the international center, will last two hours.

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

**答案：**B

**33.** The placement tests will take 60 minutes.

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

**答案：**B

**34.** The shuttle bus will finish the campus tour at 2:45.

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

**答案：**B

**35.** The man did not agree with the starting time for the oral interviews the woman suggested.

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

**答案：**A

**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]*

Everyone should know the importance of teamwork. It is clearly important in team games. For example, in a football or a basketball game the players should coordinate with each other. If they all play by themselves without passing the ball to each other, their team is not likely to win the game. In modern society team spirit is being increasingly valued, so everyone should train his ability to cooperate with others. Today's society is no longer a self-sufficient one, but one in which all people depend on each other for existence. Indeed, without the ability to work harmoniously with others, one can hardly survive, not to mention pursuing happiness. In highly developed societies today, one can accomplish next to nothing without joint effort. Every loaf of bread, every article of clothes, every house or apartment, every means of transportation is the product of cooperative efforts. We play with other children in kindergartens; we study with our classmates at schools; and we work with our fellow workers or colleagues in factories or companies. It is common that job candidates are asked in an interview what the concept of teamwork means to them. The reason for this is because companies today especially want people who are good team players and are able to get along with their colleagues and work together in a cohesive group. To meet the needs of both personal improvement and sophisticated society, we should learn to cooperate with others and adjust to each other. Only in this way can we achieve success and satisfy ourselves as well as society.

*[听力文本资源]*

**36.** Why does the speaker mention "football"?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  It is more popular than basketball. |
| B)  It is less popular than basketball. |
| C)  It is an example of the importance of teamwork. √ |
| D)  It is an example of the importance of physical strength. |  |

**答案：**C

**37.** Which of the following is the reason that team spirit is being increasingly valued in modern society?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Today's society is a self-sufficient one. |
| B)  Today's society is no longer a self-sufficient one. √ |
| C)  Individualism is increasingly valued throughout the world. |
| D)  Team sports have become increasingly popular in modern society. |  |

**答案：**B

**38.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as the product of cooperative efforts?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A)  A pot of flowers. √ | B)  A loaf of bread. |
| C)  An article of clothes. | D)  A transportation means. |  |  |

**答案：**A

**39.** Why kind of people do companies today especially want to employ according to the dialog?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A)  Skilled workers. | B)  Computer experts. |
| C)  Good Football players. | D)  Good team players. √ |  |  |

**答案：**D

**40.** According to the passage, why should we learn to cooperate with each other?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  To meet the needs of personal development. |
| B)  To meet the needs of the complex society. |
| C)  To meet the needs of personal development and the complex society. √ |
| D)  It is not mentioned. |  |

**答案：**C

*[听力文本资源]*

There is only one story in the European press this week—the financial crisis that has affected world markets. A few weeks ago everyone was talking about the credit problem. This rather mild term has now been replaced in the press by “financial crisis”, reflecting the broadening and deepening of the emergency. As stock markets opened on Monday, shares dropped sharply across the world. On Tuesday, U.S. stocks hit their lowest levels in five years. Hong Kong's Hang Seng index declined 6.2%, and markets in Australia and Taiwan all fell. The sharp downturn in the markets has continued despite massive government interventions in the banking system. On Saturday, the U.S. Congress finally passed a $700 billion rescue plan. The U.S. government will buy the bad mortgage debts which triggered the crisis in exchange for a stake in the banks they rescue. Today it was the British government's turn, offering banks that are interested an aid of £50 billion in exchange for a stake. It is also offering loans of up to £250 billion which banks can use for a fee. Banks won't lend to one another at the moment, so the hope is that this measure will get money flowing again. This is vital since the impact of the credit crisis is already reaching smaller businesses, who have seen their interest rates on loans increase. Consumer confidence is also down, affecting sales on the high street. If the plans work and banks in the U.K. and U.S. recover, tax-payers in both countries could make a profit from their governments' interventions. If the plans fail, the banking system will simply collapse.

