

黄浦区 2019 学年度第一学期高三年级期终调研测试

英 语 试 卷

(完卷时间: 120 分钟 满分: 140 分)

2019 年 12 月

第 I 卷 (共 100 分)

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. In a cosmetics shop. B. In a hospital.
C. In a nutrition department. D. In a supermarket.
2. A. Boss and secretary. B. Editor and publisher.
C. Student and professor. D. Writer and reader.
3. A. Open a wedding company. B. Try a new restaurant.
C. Run his own bakery. D. Buy some insurance.
4. A. The package is too big to deliver. B. The delivery can be made automatically.
C. The woman will have lunch with the man. D. The man can make the delivery tomorrow morning.
5. A. He was most difficult to satisfy. B. He set many special requirements.
C. He inspected the project regularly. D. He was as common as other customers.
6. A. An amazing book. B. A great woman. C. A scientific field. D. A strong voice.
7. A. He himself is a big fan of Hepburn. B. He does not think the girl is like Hepburn.
C. He felt puzzled by girls' love for Hepburn. D. He does not know anything about Hepburn.
8. A. When to do mind-wandering. B. Where to have physical activities.
C. How to keep attentive in a lecture. D. How to take notes in a lecture.
9. A. Ordinary. B. Practical. C. Disturbing. D. Unrealistic.
10. A. Decorating the company. B. Finishing a painting.
C. Preparing a presentation. D. Restructuring the budget.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage

11. A. 2. B. 11. C. 21. D. 30.
12. A. A horse. B. A dog. C. A pig. D. A cat.
13. A. More annoyed. B. Less anxious. C. More frightened. D. Less shocked.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. Its clear aim.	B. Its evaluation process.		
C. Its numerous applications.	D. Its solid foundation.		
15. A. In 1954.	B. In 2013.	C. In 2018.	D. In 2000.
16. A. Its location and area.	B. The categories of its collections.		
C. Its official WeChat account.	D. The visiting experience it offers.		

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. Consumer and gender.	B. Age groups and activities.		
C. Sports and facilities.	D. Training time and trend.		
18. A. Cycling.	B. Jogging.	C. Skiing.	D. Swimming.
19. A. 18-26.	B. 27-35.	C. 36-45.	D. 46-55.
20. A. To determine which item deserves priority.	B. To get ideas for a more appealing slogan design.		
C. To know about teenagers' leisure sporting activities.	D. To see which age group is at the top of consumption capability.		

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Asleep on a plane: a case for window seats

I love to sleep on planes, and I have an unusual ability to sleep well on them. There have even been one or two occasions (21) _____ I have fallen asleep before takeoff and awakened upon the impact of landing, not having realized we had even left the ground. So when (22) _____ (book) my flights, I always choose the window seat whenever possible. This allows me to lean my sleepy head against the wall of the plane for a bit (23) _____ (much) comfort.

Some (24) _____ argue that the *aisle* (走廊) seat is superior for the leg space and the ability to get off swiftly and eye the snack cart. But in reality, we're all getting our drinks and snacks (25) seconds. Also, I find that if a person knows he's in a window seat, he'll choose to use the bathroom before boarding so that he (26) _____ (not need) to disturb his neighbor, which is just considerate. And he'll seize the opportunity to get up when another seatmate gets up so that the seatmate needn't (27) (bother) more than once.

As a photographer and visually oriented person, the window seat gives me the best views of cottony clouds, or a great sunset, or golden sunrise, etc. Most of all, (28) _____ I've been flying for years, I still get pleasure of seeing my departing city or country (29) _____ (shrink) into the distance, and the butterflies in my stomach when I see the horizon of my destination come into view. And those feelings of adventure and excitement are (30) _____ keep me coming back, flight after flight, to my window seat.

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once.

Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. access	B. arise	C. attachment	D. definitely	E. partner	F. potential
G. shape	H. stimulated	I. subconsciously	J. traditional	K. unbanked	

Beyond Mobile Money: The Future of Asia's FinTech

Mobile money has been the hottest part in financial technology for the last few years. But FinTech is more than just how people store money and *transact*(交易)– the space is much more horizontal, shortcircuiting how we create, share, and protect value.

