

Section A

Conversation 1

听力原文

Paul: Good morning, Safehouse Insurance. My name is Paul. How can I help you today?

May: Morning. I wouldn't say that it's good from where I'm standing. This is Miss Wilson and this is the third time I've called this week since receiving your letter about our insurance claim. I'm getting a little fed up with my calls about my claim being completely disregarded. [Q1]

Pall: Miss Wilson, thank you for calling back. Can I take some details to help me look at your claim?

May: It's Miss May Wilson of 15 South Sea Rd in Cornwall. And the details are that our village was extensively flooded two months ago. The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water and the five of us have been living in the caravan ever since. [Q2] You people are still withholding the money we are entitled to over a bizarre technical detail and it is not acceptable, Paul!

Paul: Miss Wilson, according to the notes on your account, the bizarre technical detail that you mentioned refers to the fact that you hadn't paid house insurance demands before the incident. [Q3]

May: That money left our account and now that you should be paying now, you're suddenly saying that you didn't receive it on time. I'm really skeptical about this claim.

Paul: The contract does say that any missed payment in the year will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract and may affect claims. Of course, I can pass you until my manager to talk to you more about this.

May: I've already spoken to him and you can tell him I'm furious now and that your company has lawsuit on its hands. [Q4] You will be hearing from my lawyer. Goodbye.

题目+解析

Question 1: What is the woman complaining about?

C. Her claim has been completely disregarded.

解析：正确答案为 C，原文重现于首轮问答，题目简单。

Question 2: What is the problem the woman's family encountered?

A. The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.

解析：正确答案为 A，出现于原文第二轮对话。答案句中的“submerged”被替换为了“flooded”，但前文出现“our village was extensively flooded”作为提示，因此为原文重现，题目较为简单。

Question 3: What has caused the so called “bizarre technical detail” according to the man?

D. The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.

解析：正确答案为 D。选项中出现否定词组“failure to do”，意为没能做成某事，对应原文中“hadn't”，

其余部分为原文重现。题目简单。

Question 4: What did the woman say she would do at the end of the conversation?

A. File a lawsuit against the insurance company.

解析：正确答案为A。“lawsuit”一词重现于最后一轮，由前文可知男士代表 insurance company。题目较为简单。

Conversation 2

听力原文

W: How do you feel about the future of artificial intelligence? Personally, I feel quite optimistic about it.

M: AI? I'm not so optimistic, actually. In fact it's something we should be concerned about.[Q5]

W: Well it will help us humans understand ourselves better. And when we have a better understanding of ourselves, we can improve the world.

M: Well, one thing is for sure: technology is evolving faster than our ability to understand it. And in the future, AI will make jobs kind of pointless.

W: I think artificial intelligence will actually help create new kinds of jobs which would require less of our time and allows allow us to be centered on creative tasks.[Q6]

M: I doubt that very much. Probably the last job that will remain will be writing AI software and then eventually, I will just write its own software.

W: At that time, we are going to have a lot of jobs which nobody would want to do, so we'll need artificial intelligence for others to take care of the old guys like us.

M: I don't know. There's a risk that human civilization could be replaced by a superior type off digital life.[Q7] AI will be able to completely simulate a person in every way possible. In fact, some people think we're in the simulation, right now.

W: That's impossible. Humans can't even make a mosquito. Computers only have chips. People have brains and that's where the wisdom comes from.

M: Once it's fully developed, AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans, as we would be much slower thinkers in comparison.[Q8]

W: I'm not so sure. A computer is a computer and computer is just a toy.

M: Computers can easily communicate incredibly fast, so the computer will just get impatient talking to humans. It will be barely getting any information out.

W: Well, I believe there's a benevolent future with AI. I also think you watch too many science fiction films.

题目+解析

Question 5: What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

B. They disagree about the future of AI technology.

解析：答案为 B。在首轮中女士表示对 AI “optimistic”，然而在答语中男士则直接回答 “I’m not so optimistic”。由此可看出二人对于 AI 的看法是不同的。本题需要理解与概括能力，题目稍难。

Question 6: What will new kinds of jobs be like according to the woman?

