

杨浦区 2020 学年度第一学期高三模拟质量调研

高三年级英语学科试卷

2020. 12

考生注意：

1. 考试时间 120 分钟，试卷满分 140 分。
2. 本次考试设试卷和答题纸两部分。所有答题必须涂（选择题）或写（非选择题）在答题纸上，做在试卷上一律不得分。
3. 务必在答题纸上填写准考证号和姓名，并将核对后的条形码贴在指定位置上。

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. Professor and student. B. Employer and employee.
C. Interviewer and interviewee. D. Salesperson and client.
2. A. It was a very special production.
B. It was a little disappointing.
C. It was full of exciting action.
D. It was as exceptional as expected.
3. A. He doesn't like the view.
B. He doesn't trust elevators.
C. He is afraid of height.
D. He feels isolated on bridges.
4. A. This Sunday. B. Next Thursday.
C. Next Monday. D. The Monday after next.
5. A. The contract contains too many sticky points.
B. The budget is limited for the planned project.
C. Neither side is willing to initiate the project.
D. The two sides can't agree on the budget.
6. A. Sorry. B. Puzzled. C. Impatient. D. Angry.
7. A. It was seriously damaged. B. It was badly flooded.
C. It crashed on a bridge. D. It was beyond repair.
8. A. Make one cake at a time.
B. Follow the step-by-step guide.
C. Ignore the complicated procedure.
D. Memorize the instructions.
9. A. He will go to a gym after work.
B. He is unlikely to exercise regularly.
C. He is not allowed to exercise in the office.
D. He will definitely change his schedule.
10. A. Jason deserves to be punished.

- B. Jason has lost control of the situation.
- C. Jason is sure to accomplish the assignment.
- D. Jason needs to improve his performance.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of the passages and the conversation. 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. To make it stand out among the exhibits.
B. To give the impression of discolouration.
C. To make it look like the original piece.
D. To showcase the artistic style of the artist.
- 12. A. It was sold for a record one million pounds.
B. It was restored to its original state.
C. It was partially damaged by accident.
D. It was thrown away on purpose.
- 13. A. Accidents caused by lack of security in museums.
B. Impacts of damaged artworks on the public.
C. Challenges of guarding the artworks in museums.
D. Incidents of artworks falling victim to human errors.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

- 14. A. Launching an anti-smoking campaign.
B. Presenting three health related videos.
C. Introducing a public service video.
D. Proposing ideas for the video content.
- 15. A. He smokes three cigarettes before getting to school.
B. He tends to avoid sports both in and out of school.
C. He smokes secretly when he can't concentrate.
D. His parents have stopped giving him pocket money.
- 16. A. It emphasizes the value of physical activities.
B. It has a question in the end to arouse interest.
C. It follows the daily lives of a group of teenagers.
D. It shows the effects of smoking on a teenager.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. To make a huge profit.
B. To build a customer base.
C. To attract new investors.
D. To defeat old brands.
18. A. Organizing contests in the stores.
B. Inviting celebrities to hand out free samples.
C. Introducing it on the official website.
D. Featuring it on some TV channels.
19. A. Exposure on another brand's website is impractical.
B. Offline promotions are forbidden these days.
C. Doing so doesn't require a huge investment.
D. Social media presence is vital for promotion.
20. A. The pricing and marketing strategies.
B. The company's development obstacles.
C. The action plan of setting a reasonable price.
D. The factors in expanding the market.

II. Grammar and vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage 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.

Causes of and Solutions to *Frugal Fatigue* (节俭疲劳症)

Have you ever attempted to save money to such a degree that you are not enjoying your life anymore? If so, you could be suffering from frugal fatigue. Simply (21) _____ (put), frugal fatigue refers to being sick and tired of attempting to save every penny that you earn. When you are determined to prioritize your savings, it can be initially (22) _____ (tempt) to cut out every single luxury item from your budget. However, the problem with this strategy is that in the long run, you may experience burnout from allowing yourself no luxuries whatsoever.

Frugal fatigue can be compared to extreme dieting. Someone attempting to diet in order to lose weight (23) _____ decide to give up all treats such as chocolate, cakes, and alcohol, (24) _____ of which presents health risks if consumed in moderation. (25) _____ months of eating nothing but vegetables and snacking on fruits alone, it would be no surprise if one became fed up with dieting. What tends to happen in the cases of frugal fatigue is that the individual in question suddenly reaches a breaking point (26) _____ he goes on a spending *spree* (狂欢) to get relief. This causes them to lose all the savings that they (27) _____ (store) up thus far, and then they suffer from financial anxiety again.

