

新航道雅思考试回忆机经

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<http://www.xhd.cn>

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Listening

Section 1	
Version	Topic
V08146	Emma 的 drama 老师打电话给 Emma 爸爸通知下学期 drama 课时间改变了
<p>Questions 1-3</p> <p>1. What is drama teacher's comment about Emma?</p> <p>A. She does the best in her class.</p> <p><u>B. She is a good example for younger kids</u></p> <p>C. She settled in quickly</p> <p>2. Why the drama lesson of next term has to change time?</p> <p>A. Because the enrollment rate has fallen</p> <p><u>B. Because of the size of the classroom</u></p> <p>C. Because of the availability of music room.</p> <p>3. What is the new time for drama lesson?</p> <p>A. 3:15</p> <p>B. 4:15</p> <p><u>C. 4:45</u></p> <p>Questions 4-6</p> <p>Choose the reason why Emma cannot take the lesson</p> <p>A. Classes are full</p> <p>B. Classes are too expensive</p> <p>C. Emma has another activity at that time</p> <p>D. Emma has another activity that evening</p>	

E. The class is too late

- 4. Dance lesson **D**
- 5. Singing lesson **E**
- 6. Voice lesson **B**

Question 7-10

In the percussion lesson, they can learn how to play percussion instrument and 7. **write music.**

Time: 10:00-11:30

Cost: 8.\$ **85**

Date: 9. **14th September**

Teacher's name: Jamal 10. **Curtis**

Section 2

Version

Topic

V17129

Spa visit 介绍 spa 的一些情况

Questions 11-14

11. The water of Spa

- A. the temperature of spa water is growing
- B. Was discovered in 19th century

C. Has first attracted people for many centuries ago

12. Before the spa, visitors should have a body check

- A. From local doctors

B. Have a physical check in the spa

- C. Have a check report from their family doctors.

13. Visitors should pay more for

A. A private cubicle

B. Fitness room

C. Hire a locker

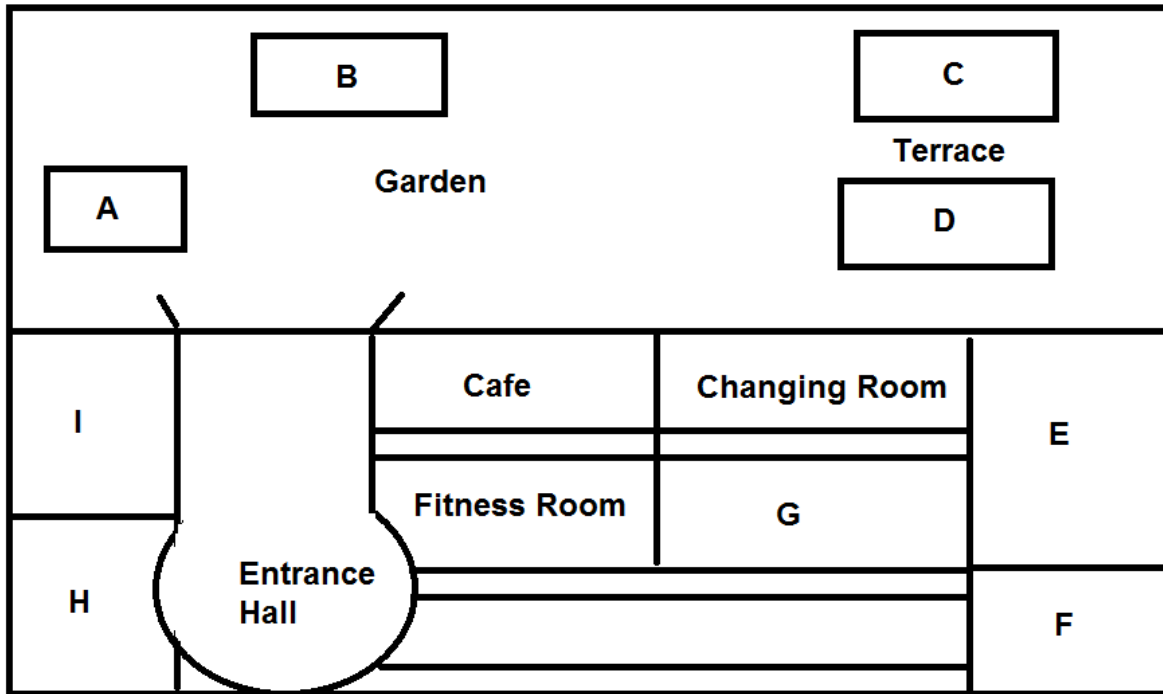
14. The advertisement recommends buying freshments at

A. Eat in the new restaurant

B. Vending machines

C. Buy food and drinks in the café

Questions 15-20



15. Pool D

16. Check board C

17. Spa shop H

18. Picnic area B

19. Treatment room F

20. Shower room G

Section 3

Version

Topic

V10132

一个老师和学生讨论她 Sara 的关于 group work 的研究

Questions 21-23

21. Why did they choose the topic?

A. many classmates have the same interest as her

B. may have a number of respondents

C. it is relevant to her discipline

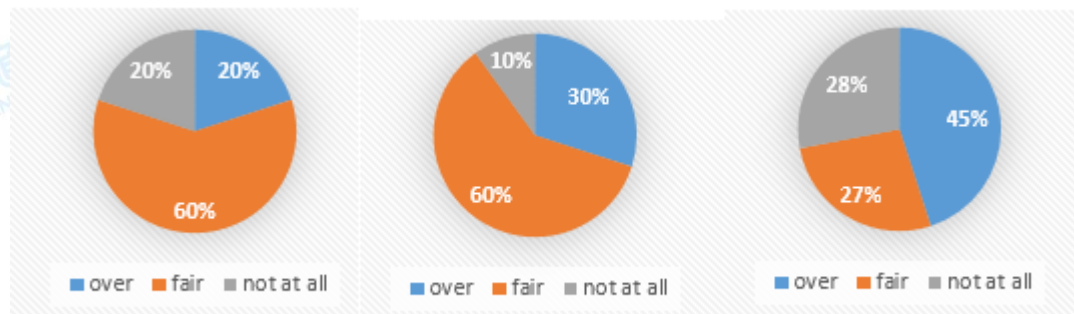
22. What is the problem of the original design of questionnaire?

A. too many separate parts

B. questions are with open-answer

C. question's words are quite hard

23. What is the percentage of people support the GROUP DISCUSSION? **A**



A

B

C

Questions 24-30

Group work's advantages:

24. increase creativity and more opportunities to **experiment**

25. good for developing **social** skills

26. decrease the reliance on their **teacher**

Disadvantages:

- 27. Unbalanced **skill** improvements
- 28. Problem of **unexpected noise**
- 29. A large group is not easily to **monitor**
- 30. In a **gradual** way

Section 4
Version

V17129

Topic

Crime prevention: design against crime

Questions 31-40
Background:

- 31. **personal information** being obtained

Products:

- 32. Disadvantage of improvement in **technology**
- 33. Bike offered a **lock**
- 34. Japan adopt a **ball**
- 35. **Ink**
- 36. **Phone number**
- 37. Reduce the **insurance** costs
- 38. The most dangerous place: **bus stop**
- 39. Poor **lighting**
- 40. **Corner**--easy to hide

Reading

Passage 1
Topic

Media literacy of children: a review of research literature

Content Review

P1. This document provides a comprehensive review of the academic literature relating to children's and young people's media literacy. It focuses primarily on television, radio, the internet and mobile telephony; and specifically addresses the various barriers to, and enablers of, media literacy.

