



NAYET: Level 6

Listening: (听力部分 60.0 分)

1. Listen to the dialogue and answer the question. You will hear the dialogue only once. (共 5 道小题, 合计 20.0 分)

(1) Will the woman go to the party? (4.0 分)

- A. Yes.
- B. No.
- C. She will go if she finishes her work.

(2) What will the man buy as birthday gift? (4.0 分)

- A. Book.
- B. Cup.
- C. Hat.

(3) How many jobs did Ben do after his graduation? (4.0 分)

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.

(4) Why can't the woman sit on the bench? (4.0 分)

- A. She is too fat.
- B. The bench was painted.
- C. The bench is broken.

(5) What does John's father do? (4.0 分)

- A. A math teacher.
- B. An English teacher.
- C. A physics teacher.

2. Listen to the dialogue or monologue and answer the following questions. You will hear the dialogue or monologue twice. (共 5 道小题, 合计 20.0 分)

Listen to dialogue 1 and answer question (1)~(2).

(1) What are they talking about? (4.0 分)

- A. Food in London.
- B. Weather in London.
- C. People in London.

(2) What does the woman think about the trip to London? (4.0 分)

- A. It's terrible.
- B. It's interesting.
- C. It's boring.

Listen to dialogue 2 and answer question (3)~(5).

(3) What's wrong with Mr. Brown? (4.0 分)

- A. He got a headache.
- B. He had a cold.
- C. He had a fever.

(4) What should Mr. Brown do? (4.0 分)

- A. Take some medicine.
- B. Do some exercise.
- C. Have a rest.

(5) When should Mr. Brown visit the doctor again? (4.0 分)

- A. Three days later.
- B. A week later.
- C. Two weeks later.

3. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks. The conversations will be read twice. Complete the form. Write one word for each answer. You will have 20 seconds to prepare and 20 seconds to answer each question. (共 5 道小题, 合计 20.0 分)

Time	What to do
7: 20	____(1)_____
____(2)_____	class begins
12:00	____(3)_____
____(4)_____	do exercise
____(5)_____	leave school

(1) (4.0 分)

- A. morning exercise
- B. morning reading
- C. individual study

(2) (4.0 分)

- A. 7:30
- B. 8:00
- C. 8:30

(3) (4.0 分)

- A. have lunch
- B. class over
- C. have a rest

- (4) (4.0 分)
- A. 15:00
 - B. 15:15
 - C. 15:45
- (5) (4.0 分)
- A. 17:00
 - B. 17:20
 - C. 18:10

Speaking: (口语部分 60.0 分)

Please read the passage and answer the following questions. (共 3 道小题, 合计 60.0 分)

Like so many teachers, Cristi Derow and Jennifer Bradley have spent most of their careers giving classroom lectures to students who sat passively in their seats.

The school teachers in Lewisville, Texas were aware that the hours they spent on preparing lessons were too often wasted on many students.

“We were losing half the class. Students were looking at us, but they weren’t listening,” said Derow, who co-teaches history classes with Bradley.

So Forest wood High School, Texas, did something new by using the “flipped classroom” method of instruction.

“We’ve completely abolished our lectures,” Derow said.

And homework assignments “are all done in class,” Bradley said.

☆ With the flipped concept, a student’s usual homework assignment is to watch pre-recorded lectures on their computers or smart phones.

They walk into class ready to discuss the topic, collaborate with other students and work on assignments based on what they learned from the videos.

Free from lecturing, the teachers can use class time to look deeper into the subject and focus on difficult concepts.

“Now students are actively engaged,” said the teachers, who have seen a 15-20 percent increase in test scores. ☆

As students change from a passive to an active role, they learn critical thinking skills, learn to collaborate and become independent learners.

Instead of doing homework assignments alone at home, students are now “working together, talking about it,” Bradley said. “If they don’t agree on an answer, they debate it and have to justify their answers. It’s a higher level of learning.”

Her students give the flipped classroom high marks.

Sarah Lee, 14, watches the 30-minute videos on a home computer. She likes the ability to rewind the tapes if she doesn’t understand a concept.

She also likes being able to take breaks and watch the lessons on her own schedule. “I can watch the videos over two or three days,” she said.

Classmate Dawson Depperschmidt said she sometimes watches the video lectures on her iPhone at soccer games.

She likes learning the lessons before she goes to school and thinks the time she spends in the classroom is more productive.