C. Less time-consuming and focusing on creation.

解析：答案为 C。“less time” 为原文重现，“creation” 为 “creative” 的词性转换。题目简单。

Question 7: What is the risk the man anticipates?

B. Digital life could replace human civilization.

解析：答案为 B。所有关键词原文重现，题目简单。

Question 8: What is the man's concern about AI technology?

D. It will be smarter than human beings.

解析：答案为 D。由倒数第二轮中男士的内容 “we would be much slower thinkers in comparison” 可知与电脑相比，人类思考的要更慢，因此说明 AI 会比人类更聪明。本题需要理解与概括能力，题目稍难。

Section 2

Passage 1

听力原文

To achieve financial security, how much you save is always more important than amount you earn or how shrewdly you invest. If you are under 30 years old, your goal should be to save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions.[Q9] This is irrespective of how much you earn. Approximately 50% should be reserved for the essential like food and accommodation. Through mainly 30% is for recreation and entertainment. But for many young people, it will be difficult to designate such a large proportion of their income for savings. If you find it hard to save any money at all, start up by cutting all unnecessary spending, allocate at a tiny amount of 1 or 2% for savings and gradually increase that amount.[Q10] Always keep that 20% goal in mind for prevent yourself from becoming complacent. It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan.[Q11] But if you adopt the right mindset, you should be able to make it work for you. So what should you be doing with the money that you're saving? Some must be kept easily accessible in case you need some cash in emergency. The largest proportion should be invested to retirement plans, either for the young employer or privately. And you can keep some money for high risk but potentially lucrative investments. Dividends can be re-invested or used to purchase something you like. By following this plan, you should

hopefully be able to enjoy your life now, and still be financially secure in future.

题目+解析

Question 9: What are people under 30 advised to do achieve financial security?

B. Save one-fifth of their monthly income.

解析：答案为 B。选项中的“one-fifth”替换了原文中的“20%”，其余部分为原文重现。题目较简单。

Question 10: What should people do if they find difficult to follow this speaker's advice on their financial plan?

A. Start by doing something small.

解析：正确答案为 A。原文中有“start”一词对应。选项后半部分“something small”同意替换了原文中的“a tiny amount of 1 or 2%”。本题考察理解和同义替换，题目稍难。

Question 11: What does the speaker think is important for achieving financial security?

B. An ambitious plan.

解析：正确答案为 A。文章当中提到“challenging to stick to such a strict plan”，想要坚持这个严格的计划是非常具有挑战性的，选项出现同义替换。本题考察理解概括和同义替换，题目较难。

Passage 2

听力原文

I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends, mainly because I'm aware that we live in an image obsessed world. However, when I first started my job, occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts, and find myself thinking that I looked a total mess.[Q12] Was I being held back by my choice of clothing? The sure answer is yes, especially when clients are quickly to judge you on your style rather than your work. But no one can be unique with their outfit everyday.[Q13] I mean that's why uniforms were invented, so here's what I did. I created my own uniform. To do this, I chose an appropriate outfit. Then I bought multiple items of the same style in different shades. Now I never worry about what I'm wearing in the morning even if I do get a bit tired of just wearing the same classic pieces. Overall, when it comes to work, you have to ask yourself: will looking smarter enhance my ability to do my job? For some, this question may not be an issue at all, especially if you work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients face to face. But if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes.[Q14] So rather than finding a system, I think we should just do whatever help to achieve our goals at work.[Q15] If that means playing a safe with your image then let's face it. It's probably worth it.

题目+解析

Question 12: What do we learn about the speaker when she first started her job?

B. She found her outfit inappropriate.

解析：答案为 B。“inappropriate” 对应原文 “I looked a total mess”。本题考察句意理解概括以及同义替换，题目稍难。

Questions 13: Why were uniforms are invented according to the speaker?

A. To save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit everyday.

解析：答案为 A。“unique outfit everyday” 部分为原文重现。本题考察 “save trouble” 的含义，意为 “免去...的麻烦”，对应原文 “no one can be unique”。题目较简单。

Question 14: What does the speaker say about looking smarter?