P2. Children develop media literacy even in the absence of explicit attempts to encourage and promote it. Accordingly, the document begins by exploring the development of the three dimensions contained in Ofcom's definition of media literacy: 'the ability to access, understand and create communications in a variety of contexts'.

P3. In terms of access, the literature suggests that children and young people already possess quite high levels of functional literacy - that is, the skills and competencies needed to gain access to media content, using the available technologies and associated software. Older children are generally aware of regulatory mechanisms and systems of guidance, and take these into account in seeking to make their own decisions. The large majority of young people show some awareness of risks relating to sexual dangers on the internet; although they are less aware of potential financial risks. Several studies in this area conclude that education in media literacy may be a more effective strategy than blocking or filtering.

P4. In terms of understanding, there is an extensive literature relating to the development of children's understanding of television. This literature suggests that children's awareness of areas such as television 'language', the difference between representation and reality, and the persuasive role of advertising, develops both as a function of their increasing knowledge of the world, and as a result of their broader cognitive and social development. Children also learn to cope with potentially unwanted or upsetting emotional responses, and to make critical judgments about areas such as television violence, by employing forms of media literacy. It is important to emphasise that these areas apply just as much to fictional material as to factual material; and that critical understanding goes hand-in-hand with the development of aesthetic and emotional responses to media of all kinds. There is considerably less research about how children interpret, evaluate and respond to other media, including the various forms of content found on the internet.

P5. By contrast, when it comes to creativity, there has been less academic research relating to 'older' media such as video and analogue radio than to new media, particularly the internet. Research here suggests that there is considerable potential for media to be used as means of communication and self-expression, not least by socially disadvantaged groups; that creative involvement in media production (particularly in the context of education) can make an important contribution to the development of critical understanding; and that new media such as online gaming and mobile telephony provide possibilities for new forms of interaction.

P6. Among the barriers to media literacy are several inter-related factors, of which social

class and economic status are the most well-established. These barriers limit children's access to the internet, although not to established media such as radio or television. Ofcom The media literacy of children and young people Less is known about other potential barriers such as disability and ethnicity, or about the role of individual dispositions or motivations. It is important to recognise that such barriers may affect the quality of access as well as the quantity – for example, in terms of the available functionality of the technology, the location and level of support for use. There is evidence that access to the internet in schools remains often very limited. It should also be acknowledged that different social groups may have different orientations towards particular media – or different forms of 'cultural capital' – that may influence the nature and quality of access.

P7. Potential enablers of media literacy include parents, teachers (both in schools and in informal educational settings) and other agencies such as broadcasters and regulators. Research suggests that parental mediation can play an important role in developing younger children's media literacy, for example in understanding the relationships between representation and reality. However, the role of parents depends upon broader beliefs about child-rearing, and many parents do not play as great a role as they like to suggest. Meanwhile, education about the media has a long history, at least in secondary schools in the UK, although it remains a marginal aspect of the compulsory curriculum and is rarely found in primary schools. There is a growing body of evidence about the effectiveness of particular teaching strategies, both in respect of the 'understanding' and 'creativity' aspects, although there has been little sustained or systematic research into the learning potential of children at different ages. Media education is also developing in the informal sector, although there has been little sustained evaluation of such work.

P8. The review provides an indication of several important gaps in the literature. These include specific media (such as radio, mobile phones and online gaming) and particular population groups (such as younger children, those with disabilities, and ethnic minority groups). There is a particular need for research about children's ability to evaluate internet content; about their awareness of new commercial strategies in the media; about media production in the home; and about learning progression in media education. Of the three areas in Ofcom's definition, 'creativity' is by far the least well-researched. New technologies and media forms will also pose new challenges and demands in terms of media literacy, so it is important that research in this field is regularly updated. There is a case here for more sharing of research findings and methodologies between academic and industry researchers.

P9. In terms of methodology, the review finds that a great deal of research in the field is based on self-reporting, and recommends that there should be more observational studies

that explore how media literacy is used in everyday life. In relation to education, there is a need to develop new approaches to assessing the effectiveness of media education in influencing media use outside the classroom. Researchers also need to address some of the ethical difficulties, particularly in respect of research on new media.

P10. Finally, the review reminds us that media literacy is multi-dimensional. The nature and extent of the media literacy that individuals need and develop depends very much on the purposes for which they use the media in the first place. Different social groups may also develop and require different forms of media literacy in line with their motivations and preferences in media use.

Questions & Answers

Questions 1-7 摘要填空题

Media literacy

Media literacy involves:

--having (1) access to communication

--more children can use technology to locate media content

--older children can use regulatory mechanisms

--children cannot recognize the (2) financial risks

--understanding communication

There is an extensive literature relating to children and (3) television

--Children can develop the knowledge of the world and (4) cognitive knowledge

--Children can handle bad emotions and (5) critical judgment

--creating communication

Research mainly focus on (6) new media rather than old media

--self-expression

--development of critical understanding

--many kinds of (7) interaction

Questions 8-13 T/F/NG

8. When understanding the barrier of media literacy, considerable research has been done (F)

- 9. Support from parents affect children’s quality of media literacy (T)
- 10. Children can be badly affected by the mobile phone (NG)
- 11. More research is available on media than creativity (T)
- 12. Too many observational studies have been done (F)
- 13. The reason why people use internet will affect one’s media literacy (T)

Passage 2

Topic

减肥

Content Review

A 1. When it comes to a reason why people are fat. Different experts have different theories. 2. “Everyone subscribes to their own theory”, says Robert Berkowitz. 3. There are different explanation for these theories.

B 1. Diet is likely to be a factor that explains why people become fat. Is there a better way to diet? 2. There is a study compared with two groups of adults. One group can secret high levels of insulin whereas the other can secret low levels of insulin. 3. And the successful outcome is that the high-insulin-secretors in the low-load diet. They lost nearly 13 pounds and kept it off. 4. There is a new idea that people don’t lose weight by choosing the small fries or taking a little walk every other day, says Deirdre Barrett. There is information that 5000 successful weight-losers who have shed an average of 66 pounds and kept it off 5.5 years. 5. The aim of losing weight shouldn’t be getting thin, but getting healthy. 6. Losing even 10 pounds decreases risk of diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure, says Jeffrey Friedman.

C 1. Obesity may be as a result of inheritance, says Teresa Hillier. 2. If a woman has high blood-sugar levels while she is pregnant,her children are more likely to be overweight or obese , according to a test. 3. Numerous studies in both animals and humans have shown that a mother’s obesity directly increases her child’s risk for weight gain.