So, how does one prevent frugal fatigue? One method is to avoid adopting an all-

or -nothing attitude. (28) _____ (plan) a careful budget that not only enables you to save money but also allows you the occasional luxury purchase. This way, you will not feel (29) _____ you are robbing yourself of all treats. Another effective strategy is to establish realistic goals for saving. Try to break up your financial goals into manageable milestones. Be sure to keep very clear reasons in mind for (30) _____ you are saving, whether it's for a vacation or a retirement fund.

Section B

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. including	B. impressions	C. standing	D. restored	E. missing
F. fun	G. comfort	H. associated	I. inspired	J. marked
K. contact				

Ancient Civilizations Had Game Nights Too!

Morten Ramstad, a researcher at the University of Bergen, Norway, and his team spotted one of the rare objects while unearthing the remains of an Early Iron Age (400-300 BC) burial site in Western Norway. Burying loved ones with basic necessities like ceramic pots and clothing, to ensure their (31) _____ in the afterlife, was a fairly common tradition in ancient cultures. However, the families of some lucky individuals went a step further by (32) _____ a board game for entertainment.

Though the game board was (33) _____, the archeologists, who revealed their findings on April 5, 2020, managed to recover the *dice* (骰子) and 18 circular game pieces. Unlike the modern-day *cubical* (立体的) dice, which are (34) _____ with a different number of dots from one to six on each face, the ancient game counter was square and had bulls-eye like (35) _____, which indicated zero to five on each of its four faces. The researchers suspect it may have been (36) _____ by the oldest-known board game — the “Game of Mercenaries”. The two-person strategy game, which dates back to the 3rd century BC, was believed to be similar to modern-day chess.

The archeologists, who also unearthed remains of pottery jars and a bronze needle at the burial site believe the game pieces indicate the dead was a wealthy individual. In ancient civilizations, board games were a status symbol, signifying the owner's high social and economic (37) _____. They indicated an individual's intellectual ability and also proved he/she could afford to spend time on such activities.

“These are status objects that bear witness to (38) _____ with the Roman Empire, where they liked to enjoy themselves with board games,” Ramstad said. “People who played games like this were from the upper class. The game showed that they had the time, profits, and ability to think strategically.”

The researchers planned to put the (39) _____ game pieces in a museum as the discovery provides insights into Norway's social structure during the Early Iron Age and gives some ideas of what tabletop (40) _____ looked like during ancient times, at least for the upper class.

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.

Bad Dreams Are Good!

Most of us dream, whether we remember them or not. What are dreams for? A handful of (41) _____ dominate. Sigmund Freud famously maintained that they reveal hidden truths and wishes. More recent research suggests that they may help us process intense emotions, or perhaps sort through and strengthen memories, or (42) _____ random *neuron* (神经元) activity, or prepare responses to threatening situations. Others argue that dreams have no evolutionary function, but simply (43) _____ personal concerns.

Despite being largely unsupported by (44) _____, Freud's view maintains a strong following around the world. Researchers found that students in the U.S., South Korea, and India were much more likely to say that dreams reveal hidden truths than to accept better (45) _____ theories. In the same study, respondents said that dreaming about a plane crash would cause them more (46) _____ than an official warning about a terrorist attack. Even if dreams can't foretell the future, they seem to (47) _____ our shared fascinations. The majority of dreams occur during *REM sleep* (深度睡眠) cycles, of which the average person has four or five a night.

A study of Canadian university students found the most common dream topics include school, falling, being chased, and arriving too late for something. For all the commonalities dreams (48) _____, they vary across time and culture — people who grew up watching black-and-white TV are more likely to dream in black and white. A 1958 study (49) _____ that compared with Japanese people, Americans dreamed more about being locked up, losing a loved one, finding money, being (50) _____ dressed or encountering a mad person. Japanese people were more likely to dream about school, trying repeatedly to do something, being paralyzed with fear, or “wild, violent beasts.” If human dreams sound (51) _____, bear in mind that even negative ones can have positive effects.

