

全国大学英语六级考试



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大学英语六级

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(第5版)

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# 备考方案（六级）



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# 大学英语六级考试概述

大学英语六级考试由四个部分构成：1. 写作；2. 听力理解；3. 阅读理解；4. 翻译。

## 一、试卷描述

大学英语六级考试的试卷结构、测试内容、测试题型、分值比例和考试时间如下表所示：

试 卷 结 构	测 试 内 容		测 试 题 型	分 值 比 例	考 试 时 间
写作	写作		短文写作	15%	30 分钟
听力理解	听力对话	长对话	单项选择	8%	30 分钟
	听力短文	短文理解	单项选择	7%	
	讲座/讲话	学术理解	单项选择	20%	
阅读理解	词汇理解		选词填空	5%	40 分钟
	长篇阅读		匹配	10%	
	仔细阅读		多项选择	20%	
翻译	汉译英		段落翻译	15%	30 分钟

## 二、选材特点

命题的语料均选自英文原版材料，包括日常生活中的对话、讲座、广播电视节目、报纸、杂志、书籍和学术期刊等。选材的原则是：

### 1. 题材广泛

题材包括人文科学、社会科学、自然科学等领域，但所涉及的背景知识应为考生所了解或已在文章中提供的。

### 2. 体裁多样

体裁包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

### 3. 难度区别

听力、词汇理解和长篇阅读的篇章难度略低，仔细阅读的篇章难度适中。

### 4. 词汇范围

词汇范围不超出《大学英语课程教学要求》（以下简称《教学要求》）中较高要求（六级）的词汇，超出该范围的关键词汇，影响理解时，则给出汉语释义。

## 三、考核的语言技能及要求

### 1. 写作

写作部分考核考生用英语进行书面表达的能力。要求考生用英语进行短文写作，思想表达准确、意义连贯、无重大语法错误。写作部分考核的技能是：

- A 思想表达
  - 1 表达中心思想
  - 2 表达重要或特定信息
  - 3 表达观点、态度等
- B 篇章组织
  - 4 围绕所给题目叙述、议论或描述，突出重点
  - 5 连贯地组句成段，组段成篇
- C 语言运用
  - 6 运用恰当的词汇
  - 7 运用正确的语法
  - 8 运用合适的句子结构
  - 9 使用正确的标点符号
  - 10 运用衔接手段表达句间关系（如对比、原因、结果、程度、目的等）
- D 写作格式
  - 11 运用正确的符合英语表达习惯的写作格式

大学英语六级考试写作部分要求考生达到《大学英语课程教学要求》中的较高要求，即“能就一般性的主题基本表达个人观点，能写所学专业论文的英文摘要，能撰写所学专业的英语小论文。能描述各种图表，能在半小时内写出 150~200 词的短文，内容完整，条理清楚，文理通顺”。

## 2. 听力理解

听力理解部分考核考生获取口头信息的能力，包括理解主旨大意、重要事实和细节、隐含意义，判断话语的交际功能、说话人的观点、态度等。听力理解部分考核的技能是：

- A 理解中心思想和重要细节
  - 1 理解中心思想
  - 2 听懂重要的或特定的细节
  - 3 判断说话人的观点、态度等
- B 理解隐含的意思
  - 4 推论隐含的意义
  - 5 判断话语的交际功能
- C 借助语言特征理解听力材料
  - 6 辨别语音特征，如从连续的话语中辨别语音、理解重音和语音语调等
  - 7 理解句间关系，如比较、原因、结果、程度、目的等

大学英语六级考试听力理解部分要求考生达到《大学英语课程教学要求》中的较高要求，即“能听懂英语授课，能听懂日常英语谈话和一般性题材讲座，能基本听懂慢速英语节目，语速为每分钟 150 词左右，能掌握其中心大意，抓住要点。能运用基本的听力技巧帮助理解”。

## 3. 阅读理解

阅读理解部分考核考生通过阅读获取书面信息的能力，包括理解主旨大意、重要事实和细节、隐含意义、判断作者观点、态度等。阅读部分考核的技能是：

- A 辨别和理解中心思想和重要细节
  - 1 理解明确表达的概念或细节
  - 2 理解隐含表达的概念或细节（如总结、判断、推论等）；通过判断句子的交际功能（如请求、拒绝、命令等）来理解文章意思
  - 3 理解文章的中心思想
  - 4 理解作者的观点和态度
- B 运用语言技能理解文章
  - 5 理解词语（如根据上下文猜测词和短语的意思）
  - 6 理解句间关系（如原因、结果、目的、比较等）
  - 7 理解篇章（如运用词汇及语法承接手段来理解篇章各部分之间的关系）
- C 运用专门的阅读技能

8 略读文章，获取文章大意

9 查读文章，获取特定信息

大学英语六级考试阅读理解部分要求考生达到《大学英语课程教学要求》中的较高要求，即“能基本读懂英语国家大众性报纸杂志的一般性题材的英文文章，阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。在长篇阅读篇幅较长的材料时，阅读速度达到每分钟 120 词。能就阅读材料进行略读或寻读。能阅读所学专业的综述性文献，并能正确理解中心大意，抓住主要事实和有关细节”。

#### 4. 翻译

翻译部分考核考生的英语综合运用能力。全面考查考生的写作能力、阅读能力、词汇量及语法基础等。要求考生用贴切的词汇和正确的语法结构准确地转换语言。

### 四、分数解释和成绩报道

大学英语六级考试是“标准相关—常模参照”的标准化考试。标准相关体现在：（1）试卷各部分的设计和命题参照《教学要求》规定的技能和标准；（2）写作和翻译部分的阅卷依据、评分原则和标准。常模参照体现在考后各部分的原始分转换成报道分时，分别参照各部分的常模。因此，考试既是标准相关又具有常模参照的性质。

大学英语六级考试不设及格线。经过等值处理后的原始总分按照总分常模转换成常模正态分，均值为 500、标准差为 70，报道总分在 220 分至 710 分之间。在将原始分转换成报道分时，各部分采用不同的分数量表，从而使各部分报道分的简单相加之和等于报道总分。

每次考试后，考试委员会向总分在 220 分及以上的考生发送成绩报告单，报告其总分和各部分的单项分。考试委员会同时向参加考试的各个院校提供该校考生成绩（总分和各部分单项分）和有关该校的各种统计数据。

# 第一章 写作技巧

## 第1节 题型概述

### 一、题型要求

写作 (Writing) 部分测试考生用英语进行书面表达的能力, 所占分值比例为 15%, 考试时间为 30 分钟。

写作选用考生所熟悉的题材。考生根据规定的题目和所提供的提纲、情景、图片或图表等, 写出一篇 150 ~ 200 词的短文。写作要求是思想表达准确、意义连贯、无严重语法错误。

六级写作采用总体评分 (Global Scoring) 的方法, 阅卷人员先就总体印象给出奖励分, 而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。一般来说, 阅卷人员会从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。

### 二、评分标准

六级写作部分所占分值比例为 15%, 标准分满分为 106.5。阅卷评分时按照满分 15 分计算, 最后, 再换算成标准分。评分标准共分五个等级: 2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分和 14 分。

阅卷人员根据阅卷标准对照样卷进行评分, 先就总体印象划定作文等级, 然后根据具体情况对分数进行适当调整。若认为与某一分数等级相似, 即定为该分数, 若在阅卷过程中发现该作文稍优或稍劣于该分数, 则可加 1 分或减 1 分。各分数档的评判标准如下:

档 次	评 分 标 准
2 分	条理不清, 思路混乱, 语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误, 且多数为严重错误。
5 分	基本切题, 表达思想不清楚, 连贯性差, 有较多的严重语言错误。
8 分	基本切题, 有些地方表达思想不够清楚, 文字勉强连贯, 语言错误相当多, 其中有一些是严重错误。
11 分	切题, 表达思想清楚, 文字连贯, 但有少量语言错误。
14 分	切题, 表达思想清楚, 文字通顺、连贯, 基本上无语言错误, 仅有个别小错。

注: 白卷、作文与题目毫不相关或只有几个孤立的词而无法表达思想, 则给 0 分。

## 第2节 写作方法

### 一、长短句变换

长句适合表达复杂的思想、解释观点或理论、描写细致的事物; 短句适合陈述重要的事实或想法。长句使文章富有气势, 却容易产生语法错误或造成理解障碍; 短句的堆砌容易让人感觉语言技巧不成熟。因此在实际写作中要注意长短句的交错使用。

#### 1. 短句变长句

受汉语思维习惯影响, 很多考生往往会直接将脑子里的构思译成英语, 而忽略句与句之间的联系, 导致写出来的句子无法体现英语作为“形合语言”的特点。因此, 考生在平时写作时要注意前后句之间是否存在联系。

**例** Lies do harm to those who are being told lies. Lies also do harm to those who tell them.

**优化** Lies not only do harm to those who are being told lies, but also do harm to those who tell them.

**分析** 原句的两个句子之间存在明显的并列关系，因此可以将其合二为一，改写成一个由 not only 和 but also 连接的并列句。

## 2. 长句变短句

长句固然能表达出复杂而缜密的思想，但如果片面追求复杂句式，反而会显得华而不实，成为累赘的表达。句子的长短应根据表达的需要而定，有话则长，无话则短。短句不仅指句子长度较短，也指句子内部结构精炼。简洁是写作的一个重要原则，用词累赘则是写作的大忌。学会使用非谓语动词短语是将复杂冗长的长句转换成简洁精炼的短句的一个有效方法。

**例** He didn't have much enough work experience, which is the reason why he didn't do the work very well.

**优化** He didn't do the work very well for lack of experience.

**分析** 优化后的句子用介词短语代替了原句中的定语从句，并将原句中一些多余的修饰成分删掉，从而使句子言简意赅。

## 二、运用特殊句式

适当运用倒装句和强调句可以起到突出、强调的作用。另外，恰当地使用比较句也可以使表达鲜明，突显作者的语言驾驭能力，给读者留下深刻的印象。

### 1. 倒装句

句子成分在句子中都有一定的位置，但有时为了修饰，可以把某些句子成分前后倒置，以达到突出强调的效果。英语中倒装主要有两种：全部倒装和部分倒装。

全部倒装是指主语和谓语完全倒置，经常由一些表示方位的状语前置引起，常用于记叙或描写。

**例** The white balloon flew higher and higher till it vanished in the clouds.

**优化** Higher and higher flew the white balloon till it vanished in the clouds.

**分析** 原句是陈述语序，优化句将方位状语 higher and higher 提前，引起了句子的全部倒装：谓语 flew 提到了主语 the white balloon 之前。很明显，优化句是为了突出状语 higher and higher。

部分倒装是指只将助动词提到主语前面，而主要动词仍然保留在原来的位置上，这种倒装经常由否定词提前引起，常用于议论或说明。

**例** So many newspapers devoted so large a proportion of their space to the public concern about the dropouts in no other country.

**译文** In no other country did so many newspapers devote so large a proportion of their space to the public concern about the dropouts.

**分析** 原句是陈述语序，优化句将句子中含有否定词的短语 in no other country 提前，引起了句子的部分倒装：助动词 did 提到了主语 so many newspapers 之前。很明显，优化句是为了突出状语 in no other country。

### 2. 强调句

写作中常使用强调句来达到突出重点的目的。强调句的基本结构是：It is/was+被强调部分+that/who+句子其他成分。

**例** The pioneers really pushed the frontier further.

**译文** It is the pioneers who really pushed the frontier further.

**分析** 原句是普通的陈述句，优化句通过强调句型突出强调了句子的主语 the pioneers。

另外，英语中还经常使用助动词 do/does/did 对谓语动词进行强调。

**例** I hope people can realize the urgency to solve this problem as soon as possible.

**译文** I do hope people can realize the urgency to solve this problem as soon as possible.

**分析** 原句是普通的陈述句，优化句通过助动词 do 强调了句子的谓语动词 hope，突出了愿望的强烈程度。

### 3. 比较句

从比较的内容来看，比较句式主要分为两类：相似性的比较和差异性的比较。



### (1) 相似性的比较

#### ① just as ..., so ... (正如……, ……也一样)

**例** 正如食物对于生命来说是必需的一样, 书籍对于我们的精神也是必需的。

**译文** Just as food is necessary to life, so are books to our spirit.

**分析** 本句把书籍对于精神的作用比作食物对于生命的作用, 强调书籍的重要性。

#### ② share/have... in common (在……方面有共同点)

**例** 中美在外贸领域存在些共同的利益。

**译文** China and the USA have some interests in common in foreign trade area.

**分析** 本句是比较中美两国在外贸方面的共同点。

#### ③ bear similarities/resemblances to... (和……具有相似之处)

**例** 很多的中国古代建筑与世界其他地区的古代建筑之间都存在着惊人的相似之处, 这表明人类文明具有相似性。

**译文** Lots of ancient Chinese constructions bear striking resemblances to those in other parts of the world, which discloses the similarity in human civilization.

**分析** 本句是比较中国古代建筑与世界其他地区古代建筑的相似之处。

#### ④ the same is true of/with ... (……也是如此)

**例** 人要是穷了就会被欺负, 国家也是如此。

**译文** People who are not financially independent will be bullied by the rich ones. And the same is true with countries.

**分析** 本句是将国家的贫富和人的贫富相比, 强调国家富强的重要性。

#### ⑤ vice versa/the reverse is true (反之亦然)

**例** 如果你对别人友好, 别人也会对你热情; 反之亦然。

**译文** If you are friendly to others, they will hold hospitable attitude towards you and vice versa.

**分析** 本句是通过正反两种情况说明相同的道理, vice versa 使表达更加简洁明了。

#### ⑥ as... as... (和……一样……)

**例** 对于一些高层管理人员, 折扣可以高达 30% 或 40%。

**译文** For top executives, the discount can be as high as 30 percent or 40 percent.

**分析** 本句用 as... as 同级比较强调折扣之高, 比直接用 be 30 percent or 40 percent high 的表达效果要好很多。

#### ⑦ no less (...) than (不比……少/差) / no more (...) than (不比……多/强)

**例** 父亲是个非常有雄心壮志的人, 儿子也毫不逊色。

**译文** The father is an ambitious man; the son's ambition is no less than the father.

**分析** 本句是将儿子和父亲相比, 强调儿子和父亲一样具有雄心壮志。

### (2) 差异性的比较

#### ①... the opposite of... (……恰恰与……相反)

**例** 他希望妻子能生个儿子好继承这一大笔财富, 而他妻子并不这样想。

**译文** He hopes that his wife can give birth to a male inheritor to such a large fortune; whereas his wife's wish is just the opposite of his.

**分析** 本句是将他的愿望和妻子的愿望进行比较, 强调两人的不同想法。

#### ②... It is just the other way round ... (……, 相反, ……)

**例** 他并不是你的朋友, 相反, 他是你的敌人。

**译文** He is not your friend. It is just the other way round. He is your rival.

**分析** 本句是两种相反情况的对比, 表达鲜明、突出。

#### ③... different/differ from... in that... (……与……的不同之处在于……)

**例** 他与弟弟在性格方面的不同之处在于他比较内向。

**译文** His character is different from his brother in that he is introvert.

**分析** 本句是将他的性格和弟弟的性格进行比较, 强调两人性格的不同。

#### ④ less (...) than (比……少/差) / more (...) than (比……多/强)

**例** 现在越来越多的人开始购买新车。

**译文** More and more people are buying new cars than ever before.

**分析** 本句是将现在与过去购买私家车的情况进行比较, 强调从过去到现在发生的变化。

### 三、遣词用语准确生动

#### 1. 准确贴切

要做到选词准确,首先,必须对表达对象有一个正确的认识,选择的词语所代表的事物或概念必须与表达对象相符。其次,对于所选词汇的含义要有正确的理解。

一般来讲,选词准确主要应注意以下三个方面的问题:

##### (1) 同义词辨析

由于英语词义范畴非常广泛,即便是同义词也只是某种程度上的近似,不可能在意义上完全对等,这就需要考生在选词时斟酌其含义的微妙差别,辨析同义词在具体语境中的不同用法。

**例** So there arises the problem: what should we do to get rid of the wrong attitudes towards the migrant workers?

**优化** So there arises the question: what should we do to get rid of the wrong attitudes towards the migrant workers?

**分析** 原句中的 problem 指的是“实际存在的问题”或“需要解决的现实问题”,优化后的 question 指的是“可获得解释或回答的问题”。显然,用后者更恰当。

##### (2) 使用限定词

“用词准确”从另外一个角度讲就是要使论述客观、适度,避免观点太过绝对,这就需要考生适当使用一些限定词,从而提高说服力和可信度。

写作中常见的限定词有 may, maybe, perhaps, probably, mainly, generally, commonly, personally, comparatively, typically, usually, sometimes, often, most, mostly, nearly, almost, not necessarily, in general, at least, at most, may as well, had better, to some extent, to some degree, more often than not, for the most part 等。

**例** People prefer to say “yes” when they should say “no”.

**优化** Typically, people prefer to say “yes” when they should say “no”.

**分析** 原句表达过于绝对,优化后的句子加上了 typically (通常,一般情况下),表明后面所叙述的情况是一般性或经常性的,论述显得更加客观,提高了可信度。

##### (3) 搭配准确

“选词准确”要求考生不仅要掌握具体单词的含义,还要熟悉词语的习惯搭配,避免受汉语语义的干扰而出现错误。

**例** The traffic in many big cities is getting more and more crowded.

**优化** The traffic in many big cities is getting heavier and heavier.

**分析** 汉语中可以说“交通拥挤”,但英文中 traffic 和 crowded 是不能搭配的,因为 crowded 表示“人(太)多的;拥挤的”,要表达“(交通)拥挤”应该用 heavy。

#### 2. 形象生动

要做到遣词用语形象生动,主要应注意以下四个方面的问题:

##### (1) 选用具体明确的词

在特定的语境下,要根据表情达意的需要,尽量选用含义比较具体的词来取代含义抽象的词,即由一般趋于特定、由抽象趋于具体、由模糊趋于明确。

**例** No one saw the bank being broken into.

**优化** No one witnessed the bank being broken into.

**分析** see 表示“看,看见”,意思比较抽象,范围较大;而 witness 则强调“亲眼所见”,描述的动作更为具体生动,更符合“目睹银行抢劫”这一具体的语境。

##### (2) 活用不同的词性

英语和汉语在词性的运用上有很大区别,但很多考生受汉语思维习惯的影响,经常会完全依据汉语的词性对译英语,导致写作中出现多个谓语动词集结的错误,或写出来的句子十分生硬死板。因此,考生在平时训练时一定要注意摆脱汉语思维习惯的束缚,学会根据具体的语境活用不同的词性,这样才能写出地道生动的句子。

##### ① 抽象名词的活用

**例** They are written in plain language so that everyone can read when they want to entertain or relax themselves.

**优化** They are written in plain language so that everyone can read for entertainment or relaxation.

**分析** 优化后的句子用抽象名词 entertainment 和 relaxation 代替了原句中的动词 entertain 和 relax,将时间状语从句简化成介词短语,使句子表达更加简洁地道。

## ② 形容词的活用

**例** Piracy has become a phenomenon that can be seen everywhere.

**优化** Piracy has become a prevailing phenomenon.

**分析** 优化后的句子用具体的形容词 prevailing 代替了原句中的定语从句，更加生动形象地描述了这种现象。

## ③ 介词短语的活用

**例** As far as pirated books are concerned, they do great harm to the author's reputation because there are many misprints.

**优化** As far as pirated books are concerned, they do great harm to the author's reputation due to their misprints.

**分析** 原句中的原因状语从句并未体现出动作，只是表示一种事实原因，因此优化后的句子用介词短语 due to... 代替了该从句，使句子结构更加简化，表达上更能体现出英语味道。

## (3) 活用动态动词

表示具体动作的动态动词往往比 be, there be, make 和 need 等静态动词更有活力，可以达到更好的写作效果。

**例** There are various answers among different groups of people.

**优化** Answers vary among different groups of people.

**分析** 原句中使用的 there be 句型属典型的静态表达，而优化后的句子则使用了动词 vary，明显比原句多了几分动态的效果。

## (4) 注意词语的感情色彩

英语中许多词语带有自己的感情色彩，有褒义词、中性词和贬义词之分。选词时必须注意这种区分，否则会因褒贬失宜而造成用词不当，影响句子的准确表达。

另外，除了褒贬之分，很多词语还带有其他的感情色彩。有的明快，有的凝重，有的具有讽刺意味，有的带有幽默色彩。如果能够恰当运用，无疑会使表达更加生动形象。

**例** The girl is very beautiful but a little slender.

**优化** The girl is very beautiful but a little thin.

**分析** slender 和 thin 都有“身材消瘦”的意思。slender 通常是褒义词，意为“苗条的”；thin 通常是中性词，意为“瘦的”，此处是表示女孩很漂亮但是有点儿瘦，并不是夸她苗条，因此优化后的句子用 thin 代替了原句中的 slender。

## 3. 表达尽量简洁明了

### (1) 避免重复啰唆

考生在写作中或是受汉语的干扰，或是对英语表达不够熟悉，也有的纯粹是为了凑字数，往往在字里行间留下许多废话，导致行文拖沓、语义含糊，影响理解。

**例** I refuse to present at his wedding ceremony because of the fact that he is a liar.

**优化** I refuse to present at his wedding ceremony because he is a liar.

**分析** because of the fact that 在语法上并没有错误，但显得非常啰唆，不如直接用 because 更加清楚了。

### (2) 避免浮夸华丽

有些考生喜欢用大而难的词语，一味地追求华丽辞藻，以为这样就可以体现出水平，为文章增加亮点，结果适得其反，使文章显得晦涩难懂、矫揉造作且空泛无力。

**例** As we acknowledge, one cannot live without money in his daily life.

**优化** As we know, one cannot live without money in his daily life.

**分析** acknowledge 意为“承认，认识”，常用于正规的法律文本、外交文件等书面文体中，而此处只是表示一般性的“知道”或“了解”，远没有那么严肃和庄重，因此直接用 know 表达即可。

### (3) 避免滥用方言

方言俚语一般出现在非正式的交际场合，而六级写作属于正式的书面语，因而在实际写作时，考生应避免使用方言或俚语，否则文章会显得不伦不类。

**例** In a nutshell, extra-curriculum activities have more advantages than disadvantages.

**优化** In short, extra-curriculum activities have more advantages than disadvantages.

**分析** 本句很明显是用来总结观点的结尾句，in a nutshell 虽然可以表示总结，但属于典型的美国俚语，用在此处显然很不恰当。恰当的表达应该是“in short”或“in a word”。

## 四、修辞格言恰当点缀

### 1. 修辞手法

准确恰当地使用修辞手法，会极大地增强文章的表现力，使文章更加生动形象、引人入胜。英文写作中常用的修辞手法有比喻、平行结构和修辞问句等。

#### (1) 比喻

比喻有明喻和暗喻两种。明喻要使用诸如 like 和 as 之类的比喻词，另外 as if, as though, as... as 和 similar to 等也可以表示明喻。暗喻一般不用比喻词，只是用 be 动词表示比喻对象的相似性。

**例 1** 在大公司工作的人就像是大机器上的一颗螺丝钉。

**译文** Working in big companies is similar to the role played by a screw in a big machine.

**分析** 本句运用了明喻的修辞手法，形象生动地描述了在大公司工作的情形。

**例 2** 时间如流水一样，无声无息地从指间滑过。

**译文** Time is water slipping through our fingers.

**分析** 本句运用了暗喻的修辞手法，暗示时间过得飞快，不留痕迹。

#### (2) 平行结构

平行结构指的是将结构相同或相似、意义并重、语气一致的词汇、短语或句子并行排列的一种修辞手法。这种结构层次清晰、语义顺畅，能够起到加强语气、增强表达效果的作用。

**例** The production manager was asked to write his report quickly. It should be accurate and be written thoroughly.

**优化** The production manager was asked to write his report quickly, accurately and thoroughly.

**分析** 优化后的句子将三个副词并行排列，组成了一个平行结构，层次清晰、富有节奏感。

#### (3) 修辞问句

修辞问句以提问形式出现，却并不表示疑问，而是为了引起读者的注意或表示强调，主要分为设问和反问两种形式。设问一般自问自答，答案紧随其后；反问一般只问不答，答案就蕴含在问句中。

**例 1** I don't think that so-called lucky numbers really bring people good luck.

**优化** Will so-called lucky numbers really bring people good luck? I don't think so.

**分析** 优化后的句子运用了设问的修辞手法，容易引起读者兴趣。

**例 2** It is high time we eliminated fake commodities from the market.

**优化** Isn't it high time we eliminated fake commodities from the market?

**分析** 优化后的句子运用了反问的修辞手法，语气更加强烈，表达更有气势。

### 2. 警句格言

如果能在文章中恰当地引用一两句警句格言或名人名言，不但能起到支持和突出主题的作用，还会大大增加文章的文采，达到意想不到的表达效果。

**例** Travel does broaden our mind. It enables us to appreciate beautiful scenery, value the culture and customs of the country visited and learn its history.

**优化** As an old Chinese saying goes, "Travelling ten thousand miles and reading ten thousand books is the top ideal for people." Travel does broaden our mind. It enables us to appreciate beautiful scenery, value the culture and customs of the country visited and learn its history.

**分析** 本段文字是一篇文章的开头部分，优化后的段落引用了一句格言，通过“行万里路，读万卷书”这一普遍认同的格言引出“旅游开阔视野”的主题，令人信服，且彰显文采。

## 第 3 节 高分作文特点

在总体写作评分原则的指导下，六级写作的评分强调八项标准，即内容切题、表达准确、文体统一、语言规范、文字连贯、句式多变、词数达标和卷面整洁。

### 一、内容切题

文章要结构完整、内容充实（包含提纲、图表、图画和题目要求的所有信息）、主题突出、上下文内容统一。

## 二、表达准确

体现在文章具体内容的表述上。文章要有清晰的层次和充分有力的论证。中西方文化的差异使英语与汉语思维方式以及文字表达方式截然不同：汉语多出现概括性描述，而英语表达更注重事实论证。所以英语作文中不要过多地进行心理、环境描写，而是要用理由和实例来说明问题和论证观点。

在表达清楚的同时，考生应该遵循“表述安全”原则。对于大多数考生来说，其英文表达能力完全不能与母语表达能力相比。越想独辟蹊径，犯错的概率就越大，安全性就越低。因此，考生必须尽可能使用自己最有把握的表达法。

## 三、文体统一

六级写作大多属于正式文体，不宜使用非正式的语句。评卷老师在阅卷时发现，有的考生经常会在一篇很正式的议论文中用非常口语化的句子结尾，如：“OK, this is what I want to say.” “That’s my opinion.” “Do you agree with me?” “That’s all, thank you.”等，使文章显得不伦不类。

## 四、语言规范

用词要准确，并能体现出足够大的词汇量。所用语言要符合英语的表达习惯，避免出现有语法错误的句子和不合理的断句，适当运用修辞手法，恰当使用警句格言等。

## 五、文字连贯

英语是形合性的语言，把词和短语连接成句，都需要用连接词。考生写作时要注意语言表达连贯，适当地使用各类连接词，使文章句意连贯、脉络清晰、逻辑性强。不要东拉西扯、误用连接词，造成逻辑混乱。

## 六、句式多变

一篇高分作文，除了结构清晰外，还要在语言上做到句式多变、丰富多彩。真正的优秀作文应该是长短句搭配相宜，主动语态和被动语态运用合理，适当穿插倒装、强调、比较等特殊句式，并确保各句之间衔接紧密，从而做到错落有致、行文流畅，并体现出语言功底。

## 七、词数达标

六级写作的词数要求是不少于 150，如果少于 150 或多于 200，该篇作文即使语言和结构都很不错，也很难得高分。因此不要写得过短或过长，一般以 180 词左右为宜。

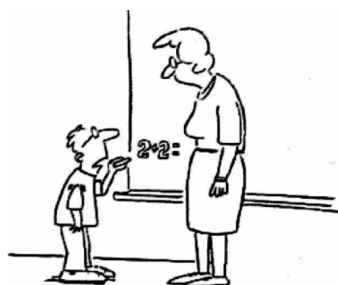
## 八、卷面整洁

整洁美观的作文卷面能让评卷老师赏心悦目、舒畅阅读、正确评价，并赢得一定的印象分。能够让卷面整洁的方法有：1. 书写端正、规范。作文卷面的每一个单词最好都要写得端正，不多笔、不少笔、不张冠李戴。因此平时要不断强化和优化写字训练，力争做到又好又快。2. 打好腹稿，写好提纲，想好再写。在动笔写作前，心里应盘算怎样开头、过渡和结尾，如何组织语言文字等，可以在草稿纸上写下提纲。3. 小心修改，不留痕迹。如果确实写错了，补救时一定要小心，不要弄破试卷，尽量不留痕迹。

下面以 2014 年 12 月（第一套）作文、2014 年 6 月（第一套）作文和 2013 年 12 月（第一套）作文为例，简要讲解高分范文的写作思路。

【例 1】[2014-12(1)]

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then discuss whether technology is indispensable in education. You should give sound arguments to support your views and write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



"I'm going to need tech support."