C. It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others.

解析：答案为 C。原文重现，题目简单。

Question 15: what does the speaker advise people do in an image obsessed world?

D. Do whatever is possible to look smarter

解析：答案为 D。原文倒数第二句 “do whatever help to achieve our goals at work” 建议大家做能帮助达成工作目标的一切事情，而本文注重探讨的是 “look smarter” 对于工作的影响。本题考察理解概括能力，题目较难。

Section 3

Recording 1

听力原文

Did you know that Americans have approximately 3 times of the amount of space we had 50 years ago? Therefore, you think we'd have sufficient room for all of our possessions. On the contrary, the personal storage business is now a growing industry. We've got triple the space, but we've become such enthusiastic consumers[Q16] that we require even more. This phenomenon has resulted in significant credit card debit, enormous environmental footprints and perhaps not coincidentally our happiness levels have failed to increase over the same half century. I'm here to suggest an alternative - that having less, might actually be preferable decision. Many of us have experienced at some stage the pleasure of possessing less. I propose that less stuff and less space can not only help you economy economize, but also simplify your life. I recently started to study an innovative project to discover some creative solutions that offered me everything I required. By purchasing an apartment that was 40 square meters instead of 60, I admittedly saved \$200,000.

Smaller space leads to reduce utility bills, and also a smaller carbon footprint. Because it is designed around an edited collection of possessions, limited to my favorite stuff, I'm really excited to live there. How can we live more basically? Firstly, we must ruthlessly cut the unnecessary objects out of our lives. To extend consumption, we should think before we buy, and ask yourselves "will it truly make me happier?" Obviously we should process some great stuff but we want belongings that we are going to love for years.[Q17] Secondly we require space efficiency. We want appliances that are designed for us use most of the time, not for occasional use. Why own a six-burner stove when you rarely use even three-burners? Finally, we need multifunctional spaces and housewares.[Q18] I combined a moveable wall with transforming furniture to get more out of my limited space. Consider my coffee table. It increases in size to accommodate ten. My office is tucked away, easily hidden. My bed simply pops out the wall. For gas, I can relocate the movable wall and utilize the foldable guest beds I installed. I'm not saying that we should only in a tinier apartment, but consider the benefits of an edited life. When you return home and walk through your front door, take a moment to ask yourselves, "could I do with a little life editing will not give me more freedom and more time?"

题目+解析

Question 16: What has prevented Americans happiness levels from increasing?

A. Their obsession with consumption.

解析：在原文第三句出现“enthusiastic consumers”，说明人们过度消费。下文又提到“This phenomenon”导致人们的“happiness levels failed to increase”，故答案为 A。本题考察同义替换与理解能力，题目稍难。

Question 17: What things should we process according to the speaker?

D. Things that we cherish most.

解析：答案为 D。原文答案句为“we are going to love for years”，“cherish”此处替换“love”。本题较简单。

Question 18: What do we learn about items in speakers home?

A. They serve multiple purpose.

解析：答案为 A。“multiple purpose”替换原文“multifunctional”，本题较为简单。

Recording 2

听力原文

Now believe it or not, people sometimes lie in order to maintain a good honest reputation, even if it hurts

them to do so. At least, this is what a team of scientists is suggesting with evidence to prove it. Picture this scenario: you often drive for work and can be compensated for up to 400 miles per month. Most people at your company travel about 300 miles each month, but this month you drove 400 miles. How many miles do you think you'd claim in your expense report? The scientist asked this exact question as part of the study we're discussing today. With surprising results, they found that 12% of respondents reported the distance the job as less than the actual figure,[Q19] giving an average answer of 384 miles. In other words, they lied about their number of miles, even though they would forfeit money they were owed. The researchers believe this was to seem honest, with the assumption being that others would be suspicious of a high expense claim. But why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment? The researchers explained that many people carry a great deal about their reputation, and how they will be judged by others. If they care enough, they concerned about appearing honest and not losing their respect of others.[Q20] May be greater than their desire to actually be honest. The researchers assert that they find a new step that when people obtain very favorite though outcomes, they anticipate other people suspicious reactions and prefer lying and appearing honest to telling the truth and appearing as selfish liars. So why is this research important? Well, experts generally agreed there are two main types of lie, selfish liars and liars that are meant to benefit others. The first as you may predict, is for selfish again, such as meeting of fraudulent claim to an insurance company, while the second involves lying to help others or not offend others. For example, telling a friend whose outfit you don't like that they look great. But the researchers are suggesting a third type of lying, lying to maintain a good reputation. Now this hypothesis is new and some skeptics argue that this isn't a whole new category of lie. The finding seem intuitive to me.[Q21] After all one of the main motivations for lying is to increase our worth in the eyes of others, so it seems highly likely that people will like to seem honest.