D 1. A kind of virus also may lead to your fat. A scientist called Nikhil Dhurandhar is responsible for the theory. 2. He discovered a virus, called SMAM-1, caused chicken being fat although this virus didn’t directly inject into human body. 3. He later moved to the U.S. and found a new virus named AD-36 that is also responsible for people’s fat because he injected this virus into different animals. And these animals were fat. 4. In his latest studies, he got a gene that is able to cut off AD-36’function. 5. Eventually, the aim of his study is to create a sort of vaccine that inhibits vaccine.

Questions & Answers
Questions 14-17 Which paragraph contains the following information?

14. a reference of diet can to some degree help lose weight. (B)
15. an example of a group of people who did not regain weight immediately after weight loss. (B)
16. an example of close relatives which can influence obesity (C)
17. a reference of many theories cannot precisely explain why people's fat. (A)

Questions 18-22 人物信息匹配题

18. Pregnant mothers who are fat is likely to have babies who are overweight. (B)
19. Researchers can be divided into different groups with their own point view about weight loss. (E)
20. Losing weight can keep fit as well as getting thin. (C)
21. Small changes in life styles will not help in reducing much weight. (A)
22. A kind of virus is responsible for people's obesity (D)

A: Deirdre Battett

B: Teresa Hillier

C: Jeffrey Friedaman

D: Nikhil Dhurandhar

E: Robert Berkowitz

Questions 23-26 填空 one word and/or a number

In a clinic, a young doctor called Nikhil Dhurandhar claimed that a kind of virus is responsible for people's fat. For years, he careered out many experiments on 23. **chickens** instead of human.

And then he recognized a new virus named 24. **AD-36** that proved to result in obesity. Besides, there is a new kind of 25. **gene** that can be separated as to block the effectiveness of the virus. In the future, the doctor is aiming at developing a new 26. **vaccine** that can fight against the virus

Topic
网络信息存储
Content Review
Recording History

P1. Knowledge lives in lots of different forms over time. History recording was recorded through materials including movies or paper in the recent past. However, it is in the form of World Wide Web and other digital ways.

P2. Brewster Kahle founded Internet archive in May 1996 with Library of Congress. Saving the physical artifacts of information storage as a way to hedge against the uncertainty of the future.

P3. Archivists working on recording digital data and copyright issues with the publishers of original materials.

P4. Compact Disc is a form of material storing. Many archivists and studies focus on the preservation time of data on Compact Disc.

P5. It is necessary for materials to be recorded or stored from now on with limited lifetime of information on the network.

P6. Certain web areas can only be available to people with passport. Archivists attempt to replace materials every five years to assure that information can be accessible in the future.

P7. There are certain printed historical data loss nowadays. People have problems in finding primeval materials on the network.

Questions & Answers
Questions 27-31 Matching

27. The co-operation of archivist and private producers of printed items **C**

28. Outline of risks and potential benefits of internet archive **B**

29. A detailed description of storing methods of Internet archive **F**

30. The similarity of Internet archive and older methods **D**

31. Time length of information available on the Internet **E**

Questions 32-36 Multiple Choice

32. What's the difference between recording methods in the near past and in current community?

D. The channel by which communicate

33. The archive that BK set up

B. involve in recording of internet data

34. PL establish archive principles in order to

A. avoid digital data loss

35. NC refer to research to

C. the duration of materials on CD

36. PB maintains that have problems of

A. finding original copies on the Internet

Questions 37-40 Complete the summary

Internet Archive

Many recordings are available now, including important 37. **political** events.

However, certain 38. **areas** cannot be recorded with 39. **non-authorized** people.

Materials will be replaced regularly in order to be 40. **accessible**.

Writing

Task 1

Type of questions

表格

题目

This table shows the employment rate and average annual salary from an Australian university. Summarize the main points and make relevant comparisons.

Area of study	Employment rate	Average annual salary (A\$)
Health	93%	\$42,000

Law	87%	\$59,000
Engineer and IT	86%	\$59,000
Business	76%	\$52,000
Art and social sciences	72%	\$50,000
Science	62%	\$39,000

Task 2

Topic	社会问题
Type of questions	综合类
题目 In some countries, people are having children at later age in life. What are the reasons? Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?	

Speaking

Part 1

People & Animal	
Friends	
Family	
Teachers	
Visitors	
Celebrity	
Events	
Indoor Games	
Housework	
Objects/Things	
Books	

Bags
 Chocolate
 Mirror
 Watch
 Shoes
 Robots

Places

Hometown

Media

Music//Musical Instruments
 Photography
 Television

Abstract

Work or study
 Colours
 Transport
 Dream

Part 2&3

People & Animal

Describe a time you were really close to a wild animal. 野生动物
 Describe a person/something that made you laugh. 逗你笑的人
 Describe a famous person that you are interested in. 名人
 Describe a family member made you proud. 让你骄傲的家人
 Describe two people you know from the same family. 两个来自同一家庭的人

Events

Describe a bicycle/motorbike/car trip that is interesting. 有趣旅行

Describe a sport that you prefer to do and is a little expensive. 有点贵的运动

Describe a meal (lunch or dinner) you would like to have. 特殊的一餐

Describe a time you were very busy. 忙碌

Describe a time you needed to use imagination. 发挥想象力

Describe an experience you spend your time with a child. 和小孩共度时光

Describe an interesting talk or speech. 有趣的演讲

Describe an event in history in your country. 历史事件

Describe a time that you were waiting for something. 等待

Describe an occasion that you received a good service from a restaurant or shop. 优质服务

Objects/Things

Describe a gift that you recently gave to others. 送给他人的礼物

Describe a kind of foreign food you have had. 外国食品

Places

Describe a small business you would like to have. 小公司

Describe a garden you have visited. 花园

Describe a place where you relaxed. 放松之地

Describe an interesting house or apartment you visited. 有意思的住宅

Describe a shop that just opened in your hometown. 商店

Describe a quiet place. 安静的地方

Describe a popular place where people like to go swimming. 游泳胜地

Describe an important place like (stadium, swimming pool) in your city. 重要的场所

Media

Describe an interesting advertisement you have seen recently. 广告

Describe a movie you would like to watch again. 想重温的电影

Abstract

Describe a plan in your life (that is not related to work or study). 一个计划

重点话题 Sample Answer

Describe a movie you would like to watch again.

You should say:

What it was about

When and where you watched it

Who you watched it with

And explain why you would like to watch it again.

As a frequent moviegoer, I watch a multitude of films. One of the movies I'm much into is "La La Land", an American musical film. It is directed by Damien Chazelle based on a love story happened in the city of Los Angeles. I watched this movie in the theatre and I still want to watch it again.

The premise of the story is that Emma Stone is a young actress who goes to casting calls where those auditioning look the same, while Gosling is a jazz purist who plays the piano in bars to make a living and dreams of opening his own Jazz bar. So this movie is about two young artists meet and fall in love while chasing their dreams.