高分范文	写作思路
<p><b>Whether Technology Is Indispensable in Education?</b></p> <p>As is illustrated in the picture, a teacher asks a student to come to the blackboard and do a fundamental mathematical calculation while the student responds that he needs tech support to answer the question. Thus, it is not difficult to conclude that the student is too dependent on technology. Technology has been an indispensable part in education, exerting great influence on the way people receive education.</p> <p>There are many reasons accounting for the wide application of technology in education. Firstly, technology innovates education modes — people currently have more access to a large amount of knowledge with efficiency and low costs. Furthermore, technology, especially high-tech gadgets, makes the dull learning process interesting. However, despite all the advantages technology brings, students should also be alert to the negative effects of technology as over-dependence will certainly result in lack of basic skills.</p> <p>In my opinion, though technology is indispensable in education, without proper application, it would prove a great threat to people's capability.</p>	<p><b>科技是否在教育中不可或缺?</b></p> <p>第一段: 描述图画内容, 指出图画寓意——这是一幅讽刺性图画, 意在说明学生过度依赖科技, 以至于丧失了基本计算能力。 As is illustrated in the picture... Thus...</p> <p>第二段: 指出科技广泛应用于教育中的原因, 即优点, 并分析其产生的影响, 即缺点。 There are many reasons accounting for the wide application of technology in education ... Firstly ... Furthermore ...</p> <p>第三段: 总结全文, 重申自己的观点——科技在教育中必不可少, 但应正确运用。 In my opinion... it would prove a great threat to people's capability.</p>

【例2】[2014-6(1)]

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay explaining **why it is unwise to jump to conclusions upon seeing or hearing something**. You can give examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

高分范文	写作思路
<p><b>Why Is It Unwise to Jump to Conclusions upon Seeing or Hearing Something?</b></p> <p>It is true that "it is unwise to jump to conclusions upon seeing or hearing something". For instance, when we hear someone says a singer is ill, it is not wise to jump to the conclusion that he/she is dead. When we see a movie star "jump into the water", we immediately get a conclusion that he is drowned. It is unwise to do so since he/she probably is acting a scenario in a film.</p>	<p><b>为什么对耳闻目睹之事妄下结论非明智之举?</b></p> <p>第一段: 根据题目中的关键词首先引出主题句——对耳闻目睹之事妄下结论是不智之举。其次通过举例子来解释主题句。 It is true that "it is unwise to jump to conclusions upon seeing or hearing something". For instance, when... it is not wise to...</p>

<p>There are several reasons why it is not proper that we haste to get a conclusion. For one thing, to jump to conclusions will make us in the wrong direction, taking an academic issue as an example. Things we see or hear are probably just indirect experience. For another, to haste to get a conclusion in life will lead us into an embarrassing or awkward condition as mentioned in the first paragraph. The third consequence of jumping to conclusions upon seeing or hearing something is that it will get us into trouble. Take spreading rumour for an example.</p> <p>Therefore, it is necessary for us to enhance our ability to look into or track down what we see or hear before we make a conclusion. So, it's high time that we paid more attention to what we see or hear.</p>	<p>第二段: 承接上文, 从三个方面分析对耳闻目睹之事妄下结论并非明智之举的原因, 并举例论证。</p> <p>There are several reasons why it is not proper that we haste to get a conclusion. For one thing... For another... The third consequence...</p> <p>第三段: 总结全文, 进一步阐述自己的观点, 提出倡议。</p> <p>Therefore, it is necessary for us to enhance our ability to look into or track down what we see and hear before we make a conclusion.</p>
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【例3】[2013-12(1)]

**Directions:** For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay *commenting on the remark* "The greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it." You can give examples to illustrate your point and then **explain what you will do to make your life more meaningful**. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【高分范文】	【写作思路】
<p><b>How to Live a Meaningful Life</b></p> <p>People always say that the greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it. On the one hand, life is spent on something for the future, or for our offspring. For example, people work to build the Three Gorges Dam to make electricity. On the other hand, doing some little but meaningful things can also show the greatest use of life, such as offering a seat to a woman with a child.</p> <p>I will do the following things to make my life meaningful. First, I will plant trees every year to contribute my effort to making the sky blue and the water clean. Second, I will learn my major biology well to cure some diseases, such as cancers. Third, as the saying goes, to do your own job is to contribute your effort to the society.</p> <p>Only by spending our life on something that will outlast it can we contribute to our society. For one thing, we should learn from Lei Feng who did little but meaningful things. For another, we can do whatever we can to protect the environment. In a word, we can make our life meaningful by doing meaningful things.</p>	<p><b>如何过有意义的人生</b></p> <p>第一段: 以“总—分”形式引出主题, 解释谚语。</p> <p>People always say that the greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it. On the one hand... On the other hand...</p> <p>第二段: 提出观点, 指出自己将怎样做, 并举例论证。</p> <p>I will do the following things to make my life meaningful. First... Second... Third...</p> <p>第三段: 做出呼吁, 提出建议, 总结全文。</p> <p>Only by spending our life on something that will outlast it can we... For one thing... For another... In a word...</p>

## 第二章 听力技巧

### 第1节 题型概述

#### 一、题型要求

听力理解部分测试考生获取口头信息的能力。录音材料用标准的英式或美式英语朗读,语速约为每分钟 150 词。听力部分分值比例为 35%,其中对话占 15%,短文占 20%。考试时间为 30 分钟。

对话部分(Conversations)为长对话,采用单项选择题的形式进行考核。长对话有两段,每段为 3~4 个问题;对话部分共 8 题,每题 1 分。每段对话均朗读一遍,每个问题后留有 15 秒的答题时间。

短文部分则改为只有短文理解(Passages),同样采用单项选择题型进行考核,共 2 篇,每篇长度为 240~270 词,朗读一遍,每篇 3~4 题,共 7 题,每个问题后留有 15 秒的答题时间。

最后是学术讲座或讲话部分,要求对所给的讲话材料进行整体上和特定细节上的理解,一般 2~3 篇,共 10 道题,在听力部分占据的分值最高,每题 2 分,共 10 道题。

测试内容	测试题型	题量	分值比例
长对话 2 篇	选择题(单选)	8 题	8%(每题 1 分)
听力篇章 2 篇	选择题(单选)	7 题	7%(每题 1 分)
学术讲座/讲话 3 篇	选择题(单选)	10 题	20%(每题 2 分)

#### 二、评分标准及标准分换算办法

听力的标准分换算表

答对	标准分	答对	标准分	答对	标准分	答对	标准分
35	248.5	26	178.5	17	150.5	8	122.5
34	238	25	175	16	147	7	119
33	227.5	24	171.5	15	143.5	6	119
32	220.5	23	168	14	140	5	115.5
31	213.5	22	164.5	13	136.5	4	112
30	206.5	21	161	12	133	3	108.5
29	199.5	20	157.5	11	129.5	2	105
28	192.5	19	154	10	126	1	105
27	185.5	18	154	9	126	0	101.5

注:听力包括长对话、短文听力、学术讲座及讲话共 25 题。其中,长对话与短文听力每题 1 分,15 道题;学术讲座/讲话每题 2 分,10 道题,加起来总共 35 分。



## 第2节 常考场景及题材

### 一、对话场景

#### 1. 生活交际

这类场景主要涉及购物消费、居家琐事、居住环境、租房买房、装饰装修、教育子女、人际关系、日常闲谈、餐饮（就餐邀请、就餐地点、就餐环境、点菜评菜等）、娱乐（娱乐项目、个人喜好、看电视、评价电视节目、观看电影或演出、评论电影、演出或艺术作品等）、邮局或银行业务等。

#### 2. 校园生活

这类场景主要涉及注册入学、专业选择、选课听课、讲座演讲、课余活动、借书还书、买书卖书、读书学习、住宿情况、同学交往、作业、论文、复习、考试、毕业、进修等一系列话题。

#### 3. 职场工作

这类场景主要涉及假期兼职、毕业生找工作、招聘面试、工作压力、工作状态、工作态度、工作安排、工作目标、工作往来、职位任免、薪资福利、同事相处、开会、出差等话题。

#### 4. 旅游交通

这类场景包括旅游和交通两方面内容，旅游方面主要涉及旅游前的准备、交通方式的选择、旅游地点、旅馆住宿、行程安排、旅游途中的情况、旅游感受等话题；交通方面主要涉及交通方式、交通状况、交通法规、交通违章、交通事故、火车或航班时刻、订票买票、接人送人、机场安检、托运行李等话题。

#### 5. 医疗健康

这类场景主要涉及生病就医、健康状况、饮食习惯、锻炼身体、健身减肥等话题。

#### 6. 住房搬家

这类场景主要涉及租房买房、居住环境、装饰装修、房屋维修等话题。

#### 7. 气候环境

这类场景主要涉及天气、气候、温度、环境及其对人们的生活和出行造成的影响等话题。

### 二、短文主题

#### 1. 文化教育类

文化教育涵盖面比较广。最近几个考次中出现很多有关社会文化、风俗习惯等话题的短文题材，主要涉及不同国家的社会文化、风俗习惯、语言文化、时间观念等。另外，此类题材中有关教育方面的话题通常会介绍某教育机构或某所学校的特点、师资力量、课程设置、校舍管理或课外活动等。

#### 2. 故事叙述类

涉及幽默故事、奇闻逸事、灾难及逃生和谋生故事等。通常开篇句引出故事背景及主人公遇到的困境；主人公做出的计划、决定及其原因；主人公采取的非同寻常的步骤和行为；故事以生动的结局收尾——通常是主人公所提到的一句意味深长的话（让考生推测其言外之意）。

#### 3. 人物介绍类

涉及对政治家、艺术家、企业家、科学家、运动员以及在某行业有影响的人物的介绍或其生活中的事情。通常开篇句对人物进行简明扼要的介绍，有时带生卒年代；社会环境的局限性及人物面临的问题；历史人物的活动、历史事件及相关年代；评价人物的重大成就及历史地位等。

#### 4. 科普知识类

涉及某种自然现象、动物的生活习性、科学家的理论、某项发明的过程和某种工具的历史演变等。

#### 5. 实验和调查研究类

涉及某机构进行的一项特殊调查、实验、研究或统计，以及由此研究、实验或调查得出的结论或产生的争议。通常用一个日常生活事实引出话题，描述某机构进行的调查实验：数据统计、目的及结果；对结果进行分析，得出相关推论；实验结果的合理性及局限性，专家对此结论的看法。

#### 6. 灾难危机分析类

涉及环境污染、资源短缺、地震、海啸、火山喷发、交通阻塞、离婚等方面的内容。通常会谈到灾难危机的类型及人类的忧虑；灾难危机的起因、严重程度及危害；人类的对策和解决方法等。

#### 7. 生活工作类

涉及饮食娱乐、购物消费、交通旅行、人际关系和日常工作等，有时也会对生活或工作中的某种普遍现象进行分析。

#### 8. 介绍报道类

主要涉及对一些具体事物的介绍以及有关某类新闻或某个事件的报道等，如对某个建筑的介绍、导游的现场讲解、记者报道等。

### 三、学科主题

听力新增的讲座/讲话部分是学术文段的模拟再现，是在大学课堂中听取教授或者一些专家学者讲述人文社科或者自然科学知识的过程模拟，旨在考查学生参加学术讲座的信息获取能力，主要分类如下：

#### 1. 自然科学类

自然科学涵盖面比较广。样卷中的新题型参照的是托福听力练习，因此按照托福 Lecture 的传统考点，主要覆盖的学科范围有天文、地质、生物、医疗卫生等。往往以主持人与主讲嘉宾的对话讨论的方式出现。

#### 2. 社会科学类

涉及人文教育、政府政策、人口问题、产业分析、时政热点、历史探究等，往往以材料报告、调研统计的方式出现。

## 第3节 答题方法

考生想要在听力考试中取得高分，除了要听得懂，还要记得住，而速记恰恰是辅助记忆的科学办法。

### ■ 速记原则

#### 1. 脑记为主，笔记为辅

缩写符号和速记技巧只是帮助考生记忆和理解原文信息，不能喧宾夺主、完全依赖缩写符号进行记忆。应该时刻谨记：理解逻辑关系，速记内容细节。

#### 2. 实用、快速、个性化

缩写符号因人而异，中英文皆可，只要便于记忆和书写即可，其最高境界是寥寥几笔就能有效提醒自己相关信息。

### 3. 坚持训练，产生条件反射

开始尝试速记的考生往往还是抑制不住把单词写全的冲动，只有多加练习才能熟能生巧。

## ■ 速记技巧

考生应该如何掌握速记技巧？下面以“时间”为例，帮助考生逐渐掌握并发掘适合自己的速记方法。

### 1. 固定时间的表示

固定的缩写可以表示时间单位

week→wk

month→mo

year→yr

hour→hr

### 2. 时间区间的表示

表示一段时间

2 months→2mo —— since 2mo ago

### 3. 时间先后的表示

可以在缩写前后使用“·”来表示时间的先后。用这样的方式，既能节约时间，又能清楚记录听到的信息。

2 weeks ago→·2wk

after 2 weeks→2wk·

### 4. 缩略词的表示

英语中缩略词使用的频率很高，如果可以娴熟地使用缩略词进行速记，效率会大大提高。缩略词的写法一般有以下几种方式：

(1) 去掉所有元音字母

market→MKT

manager→MGR

message→MSG

standard→STD receive→RCV

(2) 保留前几个字母

information→INFO

insurance→INS

I owe you→IOU

(3) 保留开头和结尾的辅音字母

week→WK

room→RM

people→PL

important→IMP

(4) 根据发音

are→R

though→THO

through→THRU

(5) 对于较长单词，可采取如下办法

-ism→m—— socialism→sm

-tion→n—— standardization (标准化)→stdn

-ing→g—— marketing (市场营销)→mktg

-able/-ible/-ble→bl—— available→avbl

-ment→mt—— amendment→amdmt

-ize→z—— recognize→regz

(6) 首字母组合

as soon as possible→ASAP

chief executive officer→CEO

information industry→IT

Anti-Lock Brake System→ABS

速记的方法适合听力的各个题型，但是每个题型的具体答题方法又有所区别。以下为考生总结了一些突破听力各题型的科学实用的方法，供考生参考。

## 一、长对话

### 1. 综合各题选项推测对话话题

将各题选项内容归纳在一起，找出属于同一个场景的相关词语，可以大致推测出整段对话的话题。如果某一题

是考查对话话题，其中的一个选项明显能够概括其他各题选项的内容，这时该选项为答案的可能性较大。一般来说，选项为意思各不相同且概括性较强的名词短语时，该题很可能是考查对话话题。

【例】[2014-12(2)-Conversation One]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>9. A) Some witnesses failed to appear in <u>court</u>.          B) The <u>case</u> caused debate among the public.          C) The <u>accused</u> was found guilty of stealing.          D) The <u>accused</u> refused to plead guilty in court.</p> <p>10. A) <u>He</u> was out of his mind.          B) <u>He</u> was unemployed.          C) His wife deserted him.          D) His children were sick.</p> <p>11. A) <u>He</u> had been in <u>jail</u> before.          B) <u>He</u> was unworthy of sympathy.          C) <u>He</u> was unlikely to get employed.          D) <u>He</u> had committed the same sort of <u>crime</u>.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预测信息】</b></p> <p>本对话三道题第 10、11 题选项中重复出现的 he 以及其中的 court, case, accused, jail 和 crime 表明，对话主题可能与某位男士的犯罪和审判有关。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【听音验证】</b></p> <p>M: [9] <u>A recent case I heard was of a man accused and found guilty of breaking into a house and stealing some money.</u></p> <p>W: Well, was he really guilty, judge?</p> <p>M: He admitted that he'd done it, and there were several witnesses saying that he had indeed done it. So I can only assume that he was guilty.</p> <p>W: Why did he do it?</p> <p>M: Well, the reasons were a little muddled, probably at least it seemed in a trial that he did it to get some money to feed his family. You see, [10] <u>he'd been out of work for some time.</u></p> <p>W: Well, he'd been out of work and he chose to break into a house to get money for his family and apparently in front of people that, err... could see him do it.</p> <p>M: His attorney presented testimony that he had indeed applied for jobs and was listed with several employment agencies, including the state employment agency, but there weren't any jobs.</p> <p>W: And he had no luck!</p> <p>M: He had no luck and it'd been some time. He had two children and both of them were needing food and clothing.</p> <p>W: So he was in desperate circumstances. Did you sentence him?</p> <p>M: Yes.</p> <p>W: But what good does it do to put the man into jail when he's obviously in such need?</p> <p>M: [11] <u>This particular fellow has been in prison before.</u></p> <p>W: For the same thing?</p> <p>M: No, for a different sort of crime.</p> <p>W: Huh?</p> <p>M: But he did know about crime, so I suppose there are folks that just have to go back to prison several times.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p>9. What did the judge say about the case he recently heard?</p> <p>C) 选项中的 witnesses, court, accused 和 guilty 表明，本题可能考查在法庭上对某个案件的审理情况。对话开头男士（法官）就说最近的一起案件是一名男子被指控入室盗窃且罪名成立。</p> <p>10. What do we learn about the man at the time of the crime?</p> <p>B) 选项均以 he 或 his 开头，结合其中的 unemployed, wife deserted, children 和 sick 可知，he 可能指代上一题中提到的那名男被告（the accused），本题可能考查男士的个人或家庭情况。对话中女士问男士那名被告为什么要那么做。男士回答说被告盗窃是为了养家糊口，他已经失业一段时间了。由此可知，那名被告因为失业而无法养家糊口，所以才铤而走险。</p> <p>11. What did the judge say about the accused?</p> <p>A) 选项均以 he 开头，结合其中的 in jail, committed 和 crime 可知，he 仍然指的是那名男被告（the accused）。本题可能仍然考查这名男被告的情况。对话中女士说，当一个人显然处于困境时，把他关进监狱又有什么好处呢。男士回答说，这个家伙有点特别，以前坐过牢。</p>

## 2. 利用选项特点推测问题内容

听力题中很多选项都有比较明显的特点,或使用某种专门的表达形式(如均以动名词开头),或含有一些标志性的词语(如含有 like 和 prefer 等表示喜好的词语)。利用这些选项特点,再结合选项中的关键词语,就可以预测出问题是针对什么提问的。

【例】[2014-12(1)-Conversation One]

<p><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>9. A) <u>It winds its way to the sea.</u> B) <u>It is eating into its banks.</u> C) <u>It is quickly rising.</u> D) <u>It is wide and deep.</u></p>	<p><b>【预测信息】</b></p> <p>选项均以 it 做主语,结合其中的 winds... to the sea, its banks 和 wide and deep 推测,它可能是指某条河流。本题可能考查 it 的事实状况。</p>
<p><b>【听音验证】</b></p> <p>... W: Another river? I've never seen so many rivers anywhere in my life. Let's go take a look. M: [9] <u>This river is wide and deep.</u> W: Yeah, you're sure right about that. We aren't going to be able to put any ordinary bridge across this one. ...</p>	<p><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p>9. <b>What do the speakers say about the river beyond the trees?</b> D) 对话中男士提到,树丛的那边有一条河,这条河又宽又深。</p>

## 3. 通过主题一致原则排除干扰项

如果四个选项中有三个选项明显属于同一话题范畴,而剩下的一个选项又明显与这三个选项的内容不同,那么该选项往往不是答案。不过,考生要注意的是,在长对话中运用这一技巧时,除了考虑本题的四个选项以外,还可以结合之前对整篇对话主题的推测。如果该题的四个选项中有三个选项都与之前推测的主题相关,而只有一个选项与推测的主题无关,那么该选项往往不是答案。

【例】[2014-6(1)-Conversation One]

<p><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>9. A) She left <u>her own car</u> in Manchester. B) Something went wrong with <u>her car</u>. C) She wants to go traveling on the weekend. D) <u>Her car</u> won't be back in a week's time.</p>	<p><b>【预测信息】</b></p> <p>四个选项中只有 C) 的内容不是关于女士汽车 (her car) 的,由此推测, C) 很可能不是答案。</p>
<p><b>【听音验证】</b></p> <p>M: Good morning, Madam! Can I help you? W: Oh, I do hope so. I have to get to Manchester today and [9] <u>my own car has broken down</u>. Do you by any chance have a car available? M: For how many days, Madam? W: Three, just until the weekend. ...</p>	<p><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p>9. <b>Why does the woman want to hire a car?</b> B) 选项中重复出现了 her car, 尤其是 A) 中的 her own car 表明, 本题可能考查女士借用或租用他人汽车的原因。对话中女士提到她今天要去曼彻斯特, 但是车坏了。</p>

## 二、短文理解

短文理解和长对话的考查方式十分相似,因而在解题技巧方面也是十分相似的,考生在复习时可以结合前面学过的长对话技巧,学习如何在听音前预览和分析选项,预测短文主题或问题内容,把握听音重点。

### 1. 利用重复词语推测短文主题

根据各题选项中出现的相同或相关词语大致推测短文的主题,从而在听音时更容易、更准确地理解短文内容。

【例】[2014-12(1)-Passage One]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>16. A) By reviewing what he has said previously.          B) By comparing <u>memorandums</u> with <u>letters</u>.          C) By showing a <u>memorandum's</u> <u>structure</u>.          D) By analyzing the <u>organization</u> of a <u>letter</u>.</p> <p>17. A) They spent a lot of time writing <u>memorandums</u>.          B) They seldom read a <u>memorandum</u> through to the end.          C) They placed emphasis on the <u>format</u> of <u>memorandums</u>.          D) They ignored many of the <u>memorandums</u> they received.</p> <p>18. A) <u>Style</u> and <u>wording</u>.          B) <u>Structure</u> and <u>length</u>.          C) Directness and clarity.          D) Simplicity and accuracy.</p> <p>19. A) Accurate <u>dating</u>.          B) Professional look.          C) Direct statement of purpose.          D) Inclusion of appropriate humor.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预测信息】</b></p> <p>本短文四道题的第 16 和第 17 题选项中重复出现了 memorandum(s)和 letter(s), 第 18 和第 19 题均为名词短语, 再结合其中的 structure, organization, format, style, wording, length 和 dating 推测, 短文主题可能与备忘录和信件的写作特点及格式有关。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【听音验证】</b></p> <p>[16] <u>There are a few differences in the organization of memorandums and letters.</u> Memorandums and letters differ somewhat in appearance. To and from, replace a letter's inside address and signature block, for example. Further, letters are usually sent outside the organization, while memorandums are usually internal messages. As internal messages, memorandums tend to be more informal, and more direct than their letter counterparts. One survey of 800 business people showed [17] <u>they spent from 21% to 38% of their time writing memorandums.</u> There must be a lot of executives overwhelmed by the number of memorandums they received. As a result, [18] <u>competition for the readers' time places importance on directness and clarity in memorandums.</u> So perhaps even more so than with letters. Memorandums should start with a statement of the purpose early in the message. Memorandums also need special visual treatment: Keep paragraphs short, much like newspaper articles. Computers increasingly aid mid-and upper-level managers who prepare their own memorandums without secretarial help. If you prepare your own correspondence, realize the importance of dating your messages. Knowing precisely when you recommended, ordered, signed, or asked about something often is crucial. Computers often can date information for you easily. [19] <u>Another characteristic that can set memorandums apart from letters is the inclusion of humor.</u> When the internal message is light-hearted and relatively unimportant, humor in a memorandum can distinguish its offer as a person with personality and depth. [19] <u>As long as the humor is on target, does not embarrass others, is not overdone, and is not too frequent, it can reflect positively on its author.</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p><b>16. How does the speaker start his talk?</b>          B) 选项均以“by+动名词”开头表明, 本题可能考查做某事的方式或方法。短文开头提到, 备忘录和信件的结构有些差异。即说话者以备忘录和信件的对比开始。</p> <p><b>17. What did the survey of 800 business people show?</b>          A) 选项中的 they spent/read / placed/ignored 表明, 本题可能考查 they 过去的行为。短文中提到, 一项针对 800 名商业人士的调查显示, 他们花费 21% 至 38% 的时间用于写备忘录。由此可知, 调查显示他们在写备忘录上花了不少时间。</p> <p><b>18. What does the speaker say is most important in memorandum writing?</b>          C) 选项均为与写作有关的名词短语表明, 本题可能考查某种文体的特点。短文中提到, 为了给接收者节省时间, 备忘录的直白和清晰十分重要。</p> <p><b>19. What characteristic of a memorandum can make readers think highly of its writer?</b>          D) 选项均为名词短语表明, 本题可能是以 what 开头的提问, 且可能考查某事物的特点。短文中提到, 备忘录与信件的另一个不同之处在于其幽默感。末尾又提到, 只要幽默用对了地方、不使他人尴尬、不过火, 而且不是太频繁, 它就能反映出写作者积极正面的形象。由此可知, 适当的幽默能使读者对作者给予高度评价。</p>

## 2. 利用选项特点推测问题内容

很多选项都有比较明显的特点, 或使用某种特殊的表达方式(如均表示人物角色或均表示地点场所), 或含有某些标志性的词语(如均含有 should 或均含有描述人物性格的词语)。利用这些选项特点和选项内容, 就可以推测出问题可能考查的核心内容, 从而确定听音时应该重点关注哪些内容。

【例】[2014-12(2)-Passage Three]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>23. A) <u>It was named after</u> its location. B) <u>It was named after</u> its discoverer. C) <u>It was named after</u> a cave art expert. D) <u>It was named after</u> one of its painters.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预测信息】</b></p> <p>选项均为以 it was named after 开头的句子表明, 问题可能是关于 it 如何得名的。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【听音验证】</b></p> <p>... The vivid images of more than 300 animals that Jean-Marie Chauvet and his assistants found on the cave walls were like none that they had seen before. <b>[23] Unusual in the Grotte Chauvet, as the cave is now called in honor of its discoverer, are paintings of many flesh-eating animals. Other known caves from the same geographical area and time period contain only paintings of plant-eaters...</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p><b>23. How did the cave get its name?</b> B) 短文中提到, 肖维岩洞是为了纪念其发现者而被命名的 (the cave is now called in honor of its discoverer)。</p>

## 3. 通过提取选项要点确定听音重点

各选项中所涉及的要点内容往往也是与问题及答案关系比较密切的内容。因此, 听音前预览选项时, 考生应该提取各个选项的要点内容, 将其提炼成一两个单词, 在听音时重点留意并记录与其相关的信息。听音时只要将选项中所涉及的要点内容全部抓住, 试题的答案也就比较容易确定了。

【例】[2014-12(2)-Passage Two]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>20. A) It will arrive at <u>Boulogne</u> at <u>half past two</u>. B) It crosses the <u>English Channel</u> <u>twice</u> a day. C) It is now about <u>half way</u> to the <u>French coast</u>. D) It is leaving <u>Folkestone</u> in about <u>five minutes</u>.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预测信息】</b></p> <p>选项虽然均为描述 it 的句子, 但内容各不相同。听音前阅读选项时, 可将各个选项的主要内容提取如下: A) Boulogne, half past two; B) English Channel, twice; C) half way, French coast; D) Folkestone, five minutes. 听音时重点留意这些关键词并记笔记。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【听音验证】</b></p> <p>Hello, ladies and gentlemen, welcome aboard your Sea-link ferry from Folkestone to Boulogne and wish you a pleasant trip with us. <b>[20] We are due to leave Folkestone in about 5 minutes and a journey to Boulogne will take approximately 2 hours...</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p><b>20. What does the speaker say about the Sea-link ferry?</b> D) 短文中提到, 我们预计在 5 分钟后离开福克斯通。由此可知, 海联渡船大约 5 分钟之后离开福克斯通。</p>

## 三、讲座/讲话

### 1. 找准关键词, 判断内容主旨大意

本部分为讲座与讲话, 涉及的主题主要是教授、专家以及一些学者的学术性成果, 题目的类型与托福考试的 Lecture 部分相似, 涉及的学科主题有天文、地质、生物学、文学艺术、历史、社会学及对一些社会与时政热点的评论等。因此若能根据选项判断所给材料的主题, 则能在听音过程中胸有成竹, 做好关键信息的筛选, 提高答题的正确率。具体来讲, 关键词主要是指各个选项中的类似词汇, 不仅存在于一道题的四个选项中, 而且也存在整篇材料里的几道题目中。判断出主旨大意, 更容易选出正确选项。

【例】[新题型样卷中的托福听力练习]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>16. A) They investigate the <u>retirement homes</u> in America.          B) They are on issues facing <u>senior citizens</u> in America.          C) They describe the great pleasures of the <u>golden years</u>.          D) They are filled with fond memories of his <u>grandparents</u>.</p> <p>17. A) The loss of the ability to take care of himself.          B) The feeling of not being important any more.          C) Being unable to find a good <u>retirement home</u>.          D) Leaving the home he had lived in for <u>60 years</u>.</p> <p>18. A) The loss of identity and self-worth.          B) Fear of being replaced or discarded.          C) Freedom from pressure and worldly cares.          D) The possession of wealth and high respect.</p> <p>19. A) The urgency of <u>pension reform</u>.          B) Medical care for <u>senior citizens</u>.          C) Finding meaningful roles for <u>the elderly</u> in society.          D) The development of public facilities for <u>senior citizens</u>.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预测信息】</b></p> <p>本段材料共四道选择题，其中三道题都能明显地划出关键词。retirement, senior citizens, golden years, grandparents, 60 years, pension, the elderly, senior citizens 等单词短语的重复出现，呈现出关键词的特征，就可以自然而然推测出所给的材料主旨大意是和养老相关的。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【听音验证】</b></p> <p>...Hello! Ladies and Gentleman! It gives me great pleasure to introduce our keynote speaker for today's session, Dr. Howard Miller. Dr. Miller, Professor of Sociology at Washington University, has written numerous articles and books on the issues <b>[16] facing older Americans in our graying society for the past 15 years...</b></p> <p>...Several years ago <u>when my grandparents were well into their eighties, they were faced with the reality of no longer being able to adequately care for themselves</u>. My grandfather spoke of his greatest fear, that of leaving the only home they had known for the past 60 years. ...</p> <p>...Now, many of the lectures given at this conference have <u>focused on the issues of pension reform, medical care, and the development of public facilities for senior citizens</u>. ...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p>该段材料是主持人先介绍了主讲教授的研究方向，向听众直接陈述了主题。</p> <p>接着，教授在陈述自身的研究成果时，在每个部分的开头都表明了主题重点。</p> <p>因此，整篇材料的主题在选项中的关键词得到了体现和验证，即养老问题。此时再观察选题，发现最开始的题目，即第 16 题为与主题直接相关的题目。</p> <p><b>16. What does the introduction say about Dr. Howard Miller's articles and books?</b></p> <p><b>B)</b> 材料一开始就介绍了教授的著作方向，B 选项中的 senior 是 older 的礼貌称谓。</p>

## 2. 根据选项特点，预测提问方式

在把握了听力材料的主题之后，阅读选项过程中对提问问题方式的预测是另一个重要目的。从选项的句法结构、针对的对象以及涉及的相关要素中，去抓取听力材料中的关键信息，推测出问题可能考查的核心内容，从而确定听音时应该重点关注哪些内容。

【例】[新题型样卷中的托福听力练习]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>21. A) They will live longer.          B) They get better pay.          C) They get along well with people.          D) They develop much higher IQs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预测信息】</b></p> <p>四个选项中都是比较级的形式表明，所提问的问题一定是材料中关于两类对象的比较，要注意听取材料中涉及两者比较的部分，或者出现比较级的词组。</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【听音验证】</b></p> <p>Says IFPRI's Marie Ruel, "They will <u>be more likely to perform well</u> in school. They will <u>stay in school longer</u>. And then [21] <u>at adulthood</u>, IFPRI has actually demonstrated that children <u>who were better nourished have higher wages</u>, by a pretty large margin, by 46 percent." ...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p><b>21. What does IFPRI's Marie Ruel say about well-fed children in their adult life?</b></p> <p>B) 报告材料中提到, 营养更容易得到保证的儿童在长大后将获得更高的收入 (higher wages)。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>22. A) Appropriated funds to promote research of nutrient-rich foods.</p> <p>B) Encouraged breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life.</p> <p>C) Recruited volunteers to teach rural people about health and nutrition.</p> <p>D) Targeted hunger-relief programs at pregnant women and young children.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预测信息】</b></p> <p>选项均为以动词的过去式为开头的句子, 且各个动词各异, 这表明问题是关于某种行动的方式, 涉及的是对具体行为细节的提问。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【听音验证】</b></p> <p>Ruel says [22] <u>in the 1980s Thailand was able to reduce child undernourishment by recruiting a large number of volunteers to travel the countryside teaching about health and nutrition...</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p><b>22. What did Thailand do to reduce child undernourishment in the 1980s?</b></p> <p>C) 材料中提到, 20 世纪 80 年代泰国政府通过招募志愿者到农村地区宣传教育健康营养知识的方式来解决农村地区人口的营养不良问题。</p>

### 3. 印象选分, 听之选之

在涉及选取细节选项的部门题目中, 可以根据此种方法做出选择, 即正确答案通常就是材料中原词或者语义的再现。运用此技巧在答题时, 答案的印象往往迅速地呈现在脑海中, 自然也就做出正确的选择。

【例】[新题型样卷中的托福听力练习]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>20. A) It seriously impacts their physical and mental development.</p> <p>B) It has become a problem affecting global economic growth.</p> <p>C) It is a common problem found in underdeveloped countries.</p> <p>D) It is an issue often overlooked by parents in many countries.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预测信息】</b></p> <p>题目给出的所有选项中都涉及具体的细节, 因此留意听力材料中的相关语义表述有助于获得正确答案的第一印象。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【听音验证】</b></p> <p>Undernourishment during this approximately 1,000-day window can seriously check the growth and development of children and render them more likely to get sick and die than well-fed children. Preventing hunger allows children to develop both [20] <u>physically and mentally</u> ...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p><b>22. What is the experts' conclusion regarding children's undernourishment in their earliest days of life?</b></p> <p>A) 材料第一小节的末尾揭示了温饱对儿童体力与智力 (physically and mentally) 的促进作用。尽管问题提问的方式采用反问的形式, 但根据材料的两个语义的第一印象不难选出正确选项。</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>23. A) The guaranteed quality of its goods. B) The huge volume of its annual sales. C) The service it provides to its customers. D) The high value-to-weight ratio of its goods.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预测信息】</b></p> <p>从所给出的选项中不难判断出问题是关于顾客、商品、服务以及销售之间的细节关系，留意材料中相关语义表述有助于获得对正确答案的第一印象。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【听音验证】</b></p> <p>Suitable products generally have a high [23] <u>value-to-weight ratio</u>. Items such as CDs and DVDs are obvious examples... ...Clothes and other items that need to be tried on such as diamond rings and gold necklaces are generally not suited to virtual retailing, and, of course, items with a low [23] <u>value-to-weight ratio</u>...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p><b>23. What is important to the success of an online store?</b> D) 材料第二小节与结尾处的倒数第二小节各出现 value-to-weight ratio, 强调电商的成功与否关键在于货物的价值与质量之比。原词组的两次出现再次验证了根据第一印象选择的正确性。</p>

应对听力的新题型不必过于紧张，不用担心专业术语过多而听不懂材料。其实学术讲座的语言大都易于理解，毕竟不是内部的专业学术会议，设计的考点与所需的相关听力技巧仍然不变。当然，讲座/讲话的听力试题考查更多的是语言的综合运用能力。只有在平时关注和学习各个学科的知识，才能在应对各种听力材料时做到游刃有余。多听多记多想，才能不断提高听力水平，取得高分。

## 第三章 阅读技巧

### 第1节 题型概述

#### 一、题型要求

阅读理解部分包括词汇理解、长篇阅读和仔细阅读，测试考生通过阅读获取书面信息的能力；所占分值比例为35%，其中词汇理解5%，长篇阅读10%，仔细阅读20%。考试时间为40分钟。

词汇理解以选词填空的形式出现，在一篇词数为260~300词的文章中，挖出10处空白，考生需从方框中提供的15个词语中选出10个合适的词。所需填的词主要包括动词、名词、形容词和副词。此题占分比为5%，考试时间安排建议为5~8分钟。

长篇阅读篇章后附有10个句子，每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落，要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题，有的段落可能不对应任何一题。此题占分比为10%，考试时间安排建议为12~15分钟。

仔细阅读为传统的阅读理解题，考题以单选题的形式出现，即在预设的4个选项中选出最佳选项。仔细阅读包括两篇文章，篇幅都在450~470词，每篇文章设置5道单项选择题。此题占分比最高，为20%，考试时间安排建议为20分钟。

#### 二、评分标准及标准分换算办法

标准分换算表（标准分=得分 $\times 10 \times 0.35=248.5 \sim 101.5$ 分）

答对	得分	标准分	答对	得分	标准分	答对	得分	标准分	答对	得分	标准分
35	71	248.5	26	51	178.5	17	43	150.5	8	35	122.5
34	68	238	25	50	175	16	42	147	7	34	119
33	65	227.5	24	49	171.5	15	41	143.5	6	34	119
32	63	220.5	23	48	168	14	40	140	5	33	115.5
31	61	213.5	22	47	164.5	13	39	136.5	4	32	112
30	59	206.5	21	46	161	12	38	133	3	31	108.5
29	57	199.5	20	45	157.5	11	37	129.5	2	30	105
28	55	192.5	19	44	154	10	36	126	1	30	105
27	53	185.5	18	44	154	9	36	126	0	29	101.5