题目+解析

Question 19: What did a team of scientists find in their study?

C. Over 10% of respondents lied about the distance they drove.

解析：由原文“12% of respondents reported the distance the job as less than the actual figure”可知，12%的受访者上报的里程数要少于实际数量，因此可知受访者说谎，故选 C。本题考察理解概括能力，题目稍难。

Question 20: Why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment according to the researchers?

C. They wanted to protect their reputation.

解析：原文中提到受访者这样做的原因是“they concerned about appearing honest and not losing their respect of others”，意为他们希望他人认为自己诚实且受他人尊敬，概括为选项中保护自己的声誉，故答案为 C。本题考察理解概括能力，题目稍难。

Question 21: What does the speaker think of the researchers funding?

B. They seem intuitive.

解析：答案为 B，原文重现于倒数第二句，题目简单。

Recording 3

听力原文

Why do old people dislike new music?[Q22] As I've grown older, I often hear people my age say things like they just don't make a good music like they used to. Why does this happen? Luckily, psychology can give us some insights into this puzzle. Musical tastes begin to crystallize as early as age 13 or 14. By the time we are in our early 20s, these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly. In fact, studies have found that by the time we turn 33, most of us have stopped listening to music knew music.[Q23] Meanwhile, popular songs released when you're in your early teens are likely to remain quite popular among your age group for the rest of your life. There could be a biological explanation for this, as there is evidence that the brain's ability to make subtle distinctions between different chords, rhythms, and melodies deteriorates with age so to other people newer, less familiar songs might all "sound the same." But there are maybe some simpler reasons for other people's aversion to newer music. One of the most researched laws of social psychology is something called the "mere exposure effect" which in essence means that the more we are exposed to something, the more we tend to like it.[Q24] This happens with people we know, the advertisements we see, and the songs will listen to. When you were in your early teens, you'll probably spend a fair amount of time listening to music or watching music videos. Your favorite songs and artists became familiar, comforting parts of your routine. For many people over 30, job and family obligations increase, so there is less time to spend discovering new music. Instead, many will simply listen to old, familiar favorites from that period of their lives when they had more free time. Of course, those teen years weren't necessarily carefree. They're famously confusing, which is why so many TV shows and movies revolve around the high school turmoil. Psychology research has shown that the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense than those that come later.[Q25] And we also know that intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences. Both of these might explain why the songs we listen to during this period become so memorable and beloved. So there's nothing wrong with your parents because they don't like your music. Rather it's all part of the natural order of things.

题目+解析

Question 22: What does the speaker mainly discuss in this talk?

D.Older people's aversion to new music.

解析：本题答案为 D，位于首句，考察“dislike”与“aversion”的同义替换，其余部分全部为原文重现，题目较简单。

Question 23: What have studies found about most people by the time they turned 33?

A. They no longer listen to new music.

解析：本题答案为 A，考察“no longer”与“stop”同义替换，其余部分为原文重现，题目简单。

Question 24: What do we learn from one of the most to research the laws of social psychology?

D. The more you experience something, the better you'll appreciate it.

解析：答案为 D。本题考察两个简单同义替换，一个为“experience”替换“expose”，另一个为“appreciate”替换“like”，根据原文意思可知，此题为“mere exposure effect”的解释，意为与某样东西接触的越多，你就会越喜欢他。本题较为简单。

Question 25: What might explain the fact that songs people listen to in their teen years are memory bill enter beloved?

B. Teenagers' emotions are more intense.

解析：本题答案为 B，原文重现，对应原句“the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense”，题目简单。