This movie got me burst into tears when I watched it. Not only was the story itself so impressive but also the actor and actress outperformed the ordinary. This movie is also a beautiful love letter for people who want to achieve their dreams and fight for it everyday even when they feel like giving up sometimes.

2017.04.22

Listening

Section 1	
Version	Topic
V08114	一个男生一个女生讨论 online shopping
<p>Questions 1-5 Completion</p> <p>ONE WORD</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the woman like online shopping because selling clothes on websites the man usually buy equipments for sports on website Woman concern how to pay on the Internet They made an appointment on Saturday to teach the woman how to do the online shopping Woman can help man to do with the letter on job application <p>Questions 6-10 Multiple choice</p> <p>6.The reasons of online shopping for the man/woman:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> cost less (women think so) save time <u>a lot of choices</u> <p>(男人说网购不见得会花费少，而且要等一些时间，但是他喜欢买 cd，来自很多国家)</p> <p>7. The risk of shopping online is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> poor quality instructions are confusing <u>the payment system is unsafe</u> <p>8. The benefits of online shopping:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(CDs) from other countries are available</u> 	

9. What else is needed for online shopping?

A. E-mail

B. telephone number

C. a help line

10. The man said we should pay attention, when buy

B. fresh products like food

Section 2

Version

V08148

Topic

电视节目预告

Questions 11-15 Matching

Guests' attitude toward the programs

A. Positive

B. Neutral

C. Negative

11. C make it funny (no new ideas, only repetitive)

12. B (bird-related show: too fast 他一开始觉得 good, 但是不知道观众是否喜欢)

13. A (you cannot miss it)

14. B (you will hate it or love it)

15. C (love it at first but then it was disappointed)

Questions 16-20 Table completion (两个电视节目及内容)

time	source	type	content
8:00	whispers		18. <u>family</u> life
8:30	doctor Jameson	16. a hospital <u>comedy</u>	

		17. <u>documentary</u>	19. <u>birds</u> in American forest
10:00	insanity	a science fiction film	The creatures living in the year of 20. <u>2050</u>

Section 3

Version	Topic
V17131	音乐和数学的关系

Questions 21-26 Multiple choice:

21. The two students agreed that the purpose of the presentation is_____

A. to show the relevance of the topic

22. The similarities between music and math is their_____

C. counting

23. They need to add _____ in their presentation.

B. surprising elements

24. They want to find out_____

A. Whether music can help math

25. The purpose of Blacksmith is to _____

选 **C**

26. They need to do further study on_____

选 **C**

Questions 27-30 Matching

27. B. musical instrument-----too much time

- 28. C. playing clapping games-----too easy
- 29. F. -----film of piano
- 30. A. different music-----make audience confused

Section 4

Version	Topic
V17131	African Frog
Completion 31-40	
Description:	
31. Frog's skin is <u>smooth</u>	
32. skin is firm for <u>protection</u>	
33. Male is <u>half</u> the size of female frogs	
Habitat:	
34. Frogs live in <u>mud</u>	
35. They eat alive or dead creatures and they prefer <u>still</u> water	
36. They live in the condition with high level of <u>salt</u>	
Diet:	
37. They use sense of <u>smell</u> , fingers to capture goods	
38. They use their front leg and <u>lateral-line</u> system	
More information:	
39. People in US keep them as <u>pest</u>	
40. It has <u>antiseptic</u> property.	

Reading

Passage 1	
Topic	购物网站
Content Review	
Case study	

Wil.com: strategic growth of fashion retail industry

Introduction

This part tries to introduce the history and development of the Wil.com.

Online expansion

Wil.com tries to develop its sales online. In this part, it tries to use an official report to show the dramatic changes about online selling from 2006 to 2009, and make a comparison among this years.

Communication to support growth

Wil.com uses web technology, especially daily blog, people can get news about celebrities and fashion. It also develops its own magazine for communication. Customers can use e-mails communicate with it. All ways help Wil.com sales increase dramatically.

Conclusion

Wil.com has achieved its dramatic change online selling and become popular in Britain.

Questions & Answers

Questions 1-7 T/F/NG

1. Wil.com sells cosmetics as well as clothing and accessories. **T**
2. Wil.com provides sports facilities for staffs. **NG**
3. From March 2007 to March 2008, Wil.com sales has increased dramatically. **T**
4. ...a member of... the same increase, while the demand of...increasing. **F**
5. ...Britain...increase in a certain fashion accessory. **NG**
6. More than half of shopping online in UN is aged 16-34. **F**
7. Wil.com sells a member of brands of clothes. **T**

Questions 8-13 NOTE TAKING

ONLY ONE WORD OR ONE NUMBER

Communication to support growth

Improvement of web technology

8. ...films of models of wearing clothing.
9. News about celebrities and fashion are from daily blog.

Other improvements

10. The new magazine **pages** have increased dramatically.
11. The new version of magazine focus on male customers...
12. ...a rise of **137%**...
13. Customers enquires by e-mails are replied to in one **hour**.

Passage 2

Topic

肌肉萎缩

Content Review

- A. Medicines for muscle waste was a subject for researchers.
- B. Research found out there was one medicine that could treat muscle waste, but it cannot be ignored that it had negative side effects.
- C. A new study by experts suggested that some genes in our body may be the reason for muscle waste. Experts named two of the genes *Atrogin1 and Murf2*.
- D. The special elements in our body will kill body cells but won't reduce the number of cells. Medicines for treating muscle waste can be developed but the effect cannot last long.
- E. Elderly people are most likely to suffer from muscle waste, thus the study for treatment will help them.

Questions & Answers

Questions 14-19 Which paragraph contains the following information?

You can use the answer more than once.

- 14. An account of muscle waste medicine could improve the life quality of the elderly. **E**
- 15. A mention of one medicine which had a negative side effect. **B**
- 16. An explanation of a genetic reason for muscle waste. **C**
- 17. The wrong use of a drug. **B**
- 18. The effect of muscle waste drug cannot last long. **D**
- 19. The research value of one certain drug. **F**

Questions 20-21 Which TWO of the statements are correct according to the text?

- 20. **B. there is identical process that cause muscle waste in all way.** (genetic reason).
- 21. **E. If stopping the process of *Atrogin1 and Murf2*, the muscle won't continue to**

waste. (A&M in our body is the main cause of muscle waste)

Questions 22-26 Complete the summary

No more than TWO words in each blank.

When he was born, the baby has little 22. **fat**. He can lift a weight of 23. **three kilograms** for each hand. The research is surprising in that his mother was a 24. **professional runner** and has a family member with the history of extraordinary 25. **strength**. The experts find out that the boy lack 26. **Myotonia**.

Passage 3

Topic

北极的生物与环境

Content Review

Arctic Oasis

P1 The Arctic is one of the most extraordinary, unique, and threatened regions in the global biosphere. Phytoplankton are photosynthesizing microscopic organisms that inhabit the upper sunlit layer of almost all oceans and bodies of fresh water on Earth. The phytoplankton can provide the large marine animals with more food.