In a study of students taking a French medical school entrance exam, 60 percent of the dreams they had beforehand (52) _____ a problem with the exam, such as being late or leaving an answer blank. But those who reported (53) _____ about the exam, even bad ones, did better on it than those who didn't. So the next time you dream about an education related experience in which you are unable to answer the questions or solve a problem, don't (54) _____: It's probably totally meaningless. Then again, your brain might be practicing so you'll be (55) _____ if such an event ever comes to pass.

41. A. symptoms B. reviews C. conflicts D. theories
42. A. take place of B. make peace with C. make sense of D. come up with

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 43. A. exemplify | B. dramatize | C. horrify | D. recognize |
| 44. A. evidence | B. information | C. qualification | D. inquiry |
| 45. A. assumed | B. connected | C. confirmed | D. realized |
| 46. A. curiosity | B. anxiety | C. fancy | D. reluctance |
| 47. A. expect | B. endure | C. expose | D. employ |
| 48. A. exhibit | B. explain | C. supply | D. identify |
| 49. A. diagnosed | B. dismissed | C. denied | D. determined |
| 50. A. unnecessarily | B. independently | C. inappropriately | D. impersonally |
| 51. A. puzzling | B. exciting | C. depressing | D. amusing |
| 52. A. revealed | B. guaranteed | C. traced | D. involved |
| 53. A. grades | B. concerns | C. dreams | D. memories |
| 54. A. hesitate | B. worry | C. pause | D. laugh |
| 55. A. ready | B. eager | C. nervous | D. curious |

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 just read.

(A)

Jonas was careful about language. Not like his friend, Asher, who talked too fast, mixing up words and phrases until they were barely recognizable and often very funny.

Jonas smiled, remembering the morning that Asher had dashed into the classroom, late as usual, arriving breathlessly in the middle of the chanting of the morning *anthem* (国歌). When the class took their seats at the conclusion of the patriotic song, Asher remained standing to make his public apology as was required.

“I apologize for inconveniencing my learning community.” Asher ran through the standard apology phrase rapidly, still catching his breath. The Instructor and class waited patiently for his explanation.

“I left home at the correct time but when I was riding along near the pool, the crew was separating some salmon. I guess I just got distraught, watching them.”

“I apologize to my classmates,” Asher concluded. He smoothed his messy collar and sat down.

“We accept your apology, Asher.” The class recited the standard response in unison. Many of the students were biting their lips to keep from laughing.

“I accept your apology, Asher,” the Instructor said. He was smiling. “And I thank you, because once again you have provided an opportunity for a lesson in language. ‘Distraught’ is too strong an adjective to describe salmon viewing.” He turned and wrote “distraught” on the instructional board. Beside it he wrote “distracted.”

Jonas, nearing his home now, smiled at the recollection.

Thinking, still, as he wheeled his bike into its narrow port beside the door, he realized that frightened was the wrong word to describe his feelings, now that December was almost here. It was too strong an adjective.

He had waited a long time for this special December, when the Ceremony of the Twelve will be held and the future assignment will be announced by the Elders in the committee.

Now that it was almost upon him, he wasn't frightened, but he was... eager, he decided. He was eager for it to come. And he was excited, certainly. All of the Elevens were excited about the event that would be coming so soon. But there was a little tremble of nervousness when he thought about it, about what might happen.

Anxious, Jonas decided. That's what I am.

56. Asher arrived at the school _____.
- A. as soon as the students concluded the national anthem
 - B. after all the other students had taken their seats
 - C. when the Instructor had begun the language lesson
 - D. when students had started singing the patriotic song
57. Why did the Instructor write the word "distracted" on the board?
- A. To show he accepted the apology.
 - B. To explain the confusing words.
 - C. To warn students against using it.
 - D. To shame Asher for using the wrong word.
58. Jonas recalled what happened to Asher because _____.
- A. he found himself struggling to describe his feelings precisely
 - B. he was certain that he would make the same mistake as Asher did
 - C. he was reminded to use the appropriate language for the ceremony
 - D. he finally understood how Asher was feeling that morning
59. The text is probably extracted from _____.
- A. a science fiction novel
 - B. a journal of applied linguistics
 - C. a documentary about campus life
 - D. a manual for using language correctly

Your gift today will provide an innovative solution to end hunger

Three years of drought in Zimbabwe have left fields too dry to grow crops. Poor rural farmers are desperate to feed their hungry children. They rely on emergency food aid to survive - just enough food for one meal a day.