"It gives us more time to learn at school," Dawson said. "You get more in-depth in class."

flipped [flɪpt]classroom 翻转课堂

1. Please read the paragraph between two stars. Please read it after the beep. You will have 1 minute to read the paragraph. (15.0 分)
2. Answer the following questions. You can't read the passage when you answer the questions. The questions will repeat twice, please listen carefully. (15.0 分)
3. Please express your opinions towards the following topic, no less than 10 sentences. Please speak after the beep. You will have 2 minutes to prepare and 4 minutes to answer the question. (30.0 分)

Topic: Do you like flipped classroom method of instruction? Why or why not?

Reading: (阅读部分 60.0 分)

1. Single choice. (共计 10 道小题, 合计 30.0 分)
 - (1) My score is very low this time, I wish I _____ harder. (3.0 分)
 - A. work
 - B. works
 - C. worked
 - D. had worked
 - (2) It was not until the end of this year that _____ to his home. (3.0 分)
 - A. he came back
 - B. did he came back
 - C. was he came back
 - D. he did came back
 - (3) They couldn't go to climb the mountain because ____ of them are fear of the height. (3.0 分)
 - A. both
 - B. all
 - C. neither
 - D. either
 - (4) The new method, if _____ properly, can help students improve their score. (3.0 分)
 - A. used
 - B. being used
 - C. be used
 - D. using
 - (5) I like _____ because I can cook the food I like. (3.0 分)

- A. cook
- B. cooks
- C. cooking
- D. cooked
- (6) It was 7:30 ____ he entered the classroom, so he was late. (3.0 分)
- A. since
- B. that
- C. until
- D. when
- (7) The question is so difficult ____ no one can answer. (3.0 分)
- A. which
- B. that
- C. as
- D. so that
- (8) – When will you leave? – My plane ____ at 12:00. (3.0 分)
- A. take off
- B. took off
- C. takes off
- D. will take off
- (9) The lady ____ white is our new teacher. (3.0 分)
- A. in
- B. on
- C. with
- D. of
- (10) – Can you hand in your homework on time? – _____. (3.0 分)
- A. Never mind
- B. No problem
- C. With pleasure
- D. That's fine

2. Read the passage and answer the following questions. (共 2 道大题, 合计 30.0 分)

A

The traffic light turns red. As a pedestrian, what do you do? The rule says “stop and wait,” but we often see groups of people running red lights.

Internet users have jokingly named this phenomenon “the Chinese-style street crossing”. While many people criticize it as bad manners, recent research reveals another possible reason – the duration of red lights in China exceeds what people can mentally bear.

“Pedestrians have a maximum bearable waiting time in their mind,” Ni Ying, a member of a research team at Tongji University’s School of Transportation Engineering, was quoted by Xinhua News Agency as saying. “If they wait longer than that, they will be more likely to ignore the light.”

From 2008 to 2010, Ni’s team carried out research on pedestrians’ waiting times at various road crossings. They found a correlation between running red lights and the length of time they had to wait before the light changed. They concluded that, on average, Chinese can wait for the traffic lights no longer than 70 seconds, and in downtown areas this number could extend to 90 seconds.

Many countries work out pedestrians’ maximum bearable waiting time and use it to design traffic lights, according to Ni. For example, researchers found that it is 60 seconds for Germans and 45 seconds for Britons. Seldom does a red light in these countries exceed the limits.

But the duration of red lights in China often exceeds the 70 or 90 second limit. Take Beijing for example. At Zhongguancun Avenue a red light lasts longer than 2 minutes, during which you could finish reading a short story on Teens. Pedestrians are then given just 30 seconds to cross the street.

“I stop for red lights. But if I’m really in a hurry or the traffic interval is long enough for me to cross, I move slowly forward seconds before the light turns green,” said Qi Xin, 17, living in Fengtai district in Beijing.

However, the long waiting time cannot serve as an excuse for breaking the rules, commentator Li Zhiyong wrote on the People’s Daily.

“As long as the design of traffic lights remains the same, everyone should obey the rules, otherwise the country will be out of order and danger will be incurred for pedestrians,” wrote Li.

(1) What does “the Chinese-style street crossing” mean? (3.0 分)

- A. The way Chinese people cross the road.
- B. People stop and wait the traffic light.
- C. People running red lights.
- D. People cross the road as they wishes.

(2) What is the possible reason for “the Chinese-style street crossing”? (3.0 分)

- A. The duration of red lights in China.
- B. There are so many red lights in China.
- C. Chinese people are very busy every day.
- D. Chinese people don’t want to follow the rule.

(3) What is the synonym of ‘mentally’ in the second paragraph? (3.0 分)

- A. Physically.
- B. Psychologically.
- C. Materially.
- D. Corporeally.