P2 The region is suffering effects of climate change more severely than elsewhere, with growing ecological and cultural consequences. Small fish and invertebrates also graze on the plant-like organisms, and then those smaller animals are eaten by bigger ones

P3 The Inuit live in the north of Canada, and they always need to fight with the terrible weather. Besides, the most north of the North Sea can find the human historical remains. Some phytoplankton can fix nitrogen and can grow in areas where nitrate concentrations are low.

P4 The wind blew away the ice of the surface and lead to a higher temperature. Phytoplankton are the foundation of the aquatic food web, the primary producers, feeding everything from microscopic, animal-like zooplankton to multi-ton whales. M and P both decide to find out the difference between the patterns in this water area and others of the phytoplankton.

P5 Through photosynthesis, phytoplankton consume carbon dioxide on a scale equivalent to forests and other land plants. Some of this carbon is carried to the deep ocean when

phytoplankton die, and some is transferred to different layers of the ocean as phytoplankton are eaten by other creatures, which themselves reproduce, generate waste, and die.

P6 The cloud of this area make the temperature higher. The scientist used the sediment trap to detect for the north sea. The environment Canada is looking for the age of the ice. The carbon dioxide can be absorb by the lake in the air.

P7 The scientist find that the breed length of phytoplankton is six month and six weeks in the other parts of the Arctic.

Questions & Answers

Questions 27-31 Choice

27. The phytoplankton influenced the large marine animals in which way?

D. increase the number

28. What can be infer about the North Sea by the writer from the passage?

C. The most north of the North Sea can find the human historical remains.

29. The result that the wind blew away the ice of the surface.

D. lead to a higher temperature

30. The aim of M and P searching for the phytoplankton is to

B. Find out the difference between the pattern this water area and others.

31. The function of the phytoplankton mention in the passage is

C. maintain food chain

Questions 32-36 Matching

32. The increase of the phytoplankton **D**

33. The increase of large marine animals **E**

34. The increase in number of temperature layer **A**

35. The cloud of this area **B**

36. The color of crystals can **F**

- A. create more phytoplankton
- B. make the temperature higher
- D. lead to more zooplankton
- E. increase more food
- F. detect how old the ice is

Questions 37-40 Short Answers

37. What device was used for detecting the North Sea?

sediment trap

38. What can the lake can absorb from the air?

carbon dioxide

39. What's the name of the organization that searched for the age of the ice?

Environment Canada

40. What's the length of the plant breeding in most Arctic area?

six weeks

Writing

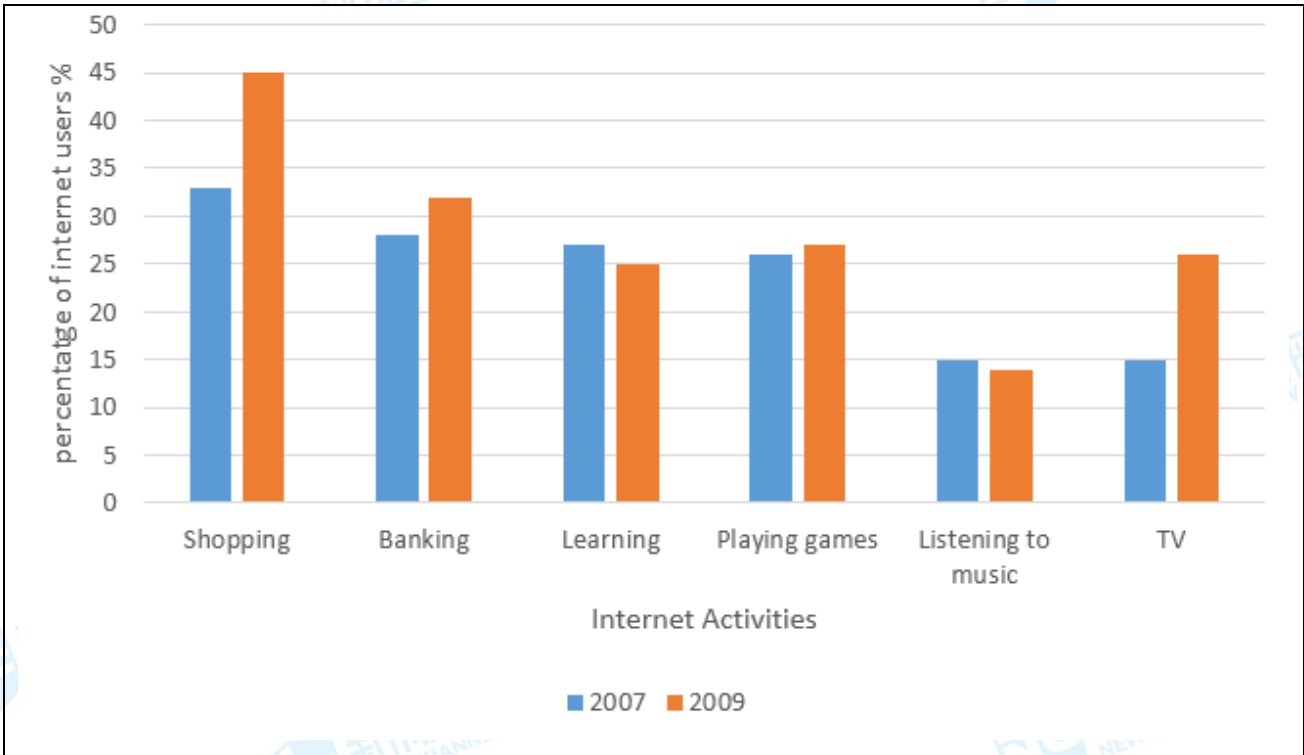
Task 1

Type of questions

柱图

题目

This diagram below shows the online activities of a particular city in Britain in the year of 2007 and 2009.


Task 2

Topic	媒体广告
Type of questions	讨论类
题目 Some people say that advertising has positive economic effects, while others think it has negative social effects, because they are not satisfied with what they are and what they have. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.	

Speaking
Part 1
People & Animal

Friends

Teachers

Celebrity

Events

Outdoor activities

Activity near water

Housework

Objects/Things

Books

Chocolate

Watch

Robots

Places

Hometown

Media

Music//Musical Instruments

Photography

Television

Abstract

Work or study

Colours

Handwriting

Transport

Dream

Forget things

Part 2&3

People & Animal

Describe a time you were really close to a wild animal. 野生动物

Describe a person who you have met before and you want to know more about. 想了解更多

的人

Describe a family member made you proud. 让你骄傲的家人

Describe the politest person you know. 最礼貌的人

Describe two people you know from the same family. 两个来自同一家庭的人

Events

Describe a sport that you prefer to do and is a little expensive. 有点贵的运动

Describe a team project for study or entertainment. 团队合作

Describe a meal (lunch or dinner) you would like to have. 特殊的一餐

Describe a time you were very busy. 忙碌

Describe a time you needed to use imagination. 发挥想象力

Describe a time you missed an appointment for something. 错过的预约

Describe a time when you prepared for a happy event. 开心的活动

Describe an experience you spend your time with a child. 和小孩共度时光

Describe an experience that you were not allowed to use your mobile phone. 禁用手机

Describe a decision made by others that you disagreed with. 不同意的决定

Describe an occasion that you received a good service from a restaurant or shop. 优质服务

Objects/Things

Describe a piece of equipment in your home. 家用设备

Describe a gift that you recently gave to others. 送给他人的礼物

Describe a kind of foreign food you have had. 外国食品

Places

Describe a place where you relaxed. 放松之地

Describe a quiet place. 安静的地方

Describe a cafe which you have been to. 去过的咖啡馆

Describe a popular place where people like to go swimming. 游泳胜地

Media

Describe an interesting song. 有趣的歌

Describe a website you like to visit. 喜欢访问的网站

Describe an interesting advertisement you have seen recently. 广告

Describe your favourite movie. 最喜爱的电影

Abstract

Describe a well-paid job that you will have in the future. 高薪工作

重点话题 Sample Answer

Describe an experience you spend your time with a child.