Solar gardens help families thrive

Your gift to Practical Action today will help us work with struggling farming families in two of the poorest regions of Zimbabwe: Bulilima and Gwanda. You'll help provide a life changing solution so farmers can grow plenty to feed their families, making hunger and poverty a thing of the past. With your help, these small changes can transform lives:



Solar-powered water pumps to irrigate fields all year round, even during the drought.



Training in special farming skills to boost crop yields.



Seeds that can grow in the dry climate.



Donate before 8 March 2021 and the UK Government will match your gift pound for pound

Do something amazing: Support our Planting for Progress appeal with a gift today.

Give online at: practicalaction.org/thrive or call **0800 389 1624**

I would like to give: ☐ £25 ☐ £40 ☐ £100 Other £_____ (Cheques payable to Practical Action)

Title _____ First Name _____

Surname _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

We will post you information about our work, fundraising activities and ways to get involved.

If you are happy for us to provide this information by phone or email, please provide your details.

Email _____ Telephone _____

Card No. Expiry Date / Issue No (Maestro only)

Signature Date /

All funds donated will be used wherever the need is greatest. The matched income from the UK government will go directly to our Planting for Progress appeal.



We take protecting your personal information seriously. We will never sell or exchange your details with another organisation. We aim to provide you with a great experience of Practical Action and to communicate with every supporter in the best way possible. To do this, we may analyse your data and obtain further information about interests, preferences and level of potential donations using publicly available sources. We sometimes ask carefully selected companies to do this for us. You can find out more about how we collect and use your personal information by reading our privacy notice at practicalaction.org/privacy. To change how we manage your personal information or choose not to receive communications from Practical Action, call us on **0800 389 1624** or email myprivacy@practicalaction.org.uk

Send this form to: Practical Action, The Robbins Building, 25 Albert Street, Rugby CV21 2SD

Reg. Charity No. 247257

60. What does Planting for Progress appeal do for the struggling farmers?

- A. It trains farmers to research new varieties of seeds.
- B. It uses green technology to ensure water supply.
- C. It transforms the soil to prevent failed harvest.
- D. It teaches farmers marketing skills to boost crop sales.

61. If Jenny would like to be updated about the work done by Practical Action, she should send her personal contact information by _____.
- A. calling 0800 389 1624 in person
 - B. visiting practicalaction.org/thrive
 - C. emailing myprivacy@practicalaction.org.uk
 - D. mailing to a given address
62. The purpose of the leaflet is to _____.
- A. encourage public donations to charity
 - B. introduce the various charity work done
 - C. outline procedures of donating to charity
 - D. raise awareness of ending world hunger

(C)

Identifying the chemical makeup of *pigment* (色素) used in ancient documents, paintings, and watercolors is critical to restoring and conserving the precious artworks. However, despite numerous efforts, scientists had been unable to determine the source of folium, a popular blue dye used to color *manuscripts* (手稿) in Europe during the middle ages — from the 5th to the 15th century. Now, a team of researchers from Portugal has finally uncovered the mysterious ingredient responsible for the gorgeous blueish-purple color that helped bring ancient illustrations and texts to life.

The research team began by **poring over** instructions penned by European dye makers from the 12th, 14th, and 15th centuries. They found what they were seeking in a 15th-century text entitled *The Book on How to Make All the Color Paints for Illuminating Books*. However, translating the instructions was no easy task. It was written in the now extinct Judaeo-Portuguese language, and though the source of the dye was traced back to a plant, no name was mentioned.

However, by piecing together suggestions from the text, the scientists were able to determine that the dye was made from the bluish-green berries of the *chrozophora tinctoria* plant. After an extensive search, the team found a few varieties of the plant growing along the roadside near the town of Monsaraz in south Portugal.

The detailed instructions gave the researchers critical clues — including the best time to pick the berries. “You need to squeeze the fruits, being careful not to break the seeds, and then to put them on *linen* (亚麻).” The scientist says the detail was important since broken seeds polluted the pigment, producing an inferior quality ink. The dyed linen, which was left to dry, was an efficient way to store and transport the pigment during ancient times. When needed, the artist would simply cut off a piece of the cloth and dip it with water to squeeze out the blue color.