注：阅读理解共30题。词汇理解每两题算1个，共5个；长篇阅读每题算1个，共10个；仔细阅读每题算2个，共20个。

### 第2节 解题步骤

#### 一、明确做题思路

##### 1. 词汇理解

(1) 快速阅读选项，进行词性分类。

在阅读文章前，考生应首先根据词性将各选项进行归类，如名词、动词、形容词和副词分别包括哪些选项，在

各选项后做出标记。有些选项可能有多个词性，归类时要多加注意。

(2) 分析空格所在句的句子结构，判断所填词的词性和形式。

开始阅读文章，根据空格所在句的结构及上下文时态推测所填词可能的词性和形式，将选择范围限定在某一个或两个词性内。

(3) 根据上下文线索，推测所填词的含义和色彩。

通过寻找空格前后的逻辑关系、上下文的照应关系以及前后的语义衔接，大致推测所填词可能的含义，并判断所填词的语义色彩是属于积极词、消极词还是中性词。

(4) 将筛选出的选项代入空格，结合上下文确定答案。

将筛选出的选项一一代入空格，符合上下文语义要求的即为答案。有时某个空格一时无法确定所填词，这时考生可以先放下，等到填完其他空格后再去解决之前放下的题目。

(5) 通读全文进行核查。

填空完成后，再次通读全文，从整体上核查上下文是否通顺、语法结构是否正确、内在逻辑关系是否连贯等，以确保选择的准确性。

## 2. 长篇阅读

(1) 略读文章，掌握大意。

通过略读迅速了解文章的结构、中心思想以及各段的大意。

(2) 阅读题目，确定定位信息。

通过阅读题目，找出该题目涉及的关键词汇，确定定位信息，如人名、地名、时间和数字等相关信息。

(3) 寻读题目中的定位信息，准确定位。

结合文章结构和各部分的大意，迅速查找与题目中的定位信息相关的内容，找到题目信息在原文中的出处。

(4) 仔细阅读原文，认真对照题目，确定答案。

找到出处后，仔细阅读相关内容，对照题目，从而确定答案。

## 3. 仔细阅读

(1) 略读文章，掌握文章结构、大意和各段的中心思想。

略读时，一般只需要看一下文章的开头和结尾以及各段的首尾即可，这一步可以基本解答主旨大意题，并为后面各细节题的迅速、准确定位打下基础。

(2) 阅读题目，浏览选项，了解题目考查的核心。

了解文章结构和大意后，在阅读选项时会更加容易，也会更有效率。阅读时重点看题干，对于选项只需略读，只要能够明确题目考查的核心内容即可。

(3) 从头阅读文章，寻找题目出处。

带着问题阅读文章，寻找题目出处。对于与题目无关的内容略读即可，遇到与题目相关的内容时停下来仔细阅读。

(4) 精读题目出处，确定答案。

将题干、选项与原文进行对照分析，确定答案。如果一时无法确定答案，可先排除明显的干扰项，暂时将该题放下，继续做其他题目，因为有些题目考查的可能不仅仅是某一处的细节内容，解题线索可能在后面。

(5) 再次通读文章，核对答案。

通读文章，一是为了避免因忽略某个细节而导致误选；二是再将原文与做好的题目对照一遍，确认答案的正确性。如果时间来不及，也可以不再通读文章，但必须结合所选答案将题目出处再仔细对照一遍。

## 二、抓住解题关键

1. 词汇理解题侧重考查考生对连贯性、一致性、逻辑关系等语篇、语段整体特征的理解以及在实际语境中对单词含义的把握，因此考生要时刻记住不能孤立地看待每一个空格，要注意联系上下文进行综合分析，利用空格前后的线索来解题。

(1) 利用语法结构

在阅读文章前，考生应该首先根据词性将各选项进行归类。然后，根据空格所在句的语法结构及上下文时态推测所填词可能的词性和形式，将选择范围限定在某一个或两个词性内。

### (2) 利用逻辑关系

解答词汇理解题不能只考虑句子意思是否通顺,还要考虑上下文逻辑是否合理,因此,把握上下文的因果、条件、转折、并列等逻辑关系有助于考生理解上下文的意思,从而推测出所填词可能的含义。

### (3) 利用复现关系

复现包括近义复现、反义复现、上义词复现、下义词复现以及同根词复现,在行文过程中,这种复现现象经常出现。某一个空格所对应的答案很可能在上下文中存在与其对应的指代词、同义词、近义词、反义词、上义词或下义词,甚至是原词。考生在解题时,要注意结合语境找出这些词语之间的联系。

### (4) 利用共现关系

共现主要是指语义场共现,即相互关联的一些词语共同描述同一个话题场景。一篇文章中,每一个空格都不是孤立的,它很可能与上下文中的某些词汇属于同一个语义场,即描述同一个话题。

### (5) 利用搭配关系

运用空格处与前后词语的搭配关系往往可以排除一些明显不符合搭配关系的选项,缩小选择范围,提高答案的准确率。考虑词语的搭配关系时,不仅要考虑结构上的习惯搭配,还要考虑语义上的搭配关系。

**2. 长篇阅读侧重考查考生快速而准确地将题目信息在原文中定位的能力,因此掌握一些实用而有效的信息定位技巧对快速解题有很大帮助。**

#### (1) 留意小标题和首尾段

定位信息时,首先要留意各个小标题及该标题下的首尾段,这样可以迅速缩小搜索范围,更加快速、准确地找到题目信息的出处。

#### (2) 留意题目中的时间、数量等数字信息

题目中的数字可以成为很好的定位信息,因为数字信息在文章中一般都是以阿拉伯数字的形式出现,比较容易寻找,方便快速定位。

#### (3) 留意题目中人名、地名和机构名称等专有名词

专有名词都是以大写字母开头,与数字信息一样,它们在文章中显得比较突出,比较容易寻找和定位。因此,当题目中出现人名、地名或机构名称等专有名词时,在定位原文时应将其作为重点搜索对象。

#### (4) 留意比较关系

如果题目中含有形容词、副词的比较级或最高级,或含有表示比较的词语或结构,在定位原文时也要重点留意表示比较关系的地方。另外,即使题干中没有出现比较明显的比较词语或结构,在定位原文时,遇到文章中出现比较关系的地方也应重点留意,因为这些地方经常被用作长篇阅读的设题题眼。

#### (5) 留意破折号、冒号、括号和引号等特殊标点

长篇阅读经常会针对破折号、冒号或括号等特殊标点处设题。因此,即使题目中不含有这些标点,在定位时,遇到文章中出现特殊标点的地方,也应给予重点关注。

#### (6) 利用表示程度、范围或频率的词语

在设题时,为了确保题目和原文表达的一致性,题目中描述事物的程度、范围或频率的词语一般不会省略,因此这类词语比较适合作为定位原文的关键词语。

#### (7) 文中多次出现的词不宜用作定位信息

需要注意的是,有些词语即使在题目中处于比较中心的位置,但如果它在文中多次出现,则不宜用作定位信息。因为根据这类词语很难找到准确的题目出处。此时,要重点搜寻题目中的其他中心词语。

**3. 仔细阅读的考查点是最多样化的,因为此题型属于精读,题目的深度和难度都较大。仔细阅读考查点包括主旨大意、事实细节、推理判断和观点态度等。需要注意的是,与长篇阅读题打乱顺序不同,这类题基本是按段落顺序出题,所以在运用查读技巧时,可按顺序查找信息点,快速解题。**

## 三、反复研究真题

可以说对于任何一种考试的考前学习而言,研究真题都是必不可少的重要环节。

### 1. 按照“词汇理解—长篇阅读—仔细阅读”的顺序进行真题模拟训练。

阅读理解备考的第一阶段应该是先做词汇理解题,这类模拟题 10 个里面能做对八九个时,说明词汇已经问题

不大。此时即可使用最新三套真题测试,检验能否在6分钟左右的时间做对八九个。然后进入阅读第二阶段,即长篇阅读,也称之为略读或查读。模拟题10个里面能做对七八个时,则可使用最新三套真题测试,检验能否在15分钟左右做对七八个。最后进入第三阶段,仔细阅读。共两篇文章,每篇设置5道题。模拟题10个里面做对6个以上,就可以用真题测试20分钟内的正确率。

2. 用真题进行模拟测试之后,不是算了得分就足够的,而是利用真题分析自己做题技能的优劣,再有针对性地进行弱项的学习和训练。

尤其注意在核对真题答案时,遇到疑难句式,不要立即去看文章翻译,而是反复阅读原文,直到弄懂。备考时需要积累英语阅读的词汇、短语和经典句子。可以借助真题,从中摘抄,再反复背诵,这样复习才有事半功倍的效果。

3. 由于六级大纲要求的词汇量已经可以阅读英文报刊,当考生对以上内容都已学有余力时,可以多看看《时代周刊》《经济学人》《美国人》《纽约时报》《卫报》等英文刊物,提高阅读英文原版作品的水平。

总而言之,任何技巧都只是提高考试分数的一种手段,考生想要真正达到提高英语阅读水平的目的,还在于平时的大量积累。

## 第3节 答题方法

### 一、词汇理解

#### 1. 确定词义

阅读的语义理解题都集中在词汇理解题中,文章后所列的15个单词不会超出六级词汇大纲范围,在做词汇理解题时,首先要快速确定这些词语的意思。此题可以说是比较基础的题型,只要能识别所列词就表明难度不大。但因为只需选10个词,另外5个词会形成干扰,最常见的就是近、反义词的干扰,所以在复习六级词汇时,要注意区分近、反义词及其不同应用。

#### 2. 标记词性

快速解答词汇理解题的诀窍之一是在每个词后标记词性。动词用 *v.* 表示,名词用 *n.* 表示,形容词用 *a.* 表示,副词用 *ad.* 表示,然后判断所选词的词性,锁定要填的词。

词性标记好之后,快速阅读全文,按所填空顺序锁定词性,结合空格上下文的意思选出正确的词。每确定一个词后就将其划掉,缩小其余空格的选择范围,从而节省做题时间。

#### 3. 善用语法

词汇理解题除了考查词汇识别,还考查语法应用,所以善用语法也是解答此题的关键所在。一般应注意以下容易设空处的语法现象:

(1) 出现 *and*, *but* 或 *or* 时,所填词的词性和形式应前后一致。

【例】[2014-12(1)-40]

... when most shoppers cared only about the low price tag on suspiciously *blemish-free* (无瑕疵的) vegetables and  
40 large chickens piled high in supermarkets.

【解析】N)。在空前 *when* 引导的时间状语从句中, *and* 连接两个并列的宾语,因此本空所填词应与 *suspiciously* 的词性和语义色彩一致,即表示贬义的副词,故答案为 N) *unnaturally* (反常地,不正常地)。

(2) 出现 *but*, *although* 或 *while* 等表示转折意义的词,一般选与上文意义相反的词。

【例】[2014-6(3)-39]

Wives are generally right regarding their husbands' retirement age, but men 39 the age their wives will be when they stop working.

【解析】O)。本空所在句为由 *but* 连接的并列句,前后两个分句语意相反或相对。*men* 与 *wives* 并列,并且空后的宾语 *the age* 提示,本空应填动词原形。第一个分句意为“妻子一般能正确对待丈夫的退休年龄”,故本空所填词在语义上应与 *right regarding* (正确对待) 相呼应,故答案为 O) *underestimate* (对……估计不足,低估)。

(3) 冠词及不定代词后有可能填名词或形容词。

近期六级词汇理解在冠词 a, an 和定冠词 the 后, 以及在不定代词 any, some 和 no 等后设空的概率比较高。

【例 1】[2014-12(1)-44]

... many British people still think of him as an 44 person who talks to plants.

【解析】B)。空前的 an 和空后的 person 提示, 本空应填以元音音素开头的形容词, 剩余的形容词选项中只有 B) eccentric (古怪的) 符合条件。本句中 who 引导的定语从句 who talks to plants 对本空也有提示作用: 一方面说明了查尔斯王子的行为怪异, 另一方面也与第 1 段第 2 句的内容相呼应。由此推断, 英国人认为查尔斯王子是个古怪的 (eccentric) 人, 故答案为 B) eccentric。

【例 2】[2014-12(3)-37]

But Dolly, as the world soon came to realize, was no 37 lamb.

【解析】J)。空前的 no 和空后的 lamb 提示, 本空应填形容词, 修饰 lamb。注意本句与上一句的转折关系, 上一句指出, 多莉在外表上与其他羊没有什么区别 (no different from), but 提示本句的言外之意是“尽管多莉从外表看与其他羊没有什么区别, 但实际上多莉还是与其他羊不同”, 也就是说多莉并不是一只普通的羊, 形容词备选项中只有 J) ordinary (普通的, 平常的) 符合语意。no ordinary 与 no different 形成对比关系, 呼应了 but 的转折衔接, 故答案为 J) ordinary。

#### 4. 借助语感

词汇理解题中的有些题只需联系上下文, 凭借语感就能大致填出所需要的词。

【例】[2014-6(1)-38]

Two questions often 38 first-time corporate bond investors.

【解析】C)。前面出现了 two questions (两个问题), 后面出现了 investors (投资者), 句子缺少谓语, 凭感觉所缺词应含有“困扰, 麻烦”的意思, 故答案为 C) bother。

当然, 只有平时经过大量阅读训练或英语基础非常好的考生才能有这种语感。

#### 5. 快速检查

将所选词填入文中空白位置, 快速通读全文, 看语义是否通顺、逻辑是否合理、语法是否正确, 从而检验选词是否正确。应特别注意检查容易设置陷阱的地方, 如同义词、近义词、反义词以及词性相同的词。

## 二、长篇阅读

### 1. 先读题后读文

先读题后读文是做阅读题的常用技巧, 能够粗略了解文章大意, 快速锁住信息点, 从而节省做题时间。读题的同时应注意做到以下几点:

(1) 标注人名、地名、术语等专有名词; (2) 标注数字、年代; (3) 判断并标注难替代的词。

标注好之后, 应尽力记住所有题的信息点或关键词。略读文章时, 一旦出现以上标注的词语, 即刻回到相应题目, 查看是否是信息出处。

### 2. 读文章首尾句

读题是为了记住关键词和了解文章大意。读文章首尾句也是为了进一步了解文章大意, 印证读题时对文章大意的掌握是否正确。

### 3. 标注重要细节

读完题目和首尾句之后, 快速阅读文章, 同时做到:

(1) 在文中标注题目中出现过的相同或类似的关键词; (2) 在文中标注与题目相同或相似的信息点; (3) 按段落排除法寻找信息点。

做到以上三步之后, 60%的信息基本都能找到出处, 因为长篇阅读题与其段落出处通常会有相同或相似的词语。剩下的信息点再用快速查找的方法解决。

#### 4. 英英互译能力

做长篇阅读题时,考生会发现有些信息似乎难以快速在文中找到出处,这是因为英语表达发生了转换。为提高英英互译能力,考生备考时应经常练习用多种不同的英文表达方式表述同一个含义。

【例】[2014-6(2)-54]

54. Until recently American society has failed to see what homelessness is all about.

【分析】解答本题的关键是除了找出 until recently 和 American society 这两个短语的段落出处之外,还要求考生有基本的英英互译(paraphrase)能力。题中的 has failed to see what homelessness is all about 可以用文中 A 段最后一句中的 our society thought it understood the nature of homelessness, but it didn't 来解释,考生要善于发现 has failed to 与 thought it understood... but it didn't 之间以及 see what homelessness is all about 与 understood the nature of homelessness 之间相互解释的关系。

### 三、仔细阅读

与长篇阅读的设题不同,命题人经常在仔细阅读每道题的 4 个选项中设置各种陷阱,作为正确答案的干扰项,从而增加解题难度。常见的干扰因素如下:

- ◆ 一词之差:在某些选项中更换一个与原句意义相反的词或限定范围不同的词,将其设置为陷阱;
- ◆ 形同意异:似乎出自文章内容,但某些词或短语已改头换面;
- ◆ 无中生有:凭空捏造文章中根本没有出现的内容或概念;
- ◆ 信息杂糅:将文章中出现的相关细节糅合在一起,形成与原本文意不同的信息;
- ◆ 答非所问:选项完全出自文章原句,却不是针对题干。

考生平时学习时要多揣摩命题人的出题思路,练就火眼金睛,巧避陷阱,准确答题。具体方法如下:

#### 1. 主旨大意题

主旨大意题是对文章宏观的把握,是对文章大意或段落大意的概括。常用技巧有:

(1) 优先考虑概括性较强的选项。

能够体现文章主旨大意的选项一般都具有较强的概括性,经常含有 way, approach, concept, chance, opportunity, general, necessity 和 importance 等抽象名词或概括性词语,因此在选择时应优先考虑这类选项。

(2) 切忌选择内容片面的选项。

针对主旨大意题的干扰项经常是文章中的某一部分内容,选项本身与原文相符,但只是文章所陈述主题的一部分,而不能概括整篇文章的主旨。因此在解答主旨大意题时,要从文章的整体考虑,切忌只根据文章的某一个段落而选择内容片面、单一的选项。

(3) 重点阅读首尾段和各段首尾句。

文章的第 1 段往往揭示文章的主题,文章的最后一段往往也会对主题进行总结或呼应。各段的开头和结尾一般也都会揭示段落的主题。因此,阅读完首尾段及各段首尾句基本也就可以概括出文章的主旨大意了。

(4) 寻找文章或段落的主题句。

一般而言,主题句在句法结构上有以下特点:所表达的意思具有概括性;句子结构简单明了;文章或段落中的其他句子都是对该句的进一步解释、说明、论证或扩展。全文的主题句一般是在第 1 段或第 2 段开头,段落的主题句一般是在段落的开头。如果全文没有主题句,则文章的主旨也往往可以根据各段的主题句归纳概括出来。

(5) 注意出现频率较高的词语。

文章中重复频率较高的词语很可能就是蕴含文章中心思想的关键词,这类关键词可能是同一个词语多次出现,也可能是同一类词语贯穿全文。

【例】[2014-6(2)-60]

【预览选项】	【定位信息】
60. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage? A) To warn against learning through memorizing facts. B) To promote educational reform in the information age. C) To explain human brains' function in storing information. D) To challenge the prevailing overemphasis on digital literacy.	根据题干中的 purpose in writing the passage 可将本题出处定位于全文。



### 【查找原文】

Technology can make us smarter or stupider, and we need to develop a set of principles to guide our everyday behaviour and make sure that tech is improving and not hindering our mental processes. One of the big questions being debated today is: What kind of information do we need to have stored in our heads, and what kind can we leave “in the cloud,” to be accessed as necessary?

An increasingly powerful group within education are championing “digital literacy”. In their view, skills beat knowledge, developing “digital literacy” is more important than learning mere content, and all facts are now Google-able and therefore unworthy of committing to memory. But even the most sophisticated digital literacy skills won’t help students and workers navigate the world if they don’t have a broad base of knowledge about how the world actually operates. If you focus on the delivery mechanism and not the content, you are doing kids a disservice.

Indeed, evidence from cognitive science challenges the notion that skills can exist independent of factual knowledge. Data from the last thirty years leads to a conclusion that is not scientifically challengeable: thinking well requires knowing facts, and that’s true not only because you need something to think about. The very processes that teachers care about most — critical thinking processes — are intimately *intertwined* (交织) with factual knowledge that is stored in long-term memory.

In other words, just because you can Google the date of Black Tuesday doesn’t mean you understand why the Great Depression happened or how it compares to our recent economic slump. There is no doubt that the students of today, and the workers of tomorrow, will need to innovate, collaborate and evaluate. But such skills can’t be separated from the knowledge that gives rise to them. To innovate, you have to know what came before. To collaborate, you have to contribute knowledge to the joint venture. And to evaluate, you have to compare new information against knowledge you’ve already mastered.

So here is a principle for thinking in a digital world, in two parts. First, acquire a base of factual knowledge in any domain in which you want to perform well. This base supplies the essential foundation for building skills, and it can’t be *outsourced* (外包) to a search engine.

Second, take advantage of computers’ invariable memory, but also the brain’s elaborative memory. Computers are great when you want to store information that shouldn’t change. But brains are the superior choice when you want information to change, in interesting and useful ways: to connect up with other facts and ideas, to acquire successive layers of meaning, to steep for a while in your accumulated knowledge and experience and so produce a richer mental brew.

### 【答案解析】

D)

第1段提出数字时代的两种存储方式: 脑存储和云存储。第2段首先提到一种日益广泛的观点: 培养“数字文化素养”比单纯地学习内容重要, 所有事实都可以通过谷歌搜索到, 因此不值得去记忆。第3和第4段对这一观点进行批驳, 指出人的各种技能与事实性知识密不可分。第5和第6段首先提出数字时代的一条思考准则, 随后从两个方面对这一准则进行了说明, 进一步强调大脑记忆与“数字文化素养”同等重要。由此可知, 本文作者的写作意图是批判“数字文化素养”比大脑记忆事实性知识更重要这一观点。

## 2. 事实细节题

事实细节题不难, 一般在文中找到信息出处进行简单转换, 就能准确解答。常用技巧有:

(1) 根据题干关键词在原文中定位。

根据题干中的人物、地点、时间、陈述对象等关键词进行定位, 然后再根据原文内容进行选择。

(2) 只读题目出处内容。

在原文中定位题目出处以后, 要仔细阅读题目出处的细节内容, 而对文中其他内容只需一带而过, 无须深入理解。

(3) 注意题目与原文的转换。

在定位题目出处和选择答案时, 要注意识别和理解题干和选项对原文内容的转述表达, 这样才能快速而准确地定位信息点并选出答案。

(4) 识别细微之处的干扰。

事实细节题是针对文中的细节内容而设置的, 干扰项经常被设计成只在非常细微的地方与原文不同。因此, 在解答这类题目时, 要将四个选项与原文一一进行仔细对照, 识别细微差别, 排除干扰项。

(5) 过于绝对的选项为答案的可能性较小。

一般来说, 选项中含有模糊性的概括词语 (如 some, sometimes, certain, someone, more... than, <not> as... as..., less, probably 和 possible 等) 的选项为答案的可能性较大; 而含有绝对意义较强的词 (如 only, everything, all, none, must, never, always, alone, everyone, entirely, absolute, any, no 和 completely 等) 的选项为答案的可能性较小。

(6) 符合一般规律的选项为答案的可能性较大。

篇章阅读中,尤其是议论文体中,符合一般规律、意义深刻、富有哲理的选项为答案的可能性较大;而明显不符合大众思维、违背常理的选项为答案的可能性较小。

【例】[2014-12(2)-64]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>64. What is students' chief consideration in choosing a university?</p> <p>A) Whether it promises the best job prospects. B) Whether it is able to deliver what they want. C) Whether it ranks high among similar institutions. D) Whether it offers opportunities for practical training.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【定位信息】</b></p> <p>根据题干中的 students' chief consideration 和 choosing a university 将本题出处定位于第 6 段。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【查找原文】</b></p> <p>... Ongoing research tracking prospective 2012 students suggests that they are not only becoming more sophisticated in thinking about what they want from a university, but are also spending more time researching evidence to back up institutional claims. ...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p>B) 第 6 段提到,正在进行的跟踪 2012 届预备学生的研究表明,学生们不仅在考虑自己想要从大学得到什么时思维会变得更加复杂,还会花更多的时间来调查能够证明教育机构所言属实的证据。B) 是对原文内容的同义转述。</p>

### 3. 推理判断题

所谓推理判断题是从已知的正确信息中去推理,而不是从未提及的或曲解的信息中去推理。常用技巧有:

(1) 根据题干关键词在原文中定位。

推理判断题一般也是针对文中的某个事实细节而设置,因此也可以先根据题干中的人物、地点、时间和陈述对象等关键词进行定位,然后再根据原文内容进行正确的推理和判断。

(2) 不要试图在原文中直接寻找答案。

推理判断题的答案是根据文中的细节或局部内容推理得出,是文中细节内容中隐含的深层含义,因此不可能在原文中直接找到对应的陈述。

(3) 注意原文中事实细节的干扰。

推理判断题的干扰项往往根据文中其他的事实细节而设,这些选项本身与原文相符,但与题干要求并不相符。因此在解答推理判断题时,一定要注意结合题干要求,不要受到其他细节的干扰。

(4) 理清上下文的逻辑关系。

解答推理判断题,除了仔细分析题干出处的细节内容的含义以外,还要理清上下文的逻辑关系,根据这些逻辑关系线索从上下文的陈述中推出答案。

(5) 不要只在只言片语中寻找答案。

推理判断题虽然大多是针对文中的事实细节而设,但一般并不能直接从该细节中得出答案,往往需要结合细节前后的内容甚至细节所在的段落内容综合推断得出。因此,在解答这类题时,要充分结合上下文仔细推敲。

【例】[2014-12(1)-65]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>65. Why is the author skeptical of the data revolution?</p> <p>A) Data may not be easily accessible. B) Errors may occur with large data samples. C) Data cannot always do what we imagine it can. D) Some data may turn out to be outdated.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【定位信息】</b></p> <p>根据题干中的 skeptical 和 the data revolution 将本题出处定位于第 3 段第 1 句和最后一段。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【查找原文】</b></p> <p>... I confess I enter this in a skeptical frame of mind, believing that we tend to get carried away in our desire to reduce everything to the quantifiable. But at the outset let me celebrate two things data does really well.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p>C) 第 3 段第 1 句中作者指出,他是带着怀疑的态度来探索数据革命的,随后解释了原因:人们往往会失去理智。该段第 2 句中作者指出自己要先赞扬一下数据做得非常好的两件事,言外之意是数据并不能做好所有事情,由此可理解第 1 句中“人们往往会失去理智”</p>

... <u>In sum, the data revolution is giving us wonderful ways to understand the present and the past. Will it transform our ability to predict and make decisions about the future? We'll see.</u>	其实是指“人们往往会盲目地认为数据可以做任何事情”。最后一段最后两句首先提出问题：数据革命会改变我们预测未来和对未来做出决定的能力吗？紧接着回答：让我们拭目以待。言外之意是数据革命可能无法改变我们预测未来和对未来做出决定的能力。C) 是根据原文做出的推断。
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#### 4. 观点态度题

观点态度题是仔细阅读中最难的题型，通常是对某人做某事的目的、观点和态度进行考查，是一种综合性较强的题型。常用技巧有：

(1) 辨别文章的文体。

议论文中，文章的主题句一般会表明作者的态度。说明文因其体裁的客观性，作者的态度也往往采取中立。在描述性文章中，往往不直接提出文章观点，而作者在写作时常会带有某种倾向性。因此，考生在阅读时要细心捕捉表达或暗示观点态度的词或短语以及烘托气氛、渲染情感的语句。

(2) 利用人名或组织机构名称进行定位。

如果考查的是文中人物或组织机构的观点或态度，那么往往可以根据题干中的人名或组织机构名称在原文中进行定位，然后再根据上下文判断其观点或态度。

(3) 结合所举例子进行判断。

作者常会通过举例来论证观点，因此结合例子内容往往可以推断出作者的观点或态度。

(4) 结合文章主题综合推断。

对于考查作者的行文基调和作者对所讨论话题的态度或观点的题，需要分析文章走向，理解文章中心思想，从语篇的层次来判断。切忌根据文章局部内容所体现出来的感情色彩，对作者的态度妄下判断。

(5) 注意文中表示假设、想象之类的词语。

当文章中出现 *claimed as*, *suppose*, *perceive as* 和 *ranked as* 等表示假设或声称之类的词语时，其后所体现的观点往往与作者的观点相反。

(6) 熟悉具有感情色彩的词语。

文章中经常会出现能够直接体现人物观点或态度的带有感情色彩的词语，根据这些词语往往可以推断出作者的观点或态度。一般来讲，如果褒义词较多，则作者的观点就应该是正面（赞成）的；如果贬义词较多，则作者的观点就应该是负面（反对）的；如果通篇使用的都是中性词语，则作者的观点往往就是客观（中立）的。另外，观点态度题的选项中也经常会出现这类具有感情色彩的词语。

【例】[2014-12(2)-60]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【预览选项】</b></p> <p>60. What is the author's comment on <i>The Three Rules</i>?</p> <p>A) It can help to locate profitable niches.</p> <p>B) It has little to offer to businesspeople.</p> <p>C) It is noted for its detailed data analysis.</p> <p>D) It fails to identify the keys to success.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【定位信息】</b></p> <p>根据题干中的 <i>comment on The Three Rules</i> 将本题出处定位于最后一段最后两句。</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【查找原文】</b></p> <p>... Most success studies suffer from two faults. There is “the <i>halo</i> (光环) effect”, whereby good performance leads commentators to attribute all manner of virtues to anything and everything the company does. These virtues then suddenly become vices when the company fails. Messrs Raynor and Ahmed work hard to avoid these mistakes by studying large bodies of data over several decades. But they end up embracing a different error: stating the obvious. Most businesspeople will not be surprised to learn that it is better to find a profitable <i>niche</i> (隙缝市场) and focus on boosting your revenues than to compete on price and cut your way to success. <u>The difficult question is how to find that profitable niche and protect it. There, <i>The Three Rules</i> is less useful.</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>【答案解析】</b></p> <p>D) 最后一段最后两句提到，问题的困难在于如何发现能带来收益的隙缝市场并对其进行保护。在这个问题上，《三条规则》是不太有用的。D) 是根据这两句话做出的推断。</p>

## 第四章 翻 译 技 巧

### 第 1 节 题 型 概 述

#### 一、题型要求

翻译部分测试考生用英语表达汉语所承载的信息的能力，所占分值比例为 15%，考试时间为 30 分钟。翻译题型为段落汉译英。翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。六级翻译的长度为 180~200 个汉字。

翻译是改革幅度最大的题型，考生平时应有意识地积累和背诵一些与中国历史事件、传统文化、经济和社会发展相关的词汇，也可以关注一些以反映中国社会为主的英文杂志和报纸，如 *China Daily*（《中国日报》）及其网站。这份报纸的大部分内容可能超出考生的接受能力，但是一些涉及日常社会生活的词语是值得考生学习的。考生可以每天抽出一定的时间浏览 *China Daily* 网站的头条新闻，同时配合中文新闻的背景，就可以学到很多地道的英文表达。笔者推荐 *China Daily* 网站下的一个栏目：Language Tips。此栏目含有大量简单实用的双语文章。此外，推荐考生购买一些难度不大的翻译书籍，从中可以学到中英文在表达上的区别，为考试奠定基础。

#### 二、评分标准

本题满分为 15 分，成绩分为六个档次：13~15 分、10~12 分、7~9 分、4~6 分、1~3 分和 0 分。各档次的评分标准见下表：

档 次	评 分 标 准
13~15 分	译文准确表达了原文的意思。用词贴切，行文流畅，基本上无语言错误，仅有个别小错。
10~12 分	译文基本上表达了原文的意思。文字通顺、连贯，无严重语言错误。
7~9 分	译文勉强表达了原文的意思。用词不够准确，语言错误相当多，其中有些是严重语言错误。
4~6 分	译文仅表达了一小部分原文的意思。用词不准确，有相当多的严重语言错误。
1~3 分	译文支离破碎。除个别词语或句子，绝大部分文字没有表达原文意思。
0 分	未作答或只有几个孤立的词，或译文与原文毫不相关。

### 第 2 节 翻 译 方 法

#### 一、词汇

##### 1. 词语的选择 (Diction)

简而言之就是选词用字。在理解原文时，由于汉语和英语两种语言在行文用字、表达方式上的差异，对一些词

或短语的理解必须结合上下文进行推敲才能找出它们的内涵意义，再在译文中选用恰当的词汇使表达准确而通顺，并且符合英文习惯。汉译英的过程是寻找适当的词、词组、短语和句型来重新表达汉语原文的过程。正确的选词是保证译文质量的重要前提。词的选择主要从以下两个方面着手：

### (1) 注意词的搭配

汉语和英语两种语言在长期使用过程中形成了各自的固定短语和搭配，所以不能把汉语里的搭配生搬硬套到英语译文中去。汉语和英语的动宾搭配也有所不同：

【例】学文化→learn to read and write                      学一门外语→study a foreign language  
学知识→acquire knowledge                                  学鸟叫→imitate birds' crying

### (2) 根据上下文正确理解原文的词义

词的正确选择首先取决于对原文词义的准确理解，而这又取决于对原文上下文的推敲。在具体运用中，词义往往随着语言情境而千变万化。因此考生熟悉词在运用中的灵活变化才有可能选择准确的词。

从表达的角度看，翻译类似于写作，应遵从英语的遣词、造句、构段和谋篇的规范。必须注意，用英语遣词、造句、构段和谋篇时首先应考虑文章的统一性（unity）与连贯性（coherence），使用恰当的衔接手段（cohesive device），使文章意义连贯、主题鲜明，如有断裂，应及时修补。其次要考虑文体，考虑遣词、造句、构段和谋篇的正式程度。另外，译文的读者对象与原文的读者对象不同，读者因素是翻译表达中的重要因素。再者，一个汉语段落往往有多种翻译方法，有时还要对原文的意义层次进行适当的调整，甚至重组，否则，虽然翻译出来了，但是读起来总感到不顺。

## 2. 词的增补（Amplification）

词的增补又常叫增译/增词法，是为了使译文准确、通顺、达意，在准确理解原文上下文意思的前提下，适当在译文中增加相关词汇、结构和表达，避免译文因意义不明或表达生硬而产生误解或不解（这是使用增译的最基本条件）。增译有语义性增译、修辞性增译和注释性增译（主要以文内阐释、文中夹注或文后注释等形式出现）。

**例** 各种钟乳石形态各异——有的玉柱浑圆；有的栋梁擎天；有的瀑布飞帘，晶莹剔透——大自然鬼斧神工，妙景天成，令人难忘。（修辞性增译/重复）

**译文** Dripstones, stalactites, are in different shapes — columns, pillars and translucent curtains, which conjure up impressive images.