You should say

When where and why you spent time with this child

Who this child was

What you did together

And how you felt about it.

Kids never stop bringing troubles to adults.

Last Sunday my uncle asked me to babysit my cousin Jake for several hours when they went to have a medical examination for my aunt-in-law. Jake was a cute 5-year-old boy who always attracted attentions from people around him. I said yes of course without realizing how much pains I might suffer afterwards.

When my uncle left, Jake immediately rushed into his toy room where his mountain of toys was situated. I had to follow tight after him. He grabbed his Optimus Prime and transformed him into a giant truck. Then he threw me a tiny little Porsche and asked me to

collide it with his Optimus. I lost the collision of course, which made him scorn me by lying on the floor and laughing for as long as about 10 minutes. I told him it was not fair. And I should have been given a big truck also to match Optimus. He simply said I had already been a big person and should use a small car. He was a small person so he should use a big truck. And if I use a big truck, that was what was not fair. What the hell was that logic about! We argued for like 5 minutes. He was obviously lost his interest in car collisions. When I was trying to input my ideas into his little head, he found what made me suffer more, a toy sword.

He said he was a knight and I was the demon. It was his duty to have me killed. I was given a sword too, only too much smaller. Maybe enlightened to some extent by my speech of fair play, he gave me also a shield. Well, in real battle, I was so sure that I could easily grind him. But in a game world with a five year old, I could only run, run away with his giant swaying sword trying to avoid being hit. The shield didn't help much. He even gave me a nickname, the running demon, which has been known to our entire family so far. He kept chasing me for 40 minutes and I wanted a break. He refused it. I had to continue running. When he got tired of chasing me, a demon who had no power to fight back, and started to make up stories around his dull house, I finally got a break.

Almost 3 hours had passed before my uncle and aunt returned home, thanks to the NICE traffic in my city. I flew away immediately even before they finish "than...". I felt so tired and depressed about my wrong judgement of my cousin's pretty little face and his valiant heart.

2017.04.29

Listening

Section 1	
Version	Topic
V13101	女顾客与客服人员反映冰箱问题
<p>Questions 1-10</p> <p>ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Freezer repair</p> <p>The fridge model: a 1. <u>top</u> mount Color: 2. <u>silver/white</u> Date of purchase: 3. <u>12th January</u> Problem: A 4. <u>noise</u> of freezer sounded Freezer temperature is 5. <u>10</u> degrees The repair shop: Ken's appliance (near to the 6. <u>station</u>) Comments: The customer need to store food for her 7. <u>sandwich</u> shop Value of the loss: 8. <u>\$ 180</u> To do: Have the 9. <u>manager</u> to call her The part to replace is the 10. <u>door</u></p>	

Section 2	
Version	Topic
V10132	铁器时代的生活情况以及搭建一种房子的流程
<p>Questions 11-15</p> <p>11. The man in the Iron Age village A. felt cold B. get up early</p>	

12. What about the food there?

A. take a long time to prepare

B. contain some fruit such as berries

C. eat quickly

13. The most important work for blacksmiths was

A. amend the broken tools

C. maintain the good source of heat

14. What did they like to do after dinner around the fire?

A. They are too tired to eat

B. Most food are berries

C. They talk about what they have done

15. What the man like most?

A. varied work

B. share knowledge with others

C. do much exercise

Questions 16-20 选词填空

16. Wooden **peg** into the ground (G)

17. Tools are made from animal **bone** (A)

18. Use roof **scaffold** (I)

19. Wood of **hazel** (E)

20. Distance between each peg should **equal** length (C)

Section 3

Version

Topic

V17132

两学生讨论环境相关调查

Questions 21-30

Choose the correct letter **A**, **B** or **C**

21. What do students say about environmental practice?

- A. They are very well-known
- B. Won an award

C. Student can find information on website

22. What makes students most surprise about the statistics?

- A. Lots of Energy
- B. There are too many new building

C. There are too many new students

23. What's the main problem of recycling bin?

- A. They are not used properly**
- B. Solar power will not last long
- C. There are not enough computers

24. Which one has the most effect?

- A. Turn appliance off
- B. Solar power couldn't last long enough**
- C. Covered windows

Questions 25-26

Which two things are the students most focus on?

A. How efficient the process of making bottled water

B. How many empty bottled water

C. How much they consume

- D. How much water consumed
- E. How much bottled water been thrown away

Questions 27-28

Which two types of transport are more effective?

A. Widen the pedestrian paths

B. Build up the bridge

C. Broaden bike lanes

D. Build an underground

E. Start bus service

Questions 29-30

Which two types of vehicles are of zero emission?

A. Space of this car not enough

B. It has to be recharged

C. Power of machine doesn't last

D. They are not enough

E. Cannot carry enough people

Section 4

Version

Topic

V17132

艺术家风景人物画像

Questions 31-40

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer

31. In 1500, a Frenchman Landscape and **portraits**

32. They discovered the remains of a **castle**

33. Another thing could include the reputation of their **family**

34. This photograph style is thought to be the **symbolism** of that process

35. Most his artwork was stolen and **prints**

36. Is thought to be a well-known **poet**

37. One thing to be a popular photographer

Emphasis on **focus**, and also other related skills

38. For the production of food and livestock

These artists begun to concentrate on **farming** technology

39. Economy has been effected by several ways, the most important one is the **quality** of these masterpiece

40. One way of making progress, Show **methods** of reproduction

Reading

Passage 1

Topic

纽扣的发展

Content Review

Buttons in Europe

Early history of buttons

Buttons came into this world in the Bronze Age; not as a cloth fastening tool but more as an ornament. Bronze Age man did not fasten anything to it but simply wore it for decoration. The shape was form natural material, in fact, at that time ,everything was all from the nature

Button hole was introduced in Europe brought by Turkey noble travelers.

13th and 14th century

French merchant saw the potential of the button and began the mass production in 1200s. In 1300s, clothing had a large number of buttons, not fastening coat, but for ornament

15th century

The rich at that time like employ common people as dresser, because dressing up is troublesome. Buttons were used for decoration not for practical, and then for fasten clothes.