*[听力文本资源]*

**41.** Which of the following is NOT true of the stock markets?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  The Hong Kong stock market fell. |
| B)  The Australian stock market fell. |
| C)  The American stock market declined, but did not touch the bottom. √ |
| D)  The American stock market hit an all-time low in the past five years. |  |

**答案：**C

**42.** What effect do the massive government interventions have on the markets?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  They have begun to pick up. |
| B)  They have continued to drop. √ |
| C)  They have remained stable. |
| D)  They have fluctuated a great deal. |  |

**答案：**B

**43.** What will the U.S. government get in exchange for the bad mortgage debts it buys?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  A band interest. |
| B)  A stake. √ |
| C)  Executive positions in banks. |
| D)  Cash. |  |

**答案：**B

**44.** On what condition can British banks use the loans of ￡250 billion?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  They must pay a fee. √ |
| B)  They must give the government a stake. |
| C)  They must pay a fee and give the government a stake. |
| D)  It is not mentioned. |  |

**答案：**A

**45.** According to the passage, what is the impact of the credit crisis on smaller businesses?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Most of them having gone bankrupt. |
| B)  Most of them will go bankrupt. |
| C)  Lower interests on loans. |
| D)  Higher interests on loans. √ |  |

**答案：**D

*[听力文本资源]*

Developing countries won a major victory at the World Trade Organization meeting earlier this month in Doha, Qatar. The battle was over the rights of poor nations to produce life-saving drugs during health emergencies. More than 140 countries attended the Doha conference. The group finally reached an agreement after more than a week of debate. It permits developing countries to give so-called “compulsory licenses” during national health emergencies. A compulsory license requires drug manufacturers to share their inventions with competing companies. When a drug company develops a cure or treatment for a disease, it seeks special rights to make and sell the product. This special permission is called a patent. A patent prevents other companies from making the same drug for a number of years while the patent is in force. Under “compulsory licenses”, other companies are permitted to produce low-cost generic drugs. These are copies of costly medicines patented by large drug companies. Poor countries are not able to pay for costly drugs to treat diseases such as AIDS. So the debate over drug patents is between rich and poor countries. International drug companies in Europe and the United States oppose the Doha agreement. They say it will prevent drug companies from seeking cures for diseases that affect the poor. Drug companies say they are forced to charge high prices for medicines to pay for the high cost of their research. Drug patents are important because they help companies recover money spent developing new medicines. Developing countries, such as India, Brazil and South Africa, support the Doha agreement. They say poor nations should be able to produce or import less costly generic drugs in times of health crises. They say the goal is to reduce the cost of drugs to treat diseases that kill millions of poor people every year.

*[听力文本资源]*

**46.** What does a "compulsory license" require drug manufacturers to do?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  To give up their patents completely. |
| B)  To give up their patents in case of health crises. √ |
| C)  To shorten the period of their patents. |
| D)  To keep their patents intact. |  |

**答案：**B

**47.** What is true of large drug companies under "compulsory license"?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  They are compelled to sell their drugs at low prices. |
| B)  They are compelled to sell their drugs at high prices. |
| C)  They must allow other companies to produce their drugs at low costs. √ |
| D)  They are not compelled to disclose their intellectual property. |  |

**答案：**C

**48.** Why do international drug companies oppose the Doha agreement?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  They think it will prevent drug companies from seeking cures for diseases. |
| B)  They must pay a great deal for their research. |
| C)  Patents help drug companies recover the costs of developing new medicines. |
| D)  All of the others. √ |  |

**答案：**D

**49.** What do developing countries want during health emergencies?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  They want to produce and import low-cost drugs. √ |
| B)  The want to produce and import high-cost effective drugs. |
| C)  The want to produce and export low-cost drugs. |
| D)  The want to produce and export high-cost drugs. |  |

**答案：**A

**50.** What is the passage mainly about?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  WTO debate between rich and poor countries on drug production. |
| B)  WTO debate on the advantages and disadvantages of compulsory licenses. |
| C)  WTO agreement on drug patents. √ |
| D)  WTO agreement against compulsory licenses. |  |

