

新东方四级模拟题 201010 答案范文听力原文

作文题

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minute to write a short essay on the topic of **Online Shopping**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 越来越多的人喜欢网上购物;
2. 也会带来一些问题;
3. 我的看法。

作文范文

Online Shopping

There are an increasing number of college students who love going shopping online. They are in some sense getting addicted to online shopping for reasons of being convenient, time saving, cost efficient or good after-sale service. The products they purchase via the internet range from learning materials in relation to their study to the articles necessary in their daily lives.

No doubt, there is a different side of online shopping as well. In the first place, many products bought this way may turn out to be of low quality, as against what is advertised on the web. In the second place, the shoppers may be cheated, getting nothing after paying a certain amount of money. Lastly, after-sale service may not be guaranteed, for some online shops may go bankruptcy or change hands.

As for me, I think we should be careful with online shopping, just as the proverb goes: "Look before you leap". In other words, one should make sure that the price of the product is reasonable and the quality is reliable in advance.

试题答案

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. D
8. check his e-mails only twice a day 9. assess his workload 10. books
11. C 12. D 13. D 14. B 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. B
21. A 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. D 26. D 27. C 28. B 29. B 30. D
31. C 32. A 33. C 34. D 35. B 36. website 37. rarely 38. shorthand
39. independent 40. signifying 41. formula 42. Accompanied 43. readership
44. Then an odd thing happened: people made fun of the prose, but they kept reading Pitchfork.
45. Pitchfork's reviews of artists previously considered unknown or underground, began to act as stepping-stones to mainstream coverage.

46. by 2005, they had performed on Saturday Night Live, been nominated for two Grammys
47. M 48. I 49. B 50. K 51.L 52. E 53. F 54. H 55. C
56. O 57. C 58. B 59. D 60. A 61. D 62. C 63. D 64. A
65. B 66. B 67. A 68. B 69. B 70. D 71. D 72. C 73. A
74. C 75. C 76. B 77. D 78. B 79. B 80. D 81. A 82. A
83. A 84. C 85. D 86. B
87. hard for him to catch up with his fellow students
88. did the mobile phone I just bought cost me too much
89. get used to working nonstop for a couple of hours
90. should fail to work on his computer without power
91. closely related to environmental degradation

听力原文

Section A

11. M: Tracy, I missed Prof. Shoesmith's class yesterday for some reasons I can't tell you now.
 Could you tell me the assignments he gave us?
 W: No worries. Prof. Shoesmith was out for a conference and failed to give the lesson. He will not be available to make up for it till next Tuesday.
 Q: What can't we infer from the dialogue?
12. W: I'm awfully sorry I'm late again, but I got caught in a traffic jam; you know what transportation was like this time of day.
 M: Well, it appears that you have more traffic jams than other colleagues. It's the fourth time you are late within two weeks.
 Q: What did the man try to indicate?
13. W: Eric said that Tokyo is a great place for holding academic conferences.
 M: He's certainly in a position to say that. After all, he's been there quite often.
 Q: What does the man consider Eric?
14. W: Mr. Johnathon, I wonder whether it's possible for me to take a vacation early next month. I want to have a chance to get together with my family members.
 M: Did you fill up a request form? It's of necessity to go through some formalities.
 Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
15. W: Since you have made so many business trips, you must have visited many cities all over the city.
 M: I wish I had, but besides many domestic cities, New York and London are the only two foreign cities I've ever been to.
 Q: What does the man mean?
16. W: Would you please, Mr. Smith, tell me what do you feel about child labor?

M: We are supposed to take care of them as young children.

Q: What's the man's attitude towards child labor?

17. M: That photo definitely highlights Bob's hair color. How do you consider that?

W: As a matter of fact, I think it makes his hair look messier than it really is. But, that's what I really think about the picture.

Q: What does the woman think of the photo?

18. M: Did Iris go to the computer room with you yesterday? She told me she had to retrieve some important information to finish her term paper.

W: Yes. But on usual occasions, even if she hadn't had much homework to do, she would prefer staying in her dormitory to going anywhere else.

