

# Model Test 1

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Be a Civic-minded Tourist*. You should include in your essay tourists' uncivil behaviors in the scenic spots and the corresponding solutions. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words. Write your essay on Answer Sheet 1.

### Be a Civic-minded Tourist

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

## 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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. A) Their death rate is too high to be neglected. | C) They want to win the public's praise.            |
| B) Governments pay little attention to the issue.   | D) There are little data about them to do research. |
| 2. A) Maternal death.                               | C) Infectious disease.                              |
| B) Various types of injuries.                       | D) Natural disaster.                                |

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 3. A) The White House warned them not to do now. | C) NASA didn't get adequate money.        |
| B) The panel of experts objected the proposals.  | D) It would be too costly to do so.       |
| 4. A) By loaning money from the state bank.      | C) By resorting to commercial banks.      |
| B) By cooperating with private enterprises.      | D) By intensifying structural adjustment. |

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 5. A) LG has exposed new concept TVs.        | C) TV will be replaced by computers.              |
| B) The market of TVs decreased.              | D) LG is lagging behind in the TV competition.    |
| 6. A) They will be sold in stores this year. | C) The price of them is not very high.            |
| B) They will be mass-produced.               | D) One of them can be rolled up like a newspaper. |
| 7. A) CES technology expo.                   | C) Distinguishable technology.                    |
| B) Ultra-high definition televisions.        | D) Creative concepts like LG's.                   |



## 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.

### Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) Giving up smoking. C) Plan for seeing a doctor.  
B) Birth control of the family. D) Arrangement for breaking engagement.
9. A) Smoking helps to lessen the pressure. C) He can get much happiness from smoking.  
B) Smoking helps him fall asleep quickly. D) Smoking brings more chances to make friends.
10. A) See a doctor to get some help. C) Improve his self-controlling abilities.  
B) Read books about the harm of smoking. D) Receive mental health treatment.
11. A) Smoking is the only bad habit the man should change.  
B) She doesn't love the man as deep as before.  
C) She doesn't want to have a baby if the man smokes.  
D) Maybe she will leave the man if he continues to smoke.

### Conversation Two

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

12. A) It is a house full of cleverly-designed device. C) It is the most comfortable house available.  
B) It can help people live a much easier life. D) It expresses the newest architectural style.
13. A) The door will open with just a touch of the finger.  
B) The refrigerator can figure out how much milk to buy.  
C) The robot can do all the housework very efficiently.  
D) The house can put out a fire in a very short time.
14. A) It can do the washing automatically. C) It can remind him to do it when necessary.  
B) He can do it all by himself. D) He can ask the robot to do it.
15. A) It's too wonderful to be true. C) She considers it nothing fancy.  
B) It's too expensive for her. D) She is considering buying one.

## Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three 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). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

### Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) The father alone makes the important decision.  
B) The mother alone makes the important decision.  
C) Children old enough are allowed to take part.  
D) Children should be seen but can't air their view.
17. A) Their parents don't like to live with them. C) They need to become independent.



- B) They need more freedom and space.  
 18. A) It suits the values of equality.  
 B) It can cause serious problems.  
 19. A) They have not enough money.  
 B) They have to leave home.  
 D) They have to go to universities.  
 C) It does no good.  
 D) It goes too far.  
 C) They feel useless and lonely.  
 D) They have no children or relatives.

### Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) Breaking big rocks into little ones  
 B) Feeding his family.  
 C) Building a cathedral.  
 D) Doing construction works.  
 21. A) Having a point.  
 B) Having flexibility.  
 C) Making sense.  
 D) Being interesting.  
 22. A) Most of the people want to do meaningful work.  
 B) A majority of workers are doing meaningful work.  
 C) Happy workers can always find a well-paid job.  
 D) Meaningful workers are happy and better workers.

### Passage Three

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

23. A) One can improve listening by watching movies.  
 B) Everybody wants to improve listening nowadays.  
 C) There is a good way to memorize vocabularies.  
 D) One needs to work hard to improve English.  
 24. A) Watch the film two more times.  
 B) Memorize the scenes and stories.  
 C) Listen to the film instead of watching it.  
 D) Repeat what the characters say in the film.  
 25. A) Choose one's favorite film.  
 B) Memorize all the dialogues.  
 C) Go to a movie theater.  
 D) Practice with a friend.