**分析** 汉语和英语在词法和句法结构上存在极大的差别，有时逐词翻译是不可能的，译文必须有所增减。而如果把这段汉语翻译成英文，则用词和结构都省略得多。

六级翻译中词的增补通常有以下 10 种：

#### (1) 增补主语

汉语无主语的句子很多，汉译英时要根据上下文的意思选择适当的代词或名词补做主语。增加什么主语取决于上下文。

**例** 重点是普及义务教育，积极发展职业教育和成人教育。

**译文** Emphases should be put/laid on the popularization of compulsory education and great development of vocational education and adult education.

**分析** 此句由于没有明显的主语，可以将其处理成被动语态。

#### (2) 增补非人称的或强调句中的 it

it 可以指天气、时间，还常用来表示强调、代替动词不定式等。汉语中的许多表达方法，翻译成英语时需要增补 it。

**例** 历史的道路不全是平坦的，有时走到艰难险阻的境界，这是全靠雄健的精神才能够冲过去的。

**译文** The course of history is never smooth. It is sometimes beset with difficulties and obstacles and nothing short of a heroic spirit can help surmount them.

#### (3) 增补做宾语的代词或先行宾语 it

只要从上下文能看懂，汉语里的宾语就常常可以省略，但英语中凡是及物动词都得有宾语，因此要增补宾语。

**例** 人们普遍认为，在炎热的季节爬山是人们避暑的好方法。

**译文** It is acknowledged as a good way to climb mountain in hot days.

#### (4) 增补物主代词

汉语里的物主代词常常可以省略，但英语中凡是说到所有物时总要在前面加上物主代词。

**例** 该国综合国力大增。

**译文** The country has increased its overall strength.

### (5) 增补并列连词

汉语语言精练，并列连词（and, but, or 等）用得很少，但译为英语时，需要增补。

**例** 中国画（traditional Chinese painting）是诗、书（calligraphy）、画、印（seal carving）相结合的艺术。因此，它不仅能美化人们的生活，而且能给人们带来高雅的情趣和艺术享受。

**译文** Traditional Chinese painting is an art form combining poetry, calligraphy, painting and seal carving. Thus, traditional Chinese painting not only beautifies people's life, but also brings decorous sentiment and artistic enjoyment for people.

### (6) 增补从属连词或关系代词等

汉语的从属关系是蕴含在句子中的，翻译成英语时必须明确表达出来，尤其是在定语从句中，要将汉语中并不存在的关系代词表达出来。

**例** 中国画是用毛笔、墨及颜料（pigment），在宣纸（Xuan paper）或绢（silk）上画出的画。

**译文** Traditional Chinese painting is the art of painting on a piece of Xuan paper or silk with a Chinese brush that was soaked with black ink or colored pigments.

### (7) 增补连系动词

汉语的形容词可以直接做谓语，但英语中要使用系动词与形容词连用。

**例** 公园一整天都充满生机：清晨游客可以看到行家练太极；傍晚时人们则在公园里放风筝、弹琴、跳舞或是玩游戏。

**译文** The park is lively all day: in the morning visitors can see martial artists playing Taiji; in the evening it's filled with kite flyers, musicians, singers, dancers and game players.

### (8) 增补介词

英语中很多需要用介词的地方在汉语中多用动词代替。因此汉译英时，根据英语的行文适当增加介词。

**例** 于是，我们没有沿着去车站的马路走，而是在红绿灯附近横过马路，再穿过几条狭窄的小巷，来到了我的公寓大楼。

**译文** So instead of walking along the road to the station, we crossed it by the traffic lights and went through the narrow lanes to my apartment building.

### (9) 增补冠词

汉语中没有冠词，翻译成英语时往往需要增补必要的冠词。

**例** 儒学对中国文化产生了巨大的影响，其价值观念渗透在中国人民的生活、思想和习俗中。

**译文** Confucianism has had a great influence on Chinese culture with its values permeating the life, mindset and customs of the Chinese people.

### (10) 为了适应英语句子的逻辑要求而增词

英语句子各部分逻辑关系比较严谨，在形式上主次分明，而汉语句子的结构比较自由，如把汉语直译成英语，不增加英语中必要的词，就会使句子意思不清楚。

**例** 子曰：“学而不思则罔，思而不学则殆。”

**译文** Confucius said, "He who learns without thinking will be lost. He who thinks without learning will be puzzled."

## 3. 词的省译（Omission）

有时原文中会有一些不符合译文习惯或在译文中显得多余的词汇，而且有些表达如果直译，会使译文显得累赘、生硬甚至导致曲解。在这种情况下，就需要使用“省译”的手法，将原文中这些词汇和表达省去不译，以使译文准确、通顺。相对而言，由于汉英两种语言的差异，“省译”法在汉译英中使用得更多一些。

**例** 她（黄河）奔腾不息，勇往直前，忽而惊涛裂岸，势不可挡，使群山动容；忽而安如处子，风平浪静，波光潋滟，气象万千。

**译文** It tears and boils along turbulently through the mountains and, at some place, flows on quietly with a sedate appearance and glistening ripples.（修辞性省译）

**分析** 与原文对照就会发现，像“势不可挡”“动容”“安如处子”“气象万千”这一类带有情感抒发性的语言都在译文中消失了，原来那些虚化的意象都在译文中转化为直观具体的物象（请对照汉语和英语下划线部分）。省略词语并不意味着可以随意删减原文中的词句，而是必须遵守一些原则。一般来说，省去的词语应是：

- (1) 在译文中看来是可有可无的，或是多余的；
- (2) 其意思已经包含在上下文里；
- (3) 其含义在译文中是不言而喻的。

**例** 我们应该拿出雄健的精神，高唱着进行的曲调，在这悲壮歌声中，走过这崎岖险阻的道路。

**译文** Let us brace up our spirits and march through this rugged, dangerous road to the tune of our solemn, stirring songs.

**分析** 画线的汉语表达并没有一对一地被翻译为英语，而是通过意译省略了。

汉译英中所省略的词语可以分成以下几类：

#### (1) 省译含义重复的词语

汉语中为了讲究句子的平衡、气势、韵调，常常使用排比、重复等修辞手法。如果照样一连串译成英语，往往不符合英语的习惯。因此翻译时，原文中含义重复的词语往往只译出其中一个，其他可以省略不译。

**例** 青年人的觉悟程度如何，道德品质如何，知识水平如何，直接关系着社会主义建设的速度，关系着祖国的未来。

**译文** How the youth come up in political consciousness, in moral qualities and in intellectual attainments has a direct bearing on the speed of socialist construction and the future of our mother land.

**分析** 在汉语中有时为了表达更明确，往往需要将动词或一些关键性的名词加以重复，英语中则只需要出现一次。

#### (2) 省译汉语修饰词

汉语的修饰词（主要是形容词、副词）省译，也属于修辞性省译的范畴。英语最忌讳“同义重复”现象，汉语的很多修饰词在英语中不能照译。所以，在翻译时应对这种情况做相应处理，或省译，或改译，或通过上下文照应，不可一味直译。

同时，要深究汉语字里行间的逻辑关系和事理情由，如该词译出后在译文中会导致语义重复，或显堆砌，破坏译文结构，或在意义上无足轻重，或不符合英文表达习惯等，都应慎重考虑、酌情删除。而对那些具有实际意义又传达原文重要信息的汉语修饰词，翻译时绝不可“乱砍滥伐”，不然就会偏离原文意义。

#### (3) 省译原文中表示范畴的词语

汉语一些名词，如“任务”“工作”“情况”“状态”“问题”“制度”“事业”和“局面”等词通常有具体的含义，自然应当照译，但它们用来表明范畴时，则失去了具体含义，一般可以省略不译。

**例** 中国政府历来重视环境保护工作。

**译文** The Chinese government has always attached great importance to environmental protection.

以上这些例子都是在不影响明确、完整传达原义的前提下，根据英语表达习惯，将汉语中重复出现的词语和结构省略或简化。

### 4. 词性转换法 (Conversion)

汉语词汇没有词形变化，而英语单词有词形变化。英语中，同一个词根加上不同的词缀，可以变成动词、名词、形容词或副词等。翻译时有时候就必须进行词形的转换。其次，汉语句子多用动词，而英语句子则多用其他词性的词，如名词、形容词、副词和介词（短语）等。

在翻译实践中，要做到既忠实于原文又符合译文语言规范。若符合原文意思的表达，适当改变词性也是可以的。词性转换运用得当可以使译文通顺流畅，符合英语习惯。

汉语中动词用得较多，有大量的“动宾结构”“连动式”和“兼语式”（两个主谓结构套在一起）。一般来说，相当于英语的谓语动词+复合宾语。汉语用动词的地方，英语中可以用动词、名词、形容词、副词、介词等各种词类来翻译。

#### (1) 名词转动词

① 由于汉语和英语习惯不同，有些词语在汉语中常用名词，而在英语中则用动词或其他的词性比较合适，所以要进行转换。

**例** 学生们都需要德、智、体的全面发展。

**译文** All the students should develop morally, intellectually and physically.

② 英语中某些感官动词，如 look, sound, taste, smell 和 feel 等，在译成汉语时，可考虑转换成名词。而汉语翻译成英语时，要把名词译成感官动词。

**例** 有水有鱼的地方大都是有好环境的，好环境便会给人好心情。

**译文** Where there is fish and water, there is good environment, and good environment fills one's heart with joy/makes one feel delighted/delights everyone/gives delight to everyone.

在英译汉时，常常要把“系动词+（表示感觉、感情等的）表语”结构中的形容词转换成相应的动词，汉译英则相反，要把这类动词转换成相应的形容词。

## (2) 动词转名词

英语中有些动词是由名词派生或转借过来的(如 characterise, symbolise, design, figure, impress, behave, witness, mean 和 cost 等), 这些动词在英语中用得相当普遍, 但在汉语中有时很难找到相匹配的词来替换。因此, 译成汉语时, 常常要换成“弱化动词+名词”的形式。

由于英汉两种语言结构和表达习惯上的差异, 将原文中某一词类在译文中予以转换, 如名词变动词, 或形容词、介词短语变动词, 或动词变名词等, 以使译文表达更准确、更流畅。

一般而言, 汉语常用动词铺排的流水句, 且形容词可单独做谓语; 英语则常用分词短语、动词不定式等非谓语动词形式或介词、形容词、名词短语等与句中主动词(SV 结构)构成上下递叠的句式结构。因而, 词性转换法在英译汉、汉译英翻译中使用得极其频繁, 是翻译的主要手段之一。

**例** 改革者需要具体的证据, 来证明人民生活水平日益提高。

**译文** Reformers need tangible evidence of rising living standards.

## (3) 形容词或副词转名词

形容词和副词在英语里是两个非常活跃的词类, 其词义往往随搭配而变化, 其用法也特别灵活。在汉译英时, 有时为了语法结构和修辞上的需要, 也可以把汉语形容词或副词译成英语名词。

**例** 这次实验是极为成功的。

**译文** This experiment is a great success.

## (4) 动词转形容词

汉语中一些表示知觉、情感等心理状态的动词, 往往可以转换成英语形容词, 通常以“be + 形容词”结构表达。

**例** 我为她的健康担忧。

**译文** I am anxious about her health.

## (5) 动词转介词或介词短语

重意合的汉语中动词很丰富, 而重形合的英语中介词很丰富。一篇英语文章中介词可以比比皆是。汉语动词译为英语的介词是最常见的。汉译英时介词使用得当可以使译文准确、简洁、流畅。如汉语“用”对应的英语动词有 use, utilize, employ 和 apply 等, 但许多情况下可以转换成介词。

① with: 用右手写字 write with right hand

② on: 汽车用汽油开动 cars run on petrol

③ by: 用特快专递邮寄 send by express (mail service)

④ in: 不要用铅笔写。Don't write in pencil.

## (6) 形容词或副词转换成其他词

英语中有些“介词+名词”结构译成汉语后需要转换成副词, 汉译英则相反, 往往不一定译为以-ly 结尾的副词, 而是转换成“介词+名词”结构。

**例** 中国画按内容分, 主要有人物画、山水画和花鸟画三大类。

**译文** By subject, traditional Chinese painting can be classified into three types: figure painting, landscape painting, and flowers and birds painting.

由于英语词汇语义丰富, 单个词语可以表达丰富的内容, 而汉语词汇意思相对稳定, 表达不同的含义需要选择不同的词汇形式。

## 5. 词的替代法 (Substitution)

出于修辞的需要, 汉语常用同一词语或同一结构的重复来加强效果, 形成大量的平行对偶结构; 而英语则常用代词代替名词以减少重复, 或用介词做部分重复来代替动词、名词短语, 甚至通过上下文的照应来避免重复。

汉译英时可以采用替代法处理汉语的重复部分, 用替代形式替代上下文出现的词语。替代法可分为名词性替代、动词性替代和分句性替代。

### (1) 名词性替代

在英语中, 常见的名词性代词有 one, ones 和 the same 等。

**例** 我曾听到过一些我们那个时代里的奇怪的故事。但这故事可能是最奇怪的了。

**译文** I've heard some strange stories in my time. But this one was perhaps the strangest of all.

**分析** 用 this one 替代前句出现的 story, 避免了同一词语的重复出现。

### (2) 动词性替代

通常用助动词、情态动词或 do 来替代重复的动词部分。

**例** A: 他们搬了家具吗?



B: 他们搬了书桌, 但仅此而已。

**译文** A: Have they removed their furniture?

B: They have done the desks, but that's all so far.

**分析** 问句中已经出现了 remove (搬), 答句中就改用 done 来替代这一动作。

### (3) 分句性替代

用某些词来代替整个分句, 通常用 so, not, vice versa 等来表达。

**例** 为了推动中美关系的发展, 中国需要进一步了解美国, 美国也需要进一步了解中国。

**译文** To promote the development of China-US relations, China needs to know the United States better and vice versa.

**分析** 后半句的表述与前半句一样, 只是把施动者与受动者颠倒了一下, 用 vice versa 可以避免重复。

## 二、句子

### 1. 顺译法

顺译法是英语长句所叙述的内容逻辑和顺序与汉语的表达相对一致时, 可以直接按照原文顺序翻译。这是一个相对来说很重要的方法, 希望考生重点掌握。顺译法可以基本保留英语语序, 顺应现代汉语的长短句相替、单复句相间的句法修辞原则。

操作方法: 按原句顺序, 把整个句子切成小单位, 再使用连接词把小单位自然连起来, 译成整体的意思。

**例** 自由化和全球化过程, 正如上述的那样, 为发展开辟了新的机会。

**译文** The processes of liberalization and globalization, as referred to above, open up new opportunities for development.

### 2. 拆句法和合并法

拆句法和合并法: 这是两种相对应的翻译方法。拆句法是把一个长而复杂的句子拆译成若干个较短、较简单的句子, 通常用于英译汉; 合并法是把若干个短句合并成一个长句, 一般用于汉译英。

**例 1**

#### 原文

在该合同有效期内,  
双方必须严格遵守  
该合同的协议条款。

#### 译文

During the period of this agreement,  
both parties should strictly abide by  
the terms and conditions of this agreement.

**例 2** 中国是个大国, 百分之八十的人口从事农业, 但耕地只占土地面积的十分之一, 其余为山脉、森林、城镇和其他用地。

**译文** China is a large country with four-fifths of the population engaged in agriculture, but only one tenth of the land is farmland, the rest being mountains, forests and places for urban and other uses. (合译)

### 3. 语序调整法

在英汉互译中, 由于两种语言表达习惯上逻辑顺序的差异, 常常需要调整和转换译文的语序, 使译文的行文符合逻辑, 这一手法被称为“语序调整法”。

汉语强调按时间顺序和事理发展关系由先到后, 由因到果, 由推理到结论, 由事例到概括进行描写、叙事和议论。汉语无形态变化, 句子结构可以不受形式(如主谓一致)的约束; 可以没有主语(如“下雨了”), 也可以没有宾语, 具有极强的形散性, 所以流水句和连动词特别普遍, 动词连用是其最大的用词特色。

**例** 在这个意义重大的日子即将结束时(3), 我躺在小床上(2), 回味着一天带给我的欢乐(4), 恐怕这世间再也找不到比我更幸福的女孩子了(1)。(陈述—结论)

**译文** It would have been difficult to find a happier girl than I was (1) as I lay in my crib (2) at the close of that eventful day (3) and lived over the joys it had brought me (4). (结论—陈述)

**分析** 原句是“陈述—结论”的正常语序, 按汉语的逻辑关系翻译成英语时, 译文调整成“结论—陈述”的语序。

#### (1) 定语位置的调整

##### ① 单词做定语

英语中, 单词或可理解为单独的词(相对于短语), 做定语时, 通常放在它所修饰的名词前, 汉语中也大体如此。有时英语中有后置的定语, 译成汉语时一般都前置。

**例** 重要的事情（前置）

**译文** something important（后置）

## ② 短语做定语

英语中，修饰名词的短语一般放在名词之后，而汉语则相反，但偶尔也可放在后面，具体情况视汉语习惯而定。

**例** 英国是第一个承认中华人民共和国的西方大国。

**译文** Britain was the first Western power to recognize the People's Republic of China.

③ 某些表示位置、方向的副词用作定语时，往往也放在所修饰的名词之后。

**例 1** 那边的那个工厂是我们学校办的。

**译文** The factory there is run by our school.

**例 2** 他做了一次国外旅行，刚刚回来。

**译文** He has just returned from his trip abroad.

## ④ 定语从句的位置

英语长句常常出现定语从句。笔者在多年的教学实践中发现，定语从句是考生在英译汉时最难处理的一种从句。原因有二：一方面，英汉两种语言中作为修饰成分的定语的位置截然相反，汉语的一般在前，英语的一般在后。另一方面，汉语的定语一般只起修饰和限定的作用，而英语的定语从句作用广泛，除修饰和限定的作用外，还具有类似状语从句的功能。因此，汉英定语从句在位置、词序、措辞及结构上常常会理解和翻译造成困难。考生在翻译的时候一定要小心处理。

◆ 前置法：前置法即把句中的修饰成分按照汉语习惯放在所修饰的词前面。

◆ 后置法：后置法通常用于比较长且结构比较复杂的定语从句，这种定语从句的意思常常具有独立性，在逻辑上还有其他的补充说明作用。一般采取的翻译策略是将定语从句译成并列的分句。

◆ 混合译法

除了“拆译”，还有“合并译法/混合译法”，但用于汉译英时要特别注意“分清主从”，这与汉语“形散而神聚”的句式特点有很大关系。

**例 1** 山林中阳光透过树梢，地面晨雾升腾，景色朦胧，美丽异常。

**译文** In the forest the sunshine is pouring through the treetops down to the ground（从句）where the morning fog is rising（从句）in which everything appears misty and beautiful.

**分析** 在这个译句中，where 和 in which 引导的都是从句。

**例 2** 有的花窗（window latticework）上薄薄一层的金箔（gold foil）至今仍然清晰可见。金箔显示了主人昔日的尊贵。有的则刻有诗词（poems and lyrics）书画（calligraphy and paintings），暗示主人是书香门第（literary family）。

**译文** In some window latticework you may still find thin layers of gold foil, which indicates the house owners' past eminence. Others are carved with poems and lyrics, or even calligraphy and paintings, which implies that literary families once lived in the houses.

汉语的定语，无论是单用或是几个定语连用，通常都放在所修饰的名词前面。英语则不然，单词做定语时，一般放在所修饰的名词之前，短语和从句做定语时则放在所修饰的名词之后。所以汉语的定语译成英语时，有的可能是单词，有的可能是短语，有的可能是从句。这些都需要按照英语的习惯来处理。

## （2）状语位置的调整

### ① 状语位置的放置原则

◆ 时间状语从句

时间状语从句的翻译要注意汉语的表达习惯。英语的状语可前置或后置，但汉语的时间状语一般要按事件发生的先后顺序来叙述。

◆ 主从关系

英语在语句中体现主从关系的主要是名词性从句、形容词性从句和副词性从句。在具体的翻译实践中，名词性从句、形容词性从句和副词性从句是可以相互转换的。

**例** 我昨天恰好买了本书。

**译文** It happened that I bought a book yesterday.

### ② 状语位置的调整技巧

◆ 单词做状语

英语中单词做状语修饰形容词或其他状语时，通常放在它所修饰的形容词或状语的后面，而汉语中通常前置。

**例** 现代科学技术正在迅速发展。(前置)

**译文** Modern science and technology are developing rapidly. (后置)

英语中表示程度的状语在修饰状语时可前置也可后置,而在汉语中一般都前置。

**例** 他跑得够快的了。(前置)

**译文** He is running fast enough. (后置)

◆ 从句做状语

英语复合句中,表示时间的从句可以放在主句之前或之后,汉语中则通常按照事件发生的先后顺序来叙述。

**例** 改革开放以来,中国发生了巨大的变化。(前置:从句在主句之前)

**译文** Great changes have taken place in China since the Reform and Opening Up. (后置:从句在主句之后)

③ 多个不同类型的状语同时出现

汉语句子里如果有多个不同类型的状语,译成英语时,顺序要按照英语的排列习惯加以变动:

◆ 汉语句子中同时含有时间状语和地点状语时,时间状语一般放在地点状语之前。英语与此相反,通常把时间状语放在地点状语之后。

**例 1** 我们得早点到达那里。

**译文** We have to be there early.

**例 2** 会议将于明天下午在教室举行。

**译文** The meeting will be held in the classroom tomorrow afternoon.

◆ 除了地点状语和时间状语外,如果还有方式状语,在汉语里的顺序通常是:时间、地点、方式。而英语则一般是:方式、地点、时间。状语的顺序考生可以依据自己多年的学习经验去积累,有意识地关注即可。

**例** 我们上星期天在她家饱餐了一顿。

**译文** We ate to our hearts' content at her home last Sunday.

◆ 同一个句子里如果有两个以上的时间状语或地点状语,汉语一般是把代表较小单位的状语放到靠后一些,把代表较大单位的状语放到靠前一些。英语的习惯则恰恰相反,因此,汉译英时需要变换其位置。

**例** 我们明天早上 7 点钟动身。

**译文** We shall start at seven tomorrow morning.

④ 分词短语

英语中有现在分词和过去分词,其用法很灵活。主要体现在分词引导的短语位置比较灵活,可以放在句首、句中和句末。因此,英语句子里很多主从关系体现出不同的层次。

汉语没有分词,多用并列动词或并列分句,因此汉语句子里并列关系居多,层次不甚明显。

**例** 古人认为,门窗是把天与地分开的一道屏障,当这道屏障被打开时,天地之间的和谐就实现了。

**译文** Ancient people believed doors and windows were symbolic curtains separating heaven and earth in traditional Chinese architecture. Opening these curtains created an all-importantly harmonious link between heaven and earth.

(3) 复合句中逻辑顺序的调整

① 表示因果关系的英语复合句中,因果顺序灵活,在汉语中多数情况是原因在前,结果在后。

**例** 他们因为下雨取消了那次郊游。(前因后果)

**译文** They cancelled the outing because of the rain. (前果后因)

② 表示条件(假设)与结果关系的英语复合句中,条件(假设)与结果的顺序也不固定,在汉语中则是条件在前,结果在后。

**例** 在指南针发明以前,人们在茫茫大海上航行,只能靠太阳和星星的位置辨认方向,如果遇上阴雨天,就会迷失方向。

**译文** Before the compass was invented, people only identified directions at sea according to the position of the sun and stars. If it was cloudy or rainy, people would sheerly get lost.

③ 表示目的与行动关系的英语复合句中,目的与行动的顺序比较固定,多数是行动在前,目的在后,汉语也如此,但有时为了强调,也可把目的放在行动之前。

**例** 对于虚无缥缈的神灵(illusory divine)世界,尽量采取回避的态度,或按照自己的观念加以改造而得到强化。

**译文** It adopts the attitude of trying as much as possible to evade the illusory divine world or intensifying the concept through the transformation of divine world according to one's own ideology.

总之,汉语里,状语通常放在主语之后、谓语之前,但有时为了强调可放在主语之前。英语的状语位置则十分复杂,汉译英时,译文中的状语须依照英语语法和习惯来安排。

**例 1** 猪在张大婶的细心照料下长得很快。

**译文** The pigs are growing fast under Aunt Zhang's care.

**例 2** 我是在哈尔滨工作时认识她的。

**译文** I made her acquaintance when I was working in Harbin.

### 三、段落

在英汉互译中,由于相应语段的信息安排不完全一致,根据语篇的需要,译者有时需要进行语序的调整。在汉译英时,要以语段为结构单位,理顺语义关系,合理安排信息。

#### 1. 段落翻译的基本原则

(1) 首先分析段落大意,再进行句群分析、句子分析,最后以句子为单位进行翻译。

(2) 关注句子内部的调整和句子层次意义的译文重组。

(3) 段落翻译的焦点仍是句子翻译,在这个过程中,要注重句际关系的分析,从段落的视野把握每个句子的处理方式。

(4) 翻译中应当大处着眼(top-down),小处着手(bottom-up),小单位、低层次服从于大单位、高层次。

(5) 照顾到篇章的连贯性,兼顾段内、段际的衔接与照应以及语域等问题。

#### 2. 段落翻译的展开

英语文章往往开门见山,直奔主题;汉语文章常常曲折回环,并不急于点题。

典型的英语段落像一篇小论文,每段一个主题,由通常出现在句首的主题句引出。段落可按例证(by example)、空间(by space)、对比(by contrast)、因果(by cause and effect)等方式展开。无论按照什么方式,段落其余部分都是紧紧围绕着主题展开的。

#### 3. 段落翻译的篇章整合

其实,就汉英互译而言,真正的难点并非单句的翻译。如果把句子作为翻译的基本单位,势必使翻译陷于“斤斤于字比句次”的境地,其结果只会是,汉译英时结构松散、啰唆琐碎,难以让译文读者理解和接受。

一般而言,把自然段落作为翻译的基本单位较为合适。但是,由于英汉两种语言在形态结构、表达习惯上的差异,篇章整合往往成为英汉互译中的最大难点。它不仅需要译者有扎实的双语基本功,谙熟英汉两种语言在行文布局上的差异,同时,还要根据文本的交际功能来选用译文恰当的语篇形式,对原文做篇章结构上的调整和布局。

篇章整合的目的主要是顺应语言的文化规约和文体规范,根据特定的文本类型,突出文本的非语言功能,有效实现翻译目的。

**例** 对于久居在一个城市的人,放下经年经月循环往复的工作,带上家人,或约三两好友,到百里千里之外的地方走走看看,总是最有吸引力的选择。况且,又逢秋高气爽的季节,每年国庆长假让人心驰神往的,就是——去外地,游山水。不过在这样的旅游旺季出门难免会碰到诸如车票、机票难买、住宿紧张或票价上涨、热门景点人山人海等问题,让你有遭遇“人灾”的烦恼。所以,选定方向和地点,提前做好各种准备,是保证出游好心情的关键。

**译文** Getting out of town is a great way for urban residents to celebrate the National Day holiday, especially those who want to spend quality time with their families.//But going out in this busy season would inevitably meet difficulties such as a shortage of train tickets, plane tickets, crowded hotels, rising ticket prices and hot spots with huge crowds of visitors.//So you'd better take all the possibilities into consideration before you begin your tour. Carefully developing a travel plan can ensure you have a better trip.

**分析** 这是一则旅游广告。为了达到宣传效果,策略上适当采用了“煽情”的手法,用娓娓动听的语言来吸引受众的注意以强化其广告功能。那么,英文应该如何表达呢?短短四句便囊括了原文长长两段的内容,简洁明了。段落结构也合二为一,更符合英语广告规范和读者习惯(广告以简洁明了为宜,不说与意图无关的废话)。很明显,译者在策略上采用了“交际翻译”的手法对原文进行了大幅度删减(汉语未画线内容几乎全部删去),语义更集中,一目了然。

可见,翻译中适时而恰当地有意或无意地偏离原文并非离经叛道,有时经翻译手法的妙用,有些形似偏离的译文反倒成为真得“原文风格之真髓”的大巧之作。

张南峰先生也认为,“其实,偏离原文是翻译的必然现象,区别只在于有的距离大,有的距离小,有的是自觉的偏离,有的是不自觉或者不那么自觉的偏离而已。改译和忠实的翻译中间并没有明显的分界线,而只是同一个连续体上的两端”。

因此, 译文忠实与否实在很难用一个绝对的准则去衡量, 因为, 不同语篇翻译的标准尺度应该是不完全一致的。

#### 4. 段落翻译的统一性与连贯性

现代汉语段落翻译建立在现代汉语词语翻译和句子翻译的基础之上, 因为段落是由句子组成的, 句子是由词语组成的, 词语与词语之间既有意义联系, 也有语法联系, 句子与句子之间既有意义联系, 也有语法联系, 意义联系与语法联系总是并行不悖、相互匹配的。

问题在于, 汉语有汉语的意义语法联系系统, 英语有英语的意义语法联系系统, 这两个系统既有共同点, 也存在许多差异。简略地说, 英汉两种语言的主要差异在于, 汉语更多地依靠意义联系, 英语则更多地依靠语法联系。用专业术语来说就是, 英语较多地依靠结构衔接手段 (cohesive device), 包括句法上的和修辞上的, 使段落具有连贯性和统一性; 汉语较多地依靠词语衔接手段, 使段落具有连贯性和统一性。

将汉语段落译成英语时, 不但要注意分析原文的统一性、连贯性与衔接手段, 更为重要的是, 要注意英汉两种语言在表达上的差异, 要通过使用合适的语篇结构和衔接手段使译文具有同一性和连贯性。

衔接手段大致可分为语法衔接手段 (grammatical cohesion) 与词汇衔接手段 (lexical cohesion) 两种。前者又可以包括指称 (reference)、省略 (omission) 和连词 (conjunction)。

##### (1) 关联词语

① 汉语重意合, 连接成分并非必需。英语重形合, 连接成分在大多数情况下是不可缺少的。

② 汉译英时, 往往要加关联词。

③ 关联词里用得最多的是 and。

##### (2) 句子之间、段落之间的联系

① 就句子内部而言, 英语重形合, 句内各成分联系紧密; 汉语重意合, 结构松散, 更多依赖句内各成分的顺序。

② 就句子之间的联系而言, 情况则正好相反。英语不大重视句子之间的联系; 汉语则比较重视句子之间的联系。因此, 汉译英时, 为了保持语义的连贯, 需要在句子之间增加一些词语。

**例** 在中国古典建筑中, 门窗的装饰和设计是不可缺少的部分 (fixture)。古人认为, 门窗是把天与地分开的一道屏障, 当这道屏障被打开时, 天地之间的和谐就实现了。传统门窗上精心设计、各式各样的格子 (latticework) 图案对中国建筑装饰有着深远的影响。古代房屋体现了房屋主人的审美情趣、身份地位和财富。因此古人建筑房屋时都特别考究。有的花窗 (window latticework) 上薄薄一层的金箔 (gold foil) 至今仍然清晰可见。金箔显示了主人昔日的尊贵。有的则刻有诗词 (poems and lyrics) 书画 (calligraphy and paintings), 暗示主人是书香门第 (literary family)。

**译文** The decoration and design of doors and windows was a fixture in classical Chinese architecture. Ancient people believed doors and windows were symbolic curtains separating heaven and earth in traditional Chinese architecture. Opening these curtains created an all-importantly harmonious link between heaven and earth. The latticework of diverse and elaborate designs that characterizes the traditional doors and windows has exerted a far-reaching influence on Chinese architectural ornamentation. In ancient times, one's house usually told much about the owner's taste, status, and wealth. As a result, when a person had a house built for him or her, he or she paid much attention to its architecture. In some window latticework you may still find thin layers of gold foil, which indicates the owners' past eminence. Others are carved with poems and lyrics, or even calligraphy and paintings, which implies that literary families once lived in the houses.