The latest product of FinTech companies to ___31___ in Asia Pacific illustrates the many ways the space can help consumers beyond just their mobile wallet. It is important for all businesspersons to be aware of these trends, as their success opens up all sorts of possibilities for companies to ___32___ with them. And, on a much deeper level, new FinTechs may ___33___ consumer expectations in even other tech industries.

The Smartphone Emerges as a Credit-Scoring Standard

With close to half a billion ___34___ consumers in Southeast Asia alone, there is an entire industry of FinTechs devoted to finding ways to accurately determine their credit-worthiness to give them ___35___ to finance. Unfortunately, since they don't have bank accounts, such FinTechs cannot rely on ___36___ financial information or credit card payments.

One credit scoring source emerging as a new standard in the field is smartphone-based credit scoring. It has ___37___ broad global support, including from the likes of the World Bank. In one of its reports, the Asian Development Bank even stated that mobile data was a key to financial ___38___, as it could improve customer recording, and, in turn, get an access to credit.

AI Combines with the Wisdom of the Crowd

The most common slogan in today's tech headlines is the “artificial intelligence”. Readers are fascinated with how AI has the ___39___ to transform every consumer and *enterprise* (企业) industry. While such focus is appropriate that AI will ___40___ change the world, it leaves out a crucial element that will go hand-in-hand with its rise: the wisdom of the crowd.

III. Reading Comprehension**Section A**

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Endangered languages can be found throughout the world. Many languages now have fewer than 100 or even fewer than 10 speakers. The crisis is not limited to remote regions of the world. When Europeans first arrived in North America, 312 different languages were ___41___, of which 123 are now known to be extinct. Of the ___42___ languages, most speakers are grandparents and great-grandparents.

Different researchers offer different definitions of “endangered”. The system of ___43___ used by the Catalogue of Endangered Languages evaluates languages in four areas: the ___44___ of all the speakers, how often the language is conveyed to the next ___45___, the rate at which it is losing speakers and the ___46___ in which it is used. Based on this data, languages are ranked on a six-point scale from “safe” to “severely endangered.” The midpoint, “endangered” refers to a language with between 100 and 1,000 speakers who represent about half of the language's community or ethnic group. The language is spoken only by some parents, of whom very few teach it to their children. It is ___47___ used at home and is not taught in schools

or used for government business.

Languages become endangered due to a number of ___48___ factors including globalization, economics, technology, education policy, and changes in ___49___ attitudes. As the forces of globalization make the world more interconnected, previously ___50___ language communities come under pressure to participate in a larger economy, which means learning the area's majority language. ___51___, local schools often begin to teach the majority language instead of the local tongue. Local languages also ___52___ as communities adopt mobile phones and computers, most of which run on software that has been translated into only a handful of languages. This trend ___53___ as these devices connect users to the Internet. At this point, many communities undergo a cultural ___54___ in which parents no longer value the language enough to teach it to their children.

Initiatives to ___55___ endangered languages have become more numerous in recent years. These efforts tend to focus on two main areas: the documentation of endangered languages, and efforts to increase the use of endangered languages among younger speakers and in the community at large.

41.	A. at hand	B. at risk	C. in use	D. in view
42.	A. ancient	B. evolving	C. local	D. surviving
43.	A. assessment	B. classification	C. description	D. research
44.	A. age	B. background	C. number	D. religion
45.	A. committee	B. century	C. generation	D. government
46.	A. content	B. occupations	C. situations	D. themes
47.	A. advisedly	B. efficiently	C. primarily	D. rarely
48.	A. balancing	B. complicating	C. historical	D. interrelated
49.	A. cultural	B. mental	C. moral	D. religious
50.	A. foreign	B. informal	C. isolated	D. national
51.	A. For example	B. In contrast	C. In response	D. Vice versa
52.	A. boom	B. develop	C. disappear	D. suffer
53.	A. ceases	B. changes	C. increases	D. starts
54.	A. difference	B. influence	C. shift	D. variety
55.	A. enrich	B. purify	C. refresh	D. standardize

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have read.