The King in France and England wore the clothes with hundreds of buttons

17th century

A new laws was created restricting the use of buttons in common people. Rare material such as ivory or pearl was used to make buttons. An English nobleman wore buttons with

diamonds. A queen originally used black buttons in mourning occasion.

19th century

Buttons became the popular item in ordinary homes. There was a button box containing Odd and other buttons in common household.

20 century and today

The invention of plastic made buttons cheap and common

People now can fasten clothes with zips in addition to buttons.

Questions & Answers

Questions 1-5 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN

1. In Bronze Age, people used to make buttons by natural material. **T**
2. Button hole was invented by French. **F**
3. French people in 1200s liked to employ the craft man from another country to produce buttons. **NG**
4. 1200S... **T**
5. The development of buttons in 1300s means the function of buttons was for decorations rather than practical use. **F**

Questions 6-13 Complete the sentences

15th century

The wealthy like servant as 6. **dressers**

The king in France and England wear clothes with hundreds of buttons

17th century

All kinds of 7. **materials** can be used for buttons

An English noble man inset 8. **diamonds** in buttons

Buttons with 9. **portraits** become popular

19th century

Common family often had a 10. **box** contain buttons and odds.

20th century and today

The discovery of 11. **plastics** made buttons cheaper

People now also use 12. **zips** to fasten clothes.

13. **jet**...

Passage 2
Topic

郊狼

Content Review
Urban coyotes
A kind of relatives to the wild wolves
A

From coast to coast, many coyotes gradually move into cities in the United States. People should not be threatened by them. They are trying to avoid people as best as they can.

B

The predators, like wolves, their enemies. Sometimes they threaten them. With the huge disappearance of swaths of forest, more and more coyotes move into urban and suburb.

C

They started spreading east and west into new territories. PC said it is a suitable environment for urban coyotes. With plenty of natural food and no-predators, coyotes in urban areas are healthier, live longer and raise large families.

D

A biologist JV said that coyotes become comfortable around people and build their home even in the lines of swimming pool.

E

Though a relatively recent phenomenon, coyotes are the top carnivores in an increasing number of metropolitan areas across North America.

F

People considered that the coyotes will gradually leave, but other coyotes will continue live

there. So the number of coyotes has increased a lot before.

G

Coyotes enjoying the benefits of urban living, They have figured out living in close proximity to us that people are potentially dangerous.

H

The interesting point is human behavior gradually change the habits of coyotes. It's good that change coyotes' behavior. But we are also the ones who help them become our good neighbors.

Questions & Answers
Questions 14-18

- 14. example of opposing view of coyotes **H**
- 15. reference to why the coyotes becoming aggressive to the human **E**
- 16. reference to the chief danger facing urban coyotes **G**
- 17. the reason of undetected amounts of coyotes move into the human life **F**
- 18. 待补充

Questions 19-22 填空题

- 19. **FOREST** used to be the habitat of coyotes.
- 20. The mass disappearance of **SWARTH** of forest. More and more coyotes move into urban.
- 21. Predators like **WOLVES** eliminated. Coyotes will be expand in a large number.
- 22. With the exception of **INDIVIDUALS**, we can find coyotes in all the US.

Questions 23-26 配对题

- 23. **P. C.** Living in the urban is the suitable environment for coyotes.
- 24. **J.V.** How small places do Coyotes live.
- 25. **P.K.** People are unawareness of the increasing number of coyotes.
- 26. **S.G.** It is impossible to get rid of residence of coyotes.

Passage 3
Topic

超市顾客研究

Content Review
How shoppers' mind work

What do you really do when you shop? The answers are fascinating and, for retailers, they're cash in the bank. In *Inside the Mind of the Shopper: The Science of Retailing*, world-renowned retail consultant Dr. Herb Sorensen, Ph.D. uncovers the truth about the retail shopper and rips away the myths and mistakes that lead retailers to miss their greatest opportunities.

In fact, many of the choices that shoppers make are more or less arbitrary; even the most significant decisions include irrational elements. To use this knowledge in a strategic way, it's vital for companies to understand the ramifications.

To have success in 2009, brands must tie together understanding of their products' categories with knowledge of what really drives consumer decisions. In a recession, people are thinking much harder about what they buy, but for smart marketers, this is where the opportunities begin, rather than end.

Questions & Answers
Questions 27-31 Multiple Choices

27. The author mentions the smile in Wal-Mart Supermarket in order to show

B. A decline in stolen things

28. The Path Intelligence shows

A. The correlation between time spent and purchase

29. What can be concluded from Tononia?

C. It invalidated the shopper's emotion to the style of buying things

30. The analysis of "VideoMining" helps the manufacturers

C. Make advertisements effectively

31. What does the writer say about electronic surveillance?

A. Its use is unsuccessful

Questions 32-36 Complete the summary.

Choose the correct answer for the box below

Normally suppliers should pay more on 32. **(C) slotting fees**, if they want the shopper to see the goods and the end of 33. **(J) aisle**, which is considered as a prime position. The private supermarkets should follow the 34. **(E) diagrams** with clear instructions of how to arrange the goods on the shelf. 35. **(A) headquarters** of the companies come to the markets for randomly 36. **(D) checks**.

Questions 37-40 YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

- 37. Measuring blood pressure is useful for marketing decision. **YES**
- 38. Costumers have the tendency of new products reliable. **NO**
- 39. The decoy issues are often linked with luxury product. **NOT GIVEN**
- 40. It is difficult to detect from shoppers' facial expression if they are genuine. **NO**