**分析** 这段文字中使用了大量的衔接手段, 大致可分为语法衔接手段 (grammatical cohesion), 如 which, that 引导的从句等; 词汇衔接手段 (lexical cohesion), 如相同词汇的重复。又使用了包括指称 (reference) it, its, others 和连词 (conjunction) or, and 等衔接手段。这样, 文章就浑然一体, 和谐统一了。

### 第3节 高分翻译要诀

#### 一、先要明确考查要点

每道汉译英题都有其考查重点, 下笔翻译前要通读整个段落, 思考该段落的考查重点是什么, 明确出题人的意图之后再有针对性地进行翻译, 这样才能写出准确、地道的译文。

## 二、理清句子结构再下笔

在下笔翻译前考生要判断该句是简单句还是复杂句，分清句子的主干和修饰成分，然后根据结构需要写出正确的译文。

## 三、不要受汉语语序影响

英语和汉语在语序的安排上存在很大差别，考生平时要注意培养英语的逻辑思维。在翻译时不要一味地按照汉语的顺序生搬硬套，要根据英语的语言习惯正确安排语序。

## 四、用词要简洁准确

翻译时用词要简洁，译文以表达清楚为宗旨，译文中多余的词不但不能增强语言的表现力，反而会使译文显得累赘，使表达显得不够清晰，因此要尽量避免重复啰唆。除了要简洁以外，还要能够准确贴切地表达出所给汉语的意思。考生在翻译某个汉语词汇时，脑子里往往会浮现出不止一个英文单词，这就要求考生结合语境选择出最能够准确、贴切地表达出此处汉语意思的词汇。

## 五、结合全段进行核查

翻译完成后，要通读全段，进行全面核查。这是不可缺少的一个重要环节，主要涉及以下几项内容：标点符号、大小写、单复数使用是否正确；译文与汉语是否完全对应，是否有多译或漏译单词的情况；译文时态与已给出的英文部分的时态是否一致、与所给汉语的时态是否一致；译文与已给出的英文部分连在一起是否通顺、是否符合英语表达习惯。

## 六、注意合理分配时间

因为翻译只有 30 分钟的时间，所以要合理分配时间。平时训练时，要注意控制时间，培养良好的翻译习惯。

## 附录 翻译热点词汇背诵

### (一) 中国元素

#### 1. 中国传统文化

儒学 Confucianism

道家 Taoist

红学 Redology

法家 Legalist

武术 wushu (Chinese Martial Arts)

孔子 Confucius

功夫 kung fu

中庸 the way of medium

孝顺 show filial obedience

中和 harmony

#### 2. 中国传统节日

春节 Spring Festival

元宵节 Lantern Festival

清明节 Tomb-sweeping Day

端午节 Dragon Boat Festival

中秋节 Mid-Autumn Festival

重阳节 Double Ninth Festival

#### 3. 中国传统饮食

馄饨 wonton

花卷 steamed twisted rolls

米粉 rice noodles

火锅 hot pot

馒头 steamed bun

水饺 boiled dumplings

### (二) 经济与贸易

#### 1. 经济类

企业文化 corporate culture

发挥自身优势 give full play to one's advantages

开拓市场 exploit markets

扩大消费市场 expand consumption market

改善投资环境 improve the environment for investment

加强风险防范 prepare oneself against possible risks

扩大贫富差距 widen the gap between the rich and the poor

提供巨大商机 present huge business opportunities

快速稳定增长 grow fast and steadily

遵循市场经济的规律 follow the law of market economy

根据市场做出调整 gear ourselves to the market orientation

牟取暴利 seek excessive profits

控制通货膨胀 control inflation/keep inflation under control

和……达成(签订)协议 reach/sign an agreement with...

商品房 commercial housing

信息产业 information technology (IT)

第三产业 tertiary industry

净利润 net profit

毛利润 gross profit

国民收入 national income/revenue

原始固定资产 original value of fixed assets

工业产值 industrial output value

年加工量 annual processing capacity

试点企业 the pilot enterprises

产权/知识产权 property right/intellectual property right

宏观经济 macro economy

市场经济 market economy

国民收入 national income

农民工 migrant workers

主要经济指标 major economic indicator

居民储蓄存款 domestic savings

国民生产总值 Gross National Product (GNP)

国内生产总值 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

宏观调控 macro control

提高经济效益 enhance economic performance/increase economic returns

拉动经济增长 fuel economic growth

扩大内需 expand domestic demand

扭亏为赢 turn a loss-making business into a profitable one

规模效益 economies of scale

高附加值 high added value

劳动密集型 labour intensive

风险投资 venture investment

风险资本 venture capital

合资企业 joint venture

合作企业 cooperative enterprise

独资企业 wholly foreign-owned enterprise  
 长远规划 long-term planning  
 短期行为 short-term behaviour  
 法人 legal person  
 违反合同 breach the contract  
 私有/私营企业 privately-owned/run enterprises  
 人力资源 human resources  
 外资企业 foreign-funded enterprise/the enterprises with foreign investment  
 跨国公司 transnational corporation  
 猎头公司 head-hunter  
 财团 financial group  
 假日经济 holiday economy  
 城镇住房制度 the urban housing system/the urban housing programme  
 积极的财政政策 the pro-active fiscal policy  
 博彩业 lottery industry  
 稳健的货币政策 the moderate monetary policy  
 优惠的税收政策 the preferential tax policy  
 产业升级 upgrading industries/industrial upgrading/the

upgrade of industries  
 乡镇工业 village and township industry

## 2. 中国对外贸易

外贸额 foreign trade volume  
 工业成品 finished industrial product  
 开拓国际市场 explore the international market  
 双边贸易 bilateral trade  
 市场多元化战略 market diversification strategy  
 宏观经济政策 macro policy measures  
 贸易壁垒与投资障碍 trade barriers and investment impediments  
 非关税壁垒 non-tariff barriers  
 进口配额限制 import quota  
 出口管制 export control  
 加工企业 processing enterprise  
 审批环节 procedures for examination and approval  
 资金周转速度 turnover rate of capital  
 世界贸易组织 World Trade Organisation (WTO)  
 贸易摩擦 trade friction

## (三) 科技与生态

### 1. 科技

信息时代 information age  
 科学技术是第一生产力 Science and technology is the primary productive force.  
 推广科研成果 promote the application of research findings  
 微信 WeChat  
 微博 microblog  
 电子商务 e-business/e-commerce  
 局域网 local network  
 短信息服务 short messaging service (SMS)  
 基因工程 genetic engineering

### 2. 生态环境

自然选择 natural selection  
 保护和改善生活和生态环境 protect and improve the living environment and the ecological environment  
 保护珍稀动植物 protect rare animals and plants  
 普及环保知识 popularise environmental protection knowledge  
 增强环保意识 enhance the awareness/consciousness of environmental protection  
 完善城市基础设施建设 improve the construction of urban infrastructure  
 促进城市可持续发展 promote the sustainable development of the city  
 加大污染治理力度 strengthen pollution control  
 治理沙地和水土流失问题 tackle the problems of sand and soil erosion  
 加强珍稀野生动植物的保护工作 protect rare wild animals and plants  
 可再生资源/能源 renewable resources/energy



财政补贴 financial relief  
 自然保护区 nature reserve  
 自然生态系统 natural ecosystems  
 濒危野生动物 endangered wildlife  
 生态系统 ecosystem  
 汽车排气 automotive emission  
 城市垃圾 urban refuse  
 土地贫瘠化 impoverishment of soil  
 土地沙化 desertification of land  
 水土流失 water loss and soil erosion  
 温室效应 greenhouse effect  
 废物处理 waste disposal  
 白色污染 white pollution ( non-degradable white plastics )  
 可降解一次性塑料袋 throwaway bio-degradable plastic bags  
 水土保持 conservation of water and soil  
 绿化面积 afforested areas/greening space

#### (四) 文化教育

营造良好的文化环境 create a healthy cultural environment  
 开展对外文化交流 conduct cultural exchange with other countries  
 博采各国文化之长 draw on the strong point of the cultures of other countries  
 开展群众性文化活动 carry out mass activities on culture  
 保护文化遗产 protect/preserve cultural heritage  
 加强文化基础设施建设 build more basic cultural establishments  
 提倡文明的生活方式 advocate civilised lifestyle/way of life  
 交换意见 exchange views/ideas/opinions  
 发挥某人的聪明才智 take advantage of one's talents and wisdom  
 提供受教育机会 offer a chance of education  
 九年义务教育 ( 制 ) 9-year compulsory education ( policy )  
 入学率 the rate of school attendance  
 品德教育 moral education  
 提高教学质量 improve the quality of teaching  
 经费不足 under-funded  
 专业课 specialised course  
 全国统一高考 the unified national college entrance examination  
 品学兼优 excellent in character and learning  
 普及科普知识, 传播科学思想, 倡导科学精神 popularise scientific and technological knowledge, spread scientific thought and advocate the scientific spirit

# 2018 年 6 月六级考试真题（第一套）

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of building trust between employers and employees*. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 1* with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. A) She is the owner of a special café.  
B) She sells a special kind of coffee.  
2. A) They help take care of customers' pets.  
B) They are a profitable business sector.  
3. A) By selecting breeds that are tame and peaceful.  
B) By giving them regular cleaning and injections.  
C) By placing them at a safe distance from customers.  
D) By briefing customers on how to get along with them.  
4. A) They give her café favorite reviews.  
B) They like to bring in their children.
- C) She advocates animal protection.  
D) She is going to start a café chain.  
C) They cater to different customers.  
D) They bear a lot of similarities.  
C) They love the animals in her café.  
D) They want to learn about rabbits.

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

5. A) It can cause obesity.  
B) It is mostly garbage.  
6. A) TV commercials.  
B) Its fancy design.  
7. A) Offering children more varieties to choose from.  
B) Trying to trick children into buying their products.  
C) Marketing their products with ordinary ingredients.  
D) Investing heavily in the production of sweet foods.  
8. A) They favored chocolate-coated sweets.  
B) They liked the food advertised on TV.
- C) It contains too many additives.  
D) It lacks the essential vitamins.  
C) Its taste and texture.  
D) Peer influence.  
C) They hardly ate vegetables.  
D) They seldom had junk food.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four

questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. A) Tombs of ancient rulers. C) Ruins left by devastating floods.  
B) Typical Egyptian animal farms. D) Stretches of farmland.
10. A) It provides habitats for more primitive tribes.  
B) It is hardly associated with great civilizations.  
C) It gathers water from many tropical rain forests.  
D) It has not yet been fully explored and exploited.
11. A) It has numerous human settlements along its banks.  
B) It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined.  
C) It is second only to the Mississippi River in width.  
D) It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12. A) All of us actually yearn for a slow and calm life.  
B) The search for tranquility has become a trend.  
C) We are always in a rush to do various things.  
D) Living a life in the fast lane leads to success.
13. A) She enjoyed the various social events.  
B) She was accustomed to tight schedules.  
C) She had trouble balancing family and work.  
D) She spent all her leisure time writing books.
14. A) The fatigue from living a fast-paced life.  
B) Becoming aware of her declining health.  
C) Reading a book about slowing down.  
D) The possibility of ruining her family.
15. A) She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.  
B) She started to follow the cultural norms.  
C) She learned to use more polite expressions.  
D) She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

**Section C**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

16. A) They will root out native species altogether.  
B) They will crossbreed with native species.  
C) They pose a threat to the local ecosystem.  
D) They contribute to a region's biodiversity.
17. A) Their distinctions are artificial. C) Their interactions are hard to define.

- B) Their definitions are changeable. D) Their classifications are meaningful.
18. A) Only 10 percent of them can be naturalized.  
 B) Few of them can survive in their new habitats.  
 C) They may turn out to benefit the local environment.  
 D) Only a few of them cause problems to native species.

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. A) Adopt the right business strategies. C) Respect their traditional culture.  
 B) Attend their business seminars. D) Research their specific demands.
20. A) Clicking your fingers loudly in their presence.  
 B) Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month.  
 C) Giving them gifts of great value.  
 D) Showing them your palm.
21. A) They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.  
 B) They have a strong sense of worth.  
 C) They tend to be friendly and enthusiastic.  
 D) They are very easy to satisfy.

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. A) He had the company's boardroom extensively renovated.  
 B) He completely changed the company's culture.  
 C) He took over the sales department of *Reader's Digest*.  
 D) He collected paintings by world-famous artists.
23. A) Its articles should entertain blue- and pink-collar workers.  
 B) It should be published in the world's leading languages.  
 C) It should be sold at a reasonable price.  
 D) Its articles should be short and inspiring.
24. A) He served as a church minister for many years.  
 B) He knew how to make the magazine profitable.  
 C) He treated the employees like members of his family.  
 D) He suffered many setbacks and misfortunes in his life.
25. A) It carried many more advertisements.  
 B) Its subscriptions increased considerably.  
 C) George Grune joined it as an ad salesman.  
 D) Several hundred of its employees got fired.

### **Part III                      Reading Comprehension                      (40 minutes)**

#### **Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Did Sarah Josepha Hale write "Mary's Little Lamb", the eternal *nursery rhyme* (儿歌) about a girl named Mary with a stubborn lamb? This is still disputed, but it's clear that the woman 26 for writing it was one

of America's most fascinating 27. In honor of the poem's publication on May 24, 1830, here's more about the 28 author's life.

Hale wasn't just a writer, she was also a 29 social advocate, and she was particularly 30 with an ideal New England, which she associated with abundant Thanksgiving meals that she claimed had "a deep moral influence". She began a nationwide 31 to have a national holiday declared that would bring families together while celebrating the 32 festivals. In 1863, after 17 years of advocacy including letters to five presidents, Hale got it. President Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War, issued a 33 setting aside the last Thursday in November for the holiday.

The true authorship of "Mary's Little Lamb" is disputed. According to the New England Historical Society, Hale wrote only part of the poem, but claimed authorship. Regardless of the author, it seems that the poem was 34 by a real event. When young Mary Sawyer was followed to school by a lamb in 1816, it caused some problems. A bystander named John Roulstone wrote a poem about the event, then, at some point, Hale herself seems to have helped write it. However, if a 1916 piece by her great-niece is to be trusted, Hale claimed for the 35 of her life that "some other people pretended that someone else wrote the poem".

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A) campaign   | I) proclamation |
| B) career     | J) rectified    |
| C) characters | K) reputed      |
| D) features   | L) rest         |
| E) fierce     | M) supposed     |
| F) inspired   | N) traditional  |
| G) latter     | O) versatile    |
| H) obsessed   |                 |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### Grow Plants without Water

- [A] Ever since humanity began to farm our own food, we've faced the unpredictable rain that is both friend and enemy. It comes and goes without much warning, and a field of *lush* (茂盛的) leafy greens one year can dry up and blow away the next. Food security and fortunes depend on sufficient rain, and nowhere more so than in Africa, where 96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation common in more developed places. It has consequences: South Africa's ongoing drought—the worst in three decades—will cost at least a quarter of its corn crop this year.
- [B] Biologist Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town in South Africa says that nature has plenty of answers for people who want to grow crops in places with unpredictable rainfall. She is hard at work finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops. As the earth's climate changes and rainfall becomes even less predictable in some places, those answers will grow even more valuable. "The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive as it's going to get more and more dry," Farrant says.
- [C] Extreme conditions produce extremely tough plants. In the rusty red deserts of South Africa, steep-sided rocky hills called inselbergs rear up from the plains like the bones of the earth. The hills are remnants of an earlier geological era, scraped bare of most soil and exposed to the elements. Yet on these and similar

formations in deserts around the world, a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions.

- [D] Farrant calls them *resurrection plants* (复苏植物). During months without water under a harsh sun, they wither, shrink and contract until they look like a pile of dead gray leaves. But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours. Her *time-lapse* (间歇性拍摄的) videos of the revivals look like someone playing a tape of the plant's death in reverse.
- [E] The big difference between "drought-tolerant" plants and these tough plants: metabolism. Many different kinds of plants have developed tactics to weather dry spells. Some plants store reserves of water to see them through a drought; others send roots deep down to subsurface water supplies. But once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die. They may be able to handle a drought of some length, and many people use the term "drought tolerant" to describe such plants, but they never actually stop needing to consume water, so Farrant prefers to call them drought resistant.
- [F] Resurrection plants, defined as those capable of recovering from holding less than 0.1 grams of water per gram of dry mass, are different. They lack water-storing structures, and their existence on rock faces prevents them from tapping groundwater, so they have instead developed the ability to change their metabolism. When they detect an extended dry period, they divert their metabolisms, producing sugars and certain stress-associated proteins and other materials in their tissues. As the plant dries, these resources take on first the properties of honey, then rubber, and finally enter a glass-like state that is "the most stable state that the plant can maintain," Farrant says. That slows the plant's metabolism and protects its dried-out tissues. The plants also change shape, shrinking to minimize the surface area through which their remaining water might evaporate. They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species.
- [G] What else can do this dry-out-and-revive trick? Seeds—almost all of them. At the start of her career, Farrant studied "*recalcitrant seeds* (顽拗性种子)," such as avocados, coffee and lychee. While tasty, such seeds are delicate—they cannot bud and grow if they dry out (as you may know if you've ever tried to grow a tree from an avocado pit). In the seed world, that makes them rare, because most seeds from flowering plants are quite robust. Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they *sprout* (发芽). Yet once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves.
- [H] After completing her Ph.D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so *resilient* (迅速恢复活力的) and transfer them to other plant tissues. What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants' response to dryness. Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants. Now they are trying to figure out what molecular signaling processes activate those seed-building genes in resurrection plants—and how to reproduce them in crops. "Most genes are regulated by a master set of genes," Farrant says. "We're looking at gene promoters and what would be their master switch."
- [I] Once Farrant and her colleagues feel they have a better sense of which switches to throw, they will have to find the best way to do so in useful crops. "I'm trying three methods of breeding," Farrant says: conventional, genetic modification and gene editing. She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works. Farmers and consumers alike can choose whether or not to use whichever version prevails: "I'm giving people an option."
- [J] Farrant and others in the resurrection business got together last year to discuss the best species of

resurrection plant to use as a lab model. Just like medical researchers use rats to test ideas for human medical treatments, botanists use plants that are relatively easy to grow in a lab or greenhouse setting to test their ideas for related species. The Queensland rock violet is one of the best studied resurrection plants so far, with a draft *genome* (基因图谱) published last year by a Chinese team. Also last year, Farrant and colleagues published a detailed molecular study of another candidate, *Xerophyta viscosa*, a tough-as-nail South African plant with lily-like flowers, and she says that a genome is on the way. One or both of these models will help researchers test their ideas—so far mostly done in the lab—on test plots.

[K] Understanding the basic science first is key. There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already. For instance, there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism. It will also be necessary to understand what sort of yield farmers might expect and to establish the plant's safety. "The yield is never going to be high," Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa. "My vision is for the subsistence farmers," Farrant says. "I'm targeting crops that are of African value."

36. There are a couple of plants tough and adaptable enough to survive on bare rocky hills and in deserts.
37. Farrant is trying to isolate genes in resurrection plants and reproduce them in crops.
38. Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall.
39. Resurrection crops are most likely to be the choice of subsistence farmers.
40. Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought.
41. Despite consumer resistance, researchers are pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops.
42. Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back.
43. Farrant is working hard to cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness by studying the traits of rare wild plants.
44. By adjusting their metabolism, resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought.
45. Resurrection plants can come back to life in a short time after a rainfall.

### Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Human memory is notoriously unreliable. Even people with the sharpest facial-recognition skills can only remember so much.

It's tough to quantify how good a person is at remembering. No one really knows how many different faces someone can recall, for example, but various estimates tend to hover in the thousands—based on the number of acquaintances a person might have.

Machines aren't limited this way. Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees—then recognize a face it's told to find—with remarkable speed and precision. This skill is what supports the enormous promise of facial-recognition software in the 21st century. It's also what makes

contemporary surveillance systems so scary.

The thing is, machines still have limitations when it comes to facial recognition. And scientists are only just beginning to understand what those constraints are. To begin to figure out how computers are struggling, researchers at the University of Washington created a massive database of faces—they call it MegaFace—and tested a variety of facial-recognition *algorithms* (算法) as they scaled up in complexity. The idea was to test the machines on a database that included up to 1 million different images of nearly 700,000 different people—and not just a large database featuring a relatively small number of different faces, more consistent with what’s been used in other research.

As the databases grew, machine accuracy dipped across the board. Algorithms that were right 95% of the time when they were dealing with a 13,000-image database, for example, were accurate about 70% of the time when confronted with 1 million images. That’s still pretty good, says one of the researchers, Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman. “Much better than we expected,” she said.

Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike—either *doppelgangers* (长相极相似的人), whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appeared in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the machine would incorrectly view as separate people.

“Once we scale up, algorithms must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities and at the same time invariant to lighting, pose, age,” Kemelmacher-Shlizerman said.

The trouble is, for many of the researchers who’d like to design systems to address these challenges, massive data sets for experimentation just don’t exist—at least, not in formats that are accessible to academic researchers. Training sets like the ones Google and Facebook have are private. There are no public databases that contain millions of faces. MegaFace’s creators say it’s the largest publicly available facial-recognition dataset out there.

“An ultimate face recognition algorithm should perform with billions of people in a dataset,” the researchers wrote.

46. Compared with human memory, machines can \_\_\_\_.

- A) identify human faces more efficiently
- B) tell a friend from a mere acquaintance
- C) store an unlimited number of human faces
- D) perceive images invisible to the human eye

47. Why did researchers create MegaFace?

- A) To enlarge the volume of the facial-recognition database.
- B) To increase the variety of facial-recognition software.
- C) To understand computers’ problems with facial recognition.
- D) To reduce the complexity of facial-recognition algorithms.

48. What does the passage say about machine accuracy?

- A) It falls short of researchers’ expectations.
- B) It improves with added computing power.
- C) It varies greatly with different algorithms.
- D) It decreases as the database size increases.

49. What is said to be a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines?

- A) They cannot easily tell apart people with near-identical appearances.
- B) They have difficulty identifying changes in facial expressions.
- C) They are not sensitive to minute changes in people’s mood.
- D) They have problems distinguishing people of the same age.



50. What is the difficulty confronting researchers of facial-recognition machines?
- A) No computer is yet able to handle huge datasets of human faces.
  - B) There do not exist public databases with sufficient face samples.
  - C) There are no appropriate algorithms to process the face samples.
  - D) They have trouble converting face datasets into the right format.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

There're currently 21.5 million students in America, and many will be funding their college on borrowed money. Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible. The average student's debt upon graduation now approaches \$40,000, and as college becomes ever more expensive, calls to make it "free" are multiplying. Even Hillary Clinton says that when it comes to college, "Costs won't be a barrier."

But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff donated their time, the buildings required no maintenance, and campuses required no utilities. As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing, costs are absolutely a barrier.

The actual question we debate is who should pay for people to go to college. If taxpayers are to bear the cost of forgiving student loans, shouldn't they have a say in how their money is used?

At least taxpayers should be able to decide what students will study on the public dime. If we're going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees, students should only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers. After all, students making their own choices in this respect is what caused the problem in the first place. We simply don't need more poetry, gender studies, or sociology majors. How do we know which subjects benefit society? Easy.

Average starting salaries give a clear indication of what type of training society needs its new workers to have. Certainly, there're benefits to a college major beyond the job a student can perform. But if we're talking about the benefits to society, the only thing that matters is what the major enables the student to produce for society. And the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay the student to produce it.

A low wage for elementary school teachers, however, doesn't mean elementary education isn't important. It simply means there're too many elementary school teachers already.

Meanwhile, there're few who're willing and able to perform jobs requiring a petroleum engineering major, so the value of one more of those people is very high.

So we can have taxpayers pick up students' tuition in exchange for dictating what those students will study. Or we can allow students both to choose their majors and pay for their education themselves. But in the end, one of two things is true:

Either a college major is worth its cost or it isn't. If yes, taxpayer financing isn't needed. If not, taxpayer financing isn't desirable. Either way, taxpayers have no business paying for students' college education.

51. What does the author think of college students funding their education through loans?

- A) They only expect to get huge returns.
- B) They are acting in an irrational way.
- C) They benefit at taxpayers' expense.
- D) They will regret doing so someday.

52. In the author's opinion, free college education is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) impractical
- B) unsustainable
- C) a goal to strive for
- D) a way to social equality

53. What should students do if taxpayers are to bear their college costs?

- A) Work even harder to repay society.

- B) Choose their subjects more carefully.
  - C) Choose majors that will serve society's practical needs.
  - D) Allow taxpayers to participate in college administration.
54. What does the author say about the value of a student's college education?
- A) It is underestimated by profit-seeking employers.
  - B) It is to be proved by what they can do on the job.
  - C) It is well reflected in their average starting salary.
  - D) It is embodied in how they remove social barriers.
55. What message does the author want to convey in the passage?
- A) Students should think carefully whether to go to college.
  - B) Taxpayers should only finance the most gifted students.
  - C) The worth of a college education is open to debate.
  - D) College students should fund their own education.

**Part IV                      Translation                      (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

过去，拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事。如今，私家车在中国随处可见。汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分，他们不仅开车上下班，还经常驾车出游。有些城市的汽车增长速度过快，以至于交通拥堵和停车位不足的问题日益严峻，这些城市的市政府不得不出台新规，限制上路汽车的数量。由于空气污染日益严重，现在越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车，中国政府也采取了一些措施，支持新能源汽车的发展。

2018 年 6 月六级考试真题（第一套）解析

Part I Writing

写作思路

雇主和员工之间建立信任的重要性 The Importance of Building Trust between Employers and Employees	第一段：以信任对建立积极关系的重要性引出主题句。
	第二段：分别从雇主和员工的角度来论证主题句。
	第三段：总结全文，并提出自己的看法。

参考范文

范文点评

<p><b>The Importance of Building Trust between Employers and Employees</b></p> <p>①<b>It is universally acknowledged that</b> any positive relationship is based on trust. And the relationship between employers and employees is no exception.</p> <p>②Therefore, <b>building trust between employers and employees is very important.</b></p> <p>③<b>On the one hand</b>, if employers trust their employees, they would delegate tasks to them instead of telling them what to do while worrying excessively about minor details, which would definitely provide an incentive for employees to improve their skills and advance their professional development.</p> <p>③<b>On the other hand</b>, trust in employers would bring out the best in employees, reduce turnover of staff and improve employee satisfaction. However, without faith in the employers, morale will decrease while turnover will rise.</p> <p>④<b>For instance</b>, if an employee loses trust in his employer, he would lack the motivation to work hard and would consider changing jobs.</p> <p>⑤<b>In a nutshell</b>, mutual trust between employers and employees weighs heavily in the workplace.</p> <p>⑥<b>Both employers and employees are responsible for developing this positive relationship.</b></p>	<p>① 引出“信任”的话题</p> <p>② 引出本文的主题句</p> <p>③ 分别从雇主和员工的角度论证雇主和员工之间建立信任的重要性</p> <p>④ 举例论证员工信任雇主的重要性</p> <p>⑤ 重申论点</p> <p>⑥ 提出自己的看法</p>
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Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

<p>1. <b>A) She is the owner of a special café.</b> B) She sells a special kind of coffee. C) She advocates animal protection. D) She is going to start a café chain.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> What do we learn about the woman?</p> <p><b>【解析】</b>A)。对话中男士问女士为什么决定开一家咖啡馆时，女士说他们看到了商机，可以提供与其他企业不同的特别产品。A) 是对男士和女士所说的话的概括推断，故为答案。</p> <p>2. A) They help take care of customers' pets. B) They are a profitable business sector.</p>	<p><b>M:</b> Tonight we have a special guest from a local establishment, the Parisian Café. Welcome.</p> <p><b>W:</b> Hi, thanks for having me on your show.</p> <p><b>M:</b> Thank you for joining us. <b>[1] So please tell us why did you decide to open a café.</b></p> <p><b>W:</b> Well, <b>[1] we saw the opportunity to offer something a little special and different from other establishments. [2] Cafés certainly are a very competitive market sector. There are more than plenty in our city, and we found</b></p>
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C) They cater to different customers.

**D) They bear a lot of similarities.**

**Q:** What does the woman say about cafés in her city?

**【解析】D)**。对话中女士说咖啡馆无疑是一个竞争激烈的市场领域。我们的城市里有很多咖啡馆,我们发现它们都很相似。D)是对对话中 they are all rather similar to each other 的同义转述,故为答案。

3. A) By selecting breeds that are tame and peaceful.

**B) By giving them regular cleaning and injections.**

C) By placing them at a safe distance from customers.

D) By briefing customers on how to get along with them.

**Q:** How does the Parisian Café guarantee that its rabbits pose no health threat?

**【解析】B)**。对话中女士说他们会对(咖啡馆里的)兔子定期进行清洁,并且按要求注射疫苗,所以对顾客的健康不会造成任何威胁。B)是对对话中信息的同义转述,只是把对话中的被动语态转换成了主动语态,并把 shots 换成了 injections 而已。问题中的 pose 对应 there's; threat 对应 risk。

4. A) They give her café favorite reviews.

B) They like to bring in their children.

**C) They love the animals in her café.**

D) They want to learn about rabbits.

**Q:** What does the woman say about their customers?

**【解析】C)**。对话中女士说他们的顾客都很喜欢动物,所以他们也从来不会想着伤害兔子。C)是对对话中信息的同义转述,其中的 love the animals 对应对话中的 animal lovers; they... in her café 指 customers。

they are all rather similar to each other.

Wouldn't you agree?

**M:** Certainly yes. So how is your establishment any different?

**W:** Well, simply put, we have rabbits wandering freely around the place. Our customers come in and enjoy their food and drinks, while little rabbits play about on brush against their legs. There's no other place like it.

**M:** That's amazing. How did you come up with the idea?

**W:** We saw other cafés with cats in them. So we thought why not rabbits? People love rabbits, they are very cute animals.

**M:** But is it safe? Do the rabbits ever bite people or do any customers ever hurt the rabbits?

**W:** It's perfectly safe for both rabbits and our customers. Rabbits are very peaceful and certainly do not bite. Furthermore, [3] our rabbits are regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots, so there's no health risk whatsoever. [4] As for our customers, they're all animal lovers, so they would never try to hurt the rabbits. Sometimes a young child may get over-excited and be a little too rough, but it's never a serious matter. On the contrary, the Parisian Café offers a great experience for children—a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them.

**M:** Well it's certainly the first time I've heard of a café like that.

## Conversation Two

5. A) It can cause obesity.

**B) It is mostly garbage.**

C) It contains too many additives.

D) It lacks the essential vitamins.

**Q:** What do the speakers say about the food their children like?

**【解析】B)**。对话中男士说他发现孩子们不喜欢它(健康食品)……孩子们吃的都是垃圾食品。女士接话说她的孩子们和男士的一样。并用疑问句问现在的孩子们都喜欢吃垃圾食品是怎么回事。B)是对男士和女士所说的话的概括推断,故为答案。B)中的 garbage 对应对话中的 junk food。问题中的 children 对应 kids。

6. A) TV commercials.

**M:** Hey, there. How are you?

**W:** Oh, hi. I'm great, thanks. And you look great, too.

**M:** Thank you. It's good to see you shopping at the organic section. I see you've got lots of healthy stuff. I wish I could buy more organic produce from here. [5] But I find the kids don't like it. I don't know about yours, but mine are all about junk food.

**W:** Oh, trust me. I know exactly how you feel.

[5] My children are the same. What is it with kids these days that all like junk food they eat? [6] I think it's all that advertising on

B) Its fancy design.

C) Its taste and texture.

D) Peer influence.

**Q:** According to the speakers, what affects children's choice of food most?

**【解析】A)**。对话中女士说孩子们喜欢吃垃圾食品都是受电视广告的影响时男士给出了肯定的回应。A) 是对对话中 advertising on TV 的同义转述, 故为答案。commercial 意为“(电视或电台的) 商业广告”。

7. A) Offering children more varieties to choose from.

**B) Trying to trick children into buying their products.**

C) Marketing their products with ordinary ingredients.

D) Investing heavily in the production of sweet foods.

**Q:** What do the speakers believe big food corporations are doing?

**【解析】B)**。对话中女士说那些大型食品公司有足够的钱进行精巧的设计, 吸引小孩子购买他们的产品。B) 是对对话中信息的同义转述, 其中的 trying to trick children into buying 对应对话中的 clever tactic design to make young children want to buy. trick sb. into doing sth. 意为“诱使/ 骗某人做某事”。

8. A) They favored chocolate-coated sweets.

B) They liked the food advertised on TV.

C) They hardly ate vegetables.

**D) They seldom had junk food.**

**Q:** What do we know about the speakers when they were children?

**【解析】D)**。对话中男士说小时候几乎没有垃圾食品可吃。D) 是对话中信息的再现, 故为答案。

TV. That's where they get it.

**M:** [6] Yes, it must be. My children see something on TV and they immediately want it. It's like they don't realize it's just an advertisement.

**W:** Right, and practically everything that advertises for children is unhealthy processed foods. No surprise then, it becomes a battle for us parents to feed our children ordinary fruit and vegetables.

**M:** That's just the thing. One never sees ordinary ingredients being advertised on TV. It's never a carrot or a peach; it's always some garbage like chocolate covered sweets, so unhealthy.

**W:** Exactly, and [7] these big food corporations have so much money to spend on clever tactic design to make young children want to buy their products. Children never stand the chance; it's really not fair.