(A)

Many of China's ancient architectural treasures smashed to dust before Lin Huiyin and Liang Sicheng began documenting them in the 1930s. The husband and wife team were among the first preservationists to operate in China, and by far the best known. Their efforts have since inspired generations of people to speak out for architecture threatened by the rush toward development.

Becoming China's best architectural historians was no easy accomplishment. The buildings they wanted to save were centuries old, located in distant parts of the country. In many cases, they had to journey through dangerous conditions in the Chinese countryside to reach them. Exploring China's remote areas during the 1930s meant traveling muddy, poorly maintained roads by *mule* (骡子) or on foot. Inns were often dirty, food could be polluted, and there was always risk of violence from rebels, soldiers and robbers.

Their greatest discovery was the Temple of Buddha's Light, in Wutai County, Shanxi Province. The breathtaking wooden temple was built in 857 A.D., making it the oldest building known in China at the time.

Liang and Lin crawled into the temple's most forbidding, forgotten areas to determine its age, including one hideaway inhabited by thousands of bats and millions of bedbugs, covered in dust and littered with dead bats. "In complete darkness and among the awful smell, hardly breathing, with thick masks covering our noses and mouths, we measured, drew, and photographed with flashlights for several hours. When at last we came out to take a breath of fresh air, we found hundreds of bedbugs in our bag. We ourselves had been badly bitten. Yet the importance and unexpectedness of our find made those the happiest hours of my years hunting for ancient architecture." Liang wrote of the experience in an account included in "Liang and Lin: Partners in Exploring China's Architectural Past."

56. On their way to the ancient buildings in 1930s, Liang and Lin faced following risks **EXCEPT** _____.
 A. accommodations B. personal security C. road conditions D. vehicles

57. Liang and Lin raised public awareness of _____.
 A. documenting smashed historical buildings B. rebuilding historically valuable buildings
 C. saving the oldest temples in China D. protecting historical buildings

58. While exploring the Temple of Buddha's Light, _____.
 A. Liang and Lin caught insects with awful smell
 B. Liang and Lin were forbidden to breathe inside
 C. Liang and Lin were pleased at something un hoped for
 D. Liang and Lin determined its age by studying bedbugs' hideaway

59. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 A. Creativeness results in discovery B. Difficulty produces achievement
 C. Efforts contribute to happiness D. Responsibilities make development

(B)

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60. Which statement is true of this type of printer?

- A. It is a portable printer designed for home and office use.
- B. It is a multi-function printer producing high-quality photos.
- C. It is an easy-operation printer with a two-year free care pack.
- D. It is a wireless-connected printer protected by modified containers.

61. Which of the following words best describe its “ink container”?

- A. Adaptable.
- B. Automatic.
- C. Cost-effective.
- D. Eco-friendly.

62. If you order this type of printer online today, _____.

- A. you will receive it tomorrow
- B. you can return it without being charged
- C. you can get a care pack on discount
- D. you can save \$ 80

(C)

① Risk is something we face daily. However, some people are obviously more willing to take risks than others.

② Biologists appear to have discovered a physical reason that explains why some people are risk-takers. Dopamine is a neurotransmitter, a chemical that spreads signals between nerve cells. It is linked to the brains reward system and is the chemical that makes us feel good, and scientists believe it to be linked to risk-taking. Our nerve cells have dopamine *receptors* (接收器) which control the amount of dopamine that each cell receives. But not all receptors may be active. When a person has few active receptors to control the amount of dopamine that is received, a cell can become flooded resulting in an extreme feeling of happiness.

③ Researchers at Vanderbilt University and Albert Einstein College of Medicine asked 34 men and women to complete a questionnaire about their risk taking to assess whether they seek new opportunities or are cautious in life. The results of the research were consistent with similar studies carried out with rats, and had the same outcome. It concluded that people who are risk-takers have fewer dopamine receptors than people who are not. This suggests that the rush of pleasure a risk taker receives when a cell becomes flooded with dopamine can become addictive for some people. They therefore pursue new and exciting activities in order to try to repeat this feeling, and as a result their concern for risk becomes considerably reduced.