**答案：**C

*[听力文本资源]*

Genes are the parts of cells that control the growth of living things, including people. Now, a company in Iceland is working to create the most detailed map yet of all known human genes. Doctor Karl Stefansson, head of the company, believes that the people of Iceland present a special chance to study the human genome and how some genes cause disease. Iceland has a very small population—about 280,000 people. The majority of the population shares a small group of common ancestors who lived thousands of years ago. The people of Iceland keep extensive records of their ancestors. In addition, Iceland has an excellent healthcare system. Doctor Stefansson says his researchers are studying genetic diseases in many families over hundreds of years. So far, researchers have examined the genes of at least 146 families. The Iceland genome project is using a much larger group of individuals to observe differences in human genes than any other project. For example, American scientists made a genetic map based on only eight large families in France. Human beings have almost exactly the same genes. Small genetic differences make us look different from each other. These differences can also make us more likely to get some diseases. The company's main project is to identify genes that cause disease. Scientists believe most common diseases are caused by several abnormal genes working together. The company claims to have already found three disease-causing genes, linking to a mental disease and two kinds of strokes.

*[听力文本资源]*

**51.** What is the Iceland company doing?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Creating a detailed map of the genes of the Icelandic people. |
| B)  Creating a detailed map of all human genes. √ |
| C)  Creating a map as detailed as those by some other projects. |
| D)  Creating a map less detailed than that by the American company. |  |

**答案：**B

**52.** Why do the people of Iceland present a special opportunity to study the human genome?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Iceland has a small population. |
| B)  Most of the Icelanders have a small group of ancestors. |
| C)  Plenty of records of their ancestors are available. |
| D)  All of the others. √ |  |

**答案：**D

**53.** Why is the Iceland genome project superior to the American genome project?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Because it observes 200 million people. |
| B)  Because it observes 14 large families. |
| C)  Because it observes more families than any other project. √ |
| D)  Because it observes more families than many other projects. |  |

**答案：**C

**54.** Why can the study of genes help to identify the causes of diseases?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Small genetic differences may be related to some diseases. √ |
| B)  Large genetic differences may be related to some diseases. |
| C)  The genetic similarity may throw light on some diseases. |
| D)  Similar genes will cause similar diseases. |  |

**答案：**A

**55.** What is the passage mainly concerned about?

|  |
| --- |
| A)  Finding out the history of Irish families. |
| B)  Finding out the special genes of Irish people to cure their diseases. |
| C)  Creating a detailed human genetic map to identify disease-causing genes. √ |
| D)  Creating a detailed human genetic map to identify abnormally small genes. |  |

**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.

Each year, around 50 million Americans get sick from eating unsafe food, resulting in more than 100,000 illnesses, 3,000 deaths and countless days of missed work.

Food should be a source of nourishment, not an opportunity for potential exposure to bacteria that can make you sick. Unfortunately, our industrialized food system is dominated by a small number of large corporations that are producing food in more industrialized ways. And the deficiencies of this system can sometimes be measured in sickness and even fatalities.

Recent food safety breakdowns have caused hundreds of product recalls, thousands of illnesses and tremendous media attention, but have failed to change the way food is produced. Similarly, government regulators ask for recalls of unsafe food products almost on a daily basis but have failed to address the dangerous production and manufacturing practices accounting for the problems.

Corporate agricultural business is increasingly shifting liability for food safety to consumers, instructing them to wash and cook food thoroughly to eliminate potential food safety hazards. Proper cooking of foods can reduce the impact of some bacteria on human health, but because many foods are eaten raw or with minimum cooking, cooking alone is not an effective and reliable way to battle against the dangerous shortcomings of industrialized agriculture.

With the lack of government regulation and enforcement of corporate food producers, people always wonder where to get safe food nowadays. Here is my idea: Independent family farmers are a sure source you can rely on for sustainably produced and locally grown food. By buying locally, you can increase your chance of getting a fresh, high-quality product. If you are interested, you can even try to conceive of some local food systems. These systems are the exact opposite of the current kind of food production that has created many of the food safety problems described above.