**M:** You are so right. [8] When we were children, we barely had any junk food available and we turned out just fine.

**W:** Yes, my parents don't understand any of it. Both TV commercials and the supermarkets are alien to them. Their world was so different back when they were young.

**M:** I don't know what will happen to the next generation.

**W:** The world is going crazy.

**M:** You bet.

## Section B

### Passage One

9. **A) Tombs of ancient rulers.**

B) Typical Egyptian animal farms.

C) Ruins left by devastating floods.

D) Stretches of farmland.

**Q:** What can be found in the Valley of the Kings?

**【解析】A)**。短文中提到, ……帝王谷, 其中很多古代君主的陵墓已经在此屹立 3000 多年。A) 是对短文中信息的同义转述, 其中的 rulers 对应短文中的 monarchs (君主, 帝王, 国王)。

10. A) It provides habitats for more primitive tribes.

At some 2,300 miles in length, the Mississippi is the longest river in the United States; at some 1,000 miles, the Mackenzie is the longest river in Canada. But these waterways seem minute in comparison to the world's two lengthiest rivers, the Nile and the Amazon.

The Nile, which begins in central Africa and flows over 4,100 miles north into the Mediterranean, hosted one of the world's great ancient civilizations along its shores. Calm and peaceful for most of the year, the Nile used to flood annually, thereby

**B) It is hardly associated with great civilizations.**

C) It gathers water from many tropical rain forests.

D) It has not yet been fully explored and exploited.

**Q:** In what way is the Amazon different from other big rivers?

**【解析】B。**短文中提到，伟大的文明和密集的聚居与亚马孙河毫不相关。B)是短文中信息的再现，故为答案。

11. A) It has numerous human settlements along its banks.

B) It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined.

C) It is second only to the Mississippi River in width.

**D) It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.**

**Q:** What does the speaker say about the Amazon?

**【解析】D。**短文中提到，这条4000英里长的南美河流携带着世界上20%的淡水。D)是短文中信息的再现，故为答案。

creating, irrigating and carrying new topsoil to the nearby farmland on which ancient Egypt depended for a livelihood. As a means of transportation, the river carried various vessels up and down its length. A journey through the unobstructed part of this waterway today would pass by the splendid [9] Valley of the Kings, where the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs have stood for over 3,000 years.

[10] Great civilizations and intensive settlements are hardly associated with the Amazon, yet [11] this 4,000-mile-long South American river carries about 20% of the world's fresh water—more than the Mississippi, Nile, and the Yangtze combined.

Other statistics are equally astonishing. The Amazon is so wide at some points that from its center neither shore can be seen. Each second the Amazon pours some 55 million gallons of water into the Atlantic; there, at its mouth, stands one island larger than Switzerland. Most important of all, the Amazon irrigates the largest tropical rain forests on earth.

## Passage Two

12. A) All of us actually yearn for a slow and calm life.

B) The search for tranquility has become a trend.

**C) We are always in a rush to do various things.**

D) Living a life in the fast lane leads to success.

**Q:** What does the speaker think is an inevitable truth?

**【解析】C。**说话者在短文中提到，……我们都过着快节奏的生活，这是不可避免的事实。C)是对短文中 all of us live a life in the fast lane 的同义转述，故为答案。

13. A) She enjoyed the various social events.

**B) She was accustomed to tight schedules.**

C) She had trouble balancing family and work.

D) She spent all her leisure time writing books.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about her life in Tokyo?

**【解析】B。**说话者在短文中提到，在搬到东京生活几年后，说话者开始习惯面对一堆待办事项清单。B)是对短文中信息的同义转述，其中的 was accustomed to 对应短文中的 got used to; tight schedules 对应 a pile of to-do lists。

14. A) The fatigue from living a fast-paced life.

B) Becoming aware of her declining health.

**C) Reading a book about slowing down.**

D) The possibility of ruining her family.

**Q:** What made the speaker change her lifestyle?

**【解析】C。**说话者在短文中提到，突然有一天，她读了一本名叫《享受慢活》的书，她开始意识到，忙碌不仅有害，而且有把生命变成无止境的赛跑的危险。于是，她开

How often do you say to people “I’m busy.” or “I haven’t got time for that.”? [12] It’s an inevitable truth that all of us live a life in the fast lane, even though we know that being busy is not always particularly healthy. Growing up in New Zealand, everything was always calm and slow: people enjoyed the tranquility of a slower pace of life. [13] After I moved to Tokyo and lived there for a number of years, I got used to having a pile of to-do lists, and my calendar always looked like a mess, with loads of things to do written across it. I found myself filling my timer with endless work meetings and social events, rushing along as busy as it be. Then, [14] one day, I came across a book, called *In Praise of Slowness*, and realized that being busy is not only detrimental, but also has the danger of turning life into an endless race. So, I started practicing the various practical steps mentioned by

始练习本书作者提到的各种实用的步骤，开始抗拒让自己太忙的想法。由此可知，使说话者改变生活方式的是阅读了一本关于放慢速度的书，即《享受慢活》，故答案为C)。问题中的 change her lifestyle 概括了短文中 so 后的信息。

15. **A) She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.**

- B) She started to follow the cultural norms.
- C) She learned to use more polite expressions.
- D) She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

**Q:** What happened after the speaker changed her lifestyle?

**【解析】A)**。说话者在短文中提到，……但是她已经更加意识到慢下来的重要性，并确保她在处理这些日常待办事项时，能够享受这个过程。A) 是对短文中信息的同义转述，其中的 came to 对应短文中的 become; doing 对应 carry... out; everyday tasks 对应 daily activities。

the author of the book, and began to revolt against the very idea of being too busy. It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist, [15] but I've become more aware of the importance of slowing down and making sure that I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out. From now on, when someone asks you how your life is, try responding with words like "exciting and fun", instead of the cultural norm that says "busy". See if you experience the tranquility that follows.

## Section C

### Recording One

16. **A) They will root out native species altogether.**

- B) They will crossbreed with native species.
- C) They pose a threat to the local ecosystem.**
- D) They contribute to a region's biodiversity.

**Q:** What assumption about introduced species is challenged by a number of scientists?

**【解析】C)**。录音中提到，……致力于根除那些被视为对生态系统有威胁的非本地生物，并防止引入新物种。但是一些科学家对……的假设提出了质疑。C) 是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中的 a threat 对应录音中的 dangerous。问题中的 is challenged by 对应 question。

17. **A) Their distinctions are artificial.**

- B) Their definitions are changeable.
- C) Their interactions are hard to define.
- D) Their classifications are meaningful.

**Q:** What does Dr. Michael Rosenzweig think of exotic and native species?

**【解析】A)**。录音中提到，……迈克尔·罗森茨韦格博士说，外来物种和本地物种之间的区别是人为划分的。A) 是录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

18. **A) Only 10 percent of them can be naturalized.**

- B) Few of them can survive in their new

[16] Governments, private groups and individuals spend billions of dollars a year trying to root out non-native organisms that are considered dangerous to ecosystems and to prevent the introduction of new intruders. But a number of scientists question the assumption that the presence of alien species can never be acceptable in a natural ecosystem. They say that portraying introduced species as inherently bad is an unscientific approach.

[17] Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial, said Dr. Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona, because they depend on picking a date and calling the plants and animals that show up after that date, exotic. Ecosystems free of species defined as exotic are, by default, considered the most natural.

"You can't roll back the clock and remove all exotics or fix habitats," Dr. Rosenzweig said, "Both native and exotic species can become invasive, and so they all have to be monitored and controlled when they begin to get out of hand."

At its core, the debate is about how to manage the world's remaining natural ecosystems and about how, and how much, to restore other habitats. Species that invade a territory can harm ecosystems, agriculture and human health. They can threaten some native species or even destroy and replace others. Next to habitat loss, these evasive species represent the greatest threat to biodiversity worldwide, many ecologists say.

Ecologists generally define an alien species as one that people accidentally or deliberately carried to its new location. Across the American continents, exotic species are those introduced after the first European contact. That date,

<p>habitats.</p> <p>C) They may turn out to benefit the local environment.</p> <p><b>D) Only a few of them cause problems to native species.</b></p> <p><b>Q:</b> What does Professor Don Smith say about alien species?</p> <p><b>【解析】D)。</b>录音中唐·史密斯说, 只有一小部分外来物种会在它们的新栖息地造成问题。D) 是对录音中信息的同义转述, 其中的 a few 对应 a small percentage of; native species 对应 their new habitats。</p>	<p>rounded off to 1500 AD, represents what ecologists consider to have been a major shift in the spread of species, including crops and livestock, as they began to migrate with humans from continent to continent.</p> <p><b>[18]</b> <u>Only a small percentage of alien species cause problems in their new habitats, said Don Smith, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Tennessee.</u> “Of the 7,000 alien species in the United States—out of a total of 150,000 species—only about 10 percent are invasive,” he pointed out. The other 90 percent have fit into their environments and are considered naturalized. Yet appearances can deceive, ecologist caution, and many of these exotics may be considered acceptable only because no one has documented their harmful effects.</p> <p>What is more, non-native species can appear harmless for decades, then turn invasive.</p>
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## Recording Two

<p>19. A) Adopt the right business strategies. B) Attend their business seminars. <b>C) Respect their traditional culture.</b> D) Research their specific demands.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> What should you do when doing business with foreigners?</p> <p><b>【解析】C)。</b>录音中提到, 我们将研究一下文化意识……如果海外商人想要卖给我们东西, 他们就会尽一切努力讲英语, 尊重我们的传统和做事的方式。我们去拜访他们时, 也要这样做, 这样才显得有礼貌。C) 是对录音中信息的概括推断, 故为答案。</p> <p>20. A) Clicking your fingers loudly in their presence. <b>B) Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month.</b> C) Giving them gifts of great value. D) Showing them your palm.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> What must you avoid doing with your Indian colleague?</p> <p><b>【解析】B)。</b>在印度, 你一定不能在一个月的第一天和第七天喝酒……但是, 如果你是在和一位印度同事进餐, 如果你到达(印度)的日子与上述两个日期相同, 你要记得尽量避免喝啤酒。B) 是对录音中信息的概括性转述, 其中的 on certain days of a month 对应录音中的 on the first and seventh of the month。</p>	<p>Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, and welcome to the third in our cities of business seminars in the program “Doing Business Abroad”. <b>[19]</b> <u>Today, we’re going to look into culture awareness, that is, the fact that not everyone is British. Not everyone speaks English and not everyone does business in a British way. And why should they? If overseas business people are selling to us, then they will make every effort to speak English, and to respect our traditions and methods.</u> It is only polite for us to do the same when we visit them. It is not only polite, it is essential, if we want to sell British products overseas.</p> <p>First, a short quiz. Let’s see how interculturally aware you are. Question 1: Where must you not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of every month? Question 2: Where should you never admire your host’s possessions? Question 3: How should you attract the waiter during a business lunch in Bangkok? And question 4: Where should you try to make all your appointments either before 2:00 or after 5:30 p.m.?</p> <p>Okay, everyone had a chance to make some notes. Right, here are the answers. Although I’m sure that the information could equally well applied to countries other than those I have chosen. So, No. 1: <b>[20]</b> <u>You must not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of the month in India.</u> In international hotels, you may find it served. But <b>[20]</b> <u>if you are having a meal with an Indian colleague, remember to avoid asking for a beer if your arrival coincide with one of those dates.</u> 2: In Arab countries, the politeness and generosity of the people is without parallel. If you admire your colleague’s beautiful golden bowls you may well find yourself being presented with them as a present. This is not</p>
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<p>21. A) They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.  B) They have a strong sense of worth.  C) They tend to be friendly and enthusiastic.  D) They are very easy to satisfy.  <b>Q:</b> What do we learn about some Spanish business people?  <b>【解析】</b>A)。录音中提到, 在西班牙, 有些企业保持着工作到下午约 2 点的习惯, 然后下午 5:30 返回办公室。A) 是对录音中 working until about 2:00 and then returning to the office from 5:30 的反向转述, 故为答案。</p>	<p>a cheap way to do your shopping, however, as your host will quite correctly expect you to respond by presenting him with a gift of equal worth and beauty. In Thailand, clicking the fingers, clapping your hands, or just shouting “Waiter!”, will embarrass your hosts, fellow diners, the waiter himself, and most of all, you. Place your palm downward and make an inconspicuous waving gesture which will produce instant and satisfying results. And finally, <u>[21] in Spain, some businesses maintain the pattern of working until about 2:00 and then returning to the office from 5:30 to 8, 9 or 10 in the evening.</u></p>
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### Recording Three

<p>22. A) He had the company’s boardroom extensively renovated.  B) He completely changed the company’s culture.  C) He took over the sales department of <i>Reader’s Digest</i>.  D) He collected paintings by world-famous artists.  <b>Q:</b> What did George Grune do in 1984?  <b>【解析】</b>A)。录音中提到, 1984 年, 乔治·格鲁恩在掌管《读者文摘》不久之后, 他就打开了公司董事会会议室的大门, 并宣布该房间对员工开放。这是一个象征性的举动, 暗示着在格鲁恩的领导下, 《读者文摘》将呈现出不同的面貌。由此可知, 1984 年, 乔治·格鲁恩对公司的董事会会议室进行了大范围整顿, 故答案为 A)。本题容易误选 B), 但是 completely changed (彻底改变) ≠ has shaken up (整顿)。</p> <p>23. A) Its articles should entertain blue- and pink-collar workers.  B) It should be published in the world’s leading languages.  C) It should be sold at a reasonable price.  <b>D) Its articles should be short and inspiring.</b>  <b>Q:</b> How did the Wallaces define the formula for <i>Reader’s Digest</i>?  <b>【解析】</b>D)。录音中提到, 华莱士夫妇的父母都是教会的牧师, 他们对杂志的原则有清晰的定位。《读者文摘》最初有副标题, 文章简短, 可读性强, 且内容振奋人心。D) 是对录音中信息的同义转述, 其中的 should 对应录音中的 were to; inspiring 对应 uplifting。</p> <p>24. A) He served as a church minister for many years.  B) He knew how to make the magazine profitable.</p>	<p><u>[22] Shortly after he took over the Reader’s Digest Association in 1984, George Grune unlocked the company’s boardroom and announced that the room was now open to the employees. It was a symbolic act, indicating that under Grune’s leadership, Reader’s Digest was going to be different. True to his word, Grune has shaken up the culture here.</u> To get an idea of the culture we’re talking about, consider the boardroom Grune opened up, it has artworks that any museum in the world would want to collect, paintings by many world famous artists like Monet and Picasso.</p> <p>Its headquarters houses some 3,000 works of art. The main building is topped with a Georgian Tower with four sculptures of the mythical winged horse, the magazine corporate logo. It sits on 127 acres of well trimmed lawns. The editor’s office used to be occupied by founder Dewitt Wallace, who along with his wife Lila Acheson Wallace, launched <i>Reader’s Digest</i> in 1922 with condensed articles from other publications. It has become the world’s most widely read magazine, selling 28 million copies each month in 17 languages and 41 different editions. <u>[23] The Wallaces, both children of church ministers, had a clearly defined formula for their little magazine. As Reader’s Digest was originally subtitled, articles were to be short, readable and uplifting. Subjects were picked to inspire or entertain.</u></p>
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C) He treated the employees like members of his family.

D) He suffered many setbacks and misfortunes in his life.

Q: What do we learn about the founder of Reader's Digest Dewitt Wallace?

【解析】C)。录音中提到，没有子女的华莱士夫妇一直把员工视为他们的家人。C) 是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中的 treated 对应录音中的 considered; like members of his family 对应 to be part of their family。

25. A) It carried many more advertisements.

B) Its subscriptions increased considerably.

C) George Grune joined it as an ad salesman.

D) Several hundred of its employees got fired.

Q: What change took place in Reader's Digest after the Wallaces' death?

【解析】D)。华莱士夫妇两个人在 20 世纪 80 年代初去世，享年都九十多岁。1960 年加入《读者文摘》的前广告推销员乔治·格鲁恩把目光都集中在净利润上。在短短几年里，他把杂志翻了个底儿朝天，解雇了几百名工人。D) 是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中的 employees 对应录音中的 workers; got fired 对应 laid off。

The Wallaces didn't accept advertising in the U.S. edition until 1955, and even then they didn't allow any ads for cigarettes, liquor or drugs. The Wallaces also had a clear sense of the kind of workplace they wanted. It started as a mom & pop operation, and [24] the childless Wallaces always considered employees to be part of their family. Employees still tell stories of how the Wallaces would take care of their employees who had met with misfortunes and they showered their employees with unusual benefits like a turkey on Thanksgiving, and Fridays off in May. This cozy workplace no longer exists here. [25] The Wallaces both died in their nineties in the early 1980s. George Grune, a former ad salesman who joined Reader's Digest in 1960, has his eye focused on the bottom line. In a few short years, he turned the magazine on its head; he laid off several hundred workers, especially hard hit were the blue-and pink-collar departments such as subscription fulfillment.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. 【解析】K) **reputed**。分析句子结构可知，that 引导的主语从句为“主系表”结构，the woman 为主语，was 为系动词，one of America's most fascinating 27 为表语，属主干成分完整。26 for writing it 处于主语和系动词之间，故本空应填过去分词，F) inspired, H) obsessed, J) rectified, K) reputed 和 M) supposed 入选。空前提到，儿歌的原创作者是谁现在仍然存在争议，K) reputed (据说，据称，号称) 填入空中后最能体现出这种表示质疑的语气，故为答案。F) inspired (给……以<创作>灵感)，H) obsessed (<使>着迷；<使>困扰；<使>心神不宁)，J) rectified (纠正，修正，矫正) 和 M) supposed (假定，假设，设想) 均与语义不符，故排除。
27. 【解析】C) **characters**。空前的 one of 和形容词 fascinating 提示，本空应填复数名词，故 C) characters 和 D) features 入选。句中的 one 是对从句主语 the woman 的进一步补充说明，用来继续强调该作者是一个什么样的人，故答案为 C) characters (人物，角色)。D) features (面貌，相貌，五官) 明显与语义不符，故排除。
28. 【解析】M) **supposed**。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的 author's life 提示，本空应填形容词，故 E) fierce, F) inspired, G) latter, H) obsessed, J) rectified, K) reputed, M) supposed, N) traditional 和 O) versatile 入选。根据上下文可知，此处的 author 仍然是指那位“存在争议的作者”，故答案为 M) supposed (所谓的，假定的，据说的)。E) fierce (狂热的，强烈的)，F) inspired (卓越的；激动人心的)，G) latter (<一个时期或事件>后半的，接近终了的)，H) obsessed (<对……>着迷的；<受……>困扰的；<为……>心神不宁的)，J) rectified ([医]矫正的，调整的)，N) traditional (传统的，习俗的) 和 O) versatile (多才多艺的，有多种技能的) 均与语义不符，故排除。
29. 【解析】E) **fierce**。空前的不定冠词 a 和空后的名词 advocate 提示，本空应填以辅音音素开头的形容词，故 E) fierce, G) latter, J) rectified, N) traditional 和 O) versatile 入选。上文在描述作者时

使用了含有积极含义的“most fascinating”，且下文也提到她曾为创立感恩节倡议了17年之久（17 years of advocacy）。由此不难推测，黑尔是一位比较执着、热情的社会倡导者，故答案为E) fierce（狂热的，强烈的）。G) latter（<一个时期或事件>后半的，接近终了的），J) rectified（[医]矫正的，调整的），N) traditional（传统的，习俗的）和O) versatile（多才多艺的，有多种技能的）均与语义不符，故排除。

30. 【解析】H) obsessed。空前的动词 was 和空后的介词 with 提示，本空填形容词或起形容词作用的过去分词，且能与 with 构成合理搭配。结合空后的 an ideal New England（理想的新英格兰），以及下文中的 began a nationwide（发起全国性的……）和 17 years of advocacy（倡议17年）可确定，此是在表明 Hale 的痴迷程度，故答案为 H) obsessed（<对……>痴迷的，<对……>着迷的）。备选的形容词和过去分词均与语义不符，故排除。
31. 【解析】A) campaign。空前的 a nationwide 提示，本空应填单数名词，故 A) campaign，B) career，和 I) proclamation 入选。空后提到，黑尔的行为是为了创立一个全国性节日，且具体表述了该行为在庆祝这个节日时能够使全家人团聚。由此可知，这是一场全国性的运动，故答案为 A) campaign（<社会、政治>运动，<宣传>活动）。B) career（事业，职业，生涯）与 nationwide 不搭，且与后面的语义也不符，故排除。I) proclamation（公告，声明，宣言），通常是关于国家重要的、重大的事情，属于官方行为，与 Hale（黑尔）的身份不符，也排除。
32. 【解析】N) traditional。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的名词 festivals 提示，本空应填能够形容 festivals 的形容词，备选的形容词中只有 N) traditional 符合语义，故为答案。F) inspired（卓越的；激动人心的），G) latter（<一个时期或事件>后半的，接近终了的）J) rectified（[医]矫正的，调整的）和 O) versatile（多才多艺的，有多种技能的）均与语义不符，故排除。
33. 【解析】I) proclamation。空前的不定冠词 a 和空后的现在分词 setting 提示，本空应填以辅音音素开头的单数名词，故 B) career，G) latter 和 I) proclamation 入选。空前的 President Abraham Lincoln... Issued 表明，总统签署发布的应该是有关国家重要的、重大的事情，符合这一语义的只有 I) proclamation（公告，声明，宣言），故为答案。B) career（事业，职业，生涯）和 G) latter（<两者之间的>后者）均与语义不符，故排除。
34. 【解析】F) inspired。空前的助动词 was 和空后的介词 by 提示，本空应填过去分词，构成被动语态，故 F) inspired 和 J) rectified 入选。空后提到了关于儿歌创作的一个真实故事，由此不难推知，此处意在指明这首儿歌的灵感来源于一个真实的故事，故答案为 F) inspired（给……以<创作>）。be inspired by 意为“受到……的启发”。J) rectified（纠正，修正，矫正）与语义不符，故排除。
35. 【解析】L) rest。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的介词 of 提示，本空应填名词，故 B) career，D) features，G) latter 和 L) rest 入选。for 后可以接一段时间，与空前 if 条件从句中出现的时间状语 1916 形成对应，故答案为 L) rest（剩余部分）。the rest of one's life 意为“一个人的余生”。B) career（事业，职业，生涯）和 D) features（面貌，相貌，五官）均与语义不符，故排除。G) latter（<两者之间的>后者）也可以表示对比，强调两者之间的后者，不表示时间，与语义不符，故排除。

## Section B

36. 【定位】根据题目中的 plants tough, adaptable, rocky hills 和 in deserts 将本题出处定位于[C]段。

【解析】[C]。[C]段第1句提到，极端的自然条件会催生生命力极顽强的植物；接着第2句举了一些极端自然条件的例子；最后一句指出，然而，在这片荒漠和世界上类似构造的荒漠中，一些顽强的植物已适应在不断变化的条件下生存。由此可知，有几种顽强并且能够适应在光秃秃的岩石山丘上和沙漠中生存的植物。题目是对本段信息的概况性转述，其中的 a couple of 和 survive 分别对应该段最后一句中的 a few 和 endure。

37. 【定位】根据题目中的 is trying to 和 genes in resurrection plants and reproduce them in crops 将本题出处定位于[H]段。

【解析】[H]。[H]段第4句提到，现在，他们正在尝试弄清楚激活复苏植物种子基因的分子信号传导过程以及如何将它们再复制到作物中。由此可知，法兰特正试图分离复苏植物的基因，并将它们复制到作物中。题目是对第4句信息的再现。

38. 【定位】根据题目中的 Farmers, South Africa 和 rainfall 将本题出处定位于[A]段。  
【解析】[A]。[A]段第3句提到,食物的保障和财富都依赖充足的雨水,而在非洲就更是如此,在那里96%的农田靠雨水,不像较为发达的地方那样灌溉普遍;接着下一句举了南非的例子:南非30年来持续的最糟糕的干旱将使今年至少四分之一的作物绝产。由此可知,南非农民更是靠天吃饭,降雨不稳定时尤其如此。题目是对这两句信息的概括推断。题目中的 at the mercy of (任凭……的摆布,完全受……支配)对应第3句中的 depend on; nature 对应 rain; inconsistent 则对应第1句中的 unpredictable。
39. 【定位】根据题目中的 subsistence farmers 将本题出处定位于[K]段。  
【解析】[K]。[K]段倒数第二句提到,因此不会将这些植物(即复苏植物)的目标设定为想从高产土地中榨取更多钱财的爱荷华州农民,而是设定为对于目前南非那样在干旱条件下需要帮助才能生存的农民。由此可知,复苏作物最有可能是糊口农民的选择。题目是对倒数第2句信息的推断。
40. 【定位】根据题目中的 many plants have developed, tactics 和 dry weather 将本题出处定位于[E]段。  
【解析】[E]。[E]段第2句提到,很多不同种类的植物已进化出了经受住干旱期的特性。接着第4句转折指出,但是这些植物一旦用尽了它们存储的水分或者离开地下水源,它们就停止生长然后开始死亡。由此可以推断,虽然很多植物进化出了应对干燥天气的特性,但是它们无法在长期的干旱中生存。题目是对第2、4句信息的概括推断。题目中的 cope with 对应第2句中的动词 weather (经受住,渡过<难关等>)。
41. 【定位】根据题目中的 pushing ahead with 和 genetic modification of crops 将本题出处定位于[I]段。  
【解析】[I]。[I]段第3句提到,她(即法兰特)说她意识到很多人不想吃转基因作物,但是她正在用所有可利用的方法推进这些工作,直到其中一种方法奏效为止。由此可知,尽管消费者抵制,研究人员还是在积极推进转基因作物。题目中的 consumer resistance 是对第3句中 plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops 的同义转述;剩余内容是该句中信息的再现。
42. 【定位】根据题目中的 most seeds, growing, conditions 和 once 将本题出处定位于[G]段。  
【解析】[G]。[G]段最后两句提到,大多数的种子会等到干旱的不适季节结束后,在条件成熟的时候再发芽。然而,一旦它们开始生长,这些植物的茎叶似乎就没有暂停新陈代谢的能力了。由此可知,大多数种子都能够挺过干旱期,然后当条件成熟时开始生长,但是这个生长过程一旦启动,就不能倒退了。题目是对最后两句信息的同义转述,其中的 ripe 对应倒数第2句中的 right; cannot be held back 对应最后一句中的 not to retain the ability to hit the pause button。
43. 【定位】根据题目中的 working hard, food crops, extreme dryness, traits 和 rare wild plants 将本题出处定位于[B]段。  
【解析】[B]。[B]段第2句提到,她(即法兰特)正努力找到从珍稀野生植物中获取适应极端干旱天气的特性,并将其应用于粮食作物的一种方法。由此可知,通过研究珍稀野生植物特性,法兰特正努力培育能够在极端干旱中生存的粮食作物。题目是对第2句信息的同义转述,其中的 is working hard 对应该句中的 is hard at work; survive 对应 adapt to; studying the traits of rare wild plants 对应 finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants。
44. 【定位】根据题目中的 their metabolism, resurrection plants 和 can recover from 将本题出处定位于[F]段。  
【解析】[F]。[F]段第1、2句提到,复苏植物……它们缺乏储存水的构造,而且生存在岩石表面使其无法吸收地下水,所以它们反而进化出改变自身新陈代谢的能力。本段最后一句提到,……它们能在无水条件下度过几个月或几年的时间。由此可知,通过调节自身的新陈代谢,复苏植物能够从长期干旱中复苏。题目是对第2句和最后一句信息的概括性转述,其中的 adjusting 对应第2句中的 change; an extended period of drought 对应最后一句中 months and years without water。
45. 【定位】根据题目中的 resurrection plants 和 rainfall 将本题出处定位于[D]段。  
【解析】[D]。[D]段第3句提到,但是降雨能让它们几个小时就复苏。第3句中的 them 指的是第1句中的 resurrection plants。由此可知,复苏植物在降雨后短时间内能够恢复生命。题目是对第3句信息的同义转述,其中的 come back to life 对应该句中的 revive; in a short time 对应 in a matter of hours。

## Passage One

46. 【定位】由题干中的 human memory 和 machines 将本题出处定位于文章第 1 段第 1 句和第 3 段第 1 句。  
【解析】A)。第 1 段第 1 句说,人类的记忆是靠不住的。即便是具有最强人脸识别能力的人能记住人脸的数量也有限。第 3 段第 1 句对上文转折指出,机器在人脸记忆方面没有人类那样的局限,即机器在此方面是有优势的。随后更明确说到,只要给适当的计算机植入庞大的人脸数据库……那么它就能够以惊人的速度和准度识别要求它识别的人脸。由此可知,机器在人脸识别方面比人类更高效,故答案为 A)。B) 中的 acquaintance 只在第 2 段末尾提及,但是并没有提及机器能够辨别朋友与一般相识。C) (存储无限量的人脸信息) 是对第 3 段第 1 句的曲解,原文只是说机器在人脸记忆方面没有人类那样的局限性,而没有说它们可以存储无限量的人脸信息,故排除 C)。文中未提及机器能否感知肉眼看不见的图像, D) 缺乏依据, 故排除;
47. 【定位】由题干中的专用名词 MegaFace 将本题出处定位于第 4 段第 3 句。  
【解析】C)。第 4 段第 3 句提到,为了开始弄清楚计算机在人脸识别方面所面临的困难,华盛顿大学的研究人员创建了一个庞大的人脸识别数据库,他们称之为“超级人脸识别数据库”……。C) 是对第 4 段第 3 句逗号前信息的同义转述,故为答案。A) 是根据第 4 段最后一句设置的干扰项。原文确实提到,研究人员扩大数据库容量的目的是要测试机器在处理更多数据时的准确度,但是建立数据库本身并不是以扩大容量为目的,故排除 A); 文中未提及是否要丰富人脸识别软件的种类和降低人脸识别算法的复杂度,因此排除 B) 和 D)。
48. 【定位】根据题干中的 machine accuracy 将本题出处定位于第 5 段第 1 句。  
【解析】D)。第 5 段第 1 句明确指出,当数据库扩大时,机器的准确率全面下降。D) 是对第 5 段第 1 句信息的同义转述,其中的 decreases 对应该句中的 dipped across the board; increases 对应 grew。第 5 段末尾处引用研究人员的话指出,尽管准确度下降了,但是这个结果还是比研究员的预期要好, A) 与此信息相悖,故排除; 文中未提及计算机运算能力的问题,也并没有说明算法的选择对准确度有什么影响, B) 和 C) 在文中找不到依据, 故排除。
49. 【定位】根据题干中的 machines 和出题顺序将本题出处定位于第 6 段。  
【解析】A)。第 6 段指出,机器识别长得很相似的人时也有困难——要么将长相极相似的人识别为同一个人,要么把不同年龄或不同灯光下出现在不同照片的同一个人错误地视为不同的人。由此可知,人脸识别机器无法轻易辨别长相极其相似的人。A) 是对本段第二个逗号前信息的同义转述是,故答案为 A)。people with near-identical appearances 与文中的 doppelgangers 同义。文中未提及面部表情和人类的情绪对人脸识别软件有否影响, B) 和 C) 的说法缺乏依据, 故排除; D) 是根据第 6 段后半部分设置的干扰项,原文的意思是机器难以识别同一个人的不同年龄段、不同灯光下拍的照片,容易误将其认作是不同的人,而并不涉及同年龄的人,故排除 D)。
50. 【定位】根据题干中的 researchers 和 facial-recognition 将本题出处定位于第 8 段。  
【解析】B)。第 8 段指出,对于很多希望设计出相应的系统来应对这些(目前人脸识别机器所面临的)挑战的研究员来说,他们的麻烦是:用于实验的大规模数据集根本不存在。而随后的第 3、4 句提到,包含数以百万计人脸信息的公共数据库不存在。“超级人脸识别数据库”的创建者说,这是目前可用的最大的人脸识别公共数据库。由此可知,人脸识别机器的研究人员所面临的困难就是具有充足的人脸样本的公共数据库不存在。B) 是对第 8 段中信息的概括性转述,故为答案。题干中的 difficulty 对应第 8 段第 1 句中的 trouble。A) 为强干扰项,难度非常大。文中强调缺乏的是规模足够大的人脸识别数据库(或数据集),而不是能够处理大规模人脸数据集的计算机,故排除。C) 在文中找不到依据,故排除; D) 是依据第 8 段第 1 句破折号后内容的过度推断。破折号后内容要表达的意思是,即使存在数据集,其格式也无法为学术研究人所使用,而这并不等于研究人员要自己进行格式转换,故排除 D)。

## Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的 college students 和 funding 将本题出处定位于第 1 段第 1、2 句。

- 【解析】B)。第1段第1、2句提到,……很多学生靠借款来付大学学费。考虑到现在助学贷款在账面上已经超过1.3万亿美元,很明显,很多学生是非常不理智的。这正是作者对靠贷款付学费的大学生的看法,即他们的做法不理性。B)是对第1段第2句中 many students are far from sensible 的同义转述,故为答案。B)中的 irrational 对应 far from sensible。文中未提及学生在接受教育后究竟回报如何,故排除A);作者在第3段第2句引入有关纳税人的讨论,而是否让纳税人为学生的学费买单,尚在讨论之中,并不是既定事实,可见C)不合原文,故排除。D)属于过度推断,故也排除。
52. 【解析】A)。第2段第1句列举了想要让大学教育免费的若干条件,而随后一句则明确地说,这些条件其实是不可能达成的,想要“无米成炊”“无中生有”根本就是不可能的,可见作者认为鼓吹大学教育免费是不切实际的。A)是对第二段信息的概括推断,故为答案。作者从根本上否定了大学教育免费的可能性,更谈不上其是否可持续,故排除B);作者对大学教育免费是持否定态度的,不可能认为这是个值得奋斗的目标,故排除C);文中未提及社会公平性的问题,因此D)属于无中生有,故也排除。
53. 【定位】根据题干中的 if taxpayers are to bear 和 costs 将本题出处定位于第3段第2句。  
【解析】C)。第3段第2句要表达的意思是,如果由让纳税人负担大学学费,则应该让纳税人对他们的钱如何使用有发言权,即让他们决定学生应该学什么才符合公众利益。第4段随后具体解释说,就是要确定哪些学科才对社会有益,对社会有实际的作用。C)是对第3段第2句和第4段倒数第2句信息的概括推断,故为答案。文中没有直接探讨对社会的回报问题,也没有说到纳税人是否应该参与大学管理,可知A)和D)缺乏依据,故排除;文中虽然提到了学科的选择,但是并不是谨慎与否的问题,而是要符合社会的实际需要,可见B)的说法不够准确,故排除。
54. 【定位】根据题干中的 the value of 和 student's 将本题出处定位于第5段。  
【解析】C)。第5段第1句提到,平均起点工资为社会需要劳动者接受什么样的培训提供了明确的提示。而所谓的劳动者培训,在本文就是指大学教育,作者认为,社会对一门学科所培养的人才的需求程度是通过平均起点工资来反映的,而第5段最后一句呼应说,学生能够产生的价值是通过雇主愿意支付的薪资来体现的,C)是对此的同义转述,故为答案。作者在第6、7段中谈论一项工作的社会价值时,暗示这是由工作岗位与相关人才的供给关系决定的,并没有说雇主低估了其社会价值,A)与此不符,故排除;本文并没有探讨学生在工作岗位上的胜任问题,B)属于无中生有,故排除;文中所说的社会障碍就是学生无力支付学费的问题,这显然与作者所讨论的价值衡量问题无关,故排除D)。
55. 【定位】本题考查文章的中心论点,即主题,需要结合全文信息来解答。  
【解析】D)。作者在文章开头部分以大学学费令学生债台高筑引入是否要提供免费的大学教育这个话题,并随后反驳了这个观点,指出真正免费的教育是不存在的,所谓免费,就是要让纳税人负担学费,而纳税人是否应该负担呢?作者进一步论述指出,如果让纳税人负担,则必须是只培养对公众利益有价值的人才,而作者在文章结尾处暗示,纳税人决定学生学什么,这其实不可行,故而纳税人不应该负担学费,这也就意味着,学费还是应该由学生自己负担。D)是对全文信息的综合推断,故为答案。作者虽然认为背负重债上大学对于学生来说可能不理智,但是A)并不是文章讨论的主题,故排除;文章并未提及要区分学生的天分,B)与文章论题完全无关,故排除;作者集中谈论的是应该由谁来支付大学学费问题,并没有质疑大学教育本身的价值,可见C)也不是文章要论述的主题,故排除。

## Part IV Translation

### 逐句分析

① 句有明确的时间状语“过去”,故译文时态应用一般过去时。本句为“做某事对某人来说是……的事”结构,如果直接进行逐词翻译,会造成“头重脚轻”的情况出现。进而,该句话可以翻译成 it 的形式主语句。译时可套用“it is+adj.+for sb. to do sth.”句型。“过去”即“在过去”,译为“in the past”。“拥有”可译为“own”或“possess”。“私家车”译为“private car”。“奢侈的”译为“luxurious”。本句还可译为: In the past, owning a private car is luxurious for most Chinese people.