④ Dopamine gives us a biological reason for risk-taking, but scientists believe there may be psychological reasons too. Sensation-seeking is a personality characteristic that describes the desire to find activities that bring us pleasure. In 1964, psychologist Marvin Zuckerman created the sensation-seeking scale. His 40-item questionnaire, still used today, was given to people who were active in seeking new activities, and to people who were more satisfied with a quiet life. While risk-taking is not a characteristic in itself, it is very much associated with sensation-seeking, as a high sensation-seeker does not evaluate risk in the same way that a low sensation-seeker does. A desire to achieve pleasure means that there is a greater willingness to take more risks.

⑤ There are both biological and psychological explanations as to why some people may choose to take more risks than others. However, none of these explanations are definitive.

63. If a person has fewer active dopamine receptors, _____.

- he is less likely to feel happy
- he is more willing to take risks
- he will eventually become dopamine-addictive
- he is poorer at controlling the amount of dopamine

64. The underlined phrase “consistent with” is closest to “_____” in meaning.

- contrary to
- in agreement with
- at the cost of
- persistent in

65. What can be concluded from paragraph 4?

- The longing for pleasure may lead to risk taking.
- A willingness to take more risks can be cultivated.
- The sensation-seeking scale can help to evaluate risk.
- High sensation-seekers are more common than low ones.

66. This passage mainly talks about _____.

- when we learn to take risks
- how risk-taking benefits us
- what makes risk-takers
- why we should take risks

Section C

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. Many options require city-level investment in new facilities.
- B. However, it is not yet clear which technologies and fuels cities will back.
- C. Through their actions, city governments today are helping to shape the cities of the future.
- D. For example, London is requiring all newly licensed taxis to be zero-emission capable from 2018.
- E. City planners are using transport-oriented development to increase density while maintaining quality of life and property value.
- F. Some cities, such as Delhi, are investing heavily in creating the mass transport systems needed to change how citizens travel.

Sustainable Transport in Cities

Transport has always shaped cities. In Medieval times crossroads gave birth to blooming market towns. Many North American cities were created for the car. But how are the cities of today being shaped by a need for more sustainable transport?

Many local governments are speeding up change through policy initiatives such as joined transport, congestion charges and low emission zones, sustainable gaining and lifecycle costing, and opening data up to companies and academics. And these city level policies can move markets in more sustainable directions.

____67____ This has resulted in five vehicle manufacturers committing to meeting that deadline, which is both in their own commercial interests and good for the environment.

The least dense cities, for example, Houston, have *per capita* (人均的) carbon emissions nearly ten times higher than the densest, such as Singapore. ____68____ This involves gathering mixed use developments around a key transport center, as with the KL Central area in Kuala Lumpur, built around the largest railway station in Southeast Asia.

____69____ Others are using motivations and behavioural change to encourage people to choose more efficient—and often healthier—forms of transport. Copenhagen has a number of progressive cycling policies including the Green Wave, which allows people cycling at 20km/h to hit all green lights during rush hour.

Light weighting and new engine and fuel technologies are helping to make existing road and rail vehicles more efficient. ____70____ The main options are hydrogen fuel cells, fossil fuel hybrids, and electric vehicles, and the best solution may well vary from city to city.

IV. Summary Writing

Directions: Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

Online “friends”—a threat to development

The impact of technology on the nature of our friendships has been a much-debated topic since the dramatic rise of social networks. Advances in mobile technology and social networking websites mean we spend more time online than ever before. It is therefore not surprising that so many psychologists, sociologists, and others are eager to give their thoughts on how this is impacting negatively on our society.

There is one element of social networking that is deeply worrying. We find ourselves in a hyper-connected world where people access social media day and night, excited to make announcements about the tiniest details of their lives. Research is starting to show that this culture is negatively affecting not our friendships but our character. Professor Larry D. Rosen says that young people who overuse social networking

sites can become ineffective, aggressive, and display anti-social behavior in their offline lives. But perhaps an even more disturbing effect is that one of our most basic emotions seems to be disappearing—empathy. This is the emotion that allows us to see the world from our friends' points of view. Without it, we are far less able to connect and form meaningful adult relationships.