Writing

Task 1

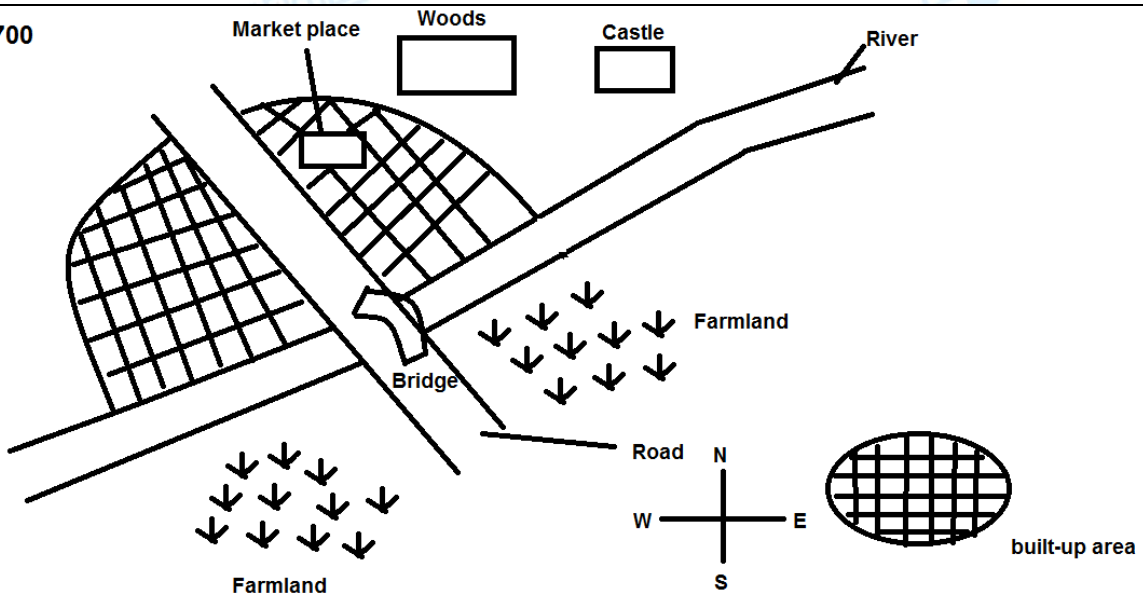
Type of questions

地图

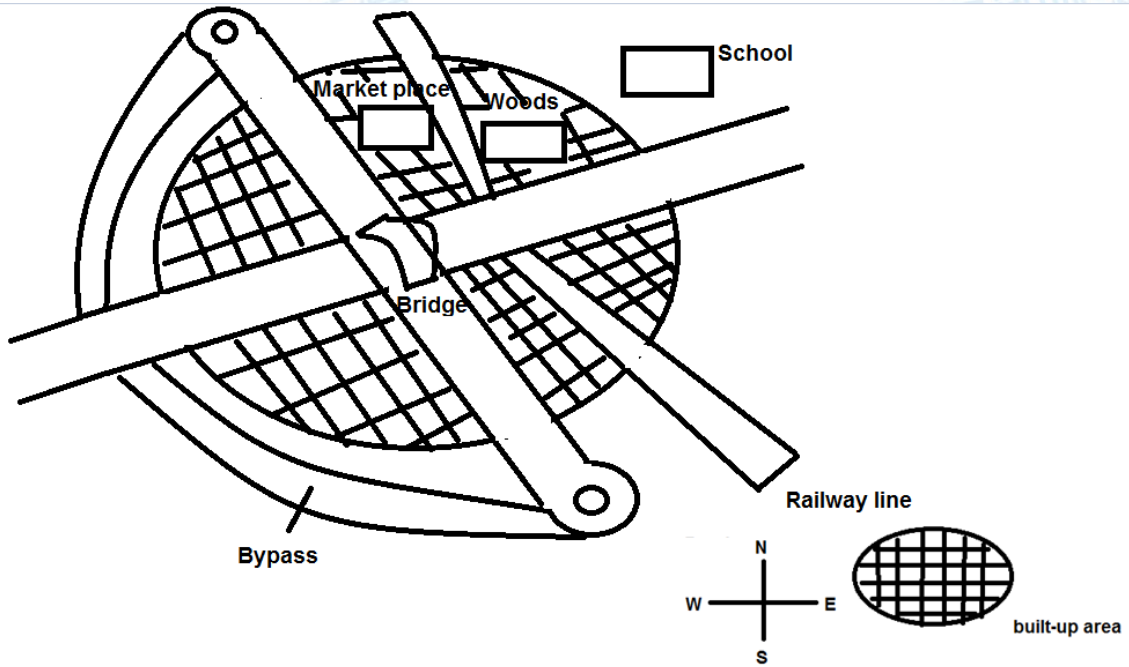
题目

This diagram below shows the development of Bridgetown from 1700 to 2000.

1700



2000



Task 2

Topic	教育类
Type of questions	综合类
题目 Children find it difficult to concentrate on or pay attention to schools. What are the reasons? How can we solve this problem?	

Speaking

Part 1

People & Animal
Friends Family Teachers Visitors Celebrity
Events
Indoor Games Housework Swimming
Objects/Things
Books Bags Chocolate Mirror Watch Shoes Robots

Places

Hometown
Home/Accommodation

Media

Music//Musical Instruments
Photography
Television

Abstract

Work or study
Colours
Handwriting
Transport
Dream

Part 2&3
People & Animal

Describe a time you were really close to a wild animal. 野生动物

Describe a person who you have met before and you want to know more about. 想多了解的人

Describe a person/something that made you laugh. 逗你笑的人

Describe an interesting neighbor. 有趣的邻居

Describe two people you know from the same family. 两个来自同一家庭的人

Events

Describe a sport that you prefer to do and is a little expensive. 有点贵的运动

Describe a team project for study or entertainment. 团队合作

Describe a time you were very busy. 忙碌

Describe a time you needed to use imagination. 发挥想象力

Describe a time you missed an appointment for something. 错过的预约

Describe an experience you spend your time with a child. 和小孩共度时光

Describe an interesting talk or speech. 有趣的演讲

Describe an event in history in your country. 历史事件

Describe a time you had good experience in the countryside. 乡下的愉快经历

Describe a decision made by others that you disagreed with. 不同意的决定

Objects/Things

Describe a piece of equipment in your home. 家用设备

Describe a gift that you recently gave to others. 送给他人的礼物

Describe a book you want to read again. 重读的书

Describe a kind of foreign food you have had. 外国食品

Places

Describe a small business you would like to have. 小公司

Describe a place where you relaxed. 放松之地

Describe a shop that just opened in your hometown. 商店

Describe a cafe which you have been to. 去过的咖啡馆

Describe a popular place where people like to go swimming. 游泳胜地

Describe an important place like (stadium, swimming pool) in your city. 重要的场所

Media

Describe an interesting song. 有趣的歌

Describe an interesting advertisement you have seen recently. 广告

Abstract

Describe an area of subject that you are interested in (such as physics, mathematics). 感兴

趣的学科领域

Describe a plan in your life (that is not related to work or study). 一个计划

重点话题 Sample Answer

Describe a cafe which you have been to.

You should say

Where this restaurant is

What type of food the restaurant has

Why you go to this restaurant

And explain why you like this restaurant /why this restaurant impresses you.

Well, I have been to this one dining place, which can be either a restaurant or a cafe or it can be both. It was in Rome, not far from the Colosseum possibly 5 to 6 minutes' walk, hidden in an old alley with green vines over the porch.

We took a trip there in March of 2014, me and my parents. That was my first time in Rome and its ancient buildings and giant marble pillars and magnificent temples still reveal the once prosperous and thriving Roman Empire. A walk among the ancient Roman buildings could actually take us back through time to when Rome ruled the world. But some of its streets were narrow and with continual ups and downs, which made us tired easily. That was when we found that little cafe hidden in the remote corner of the human civilizations.

There were few people sitting in there speaking some unknown language. We picked a table close to the window. What interested me was that it was such a small round table against the huge Rome city, both now and then. We meant to have a rest with a cup of coffee but their large size pizza made the decision to have lunch here on behalf of us.

I had pizzas in Beijing, thick and sweet and with all kinds of fruits, vegetables or cheese and sauce. And I once tried Supreme Pizza too, the so called biggest pizza in Beijing. It was really big, similar in the size of a steering wheel of a Smart. But compared to the pizza in this restaurant, it was a bit like David standing in front of Goliath. It was almost as big as the wheel of a truck, pretty thin and dotted with some mushrooms and cheese. The chef actually used a giant fork to get it out of a stone oven. And the taste was fabulous too.

And that made me love that cafe so much more.