Once the key ingredient had been identified, the researchers began to determine the dye’s molecular structure. To their surprise, they found that folium was not like any other known permanent blue dyes — it was an entirely new class of color, one they named chrozophoridin. “Chrozophoridin was used in ancient times to make a beautiful blue dye for painting,” the team wrote in the study. “Thus, we believe that this will not

be our final word on this amazing plant and its story and that further discoveries will follow soon.”

63. The primary purpose of the study is to _____.
A. restore and conserve ancient precious artworks
B. determine the substance making up the folium
C. prove the ancient dye-making technique was organic
D. identify which class of color folium belongs to
64. The underlined phrase “**poring over**” in the second paragraph means _____.
A. discussing publicly
B. testing repeatedly
C. passing directly
D. reading carefully
65. What can be learned about the blue dye folium?
A. It was essentially an inferior type of ink.
B. It was the only kind made from wild berries.
C. It could be carried and used easily.
D. It was carefully squeezed from broken seeds.
66. The article is mainly about _____.
A. how the mystery of a thousand-year-old blue dye was solved
B. why the researchers took the trouble to recreate the dye
C. what needs to be done to make an organic dye from a plant
D. when and where the discovery of the dye was made

Section C

Directions: Read the passage carefully. 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. In theory, the longer break will allow your brain to relax, reset, and get ready for the next round of Pomodoros.
- B. Without a good system in place, it is easy to lose focus, waste time, and lose track of our most important tasks.
- C. While you are working, block out all unnecessary distractions.
- D. It uses a timer to break down your work into 25-minute blocks separated by short breaks.
- E. If you’re managing a team, have everyone start the Pomodoro at the same time, and do breaks at the same time.
- F. It can be something big, something small, or something that you’ve been putting off for months.

Managing Time with the Pomodoro Technique

In work, as well as in life, doing what needs to be done in order to reach our goals can be difficult. (67) _____ Luckily, one of the most efficient and most popular time management techniques is also one of the world’s simplest — the Pomodoro Technique.

The Pomodoro Technique was developed by Francesco Cirillo in the late 1980s. (68) _____ Each block is known as a pomodoro, the Italian word for

“tomato.” Cirillo named the system after the tomato-shaped kitchen timer that he used to track his work time when he was studying as a university student. He developed a habit of doing short blocks of work followed by resting periods. He realized this method could help him work with time instead of struggling against it.

In 2006, Cirillo published his Pomodoro Technique manual for people to download free of charge. The Pomodoro technique can be applied in almost all parts of our life. It was built around a handful of important steps. First, choose a task that you’d like to get done. (69) _____ What matters is that you are ready to give it your full attention.

Next, set a timer for 25 minutes. Try to spend the full 25 minutes with your complete attention on the task. Then, when the timer goes off, take a five-minute break. Sit back, have a drink, go for a short walk, or do something else that is not work-related. Once you have completed four of these 30-minute cycles, treat yourself to a longer break that lasts 15 to 30 minutes. (70) _____

After trying the Pomodoro Technique, you may want to experiment a little. Some people have found that 90-minute blocks work best, while others might perform better with more flexible periods. It varies from person to person. Just remember, like many things in life, simpler is often better!

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.

What Is Zero Waste?

The goal of the “zero waste” movement is to get rid of all waste from products. “Zero waste” means using every part of a product. Today, the zero waste idea can be found everywhere from food to fashion.

Creating a zero waste restaurant is a challenge. It is very difficult to use every part of produce and leave nothing behind. Creating a soup from unused ingredients is a popular way to use up extra food items. Other ways are more advanced. Some restaurants use coffee *grounds* (咖啡渣) to flavor dishes. Some cooks also crush shrimp shells and reuse them in sauces. While it’s challenging, zero waste restaurants appear to be on the rise.

In the fashion industry, zero waste isn’t a new idea. But in today’s world of fast fashion, zero waste is growing more popular. Usually, cutting cloth creates lots of waste. In zero waste fashion, designers try to avoid this. One way to do so is by adding these extra pieces of cloth to the final design. Another way is to design clothing without wasteful cuts.