Professor Sherry Turkle suggests that people are no longer comfortable being alone. This is something confirmed by a study where 200 university students were asked to go without social media for 24 hours. Many admitted an addiction to their online social network; most complained that they felt cut off from family and friends. And yet being alone is a time when we self-reflect and get in touch with who we really are. It is only when we do this that we can make meaningful friendships with others.

These potential changes in our characters are rather alarming, so it is clear that we can't neglect those negative impacts of social networks.

第 II 卷 (共 40 分)

V. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

72. 这些安全措施仍将继续实施至下月初。(remain)
73. 完善自我是一个抽象的理想, 无法激励一些学生真正对抗惰性。(incapable)
74. 由于缺乏受过专业训练的教师, 一些美国学校很难加入汉语教学的竞争。(shortage)
75. 如今, 病人能很便捷地下载他们的医疗记录以获取诸如检测结果之类的信息, 大大节省了时间和人力。(so...that)

VI. 76. Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

假设你是李明, 你校正在进行高三年级的课程微调, 准备将周三下午的第四节课设置为“艺术欣赏类课程(art appreciation)”或者“学科拓展类课程 (subject expansion)”, 现广泛征求高三同学的意见。请发一封邮件至校长信箱 (邮件中请不要出现真实的校名和姓名), 你的邮件内容需包括:

- (1) 你建议校方设置以上两类课程中的哪一类;
- (2) 你的理由;
- (3) 你希望此类课程包含哪些内容。

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英 语 试 卷 参 考 答 案

1-5 DCCDA 6-10 BCCDC
11-13 ACB 14-16 BCB 17-20 BBDA

21. when / where 22. booking 23. more 24. may / do 25. within / in 26. won't need
27. be bothered 28. even though 29. shrink / shrinking 30. what

31-35 BEGKA 36-40 JHCFD

41-45 CDBCC 46-50 CCDAC 51-55 CDCCC

56-59 DDCB 60-62 BCD 63-66 BBAC

67-70 DEFB

71. There is an increasing concern about social networks' negative impact on our society. As young people are crazy about sharing life moments online, they may develop bad characters and lose empathy. Besides, people can't bear being alone, the lack of which makes them unable to self-reflect. So we should pay attention to those impacts. (54 words)

72. These security measures will remain in effect until the beginning of next month.

73. Self-perfection is an abstract ideal, incapable of motivating some students to actually struggle against laziness.

74. A shortage of professionally trained teachers has made it difficult for some American schools to join the competition in Chinese language teaching.

It is difficult for some American schools to join the competition in Chinese language teaching because of a shortage of professionally trained teachers.

75. Nowadays, it is so convenient for patients to download their medical records to access information such as the test results that they will save a lot of time and labor.

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I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. W: Hey, there. You look great!

M: Hey, it's good to see you shopping in the vegetable and fruit section. I see you've got lots of healthy stuff.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

2. M: Hi, Mrs. William. I was hoping I could have a moment of your time if you're not too busy.

I'm having some problems getting started on my novel.

W: Sure. I have quite a few students, though. So can you remind me what your topic is?

Q: What's the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

3. W: If you hadn't told me, I would have guessed the wedding cake was baked by the restaurant.

You know, you could very well open your own shop.

M: Ha, ha! One step at a time. If the cake isn't a disaster, maybe I'll give it some more thought.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

4. M: Sorry, the package is too big, and it needs a signature to confirm you have received it. So I would need to deliver it at a time when you're in.

W: Ok, well, I'm out all day today, but I should be in tomorrow morning before I go out for lunch.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

5. W: So you're John from the office. Actually, I've heard a lot about you and that project. The customer sounded terrifying!

M: Oh, he was. I mean we deal with all kinds of people on a regular basis. It's part of the job, but he was especially particular.

Q: What does John think about his customer?

6. M: The writer of the book, *the Physics of the World*, is a warm and competent guide to the mysteries of physics.

W: And it's refreshing to see a strong, curious, clever woman adding her voice to the scientific discourse in a field that has been traditionally dominated by men.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

7. W: Wow! I would give anything to be more like Audrey Hepburn!

M: I never really understood why so many girls were such big fans of her.

Q: What does the man mean?