Q: What does the woman imply?

Conversation 1

M: Good morning Butner. Good to have you here.

W: Thank you. Good morning

M: And let me start with you, because this clearly was a labor of love for you, I believe, as you have spent the last seven years of your life documenting the lives of these more than 400 teenagers that you connected with in such a real way. Why did you want to do this?

W: You know, I always say this project found me; I didn't go looking for it. And I think I just have a real sensitivity towards teenagers. And I think that kids are, it's a misrepresented segment of society. I think there's a lot of suspicion about teenagers. I think that society doesn't really know who they are. And I'm always rooting for the underdog.

M: Is that the common thread that you found? Did you find that they are, for the most part, the underdogs; I mean that they are really living such complicated lives at such young ages?

W: Oh, absolutely! I think that life is moving really fast these days, and I think that these kids are forced to grow up. And they didn't ask to grow up this quickly. But it's been thrust upon them, and they've had to, really rally. And I think a lot of kids are facing very big issues in life, you know, much bigger than we had ever, or at least I had ever faced.

M: Alright, well, that's a good message to end on. so much more we'd love to talk with you about. Thank you.

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

19. What is the most probable relationship between the man and woman?

20. According to Robin, what kind position are teenagers in?

21. Why does Robin assume that teenagers are living complicated lives?

22. What has the woman been doing in the past seven years?

Conversation 2

W: Morning! So early of you!

M: Hi, I am working on a research task of Prof. Stevenson's class.

W: I missed the class yesterday. Anything interesting?

M: Well, yes, very interesting. His class was about corporate culture and took the Swedish furniture retailer IKEA as an example.

W: Oh, really?

M: Right, with IKEA's mission statement "A better life for the majority of people". Have you been in an IKEA store before?

W: Of course. Yeah. Actually my love of its products and working atmosphere pushed me to work part-time in one of its stores last semester.

M: Oh. It is a pity you missed yesterday's class.

W: And maybe I will choose IKEA as the start of my career after graduation.

M: That's great you set a goal so early. And this part might be useful for you.

W: Hmm, about its recruitment principles.

M: See, although getting highly-skilled people is important for IKEA, they will not choose someone with a conflict of value systems with the company. "Anyone expecting a flash car or status symbols has no future with us" is what they say. And only those who wholly understand and buy into the company's philosophy can get promoted.

W: Interesting. Thanks for the information!

M: Pleasure!

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

23. How does the woman feel when she knew the class was about IKEA?

24. What does the woman think of IKEA's products?

25. What is IKEA's philosophy according to the man?

Section B

Passage One

Ni Dan, 20, and two of his classmates were sitting at the front of a long queue outside Gate No. 6 of the Shanghai Expo Park. They had been there for six hours and it was just 4 a.m. Sunday. "We chose to visit Expo today for three reasons: it's Expo's 100th day, it's the two-year anniversary of the Beijing Olympic Games, plus it's the eighth day of the eighth month," Ni said. Eight is considered by many Chinese an auspicious number that brings fortune. Coming early is a crucial link to get the limited reservation tickets for the China Pavilion and shorten the hours of waiting outside other pavilions. But a front position on the queue is not enough, "dashing as fast as you can is a must to secure a ticket", according to instructions posted online by experienced visitors. Tickets to the China Pavilion, given out free to visitors who came early, are used to curb waiting hours. With the ticketing system, it usually takes about an hour to enter the China Pavilion. While other popular pavilions often require three to five hours. At its peak, visitors had to wait for eight hours to get into the Saudi

Arabia Pavilion. As of 9:36 a.m., more than 127,000 visitors have entered the 5.28-square-km Expo Park.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. Which of the following is not the reason why Ni Dan chose the date for a visit to the Shanghai Expo?
27. How to get into the Chinese Pavilion for visitors?
28. Since when have there already been 127,000 visitors into the Expo Park?