② 句中的时间状语“如今”提示,译文时态应用一般现在时。本句和第1句暗含转折关系,表示“过去拥有私家车很奢侈,但是现在私家车随处可见”,可增译转折连词“however”或“while”。“汽车随处可见”其实就是“汽车在哪里都可以被看到”。

③ 句第一个分句的主语为“汽车”,后两个分句的主语为“他们”,翻译时可处理为两个独立的句子。第一个分句中的“成了”提示,译文时态用现在完成时,后两个分句时态为一般现在时。“不可或缺的”译为“indispensable”“integral”或“necessary”。并列结构“不仅……还……”译为“not only... but (also)...”。“开车上下班”可译为“commute by car”或“drive to commute”,表示“上下班往返”。为避免第二、三分句中“开车”和“驾车”的译文重复,故将第二个分句中“开车”译为“drive”。

④ 句较长,为避免译文过于啰唆,将第二个分句可处理为结果状语从句,将第三、四分句可处理为非限制性定语从句。“交通拥堵”可译为较正式的“traffic congestion”。如果“拥堵”不会译成“congestion”,也可译为最普通用词“jams”;“停车位”译为“parking space”;“不足的”译为“insufficient”,也可译为“lack/shortage”。“市政府”译为“municipal government”,如果不会翻译成“municipal”,也可以译为最普通用词“city”。副词“日益”可译为“more and more”或“increasingly”。“上路汽车”可简单地译为“cars on the road”。本句还可将后两个分句看作是前两个分句的结果,可增译表示结果的连词“as a result”。“限制数量”是“出台新规”的目的,因而处理为动词不定式,做目的状语。本句还可译为:

The number of private cars in some cities increases so fast that the problems of traffic congestion and insufficient parking spaces have been increasingly serious. As a result, the municipal governments of these cities have to carry out new rules to limit the number of cars on the road.

⑤ 句又是由四个分句构成,第一个分句中的“由于”提示,可处理为原因状语(从句),可用“due to/because/since/as”开头或引导。“支持发展”是“采取措施”的目的,可处理为动词不定式,做目的状语。因此,将第一、二分句一起处理为一个简单句,第三、四分句一起处理为另一个简单句,中间用 and 连接,构成并列句。“严重”译为“serious”或“severe”,与第4句中的“严峻”不重复即可。“新能源汽车”译为“new-energy cars”。“采取措施”译为“take measures”。本句也可处理为 and 连接的并列句,可译为: Due to the growingly severe air pollution, more and more people now choose to buy new-energy cars. Chinese government has taken some measures to support the development of new-energy cars.

## 完整译文

In the past, it was luxurious for most Chinese people to possess a private car. However, private cars can be seen everywhere in China nowadays. Cars have become an indispensable part of people's lives. Not only do people drive to commute, but (also) they often travel by car. The growth rate of cars is so quick that the issue of traffic congestion and insufficient parking spaces is increasingly serious in some cities, whose municipal governments have to launch new regulations to restrict the number of cars on the road. Due to the increasingly heavier air pollution, more and more people now choose to purchase new-energy cars, and Chinese government has also taken some measures to support the development of new-energy cars.

## ◆ 答案速查 ◆

1	A	2	D	3	B	4	C	5	B	6	A	7	B	8	D	9	A	10	B
11	D	12	C	13	B	14	C	15	A	16	C	17	A	18	D	19	C	20	B
21	A	22	A	23	D	24	C	25	D										
26	K	27	C	28	M	29	E	30	H	31	A	32	N	33	I	34	F	35	L
36	C	37	H	38	A	39	K	40	E	41	I	42	G	43	B	44	F	45	D
46	A	47	C	48	D	49	A	50	B	51	B	52	A	53	C	54	C	55	D





# 2018 年 6 月六级考试真题（第二套）

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of building trust between teachers and students*. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. A) It is a typical salad.              | C) It is a weird vegetable.             |
| B) It is a Spanish soup.                  | D) It is a kind of spicy food.          |
| 2. A) To make it thicker.                 | C) To add to its appeal.                |
| B) To make it more nutritious.            | D) To replace an ingredient.            |
| 3. A) It contains very little fat.        | C) It uses no artificial additives.     |
| B) It uses olive oil in cooking.          | D) It is mainly made of vegetables.     |
| 4. A) It does not go stale for two years. | C) It comes from a special kind of pig. |
| B) It takes no special skill to prepare.  | D) It is a delicacy blended with bread. |

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 5. A) They come in a great variety.                 | C) They do not vary much in price. |
| B) They do not make decent gifts.                   | D) They go well with Italian food. |
| 6. A) \$30-\$40.                                    | C) \$50-\$60.                      |
| B) \$40-\$50.                                       | D) Around \$150.                   |
| 7. A) They are a healthy choice for elderly people. |                                    |
| B) They are especially popular among Italians.      |                                    |
| C) They symbolize good health and longevity.        |                                    |
| D) They go well with different kinds of food.       |                                    |
| 8. A) It is a wine imported from California.        |                                    |
| B) It is less spicy than all other red wines.       |                                    |
| C) It is far more expensive than he expected.       |                                    |
| D) It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.      |                                    |

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four

questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. A) Learning others' secrets. C) Decoding secret messages.  
B) Searching for information. D) Spreading sensational news.
10. A) They helped the U.S. army in World War Two.  
B) They could write down spoken codes promptly.  
C) They were assigned to decode enemy messages.  
D) They were good at breaking enemy secret codes.
11. A) Important battles fought in the Pacific War.  
B) Decoding of secret messages in war times.  
C) A military code that was never broken.  
D) Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking.

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12. A) All services will be personalized.  
B) A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.  
C) Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry.  
D) More information will be available.
13. A) In the robotics industry. C) In the personal care sector.  
B) In the information service. D) In high-end manufacturing.
14. A) They charge high prices.  
B) They need lots of training.  
C) They cater to the needs of young people.  
D) They focus on customers' specific needs.
15. A) The rising demand in education and healthcare in the next 20 years.  
B) The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.  
C) The tremendous changes new technology will bring to people's lives.  
D) The amazing amount of personal attention people would like to have.

**Section C**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

16. A) It was the longest road in ancient Egypt.  
B) It was constructed some 500 years ago.  
C) It lay 8 miles from the monument sites.  
D) It linked a stone pit to some waterways.
17. A) Saws used for cutting stone. C) An ancient geographical map.  
B) Traces left by early explorers. D) Some stone tool segments.
18. A) To transport stones to block floods.

- B) To provide services for the stone pit.
- C) To link the various monument sites.
- D) To connect the villages along the Nile.

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

- 19. A) Dr. Gong didn't give him any conventional tests.
- B) Dr. Gong marked his office with a hand-painted sign.
- C) Dr. Gong didn't ask him any questions about his pain.
- D) Dr. Gong slipped in needles where he felt no pain.
- 20. A) He had heard of the wonders acupuncture could work.
- B) Dr. Gong was very famous in New York's Chinatown.
- C) Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.
- D) He found the expensive medical tests unaffordable.
- 21. A) More and more patients ask for the treatment.
- B) Acupuncture techniques have been perfected.
- C) It doesn't need the conventional medical tests.
- D) It does not have any negative side effects.

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

- 22. A) They were on the verge of breaking up.
- B) They were compatible despite differences.
- C) They quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments.
- D) They argued persistently about whether to have children.
- 23. A) Neither of them has any brothers or sisters.
- B) Neither of them won their parents' favor.
- C) They weren't spoiled in their childhood.
- D) They didn't like to be the apple of their parents' eyes.
- 24. A) They are usually good at making friends.
- B) They tend to be adventurous and creative.
- C) They are often content with what they have.
- D) They tend to be self-assured and responsible.
- 25. A) They enjoy making friends.
- C) They are least likely to take initiative.
- B) They tend to be well adjusted.
- D) They usually have successful marriages.

### **Part III                      Reading Comprehension                      (40 minutes)**

#### **Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Scientists scanning and mapping the Giza pyramids say they've discovered that the Great Pyramid of Giza is not exactly even. But really not by much. This pyramid is the oldest of the world's Seven Wonders. The pyramid's exact size has   26   experts for centuries, as the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were   27   long ago. Reporting in the most recent issue of the newsletter

“AERAGRAM”, which 28 the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates, engineer Glen Dash says his team used a new measuring approach that involved finding any surviving 29 of the casing in order to determine where the original edge was. They found the east side of the pyramid to be a 30 of 5.5 inches shorter than the west side.

The question that most 31 him, however, isn’t how the Egyptians who designed and built the pyramid got it wrong 4,500 years ago, but how they got it so close to 32. “We can only speculate as to how the Egyptians could have laid out these lines with such 33 using only the tools they had,” Dash writes. He says his 34 is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a grid, noting that the great pyramid is oriented only 35 away from the cardinal directions (its north-south axis runs 3 minutes 54 seconds west of due north, while its east-west axis runs 3 minutes 51 seconds north of due east)—an amount that’s “tiny, but similar,” archeologist Atlas Obscura points out.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) chronicles   | I) perfect     |
| B) complete     | J) precision   |
| C) established  | K) puzzled     |
| D) fascinates   | L) remnants    |
| E) hypothesis   | M) removed     |
| F) maximum      | N) revelations |
| G) momentum     | O) slightly    |
| H) mysteriously |                |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

### Peer Pressure Has a Positive Side

- [A] Parents of teenagers often view their children’s friends with something like suspicion. They worry that the adolescent peer group has the power to push its members into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous. Such wariness is well founded: statistics show, for example, that a teenage driver with a same-age passenger in the car is at higher risk of a fatal crash than an adolescent driving alone or with an adult.
- [B] In a 2005 study, psychologist Laurence Steinberg of Temple University and his co-author, psychologist Margo Gardner, then at Temple, divided 306 people into three age groups: young adolescents, with a mean age of 14; older adolescents, with a mean age of 19; and adults, aged 24 and older. Subjects played a computerized driving game in which the player must avoid crashing into a wall that materializes, without warning, on the roadway. Steinberg and Gardner randomly assigned some participants to play alone or with two same-age peers looking on.
- [C] Older adolescents scored about 50 percent higher on an index of risky driving when their peers were in the room—and the driving of early adolescents was fully twice as reckless when other young teens were around. In contrast, adults behaved in similar ways regardless of whether they were on their own or observed by others. “The presence of peers makes adolescents and youth, but not adults, more likely to take risks,” Steinberg and Gardner concluded.
- [D] Yet in the years following the publication of this study, Steinberg began to believe that this interpretation did not capture the whole picture. As he and other researchers examined the question of why teens were more apt to take risks in the company of other teenagers, they came to suspect that a crowd’s influence

- need not always be negative. Now some experts are proposing that we should take advantage of the teen brain's keen sensitivity to the presence of friends and leverage it to improve education.
- [E] In a 2011 study, Steinberg and his colleagues turned to functional *MRI* (磁共振) to investigate how the presence of peers affects the activity in the adolescent brain. They scanned the brains of 40 teens and adults who were playing a virtual driving game designed to test whether players would brake at a yellow light or speed on through the crossroad.
- [F] The brains of teenagers, but not adults, showed greater activity in two regions associated with rewards when they were being observed by same-age peers than when alone. In other words, rewards are more intense for teens when they are with peers, which motivates them to pursue higher-risk experiences that might bring a big payoff (such as the thrill of just making the light before it turns red). But Steinberg suspected this tendency could also have its advantages. In his latest experiment, published online in August, Steinberg and his colleagues used a computerized version of a card game called the Iowa Gambling Task to investigate how the presence of peers affects the way young people gather and apply information.
- [G] The results: Teens who played the Iowa Gambling Task under the eyes of fellow adolescents engaged in more exploratory behavior, learned faster from both positive and negative outcomes, and achieved better performance on the task than those who played in solitude. "What our study suggests is that teenagers learn more quickly and more effectively when their peers are present than when they're on their own," Steinberg says. And this finding could have important implications for how we think about educating adolescents.
- [H] Matthew D. Lieberman, a social cognitive neuroscientist at the University of California, Los Angeles, and author of the 2013 book *Social: Why Our Brains Are Wired to Connect*, suspects that the human brain is especially skillful at learning socially significant information. He points to a classic 2004 study in which psychologists at Dartmouth College and Harvard University used functional MRI to track brain activity in 17 young men as they listened to descriptions of people while concentrating on either socially relevant cues (for example, trying to form an impression of a person based on the description) or more socially neutral information (such as noting the order of details in the description). The descriptions were the same in each condition, but people could better remember these statements when given a social motivation.
- [I] The study also found that when subjects thought about and later recalled descriptions in terms of their informational content, regions associated with factual memory, such as the medial temporal lobe, became active. But thinking about or remembering descriptions in terms of their social meaning activated the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex—part of the brain's social network—even as traditional memory regions registered low levels of activity. More recently, as he reported in a 2012 review, Lieberman has discovered that this region may be part of a distinct network involved in socially motivated learning and memory. Such findings, he says, suggest that "this network can be called on to process and store the kind of information taught in school—potentially giving students access to a range of untapped mental powers."
- [J] If humans are generally geared to recall details about one another, this pattern is probably even more powerful among teenagers who are very attentive to social details: who is in, who is out, who likes whom, who is mad at whom. Their desire for social drama is not—or not only—a way of distracting themselves from their schoolwork or of driving adults crazy. It is actually a *neurological* (神经的) sensitivity, initiated by hormonal changes. Evolutionarily speaking, people in this age group are at a stage in which they can prepare to find a mate and start their own family while separating from parents and striking out on their own. To do this successfully, their brain prompts them to think and even obsess about others.
- [K] Yet our schools focus primarily on students as individual entities. What would happen if educators instead took advantage of the fact that teens are powerfully compelled to think in social terms? In *Social*, Lieberman lays out a number of ways to do so. History and English could be presented through the lens of

the psychological drives of the people involved. One could therefore present Napoleon in terms of his desire to impress or Churchill in terms of his lonely gloom. Less inherently interpersonal subjects, such as math, could acquire a social aspect through team problem solving and peer tutoring. Research shows that when we absorb information in order to teach it to someone else, we learn it more accurately and deeply, perhaps in part because we are engaging our social cognition.

[L] And although anxious parents may not welcome the notion, educators could turn adolescent recklessness to academic ends. “Risk taking in an educational context is a vital skill that enables progress and creativity,” wrote Sarah-Jayne Blakemore, a cognitive neuroscientist at University College London, in a review published last year. Yet, she noted, many young people are especially unwilling to take risks at school—afraid that one low test score or poor grade could cost them a spot at a selective university. We should assure such students that risk, and even peer pressure, can be a good thing—as long as it happens in the classroom and not in the car.

36. It is thought probable that the human brain is particularly good at picking up socially important information.
37. It can be concluded from experiments that the presence of peers increases risk-taking by adolescents and youth.
38. Students should be told that risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive.
39. The urge of finding a mate and getting married accounts for adolescents’ greater attention to social interactions.
40. According to Steinberg, the presence of peers increases the speed and effectiveness of teenagers’ learning.
41. Teenagers’ parents are often concerned about negative peer influence.
42. Activating the brain’s social network involved in socially motivated learning and memory may allow students to tap unused mental powers.
43. The presence of peers intensifies the feeling of rewards in teens’ brains.
44. When we absorb information for the purpose of imparting it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth.
45. Some experts are suggesting that we turn peer influence to good use in education.

### Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

The Ebro Delta, in Spain, famous as a battleground during the Spanish Civil War, is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies: the rice-eating giant apple snail, and rising sea levels. What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production and the overall health of southern European wetlands.

Located on the Mediterranean just two hours south of Barcelona, the Ebro Delta produces 120 million kilograms of rice a year, making it one of the continent’s most important rice-growing areas. As the sea creeps into these fresh-water marshes, however, rising *salinity* (盐分) is hampering rice production. At the same time, this sea-water also kills off the greedy giant apple snail, an introduced pest that feeds on young rice plants. The most promising strategy has become to harness one foe against the other.

The battle is currently being waged on land, in greenhouses at the University of Barcelona. Scientists working under the banner “Project Neurice” are seeking varieties of rice that can withstand the increasing

salinity without losing the absorbency that makes European rice ideal for traditional Spanish and Italian dishes.

“The project has two sides,” says Xavier Serrat, Neurice project manager and researcher at the University of Barcelona, “the short-term fight against the snail, and a mid- to long-term fight against climate change. But the snail has given the project greater urgency.”

Originally from South America, the snails were accidentally introduced into the Ebro Delta by Global Aquatic Technologies, a company that raised the snails for fresh-water *aquariums* (水族馆), but failed to prevent their escape. For now, the giant apple snail’s presence in Europe is limited to the Ebro Delta. But the snail continues its march to new territory, says Serrat. “The question is not whether it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when.”

Over the next year and a half investigators will test the various strains of salt-tolerant rice they’ve bred. In 2018, farmers will plant the varieties with the most promise in the Ebro Delta and Europe’s other two main rice-growing regions—along the Po in Italy, and France’s Rhone. A season in the field will help determine which, if any, of the varieties are ready for commercialization.

As an EU-funded effort, the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice is taking place in all three countries. Each team is crossbreeding a local European short-grain rice with a long-grain Asian variety that carries the salt-resistant gene. The scientists are breeding successive generations to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain about 97 percent of the European rice *genome* (基因组).

46. Why does the author mention the Spanish Civil War at the beginning of the passage?

- A) It had great impact on the life of Spanish rice farmers.
- B) It is of great significance in the records of Spanish history.
- C) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are waging a battle of similar importance.
- D) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are experiencing as hard a time as in the war.

47. What may be the most effective strategy for rice farmers to employ in fighting their enemies?

- A) Striking the weaker enemy first.
- B) Killing two birds with one stone.
- C) Eliminating the enemy one by one.
- D) Using one evil to combat the other.

48. What do we learn about “Project Neurice”?

- A) Its goals will have to be realized at a cost.
- B) It aims to increase the yield of Spanish rice.
- C) Its immediate priority is to bring the pest under control.
- D) It tries to kill the snails with the help of climate change.

49. What does Neurice project manager say about the giant apple snail?

- A) It can survive only on southern European wetlands.
- B) It will invade other rice-growing regions of Europe.
- C) It multiplies at a speed beyond human imagination.
- D) It was introduced into the rice fields on purpose.

50. What is the ultimate goal of the EU-funded program?

- A) Cultivating ideal salt-resistant rice varieties.
- B) Increasing the absorbency of the Spanish rice.
- C) Introducing Spanish rice to the rest of Europe.
- D) Popularizing the rice crossbreeding technology.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Photography was once an expensive, laborious ordeal reserved for life’s greatest milestones. Now, the only apparent cost to taking infinite photos of something as common as a meal is the space on your hard drive and

your dining companion's patience.

But is there another cost, a deeper cost, to documenting a life experience instead of simply enjoying it? "You hear that you shouldn't take all these photos and interrupt the experience, and it's bad for you, and we're not living in the present moment," says Kristin Diehl, associate professor of marketing at the University of Southern California Marshall School of Business.

Diehl and her fellow researchers wanted to find out if that was true, so they embarked on a series of nine experiments in the lab and in the field testing people's enjoyment in the presence or absence of a camera. The results, published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, surprised them. Taking photos actually makes people enjoy what they're doing more, not less.

"What we find is you actually look at the world slightly differently, because you're looking for things you want to capture, that you may want to hang onto," Diehl explains. "That gets people more engaged in the experience, and they tend to enjoy it more."

Take sightseeing. In one experiment, nearly 200 participants boarded a double-decker bus for a tour of Philadelphia. Both bus tours forbade the use of cell phones but one tour provided digital cameras and encouraged people to take photos. The people who took photos enjoyed the experience significantly more, and said they were more engaged, than those who didn't.

Snapping a photo directs attention, which heightens the pleasure you get from whatever you're looking at, Diehl says. It works for things as boring as *archaeological* (考古的) museums, where people were given eye-tracking glasses and instructed either to take photos or not. "People look longer at things they want to photograph," Diehl says. They report liking the exhibits more, too.

To the relief of Instagrammers (Instagram 用户) everywhere, it can even make meals more enjoyable. When people were encouraged to take at least three photos while they ate lunch, they were more immersed in their meals than those who weren't told to take photos.

Was it the satisfying click of the camera? The physical act of the snap? No, they found; just the act of planning to take a photo—and not actually taking it—had the same joy-boosting effect. "If you want to take mental photos, that works the same way," Diehl says. "Thinking about what you would want to photograph also gets you more engaged."

51. What does the author say about photo-taking in the past?

- A) It was a painstaking effort for recording life's major events.
- B) It was a luxury that only a few wealthy people could enjoy.
- C) It was a good way to preserve one's precious images.
- D) It was a skill that required lots of practice to master.

52. Kristin Diehl conducted a series of experiments on photo-taking to find out \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) what kind of pleasure it would actually bring to photo-takers
- B) whether people enjoyed it when they did sightseeing
- C) how it could help to enrich people's life experiences
- D) whether it prevented people enjoying what they were doing

53. What do the results of Diehl's experiments show about people taking pictures?

- A) They are distracted from what they are doing.
- B) They can better remember what they see or do.
- C) They are more absorbed in what catches their eye.
- D) They can have a better understanding of the world.

54. What is found about museum visitors with the aid of eye-tracking glasses?

- A) They come out with better photographs of the exhibits.
- B) They focus more on the exhibits when taking pictures.



- C) They have a better view of what are on display.  
D) They follow the historical events more easily.
55. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
- A) It is better to make plans before taking photos.  
B) Mental photos can be as beautiful as snapshots.  
C) Photographers can derive great joy from the click of the camera.  
D) Even the very thought of taking a photo can have a positive effect.

**Part IV                      Translation                      (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

自行车曾经是中国城乡最主要的交通工具，中国一度被称为“自行车王国”。如今，随着城市交通拥堵和空气污染日益严重，骑自行车又开始流行起来。近来，中国企业家将移动互联网技术与传统自行车结合在一起，发明了一种称为共享单车（shared bikes）的商业模式。共享单车的出现使骑车出行更加方便，人们仅需一部手机就可以随时使用共享单车。为了鼓励人们骑车出行，很多城市修建了自行车道。现在，越来越多的中国人也喜欢通过骑车健身。

2018 年 6 月六级考试真题（第二套）解析

Part I Writing

写作思路

师生之间建立信任的重要性 The Importance of Building Trust between Teachers and Students	第一段：从老师的作用着手，引出师生之间的互信对学生学业的重要性。 It can be said without exaggeration that teachers play a vital role in... Likewise, trust between teachers and students contributes greatly to...
	第二段：分别从学生和老师的角度来论证师生之间建立信任的重要性。 For one thing, trust between teachers and students enables students to... For another, mutual trust between teachers and students spurs teachers to... Thus it can be safely said that...
	第三段：总结全文，重申师生互信的重要性。 In brief, trust between teachers and students can go a long way in..., for which reason it is highly imperative to build trust between teachers and students.

参考范文

范文点评

<b>The Importance of Building Trust between Teachers and Students</b>	
①It can be said without exaggeration that teachers play a vital role in the life trajectory of students. ②Likewise, trust between teachers and students contributes greatly to the academic success of students.	① 从老师的作用着手，引出师生之间互信的重要性
③For one thing, trust between teachers and students enables students to feel secure in their learning atmosphere where they are motivated to be more engaged in class and to improve their academic achievement. ③For another, mutual trust between teachers and students spurs teachers to make greater efforts to impart knowledge, which is in turn conducive to the education of the students. ④Thus it can be safely said that teachers are like sculptors while students are like the soft clay, and it is trust between teachers and students that helps teachers to mold master pieces out of the students.	② 指出师生之间相互信任的重要性 ③ 分分别从学生和老师的角度论证师生之间建立信任的重要性
⑤In brief, trust between teachers and students can go a long way in fostering a safe and cozy learning atmosphere and providing impetus for teaching and learning, for which reason it is highly imperative to build trust between teachers and students.	④运用比喻论证法总结师生互信的重要性 ⑤ 总结上文，重申师生互信的重要性

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

1. A) It is a typical salad. B) It is a Spanish soup. C) It is a weird vegetable. D) It is a kind of spicy food. Q: What do we learn about gazpacho? 【解析】B)。对话中女士说 Gazpacho 是西班牙一种冷菜汤。B) 是对话中信息的再现，故为答案。	M: What's all that? Are you going to make a salad? W: No, I'm going to make a gazpacho. M: What's that? W: [1] <u>Gazpacho is a cold soup from Spain.</u> It's mostly vegetables. I guess you could call it a liquid salad. M: Cold soup? Sounds weird. W: It's delicious. Trust me. I tried it for the first time during my summer vacation in Spain. You see, in the south of Spain, it gets very hot in the summer, up to
2. A) To make it thicker.	

B) To make it more nutritious.

C) To add to its appeal.

D) To replace an ingredient.

**Q:** For what purpose is stale bread mixed into gazpacho?

**【解析】A)**。对话中女士说将面包像其他东西一样压碎并混合在一起,增加了汤的质地和浓度。A)是对对话中信息的同义转述,其中的 make 对应对话中的 add... to。

3. A) It contains very little fat.

B) It uses olive oil in cooking.

C) It uses no artificial additives.

**D) It is mainly made of vegetables.**

**Q:** Why does the woman think gazpacho is healthy?

**【解析】D)**。对话中男士问它(西班牙冷汤)是否健康时女士做出肯定回复,并说它主要是用蔬菜制作。D)是对对话中信息的同义转述,其中的 mainly 对应对话中的 mostly。

4. A) It does not go stale for two years.

B) It takes no special skill to prepare.

**C) It comes from a special kind of pig.**

D) It is a delicacy blended with bread.

**Q:** What does the woman say about cured ham?

**【解析】C)**。对话中男士说他不明白腌火腿(cured ham)是什么东西,女士说腌火腿是用特殊品种的猪肉制作的。C)是对话中信息的再现,故为答案。

40°C, so a cold gazpacho is very refreshing. The main ingredients are tomato, cucumber, bell peppers, olive oil and stale bread.

**M:** [2] Stale bread? Surely you mean bread for dipping into the soup?

**W:** No. [2] Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else. It adds texture and thickness to the soup.

**M:** Mm. [3] And is it healthy?

**W:** [3] Sure. As I said earlier it's mostly vegetables. You can also add different things if you like, such as hard-boiled egg or cured ham.

**M:** [4] Cured ham? What's that?

**W:** That's another Spanish delicacy. Have you never heard of it? It is quite famous.

**M:** No. Is it good, too?

**W:** Oh, yeah, definitely. It's amazing. It's a little dry and salty, and it's very expensive because [4] it comes from a special type of pig that only eats a special type of food. The ham is covered in salt to dry and preserve it. And left to hang for up to 2 years. It has a very distinct flavor.

**M:** Mm, sounds interesting. Where can I find some?

**W:** It used to be difficult to get Spanish produce here. But it's now a lot more common. Most large supermarket chains have cured ham in little packets, but in Spain you combine a whole leg.

**M:** A whole pig leg? Why would anybody want so much ham?

**W:** In Spain, many people buy a whole leg for special group events, such as Christmas. They cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife.

## Conversation Two

5. A) They come in a great variety.

**B) They do not make decent gifts.**

C) They do not vary much in price.

D) They go well with Italian food.

**Q:** What does the woman think of table wines?

**【解析】B)**。对话中女士说,佐餐酒不是很特别,并且她也不会建议把佐餐酒当礼物送人。B)是对对话中信息的简单推断,故为答案。

6. A) \$30-\$40.

B) \$40-\$50.

C) \$50-\$60.

D) Around \$150.

**Q:** What is the price range of wine the man will consider?

**M:** Hello, I wish to buy a bottle of wine.

**W:** Hi, yes. What kind of wine would you like?

**M:** I don't know, sorry. I don't know much about wine.

**W:** That's no problem at all. What's the occasion and how much would you like to spend?

**M:** It's for my boss. It's his birthday. I know he likes wine, but I don't know what type. I also do not want anything too expensive, maybe mid-range. How much would you say is a mid-range bottle of wine approximately?

**W:** Well, it varies greatly. Our lowest prices are around \$6 a bottle, but those are [5] table wines. They are not very special, and I would

【解析】A)。对话中女士说 30 到 60 美元之间的任何一瓶葡萄酒都是一份拿得出手的礼物时，男士说他觉得 30 或 40 美元上下的葡萄酒会是可行的。A) 是对对话中信息的同义转述，其中表示区间的“-”对应对话中的 in the vicinity of。

7. A) They are a healthy choice for elderly people.  
B) They are especially popular among Italians.  
C) They symbolize good health and longevity.

**D) They go well with different kinds of food.**

Q: Why does the woman recommend red wines?

【解析】D)。对话中女士说红葡萄酒永远是最保险的选择，因为红葡萄酒通常比白葡萄酒更受欢迎，通常可以更容易与食物搭配。D) 是对对话中信息的同义转述，其中的 go well with 对应对话中的 paired with。

8. A) It is a wine imported from California.  
B) It is less spicy than all other red wines.  
C) It is far more expensive than he expected.

**D) It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.**

Q: What do we learn about the wine the man finally bought?