8. M: During every one of Mr Brown's lectures, I try to listen. But after about 10 minutes, my mind begins to wander. But I see that you seem to be ok.

W: You see, writing by hand forces you to actually engage with what you're learning in a more physical way.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

9. W: My dream is to become a billionaire.

M: You are not serious, are you?

Q: What does the man think of the woman's dream?

10. M: So how's our presentation about the restructuring of the company coming along?

W: Fine. I'm putting the finishing touches to it now.

Q: What is the woman doing?

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

Airline passengers have to deal with a lot these days: getting bumped from flights and losing luggage are on top of the general anxiety that nervous passengers always feel. At the Cincinnati Northern Kentucky International Airport, tiny horses deliver a calming force two times a month. Denver and Ruby are two of the 34 therapy horses brought in from a local farm. They can usually be found in the ticket counter area interacting with travelers. More than 30 airports across the country now have therapy dogs. San Francisco has a therapy pig. San Jose, California, began a dog program after the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11. Since its beginning, the program has now grown and has 21 therapy dogs and a therapy cat. The animals don't get frightened. They have had hundreds of hours of airport training so they are used to having luggage and people crowding around them. These professional animals are probably better at finding their way in the airports than the most frequent travelers. The passengers often say that seeing animals makes them feel much better and helps them calm down before a flight. This little bit of support makes a big difference.

11. How many times a month do Denver and Ruby work in the airport?

12. Which therapy animal is used by the San Francisco airport?

13. According to the passengers, how do they feel at the sight of the animals in the airport?

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

Hello everyone. Welcome to the Red Dot Design Museum. Based on Red Dot Design Award, we aim to connect global design culture and industrial resources.

The Red Dot Design Award was founded in Germany in 1954. Every year, Red Dot receives more than 20,000 applications from 70 countries. Due to its strict, fair, and independent evaluation process, it is regarded as one of the most distinguished design awards in the world.

Now there are 3 Red Dot Design Museums in the world. The one you're visiting now, the Red Dot Design Museum Xiamen, is the world's third Red Dot Design Museum opened in November 2018. It was rebuilt from

the original Terminal 2 of Xiamen Gaoqi Airport, covering an area of 10,000m². It is by far the largest airport museum. It is also the only Red Dot Design Museum that brings together award-winning designs from the three categories of The Red Dot Design Award. The estimated visit time is 2-3 hours. For a better visiting experience, we suggest you purchase the guidebook, or follow our official WeChat account, to know more about the overall exhibition sections.

Finally, welcome to the world of design. And thank you for coming.

14. What makes the Red Dot Design one of the most distinguished design awards in the world?
15. When was the Red Dot Design Museum Xiamen opened?
16. What is special about the Red Dot Design Museum Xiamen?

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: Sam, could you review the results of the survey on leisure sporting activities again? We need to plan our proposal for tomorrow's meeting.

M: Sure, I've summarized the results in the handout, broken down by consumer age groups and sporting activities. The survey was administered to 550 men and women between the ages of 18 and 55 years old. The results have been presented according to the following age groups: 18 to 26, 27 to 35, 36 to 45, and 46 to 55. The results show that the most active group involved in sporting activities are those between 18 and 26 years old, followed by those 36 to 45 years old.

W: Okay.

M: As far as particular sports are concerned, people in these two groups cited jogging as their favorite recreational sport followed by skiing, tennis, swimming and cycling.

W: Hmm. Based on what you've said, I think we should consider targeting the 18 to 26 years old age group more in the future. I also feel we should consider expanding our line of athletic shoes, particularly jogging and tennis footwear. We also have to come up with a more appealing slogan aimed at this age group.

M: I see what you mean. However, when these results are compared with the survey carried out three years ago, we can see a growing trend among older consumers. I mean 46 to 55—who are becoming more conscious and concerned about staying fit. I believe this trend will continue, so we should focus on this group instead.

W: I see your point. Well, let's meet again on Wednesday to discuss more of the details of this proposal.

17. What aspects does Sam present in the survey results?
18. Which recreational sport is the most popular among those 18 to 26 years old?
19. Which age group are paying more attention to keeping fit in the past three years?
20. Why is the survey conducted?