Passage Two

Life as we know it would simply not exist without plants. Biodiversity -- the web of all life on Earth -- depends fundamentally on plants and fungi. Plants are used by every human being on the planet, every single day. Just think of what you ate for breakfast this morning, the cup of coffee at your desk, the clothes you're wearing. Plants provide the human race with food, fuel, medicine, clothing and shelter, whether we live in the countryside or a modern city, in Europe or sub-Saharan Africa. Plants provide invaluable services, they provide us with the very air we breathe, clean water and fertile soil and they help regulate the climate. Plants also provide habitats and food for mammals, birds and invertebrates around the globe. But we are living in an age of acute plant blindness. Somehow, while we make great strides in technology, many of us have forgotten the fundamental importance of the very things on which our lives ultimately depend. Plant diversity is being destroyed at a greater rate than ever before and much of this is due to habitat loss through changes in land use. We believe that economic development must go hand in hand with care for the environment. At the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and other botanic gardens around the world, our plant scientists and horticulturists are working towards effective, science-based conservation solutions to ensure that we leave a healthy and hopeful world to the next generation.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. What does biodiversity depend mainly on, according to the passage?
30. What does the phrase "plant blindness" refer to?
31. In order to leave a healthy and hopeful world to the next generation, what do we have to do?

Passage Three

Why aren't there more women physicists, and in senior positions? One factor may be unconscious biases that could keep women physicists from advancing—and may even prevent women from going into physics in the first place.

Amy Bug, a physicist at Swarthmore College, examined the bias question. Her research

team trained four actors—two men, two women—to give a 10-minute physics lecture. Real physics classes watched the lecturers. Then the 126 students were surveyed.

When it came to questions of physics ability—whether the lecturer had a good grasp of the material, and knew how to use the equipment—male lecturers got higher ratings by both male and female students.

But when asked how well the lecturer relates to the students, each gender preferred their own. And while female students gave a slight preference to female lecturers, male students overwhelmingly rated the male lecturers as being superior. The research appears in the journal *Physics World*. Bug says the results may be evidence of inherent biases that could hold women back—along with economic inequalities, such as lower wages and smaller start-up grants. Which reduce career acceleration and thus the amount of force available to crack the glass ceiling?

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. According to the passage, what's the factor that woman physicists are fewer than men physicists?
33. How many students were surveyed in the lectures?
34. Which of the following sentences is wrong when asked how well the lecturer relates to the students.
35. Which of the following is the other field also mentioned in the passage, in which women suffer a lot from gender discrimination?

Section C

In 1995, Ryan Schreiber was a 19-year-old Minneapolis record-store clerk who wanted to publish a rock-music fanzine but lacked access to a photocopier. Instead, he started a website, called it Pitchfork and began posting his thoughts on bands like Sonic Youth, Fugazi and the Pixies — groups whose songs rarely appeared on the radio or MTV. It was the first golden age of “indie” artists, back when the word was shorthand for music released on independent record labels, signifying the artistic freedom and cachet that came from operating on the fringes.

By 2000, Schreiber had moved the site to Chicago, acquired some freelance writers and codified the Pitchfork review into a signature formula — a long, rambling personal opinion of an album, accompanied by a rating on a scale from 0.0 to 10.0. But the site's readership was still, to use his word, “negligible.” That changed in October of that year, when Pitchfork posted a fawning, grandiloquent 10.0 review of Radiohead's experimental rock album *Kid A*. Critic Brent DiCrescenzo's paean included lines like “butterscotch lamps along the walls of the tight city square bled upward into the cobalt sky” and became an Internet sensation — for all the wrong reasons.

Then an odd thing happened: people made fun of the prose, but they kept reading Pitchfork. Schreiber and his writers knew what they were talking about; *Kid A*., which later

debuted at No. 1 on Billboard, really was a 10.0 album. Pitchfork's reviews of artists previously considered unknown or underground, began to act as stepping-stones to mainstream coverage. In the year of 2000, Modest Mouse moved from independent label Up Records to Sony-owned Epic; by 2005, they had performed on Saturday Night Live, been nominated for two Grammys. Their songs are now used in car commercials.