(4) How long can a Chinese wait for the red light? (3.0 分)

- A. 120 seconds.
- B. 110 seconds.
- C. 100 seconds.
- D. 90 seconds.

(5) According to Qi Xin, what will he do if he's really in a hurry or the traffic interval is long enough? (3.0 分)

- A. Running the red light.
- B. Wait for the red light.
- C. Move slowly forward seconds before the light turns green.
- D. Running the red light if other people also running the red light.

B

It happens all the time. As soon as you see or hear someone yawn, you cannot help but do it too. It is clear to see that yawning is contagious.

"Contagious yawning is a very interesting behavior," Catriona Morrison at the University of Leeds, UK, told the BBC. "You don't need a visual cue... you don't even need to think about it."

This phenomenon has left scientists puzzled for years. In fact, many animals yawn, even snakes and lizards, but only humans, chimpanzees and dogs can be affected by others' yawning or "catch a yawn", as it is called. This suggests that the reason we yawn when others do is psychological.

Contagious yawning shows that you share others' feelings and want to connect with them, even though it is done without thinking, according to Discovery.com. It looks like yawning is more than just a sign of sleepiness or boredom.

"We believe that contagious yawning indicates empathy. It indicates an appreciation of other people's behavioral and physiological state," Morrison said.

Scientists at the University of Leeds carried out an experiment on students to test this idea. Each student stayed in a waiting room for 10 minutes with someone who yawned once every minute. Meanwhile, scientists recorded how often the students yawned in response and each student was then asked to complete a test showing their empathetic skills.

The results showed that the students who had yawned most scored higher on their empathy tests.

Brain scans have shown that we use the same area of our brain when we react to yawning as we do when we consider others.

However, young children don't have this psychological ability because they haven't learned to feel empathy.

To find out when this behavior develops, Molly Helt at the University of Connecticut, US, studied 120 kids. She found that kids at the age of 4 were able to "catch a yawn". She also noticed that kids with autism were less affected by others yawning.

"The fact that autistic kids don't do it might mean they're really missing out on that

unconscious emotional linkage to those around them,” she said.

(6) What does ‘contagious yawning’ mean in the second paragraph? (3.0 分)

- A. Yawn is a kind of disease.
- B. If one person yawn, others will not yawn.
- C. If one person yawn, others will yawn.
- D. People will not be affected by yawn.

(7) What kind of animals can be affected by others’ yawning? (3.0 分)

- A. Chimpanzees and dogs.
- B. Snakes and dogs.
- C. Snakes and lizards.
- D. Humans and lizards.

(8) Contagious yawn can indicate _____. (3.0 分)

- A. boredom
- B. sleepiness
- C. sympathy
- D. empathy

(9) Who will get higher score in the experiment? (3.0 分)

- A. Student who yawn the least.
- B. Student who yawn the most.
- C. Student who don’t yawn.
- D. Not mentioned.

(10) Why young children don’t have this psychological ability? (3.0 分)

- A. Because they can’t talk.
- B. Because they haven’t learned to feel empathy.
- C. Because they can’t yawn.
- D. Because they are not affected by others’ yawn.

Writing: (写作部分 60.0 分)

1. 随着科技的发展，我们可以通过手机与他人进行交流，在这些交流软件中，QQ 和微信（WeChat）的下载量位居榜首。除了同学和朋友，如果父母请求添加你为 QQ 或微信好友，你是否会同意呢？请围绕此话题写一篇不少于 80 词的作文。（合计 30.0 分）

2. Do you agree or disagree the following statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. No less than 100 words. (合计 30.0 分)

In the near future, the online education will replace the traditional education of learning and teaching in classroom.

答案:**Listening:**

1. (1) B (2) C (3) A (4) C (5) C
2. (1) B (2) A (3) A (4) C (5) B
3. (1) B (2) B (3) A (4) A (5) B

Speaking:

1. 略
2.
 - (1) What method of instruction is used in Forest wood High School?
Flipped classroom
 - (2) With the flipped concept, what is the students' homework assignment?
Watch pre-recorded lectures on their computers or smart phones.
 - (3) With the flipped concept, where do students complete their homework?
Homework is all done in class.
 - (4) With the flipped concept, what can teachers do in class?
Teachers use class time to look deeper into the subject and focus on difficult concepts.
 - (5) Do students' grade increases or decreases?
Students' scores increase 15-20 percent.
3. 略

Reading:

1. (1) D (2) A (3) B (4) A (5) C (6) D (7) B (8) C (9) A (10) B
2. (1) C (2) A (3) B (4) D (5) C (6) C (7) A (8) D (9) B (10) B

Writing:

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