## 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.

When Louise Brown was born on 25 July 1978, she kicked off an era. The first "test tube baby" is a mother herself now, and she's been joined by millions of others born with the 26 of *in vitro* fertilization (体外受精), or IVF. Now specialists wonder whether people who were conceived by IVF are likely to be 27.

"By and large, the kids are just fine. It's not like the kids having 28 arms or heads," says Carmen Sapienza, a scientist at Temple University. But none is older than their early 30s, and the vast 29 are under the age of 20, so they haven't had time for long-term health problems to show up.

One source of worry is that so many IVF babies have low birth weight. Children-conceived through



IVF are more likely to 30 less than 2.5 kilograms than are babies conceived 31. That could spell trouble ahead, because low-birth-weight babies often have long-term health problems. They're more likely to be obese, to have *diabetes* (糖尿病) or other problems.

With that in mind, Sapienza and colleagues have looked at genes that are likely to play a role in such health problems. They found that certain DNA-patterns, which affect how genes are 32, are different between IVF and non-IVF children. There's no way to tell if that's because of the 33 used to produce the IVF babies or whether the difference has something to do with the underlying infertility problem the parents had. It's also 34 whether these gene-expression differences will translate into health differences. But it does suggest that children conceived by IVF are 35 on some level.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- |               |              |              |               |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| A) weigh      | E) unclear   | I) unique    | M) majority   |
| B) technology | F) naturally | J) healthy   | N) minority   |
| C) help       | G) expressed | K) explained | O) completely |
| D) unsure     | H) procedure | L) extra     |               |

## 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.

### Why Money Doesn't Buy Happiness

What do the experts say?

- [A] All in all, it was probably a mistake to look for the answer to the eternal question—"Does money buy happiness?"—from people who practice what's called the gloomy science. For when economists tackled the question, they started from the observation that when people put something up for sale they try to get as much for it as they can, and when people buy something they try to pay as little for it as they can. Both sides in the transaction, the economists noticed, are therefore behaving as if they would be more satisfied, or happier, dare we say, if they ended up receiving more money (the seller) or holding on to more money (the buyer). Hence, more money must be better than less, and the only way more of something can be better than less of it is if it brings you greater satisfaction. The economists' conclusion: the more money you have, the happier you must be.
- [B] Suicidal CEOs, miserable *magnates* (大资本家) and other unhappy rich folks aren't the only ones giving the lie to this. "Psychologists have spent decades studying the relation between wealth and happiness," writes Harvard University psychologist Daniel Gilbert and they have generally concluded that wealth increases human happiness when it lifts people out of extreme poverty and into the middle class but that it does little to increase happiness thereafter.
- [C] That flies in the face of *intuition* (直觉), not to mention economic theory. According to standard economics, the most important commodity you can buy with additional wealth is choice. If you have \$20 in your pocket, you can decide between steak and peanut butter for dinner, but if you have only \$1 you'd better hope you already have a jar of jelly at home. Additional wealth also lets you satisfy additional needs and wants, and the more of those you satisfy the happier you are supposed to be.
- [D] The trouble is, choice is not all it's cracked up to be. Studies show that people like selecting from among maybe half a dozen kinds of food at the grocery store but find 27 choices overwhelming, leaving them habitually on edge that they could have chosen a better one than they did. And wants,



which are nice to be able to afford, have a bad habit of becoming needs. Satisfying needs brings less emotional well-being than satisfying wants.