Beyond restaurants and fashion, there are many other possibilities for zero waste products. All restaurants need *utensils* (器皿). Bakey’s is a company that is developing *edible* (可食用的) utensils. After using them, you can eat them! Their spoons are made of flour and come in all kinds of flavors. While these spoons are not hard enough to cut meat, they are perfect for rice dishes. Meanwhile, Air New Zealand is experimenting

with edible coffee cups that are made by the company Twice. They have already introduced a line of flavored cups. After you finish your coffee, you eat the cup, just like a cookie!

Whether products are made to be edible or reusable, hopefully the movement will help reduce waste all over the world.

V. Translation

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

72. 生活技能课程从教学生如何换灯泡开始。(start)
73. 社交距离措施实施越久，对人际关系的负面影响就越大。(affect)
74. 随着现金提款量的急剧下降，过不了多久，无现金社会就会成为现实。(before)
75. 这个年轻人不仅从来没有因为残疾而怨天尤人，反而一直在挑战自己，因为他知道生命太短暂，追梦不迟疑。(Instead)

VI. Guided Writing

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

红星中学为了创建文明校园，促进和谐社会，举办题为“Conflict Management”的征文比赛。假定你是李林，请给校报投稿，你的文章需包括：

- 1) 你亲身经历的最严重或令你最难忘的冲突；
- 2) 你对处理冲突的反思或从中学到的经验教训。

杨浦区 2020 学年度第一学期高三模拟质量调研

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: Do you by chance have any letters of recommendation with you?
M: Yes, Ms. Yang. I have one from my professor and one from my last employer.
Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? (C)
2. W: Jack, did you go to see the movie yesterday?
M: Yes, but it wasn't exceptional. It lacked the action and special effects I was expecting.
Q: What did Jack think of the movie? (B)
3. W: Let's walk across the bridge and enjoy the view.
M: Sorry, Jane, but I can't do that. I get nervous when I'm high above things. I can't even take a glass elevator.
Q: What is the man's problem? (C)
4. M: Can you start to work next Monday right after this weekend?
W: On Monday? Oh, no. Could you possibly postpone my start date for a week or at least until next Thursday?
Q: What is the earliest start date for the woman? (B)
5. W: Why haven't you signed the contract?
M: Well, the budget needed for the project is a sticking point between the two sides.
Q: What can we learn from the conversation? (D)
6. M: Sorry! I had to finish some paper work at the office. Then the traffic was heavy.
W: You could have called me. The dinner is cold now.
Q: How does the woman feel? (D)
7. W: I am really sorry about crashing your car.
M: No problem. It's fixed now so it's water under the bridge.
Q: What happened to the man's car? (A)
8. M: The procedure for cake making seems quite complicated.
W: Don't panic. All you need to do is to follow the instructions one step at a time.
Q: What should the man do according to the woman? (B)
9. W: Sitting around all day isn't good for your body. You've definitely got to find time to exercise outside of work.
M: Oh, I wish I could. But I just don't have time in my schedule to fit in a workout.
Q: What does the man mean? (B)
10. W: Jason didn't hand in the year-end report as required.
M: Well, he is on a slippery slope to failure if he keeps missing the deadlines for his assignment.
Q: What does the man mean? (D)

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of the passages and the conversation. 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.

A cleaner accidentally destroyed a piece of installation art valued at more than \$ 600,000. While working on the exhibition floor, the hardworking cleaner removed a dirty mark from a plastic bowl. Unfortunately, the bowl was part of a work of art which was being exhibited at a museum in Dortmund in Germany. Entitled *When It Starts Dripping from the Ceilings*, the piece consisted of a tower of wooden boards with a plastic bowl at the bottom. The bowl had been painted brown to give the impression of discolouration caused by the water. “It is now impossible to return it to its original state,” a museum spokeswoman said. The work of art was by the late artist Martin Kippenberger. Earlier this year, one of his sculptures was sold at the Christie’s sale in London for more than one million pounds.

The Dortmund incident isn’t the first time a piece of art has fallen victim to a cleaner. In 2004, a cleaner at the Tate Gallery of British Art threw away part of a work by artist Gustav Metzger as rubbish. The artist was well known to place emphasis on action over creation of the art object, inviting viewers to interact with some of his work to heighten their impact.