**What do the common people say?**

- [E] The *nonlinear* (非线性的) nature of how much happiness money can buy comes through clearly in global surveys that ask people how satisfied they feel with their lives. In a typical survey people are asked to rank their sense of well-being or happiness on a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 means "not at all satisfied with my life" and 7 means "completely satisfied." Of the American multimillionaires who responded, the average happiness score was 5.8. Homeless people in Calcutta came in at 2.9. But before you assume that money does buy happiness after all, consider who else rated themselves around 5.8: the Inuit of northern Greenland, who do not exactly lead a life of luxury, and the cattle-herding Masai of Kenya, whose huts have no electricity or running water. And proving Gilbert's point about money buying happiness only when it lifts you out of extreme poverty, slum dwellers in Calcutta—one economic rung above the homeless—rate themselves at 4.6.
- [F] Studies tracking changes in a population's reported level of happiness over time have also dealt a death blow to the money-buys-happiness claim. Since World War II the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita has tripled in the United States. But people's sense of well-being has barely been altered. Japan has had an even more dramatic rise in GDP per capita since its postwar misery, but measures of national happiness have been flat, as they have also been in Western Europe during its long post-war boom, according to social psychologist Ruut Veenhoven. An analysis of more than 150 studies on wealth and happiness concluded that "economic indicators have obvious shortcomings" as approximations of well-being across nations.
- [G] That's partly because in an expanding economy, in which former luxuries such as washing machines become necessities, the newly well-off people don't feel the same joy in having a machine do the laundry that their grandparents, suddenly freed from washboards, did. They just take the machines for granted. Another reason is that an expanding paycheck, especially in an expanding economy, produces expanding aspirations and a sense that there is always one more cool thing out there that you absolutely have to have.

**If money doesn't buy happiness, what does?**

- [H] Grandma was right when she told you to value health and friends, not money and stuff. Researchers add fulfillment, a sense that life has meaning, belonging to civil and other groups, and living in a democracy that respects individual rights and the rule of law. If a nation wants to increase its population's sense of well-being, says Veenhoven, it should make "less investment in economic growth and more in policies that promote good governance, liberties, democracy, trust and public safety."
- [I] Curiously, although money doesn't buy happiness, happiness can buy money. Young people who describe themselves as happy typically earn higher incomes, years later, than those who said they were unhappy. It seems that a sense of well-being can make you more productive and more likely to show initiative and other traits that lead to a higher income. *Contented* (知足的) people are also more likely to marry and stay married, as well as to be healthy, both of which increase happiness.
- [J] If more money doesn't buy more happiness, then the behavior of most Americans looks downright insane, as we work harder and longer, decade after decade. But what is insane for an individual is crucial for a national economy—that is, ever more growth and consumption. Gilbert again: "Economies can blossom and grow only if people are deceived into believing that the production of wealth will make them happy... Economies thrive when individuals strive, but because individuals will strive only for their own happiness, it is essential that they mistakenly believe that producing and consuming are routes to personal well-being." In other words, if you want to do your part for your country's economy, forget all of the above about money not buying happiness.



注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

36. Based on standard economics, additional wealth can provide more options.
37. According to Veenhoven, a nation can increase its population's sense of well-being by making more effort to promote good governance.
38. Most American work harder and longer for decades because they believe more money buys more happiness.
39. Global surveys prove Gilbert's point that money increases happiness only when it relieves the utmost poverty.
40. According to the economists, more money buys more happiness.
41. It is necessary for people to believe producing and consuming are routes to personal well-being for a thriving economy.
42. Initiative that leads to a higher income is usually motivated by a sense of well-being.
43. Some unhappy rich folks, like suicidal CEOs, show richness does not necessarily make people happy.
44. In an expanding economy, the former luxuries are taken for granted by the new generation.
45. Too many choices may be negative in that people may regret about what they bought.

## 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.

We may all like to consider ourselves free spirits. But a study of the traces left by 50,000 cellphone users over three months has conclusively proved that the truth is otherwise.

"We are all in one way or another boring," says Albert-László Barabási at the Center for Complex Network Research at Northeastern University in Boston, who co-wrote the study. "Spontaneous individuals are largely absent from the population."

Barabási and colleagues used three months' worth of data from a cellphone network to track the cellphone towers each person's phone connected to each hour of the day, revealing their approximate location. They conclude that regardless of whether a person typically remains close to home or roams far and wide, their movements are theoretically predictable as much as 93 per cent of the time.

Surprisingly, the cellphone data showed that individuals' movements were more or less as predictable at weekends as on weekdays, suggesting that routine is rooted in human nature rather than being an effect of work patterns.

The cellphone records were processed to identify the most visited locations for each user. Then the probability of finding a given user at his or her most visited locations at each hour through the day was calculated.

People were to be found in their most visited location for any given hour 70 per cent of the time. Not surprisingly, the figure increased at night, and decreased at lunchtime and in the early evening, when most people were returning home from work.

The team analysed the *randomness* (随意性) of people's traces to show it was theoretically possible to predict the average person's whereabouts as much as 93 per cent of the time.

"Say your routine movement is from home to the coffee shop to work: if you are at home and then



go to the coffee shop it's easy for me to predict that you are going to work," says co-author Nicholas Blumm.

This predictability was not much affected by differences in age, gender, language spoken or whether a person lived in a rural or urban setting.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. The "spontaneous individuals" are most probably people who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) rely much on a cellphone in life  
B) can live without a cellphone  
C) act without much restraint  
D) are boring in some way
47. A phone user's location is shown by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) which cellphone tower he is connected to  
B) which cellphone network he is connected to  
C) how often he uses the phone every day  
D) the content of his every phone call
48. What did the cellphone data show about "routine"?  
A) One's routine affects his work pattern.  
B) Our routine affects our human nature.  
C) One's work pattern determines his routine.  
D) Our human nature determines our routine.
49. According to the sixth paragraph, a person is more likely to \_\_\_\_\_ at night than in the early evening.  
A) be found at home  
B) return home from work  
C) go to his most visited place  
D) take home as his most visited place
50. What is the passage mainly about?  
A) The new application of cellphones.  
B) The predictability of one's routine.  
C) The influence of cellphones on one's routine.  
D) The factors that help determine one's routine.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

How's this for unintended consequences? Some of the biggest *beneficiaries* (受惠者) of the women's movement have been married men. According to a new study by the Pew Research Center, married men have a 60% higher average household income than they did in 1970, even adjusted for inflation. Unmarried men, on the other hand, only got a 16% bump.

One reason for the rise is that more men are marrying women who make more money than they do, mainly because there are more high-income women to go around. In 1970, just 4% of men ages 30 to 44 had wives who brought in more money than they did. By 2007, more than a fifth of men in that age range had wives who outearned them. Members of this thriving *demographic* (人口统计学的) are effectively doubling their income or more when they wed, without doubling their costs.

Aside from the increase in white-collar women, the other trend behind the Pew numbers is that marriage rates have declined most sharply among the least educated men and women, which helps explain why the average household income figures for married men have pulled even further ahead of those for their single counterparts. More of the least rich are unmarried than before.

The study, which drew on household income data from the Decennial Census and the 2007 American Community Survey, showed that the biggest gainers were married college-educated men. The biggest losers were unmarried men who did not complete high school or who only had a high school diploma. After adjusting for inflation, the 2007 unmarried low-income men and women had lower household incomes than their 1970 counterparts. "The steeper decline in marriage among the less educated has contributed to a steeper decline in their income," says one of the study's authors, D'Vera Cohn.

The trend has a dark side, says Dalton Conley, social sciences dean at New York University. "High-income women marrying high-income men is one of the drivers of inequality," he says. "It affects the distribution of income between families." He notes that among college-educated high-income couples, the



divorce rate is getting lower, while unmarried low-income men and women tend to partner up and then uncouple more rapidly. "This leads to family instability and a cycle of disadvantage," says Conley.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

51. What do we know about the unmarried men, according to the last sentence of the first paragraph?  
A) They got a 16% increase in household income. C) Only 16% of them were in financial difficulty.  
B) They got a 16% decrease in household income. D) Only 16% of them earned more than in 1970.
52. "Members of this thriving demographic" are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) men who marry at the age of 30 to 44 C) men whose wives earn more than they do  
B) women whose husbands age 30 to 44 D) women who earn more than their husbands
53. It is found by the Pew Research Center that more and more of the least educated men \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) earn less than their wives C) refuse to marry white-collar women  
B) are declined by white-collar women D) have to remain single
54. Compared with the 1970 unmarried low-income men, their 2007 counterparts \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) had even less education C) had slower growth in household income  
B) had lower marriage rates D) had more trouble adjusting for inflation
55. What does Conley imply by saying "This leads to family instability"?  
A) Education determines the family stability. C) Marriage rate is the index of family stability.  
B) Income determines the family stability. D) Divorce rate is the index of family stability.

## 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.

筷子(chopsticks)是一种中国传统餐具(eating utensil),由两根同等长度的小细棒组成,用于夹起食物。筷子一般由竹、木、金属或塑料制成。它轻巧灵活,使用方便。早在三千多年前的商代(the Shang Dynasty),中国人就开始使用筷子了。筷子是反映中国饮食文化的重要组成部分,可谓是中国文化的代表。作为一种独特的餐具,筷子被西方人誉为“东方的文明”。

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。