Questions

11. Why was there a dirty mark on the plastic bowl? (B)
12. What happened to the artwork at the Tate Gallery of British Art in 2004? (C)
13. What does the speaker mainly talk about? (D)

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

Hi, I’m Melanie and I’m here to present our ideas for an antismoking public service video called “Kick it in!” This video forms part of the government’s “Healthy Living” campaign, which aims to promote a more active lifestyle amongst teenagers. This video is the first in a series of three, the other two being healthy eating and responsible drinking.

The video itself follows a few days in the life of an unhealthy teenager. Basically, we want to get across the idea that there’s a cost associated with smoking – a cost in terms of money, friends and your health.

The video starts off with the teen waking up at home and lighting up a cigarette before he’s even had breakfast. After breakfast, he leaves home with another cigarette. As he’s walking down the road, he sees the bus ahead arriving at the stop. He runs to catch it, but has to stop, short of breath.

Then we see him at school. He’s looking pale. He can’t concentrate because he’s feeling sick. During a break at school, his friends are running around playing football and volleyball while he slips out for a cigarette. After school, he borrows money so he can buy some cigarettes. At the weekend, he stays inside playing computer games and smoking while his friends are playing tennis, cycling and having fun together. By the end of the weekend he’s looking pretty bad. As the screen

fades away, the words slowly appear, “Give it up! You’ll feel a whole lot better!”

OK, has anybody got any questions?

Questions:

14. What is Melanie doing? (C)

15. Which best describes the teenager in the video? (B)

16. What can we learn about the video based on Melanie’s description? (D)

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: Let's talk about the pricing strategy for our new peach-flavored drink.

M: There is a wide range of factors to consider here.

W: Yes. Let's first start with our goal. Do we want to start making a profit right away or focus on attracting customers with lower prices?

M: I think our biggest priority is gaining exposure. We need to first get our brand’s name out there and gain a loyal customer base. Then we can focus on profits.

W: That's definitely important for newcomers like us. By the way, what do you have in mind for the special pricing for our opening weekend?

M: I think we could do a buy-one-get-one-free event. People love it.

W: That sounds perfect. Now that we’ve figured out a good pricing strategy, let's talk about marketing.

M: How about having contests where we give away free prizes in the stores across the city? If we invite some celebrities, we will get more media attention.

W: I think under the current situations, promotions at physical stores had better be avoided just to be safe. We should invest heavily in building a strong network of online platforms instead.

M: Yes, it’s very important in this day and age to have a strong social media presence.

W: I think in addition to our website, we should also be sure to develop an app where customers and fans can view and buy our products.

M: We can also invite celebrities to introduce our drinks through some live streaming platforms.

W: That’s a good idea. We should also consider a few other less common channels, as well. For example, if we get featured on another brand's social media, we will get exposure to their customer and fan base.

M: That is really creative.

Questions:

17. What is the primary goal in terms of the pricing strategy? (B)

18. How are they going to promote the new drink? (C)

19. Why do they decide to build a strong network of online platforms? (D)

20. What do the two speakers mainly talk about? (A)

21. put 22. tempting 23. may*/might 24. none 25. After 26. where 27. have stored 28. Plan 29. as if/as though 30. why

31-35. G A E J B 36-40 I C K D F

41-45 D C B A C 46-50 B C A D C 51-55 C D C B A

56-59 D B A A

60-62 B D A

63-66 B D C A

67-70 B D F A

71. Zero waste means eliminating all the wastes from a product and the movement is gaining popularity. Some restaurants are using creative ways to use unused ingredients or food leftovers. Fashion designers either avoid unnecessarily cutting cloth or finding new uses for extra cuts. Besides, Many companies are creating edible products especially utensils. Hopefully, zero waste campaign can help reduce waste worldwide. (60)

72. The life-skill course starts with teaching students how to change a light bulb.

73. The longer social distancing measures last/are in place/are imposed, the more negatively human relationships will be affected

74. With a dramatic decline in cash withdrawal, it will not be long before a cashless society becomes a reality. /Before long, a cashless society will become a reality/come into being.

75. Instead of blaming fate or others for his disability, the young man has kept challenging himself, for he knows (clearly) that life is too short to hesitate in pursuing one's dream.

The young man has never blamed fate or others for his disability. Instead, he has kept challenging himself, for he knows (clearly) that life is too short to hesitate when it comes to pursuing one's dream.