【解析】D)。对话中女士说这是基安蒂酒，也许是意大利最有名的红葡萄酒。女士接着又介绍了一种叫仙粉黛（Zinfandel）的红葡萄酒。最终男士决定买基安蒂。D) 是对话中信息的再现，故为答案。

not suggest them as a gift. On the other end, our most expensive bottles are over \$150. If you are looking for something priced in the middle, I would say anything between \$30 and \$60 would make a decent gift. How does that sound?

M: Mm, yeah. [6] I guess something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 would be good. Which type would you recommend?

W: [7] I would say the safest option is always a red wine. They are generally more popular than whites, and can usually be paired with food more easily. Our specialty here are Italian wines, and these tend to be fruity with medium acidity. [8] This one here is a Chianti, which is perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine. Alternatively, you may wish to try and surprise your boss with something less common, such as the Zinfandel. The grapes are originally native to Croatia but this winery is in eastern Italy and it has a more spicy and peppery flavor. So, to summarize, the Chianti is more classical, and the Zinfandel more exciting. Both are similarly priced at just under \$40.

M: [8] I will go with Chianti, then. Thanks.

## Section B

### Passage One

9. A) Learning others' secrets.  
B) Searching for information.  
C) **Decoding secret messages.**  
D) Spreading sensational news.

Q: What does the speaker say many people enjoy doing?

【解析】C)。短文开头提到，许多人喜欢代码。代码越难，有些人就越想弄清楚。C) 是对短文开头信息的同义转述，其中的 messages 对应短文中的 codes; decoding 对应 figure it out。

10. A) **They helped the U.S. army in World War Two.**  
B) They could write down spoken codes promptly.  
C) They were assigned to decode enemy messages.  
D) They were good at breaking enemy secret codes.

Q: What do we learn about the Navajo Code Talkers?

【解析】A)。短文中提到，一个非常重要的代码从未被破译过。它在第二次世界大战期间被美国人

[9] Many people enjoy secret codes. The harder the code, the more some people would try to figure it out. In war time, codes are especially important. They help army send news about battles and the signs of enemy forces. Neither side wants its code broken by the other. [11] One very important code was never broken. [10] It was used during World War Two by the Americans. It was a spoken code, never written down, and it was developed and used by Navajo Indians. They were called the Navajo Code Talkers. [11] The Navajos created the code in their own language. Navajo is hard to learn, and only a few people know it. So it was pretty certain that the enemy would not be able to understand the code talkers. In

使用。这是一个口头的代码，从来没有写下来，它是由纳瓦霍印第安人开发和使用的。他们被称为“风语者”……在几场战斗中，“风语者”扮演了重要的角色。他们帮助部队协调他们的行动和攻击。A) 是对短文中信息的概括推断，故为答案。

11. A) Important battles fought in the Pacific War.  
B) Decoding of secret messages in war times.  
C) **A military code that was never broken.**  
D) Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking.

Q: What is the speaker mainly talking about?

【解析】C)。短文中提到，一个非常重要的代码从未被破译过……这是一个口头的代码，从来没有写下来，它是由纳瓦霍印第安人开发和使用的……纳瓦霍人用自己的语言创建了代码。纳瓦霍语很难学，只有少数人知道。所以很确定敌人不会理解“风语者”在说什么……他们使用的是战时最成功的代码。C) 是对短文中信息的概括推断，也是短文的主题，故为答案。

addition, the talkers used code words. They called a submarine an iron fish and a small bomb thrown by hand, a potato. If they wanted to spell something, they used code words for letters of the alphabet. For instance, the letter A was ant, or apple, or ax. The code talkers worked mostly in the islands in the Pacific. One or two would be assigned to a group of soldiers. They would send messages by field telephone to the code talker in the next group, and he would relay the information to his commander.

[10] The code talkers played an important part in several battles. They helped troops coordinate their movements and attacks. After the War, the US governments honored them for what they had accomplished. [11] Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used.

## Passage Two

12. A) All services will be personalized.  
B) **A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.**  
C) Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry.  
D) More information will be available.

Q: What does the speaker say will happen in the next twenty years?

【解析】B)。短文中提到，未来二十年将有许多知识密集型工作被技术所替代。B) 是短文中信息的再现，故为答案。

13. A) In the robotics industry.  
B) In the information service.  
C) **In the personal care sector.**  
D) In high-end manufacturing.

Q: Where will young people have more chances to find jobs?

【解析】C)。短文中提到，在哪里可以找到新的工作岗位？经济部门中有一个甚至难以被小技术所复制的部门就是护理部门，即个人护理部门。C) 是短文中信息的再现，故为答案。

14. A) **They charge high prices.**  
B) They need lots of training.  
C) They cater to the needs of young people.  
D) They focus on customers' specific needs.

Q: What does the speaker say about therapists?

【解析】A)。短文中提到，……治疗专家会收取大量费用。A) 是对短文中信息的同义转述，其中的 high prices 对应短文中的 a lot of money。

If you are young and thinking about your career, you'll want to know where you can make a living. Well, [12] this going to be a technological replacement of a lot of knowledge-intensive jobs in the next twenty years, particularly in the two largest sectors of the labor force with professional skills. One is teaching, and the other, health care. You have so many applications and software, and platforms, but are going to come in and provide information and service in these two fields, which means a lot of health care and education sectors, would be radically changed, and a lot of jobs will be lost. Now, [13] where will the new jobs be found? Well, one sector of the economy that can't be easily duplicated by even small technologies is the caring sector, the personal care sector. That is, you can't really get a robot to do a great massage or physical therapy. Or, you can't get the kind of personal attention you need with regard to therapy or any other personal service. There could be very high-end

15. A) The rising demand in education and healthcare in the next 20 years.

**B) The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.**

C) The tremendous changes new technology will bring to people's lives.

D) The amazing amount of personal attention people would like to have.

**Q:** What is the speaker's book about?

**【解析】B)**。短文末尾提到, 这本书讲的是当技术对我们曾经认为的高收入工作带来破坏性变化时, 如何重组未来的经济。B) 是对短文中信息的同义转述, 其中的 caused 对应短文中的 brings about; traditionally 对应 we used to consider; well-paid jobs 对应 high income work。

personal services, **[14] therapists do charge a lot of money.** I think there's no limit to the amount of personal attention and personal care people would like if they could afford it. But, the real question in the future is, how come people afford these things if they don't have money, because they can't get a job that pays enough. That's why I wrote **[15] this book, which is about how to reorganize the economy for the future when technology brings about destructive changes, to what we used to consider high income work.**

## Section C

### Recording One

16. A) It was the longest road in ancient Egypt.

B) It was constructed some 500 years ago.

C) It lay 8 miles from the monument sites.

**D) It linked a stone pit to some waterways.**

**Q:** What do we learn from the lecture about the world's oldest paved road in Egypt?

**【解析】D)**。录音开头提到, .....世界上最古老的铺砌道路.....它把埃及沙漠中的一个石坑连接到了通往尼罗河沿岸纪念碑遗址的水道上。D) 是录音中信息的再现, 故为答案。

17. **A) Saws used for cutting stone.**

B) Traces left by early explorers.

C) An ancient geographical map.

D) Some stone tool segments.

**Q:** What did the researchers discover in the stone pit?

**【解析】A)**。录音中提到, 研究人员在道路北端的石坑中还有一个发现: 埃及人使用石锯的第一个证据。接着引用伯恩的同事, 伊利诺伊州惠顿学院的詹姆斯·霍夫迈尔说这是用于切割石头的锯的最古老实例。A) 是录音中信息的再现, 故为答案。

American researchers have discovered **[16] the world's oldest paved road,** a 4,600-year-old highway. **It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways that carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile.** The eight-mile road is at least 500 years older than any previously discovered road. "It is the only paved road discovered in ancient Egypt," said geologist Thomas Bown of the United States Geological Survey. He reported the discovery on Friday. "The road probably doesn't rank with the pyramids as a construction feat, but it is a major engineering achievement," said his colleague, geologist James Harrell of the University of Toledo. "Not only is the road earlier than we thought possible, we didn't even think they built roads."

**[17] The researchers also made a discovery in the stone pit at the northern end of the road: the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws.** "This is the oldest example of **saws being used for cutting stone,**" said Bown's colleague, James Hoffmeier of Wheaton College in Illinois.

"That's two technologies we didn't know they had," Harrell said, "And we don't know why they were both abandoned."

The road was discovered in the Faiyum Depression, about 45 miles southwest of Cairo. Short segments of the road had been observed by earlier explorers, Bown said, but they failed to realize its significance or follow up on their observations. Bown and his colleagues stumbled across it while they were doing geological mapping in the region.

**[18] The road was clearly built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit.** Bown and Harrell have found the camp that housed workers at the stone pit.

18. A) To transport stones to block floods.  
**B) To provide services for the stone pit.**  
 C) To link the various monument sites.  
 D) To connect the villages along the Nile.  
**Q:** For what purpose was the paved road built?

【解析】B)。录音中提到，这条路显然是为新发现的石坑提供服务的。B) 是录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

The road appears today to go nowhere, ending in the middle of the desert. When it was built, its terminal was a dock on the shore of Lake Moeris, which had an elevation of about 66 feet above sea level, the same as the dock.

Lake Moeris received its water from the annual floods of the Nile. At the time of the floods, the river and lake were at the same level and connected through a gap in the hills near the modern villages of el-Lahun and Hawara. Harrell and Bown believe that blocks were loaded onto barges during the dry season, then floated over to the Nile during the floods to be shipped off to the monument sites at Giza and Saqqara.

## Recording Two

19. A) Dr. Gong didn't give him any conventional tests.  
 B) Dr. Gong marked his office with a hand-painted sign.  
 C) Dr. Gong didn't ask him any questions about his pain.  
**D) Dr. Gong slipped in needles where he felt no pain.**

**Q:** What does the speaker find especially strange?

【解析】D)。录音中讲话者说龚医生把这些针刺进了一直困扰着他的左臂肘周围部位。其他的针滑进了他的左腕，奇怪的是，又滑进了他的右臂，然后滑进了他闭着的眼皮里。由此可推断，说话者对龚医生把针刺进了其没有疼痛的部位感到特别奇怪，故答案为D)。

20. A) He had heard of the wonders acupuncture could work.  
 B) Dr. Gong was very famous in New York's Chinatown.  
**C) Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.**  
 D) He found the expensive medical tests unaffordable.

**Q:** Why did the speaker go see Dr. Gong?

【解析】C)。录音中讲话者说他确实开始纳闷是什么驱使他来到位于纽约唐人街的詹姆斯·龚医生的办公室。然后他想起了左肘的疼痛。去了几次医院，又做了两次昂贵的、不舒服的医疗检查，至今连个诊断结论都没有。由此可知，讲话者去见龚医生是因为之前的医疗未能缓解他的疼痛。C) 是对录音中信息的概括推断，故为答案。问题开头的 why 对应录音中的 wonder what had driven.

21. **A) More and more patients ask for the treatment.**

The thin, extremely sharp needles didn't hurt at all going in. [19] Dr. Gong pierced them into my left arm, around the elbow that had been bothering me. Other needles were slipped into my left wrist and, strangely, into my right arm, and then into both my closed eyelids.

There wasn't any discomfort, just a mild warming sensation. However, [20] I did begin to wonder what had driven me here to the office of Dr. James Gong in New York's Chinatown. Then I remembered the torturing pain in that left elbow. Several trips to a hospital and two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis.

"Maybe you lean on your left arm too much," the doctor concluded, suggesting I see a bone doctor.

During the hours spent waiting in vain to see a bone doctor, I decided to take another track and try acupuncture. A Chinese-American friend recommended Dr. Gong. I took the subway to Gong's second-floor office, marked with a hand-painted sign.

Dr. Gong speaks English, but not often. Most of my questions to him were greeted with a friendly laugh, but I managed to let him know where my arm hurt. He asked me to go into a room, had me lie down on a bed, and went to work. In the next room, I learned, a woman dancer was also getting a treatment. As I lay there a while, I drifted into a dream-like state and fantasized about what she looked like.

Acupuncturists today are as likely to be found on Park Avenue as on Mott Street. [21] In all, there are an estimated 10,000 acupuncturists in the country. Nowadays, a lot of medical doctors have learned acupuncture techniques, so have a number of dentists. Reason? Patient demand. Few, though, can adequately explain how acupuncture works.

- B) Acupuncture techniques have been perfected.  
C) It doesn't need the conventional medical tests.

D) It does not have any negative side effects.

**Q:** What account for the growing popularity of acupuncture in the United States, according to the speaker?

**【解析】A)。**录音中提到, 据估计, 全国(即美国)共有 1 万名针灸师。现如今, 许多医生都学会了针灸技术, 许多牙医也是如此。究其原因, 还是病人需要。许多人学针灸技术表明需要针灸治疗的病人越来越多, 故答案为 A)。A) 中的 ask for 对应录音中的 demand。问题中的 account for 对应 reason。

Acupuncturists may say that the body has more than 800 acupuncture points. A life force called qi circulates through the body. Points on the skin are energetically connected to specific organs, body structures and systems. Acupuncture points are stimulated to balance the circulation of qi.

"The truth is, though, acupuncture is at least 2,200 years old, nobody really knows what's happening," says Paul Zmiewski, a Ph.D. in Chinese studies who practices acupuncture in Philadelphia.

After five treatments, there has been dramatic improvement in my arm, and the pain is a fraction of what it was. The mainly silent Dr. Gong finally even offered a diagnosis for what troubled me. "Pinched nerve," he said.

### Recording Three

22. A) They were on the verge of breaking up.  
B) They were compatible despite differences.  
C) **They quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments.**  
D) They argued persistently about whether to have children.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about Ronald and Lois's early years of married life?

**【解析】C)。**录音开头提到, 罗纳德和露易丝结婚有 20 年了, 他们认为自己是一对幸福的夫妻, 但是在他们结婚的最初几年里, 两人都被那些看似消退但从没真正解决的持续性争论所困扰。C) 是对录音中信息的同义转述, 其中的 quarreled a lot 对应录音中的 were disturbed by persistent arguments; never 对应 without ever。

23. A) **Neither of them has any brothers or sisters.**  
B) Neither of them won their parents' favor.  
C) They weren't spoiled in their childhood.  
D) They didn't like to be the apple of their parents' eyes.

**Q:** What do we learn about Ronald and Lois?

**【解析】A)。**录音中提到, 罗纳德和露易丝是独生子女。A) 是对录音中信息的同义转述, 故为答案。

24. A) They are usually good at making friends.  
B) They tend to be adventurous and creative.  
C) They are often content with what they have.

**[22] Ronald and Lois, married for two decades, consider themselves a happy couple, but in the early years of their marriage, both were disturbed by persistent arguments that seemed to fade away without ever being truly resolved.** They uncovered clues to what was going wrong by researching a fascinating subject: how birth order affects not only your personality, but also how compatible you are with your mate!

**[23] Ronald and Lois are only children,** and "onlies" grow up accustomed to being the apple of their parents' eyes. Match two onlies and you have partners who subconsciously expect each other to continue fulfilling this expectation, while neither has much experience in the "giving" end.

Here's a list of common birth-order characteristics — and some thoughts on the best (and worst) marital matches for each:

**[24] The oldest tends to be self-assured, responsible,** a high achiever, and relatively serious and reserved. He may be slow to make friends, perhaps content with only one companion. The best matches are with a youngest, an only, or a mate raised in a large family. The worst match is with another oldest since the two will be too sovereign to share a household comfortably.

The youngest child of the family thrives on attention and tends to be outgoing, adventurous, optimistic, creative and less ambitious than others in the family. He may lack self-discipline and have difficulty making decisions on his own.

A youngest brother of brothers, often unpredictable and romantic, will match best with an oldest sister of brothers. The youngest sister of brothers is best matched



D) They tend to be self-assured and responsible.

Q: What does the speaker say about the oldest child in family?

【解析】D)。录音中提到，年龄最大的孩子往往自信、有责任感。D) 是录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

25. A) They enjoy making friends.

B) They tend to be well adjusted.

C) They are least likely to take initiative.

D) They usually have successful marriages.

Q: What does the speaker say about the only children?

【解析】B)。录音中提到，独生子女独处时常常最舒服，但是因为“独生子女”往往是一个适应良好的个体……。B) 是录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

with an oldest brother or sisters who will happily indulge these traits.

The middle child is influenced by many variables, however, middles are less likely to take initiative, and more anxious and self-critical than others. Middles often successfully marry other middles, since both are strong on tact, not so strong on the aggressiveness and tend to crave affection.

[25] The only child is often most comfortable when alone, but since an “only” tends to be a well-adjusted individual, she’ll eventually learn to relate to any chosen spouse. The male only child expects his wife to make life easier without getting much in return; he is sometimes best matched with a younger sister or brothers. The female only child, who tends to be slightly more flexible, is well matched with an older man, who will indulge her tendency to test his love. Her worst match? Another only, of course.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. 【解析】K) **puzzled**。空前的助动词 has 和空后的名词 experts 提示，本空应填及物过去分词，故 C) established, K) puzzled 和 M) removed 入选。该句意在指明几个世纪以来专家们对吉萨金字塔的精确尺寸的看法。上文提到金字塔并不完全对称，接着下文又提到近期有团队使用了一种新的测量方法 (new measuring approach)。由此不难推测，这么多年来专家们对它的精确尺寸并不确定，仍被困惑着。K) puzzled (使困惑，使迷惑，使为难) 符合语义，故为答案。C) established (确定，确立，证实) 和 M) removed (脱下，摘下；移开，挪走，搬走) 均与语义不符，故排除。
27. 【解析】M) **removed**。分析句子结构可知，as 引导的原因状语从句中包含定语从句 (that originally covered it)，修饰前面的 stones，故确定 were 27 long ago 必然是原因状语从句的谓语。由空后的 long ago 做时间状语确定，were 不是系动词，而是助动词，因而从句谓语成分不完整，故本空应填过去分词，构成被动语态，C) established 和 M) removed 入选。本句所陈述的对象是 stones，即本空所填动词的宾语，C) 和 M) 中能用 stones 做宾语使语义通顺、使因果逻辑成立的为 M) removed (脱下，摘下；移开，挪走，搬走)，故为答案。C) established (建立，创立，设立) 与语义及逻辑均不符，故排除。
28. 【解析】A) **chronicles**。分析句子结构可知，which 引导的定语从句中缺少谓语动词。结合空前该从句的先行词，即单数名词 the newsletter “AERAGRAM” 和主句谓语 says 可确定，本空应填动词的第三人称单数，故 A) chronicles 和 D) fascinates 入选。本句是在进一步补充说明该简报与古埃及研究学会的关系，A) chronicles (按时间顺序记述<或播放>) 所表述的功能符合一般特定机构下属简报的基本功能，即记录或跟踪报道该机构的工作进展和研究成果等，故为答案。D) fascinates (深深吸引，迷住) 与语义不符，故排除。
29. 【解析】L) **remnants**。空前的形容词 surviving 和空后的介词 of 提示，本空应填名词，且与空后的名词 casing (金字塔的外层) 相关。上文提到，由于很久前外层的石头发生变化而无法精确计算金字塔的尺寸，因此该句意在说明研究小组通过采用一种新的测量方法找到金字塔外层尚存的能够利用到的任何东西来确定金字塔原始边缘的位置，故只有 L) remnants (残余部分，剩余部分) 与 casing 有关，且也能被 surviving 修饰，故为答案。E) hypothesis (假说，假设，前提)，F) maximum (最大限度，最大量，顶点)，G) momentum (动力，冲劲，势头)，J) precision (精确<性>)，精密<度>) 和 N) revelation (被揭示的真相，被揭露的内情) 均与语义不符，故排除。

30. 【解析】F) maximum。空前的不定冠词 a 和空后的介词 of 提示，本空应填以辅音音素开头的可数单数名词。空后的 5.5 inches 提示，本空只能填 F) maximum (最大限度，最大量，顶点)。a maximum of 表示“最大，最多”，符合语义和语法要求，故为答案。该句意在通过精确的数据强调金字塔两侧并不对称的事实。E) hypothesis (假说，假设，前提) 和 N) revelation (被揭示的真相，被揭露的内情) 虽然是可数名词单数，但是均与语义不符，故排除。
31. 【解析】D) fascinates。分析句子结构可知，that 引导的定语从句中缺少谓语动词。结合从句先行词为单数名词 the question 和主句谓语时态为一般现在时 (isn't) 可知，本空应填动词的第三人称单数，故只有 D) fascinates 入选，为答案。该句用... not... but... 句式连接了由 how 引导的两个表语从句，且由 however 形成前后转折。由此不难推断，此处意在指明工程师格伦·达希真正的兴趣所在。
32. 【解析】I) perfect。分析句子结构可知，本句中由 how 引导的两个表语从句结构相似，再结合表示转折的连词 but 可知，got it so close to \_\_\_\_\_ 应该与之前从句中的 got it wrong 形成对应，故本空应填形容词，表示与 wrong 相反的含义，故只有 I) perfect (完美的，最佳的) 符合语法和语义要求，故为答案。B) complete (十足的，彻底的) 和 C) established (已被认可的，已被接受的) 均与语义不符，故排除。
33. 【解析】J) precision。空前的限定词 such 和空后的伴随状语提示，本空应填名词。上文虽然提到设计和建造金字塔的人并没有做到使其完全对称，但之后所列举的一些具体数据充分证明这种误差并不大，而且当时的客观条件也十分有限。由此可知，此处意在强调能做到如此精确实属不易，故答案为 J) precision (精确<性>，精密<度>)。E) hypothesis (假说，假设，前提)，G) momentum (动力，冲劲，势头) 和 N) revelation (被揭示的真相，被揭露的内情) 均与语义不符，故排除。
34. 【解析】E) hypothesis。空前的形容词性物主代词 his 和空后的 is 提示，本空应填单数名词或不可数名词，故 E) hypothesis 和 G) momentum 入选。上句中提到，达希认为他们只能推测 (speculate) 埃及人用他们仅有的工具是如何设计出如此……线条的，紧接着在 that 引导的从句中又具体说明了埃及人的设计方法，这明显还是达希的一种假设，故答案为 E) hypothesis (假说，假设，前提)。G) momentum (动力，冲劲，势头) 与语义不符，故排除。
35. 【解析】O) slightly。本空所在的从句主干成分完整，结合空前的 only 可知，本空应填副词，和 only 一起修饰从句的谓语 is oriented away from (偏离方向)，故 H) mysteriously 和 O) slightly 入选。破折号之后的内容是对该句中具体偏差数据的一个评价，借用一位考古学家的结论明确表示这样的偏差很微小，即只是稍微偏离了主方向，故答案为 O) slightly (略微，稍微)。H) mysteriously (神秘地，诡秘地，故排除) 代入句中后并不符合下文通过对比数据后所得出的结论，且文中只是在强调古埃及人如此精确的设计规划给人造成神秘感，而被发现的这些具体数据是客观存在的，并不掺杂任何神秘属性，故排除。

## Section B

36. 【定位】根据题目中的 the human brain, socially 和 information 将本题出处定位于[H]段。
- 【解析】[H]。[H]段第1句提到，加州大学洛杉矶分校的社会认知神经学家马修·D. 利伯曼是 2013 年出版的《社交：联系刺激大脑之谜》一书的作者，他怀疑人类的大脑特别擅长学习具有社会意义的信息。由此可知，人们认为人类的大脑可能特别擅长于获取社会重要信息。题目是对第1句信息的同义转述，其中的 is particularly good at 对应该句中的 is especially skillful at; picking up 对应 learning; important 对应 significant。
37. 【定位】根据题目中的 concluded, the presence of peers, risk-taking 和 adolescents and youth 将本题出处定位于[C]段。
- 【解析】[C]。[B]段提到了 2005 年做的一项实验研究，而本段介绍了该研究的结果，并在结尾处通过引述该研究的实施者斯坦伯格和加德纳的话指出了研究结论：同龄人在场会使青少年和年轻人更可能冒险，而成年人则不受同龄人是否在场的影响。由此可知，从诸实验中可以得出结论，有同龄人在场会增加青少年或青年尝试冒险的概率。题目是对最后一句信息的同义转述，其中的 increases 对应该句中的 makes... more likely to。
38. 【定位】根据题目中的 students 和 in the classroom can be 将本题出处定位于[L]段。

【解析】[L]。[L]段最后一句提到，我们应该让这些学生相信，只要发生在课堂上而不是发生在汽车里，风险，甚至是同龄人压力，可以是一件好事。由此可知，应该告诉学生在课堂上冒险可以是积极的事情。题目是对最后一句信息的同义转述，其中的 students should be told that 对应该句中的 we should assure such students that; risk-taking in the classroom 对应 as long as it happens in the classroom; something positive 对应 a good thing。

39. 【定位】根据题目中的 finding a mate 将本题出处定位于[J]段。

【解析】[J]。[J]段最后两句提到，从进化角度说，在这个年龄的人群处于一种可以准备找到配偶并开始自己小家庭生活的状态，与此同时他们脱离父母，开始为自己小家打拼。为了能成功做到这点，他们的大脑会促使自己去想甚至去痴迷于他人。由此可知，找到配偶并结婚的冲动是青少年更加关注社会交往的主要原因。题目是对最后两句信息的概括推断，其中的 getting married 对应倒数第2句中的 start their own family; greater attention to social interactions 对应最后一句中的 to think and even obsess about others。

40. 【定位】根据题目中的 effectiveness 和 teenagers' learning 将本题出处定位于[G]段。

【解析】[G]。[G]段第2句引述了斯坦伯格的原话，他说：“我们的研究表明，当同龄人在场时，青少年的学习速度和效率都比独自一人时更快、更有效”。由此可知，同龄人在场会提高青少年学习的速度和效率。题目是对第2句信息的同义转述，其中的 increases the speed and effectiveness of 对应该句中的 more quickly and more effectively。

41. 【定位】根据题目中的 teenagers' parents, often 和 peer 将本题出处定位于[A]段。

【解析】[A]。[A]段前两句提到，青少年的父母常常以怀疑的眼光看待他们孩子的朋友。他们担心青少年同龄群体有能力迫使其成员做愚蠢的事，甚至做危险的事。由此可知，青少年的父母常常担心消极的同龄人影响。题目是对前两句信息的概括推断，其中的 teenagers' parents 对应第1句中的 parents of teenagers; concerned about 对应第2句中的 worry; negative peer influence 是对第二句中 the adolescent peer group has the power to push its members into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous 的概括。

42. 【定位】根据题目中的 network involved in socially motivated learning and memory, tap 和 mental powers 将本题出处定位于[I]段。

【解析】[I]。[I]段倒数第2句提到了 network involved in socially motivated learning and memory，题目中相应部分是原文再现。本段最后一句提到，他说这项研究结果表明“这个网络可以调用来处理 and 存储在学校学习到的信息类型——可能会让学生获得尚未被开发的脑力”。由此可知，激活大脑参与社会动机学习和记忆的社交网络可能会让学生利用未被开发的脑力。题目是对倒数第2句信息的同义转述，其中的 may allow students to tap unused mental powers 对应该句中的 potentially giving students access to a range of untapped mental powers。

43. 【定位】根据题目中的 peers, intensifies, rewards 和 teens' brains 将本题出处定位于[F]段。

【解析】[F]。[F]段第2句提到，换句话说，当青少年与同龄人在一起时对奖励的渴望强烈，这会促使他们去追求可能带来巨大奖励的更高风险的体验（例如在信号灯变红之前闯过去的兴奋）。由此可知，同龄人在场会增强青少年大脑对奖励的欲望。题目是对第2句信息的同义转述，其中的 the presence of 对应该句中的 with; intensifies the feeling of rewards 对应 rewards are more intense。

44. 【定位】根据题目中的 when we absorb information 和 accuracy and depth 将本题出处定位于[K]段。

【解析】[K]。[K]段最后一句提到，研究表明，当我们为了把信息传授给他人而吸收信息时，我们会更准确、更深入地学习它……由此可知，当我们以传授他人信息为目的吸收信息时，我们会更准确、更深入地学习它。题目是对最后一句逗号前信息的同义转述，其中的 for the purpose of imparting it to others 对应该句中的 in order to teach it to someone else; greater 对应 more。

45. 【定位】根据题目中的 some experts 和 education 将本题出处定位于[D]段。

【解析】[D]。[D]段最后一句提到，现在，一些专家建议，我们应该利用青少年在有朋友在场时的大脑敏感性去改善教育水平。由此可知，有些专家建议我们将同龄人的影响运用到教育中。题目是对最后一句信息的同义转述，其中的 suggesting 对应该句中的 proposing; turn... to good use 对应 take advantage of 和 leverage; peer influence 是对 the teen brain's keen sensitivity to the presence of friends 的概括。

## Passage One

46. 【定位】由题干中的 the Spanish Civil War 将本题出处定位于第 1 段第 1 句。

【解析】C)。作者在第 1 段第 1 句中提到,……作为西班牙内战时期著名的战场,埃布罗三角洲现在成了另一场战役的战场,而这场所谓的战役就是这里的稻农要面对两个敌人。由此可知,作者提到西班牙内战是影射目前这场战役具有相似的意义,即埃布罗三角洲的稻农正在发动一场同样重要的战役。C) 是对第 1 段第 1 句冒号前信息的推断,故为答案。wage 在此意为“开展(运动),发动(战争)”。文中未提及西班牙内战与西班牙稻农究竟有无关联,A) 属于无中生有,故排除;西班牙内战已是历史,而西班牙稻农面临的问题是现在的事情,还谈不上在历史上的意义如何,故排除 B); 西班牙内战已成过去,与现在的稻农无关,可知 D) 混淆了事件的时间背景,故也排除。

47. 【定位】由题干中的 strategy 和 enemies 将本题出处定位于第 1 段第 1 句和第 2 段最后一句。

【解析】D)。第 1 段第 1 句提到,稻农面临两个敌人,巨型食米苹果螺和不断上升的海平面。第 2 段解释了这两个“敌人”对水稻的影响,而最后一句指出,“以毒攻毒”竟然成了最有效的应敌策略。D) 与第 2 段最后一句中的 to harness one foe against the other 同义,均表示“以毒攻毒”,故答案为 D)。作者在文中未提及哪个敌人更弱,可见 A) 缺乏原文依据,故排除;作者的意思是用一个敌人克制另一个敌人,即“以毒攻毒”,而未提及“一石二鸟”,故 B) 与原文不符,故排除;第 4 段只是提到短期与苹果螺做斗争,中长期与气候变化做斗争,但是并未提及如何克制海平面升高的问题,可见 C) (各个击破。) 属于无中生有,故也排除。

48. 【定位】根据题干中的 Project Neurice 将本题出处定位于第 3 段第 2 句直至第 4 段末尾。

【解析】C)。第 3 段第 2 句提到“中性水稻项目”,即“Project Neurice”,而第 4 段第 1 句提到,这个项目有两个任务,短期任务是控制住巨型苹果螺,而本段最后一句又再次强调巨型苹果螺还是这个项目的当务之急。C) 是对第 4 段最后一句信息的同义转述,故为答案。作者虽然在最后一段中提到了“中性水稻项目”得到欧盟的资助,但是并未提及其目标实现与花费的直接关联,故 A) 与原文不符,故排除;原文明确地说明了这个项目的两个任务,但都不包括提高水稻产量,B) 属于无中生有,故排除;抵御气候变化是这个项目的中长期目标,而灭除巨型苹果螺是其短期目标,原文并没有说气候变化会对巨型苹果螺产生什么影响,故排除 D)。

49. 【定位】Neurice project manager 首次出现在第 4 段第 1 句中,但是其第 5 段最后两句中所说的话才为本题定位句。

【解析】B)。第 5 段最后两句表达的意思是,(项目经理)塞拉特认为,巨型苹果螺不会仅仅局限在埃布罗三角洲,会扩散到新的土地,这只是早晚的问题。B) 是对第 5 段最后一句信息的同义转述,故为答案。文中提到这种巨型苹果螺虽然原产自南美,但是现在已经到了南欧,而且研究人员还认为它们会向欧洲其他地区扩散。由此可知,A) 与原文不符,故排除;文中未提及这种巨型苹果螺的繁殖速度,C) 属于无中生有,故排除;第五段第 1 句说这种巨型苹果螺原本是在淡水水族馆中饲养的,是不慎逃脱才到了水稻产区,故 D) 的说法与原文相悖,故也排除。

50. 【定位】根据题干中的 EU-funded 将本题出处定位于最后一段第 1 句。

【解析】A)。最后一段第 1 句指出,这项研究的目的是开发可以耐受盐分的水稻品种。最后一句再次强调科学家的研究,目的是培育出既能够耐受盐分,又能够保留 97% 欧洲水稻基因组的品种。A) 是对最后一段第 1 句和最后一句信息的概括性转述,故为答案。文章第 3 段中只是说,科学家希望保持住西班牙水稻的原有特性,即吸水性,并没有说要增强其特性,B) 属于过度推断,故排除;文中未提及要推广西班牙水稻,C) 属于无中生有,故排除;原文只提到科学家利用杂交技术培育他们需要的品种,并没有提到要推广技术本身,故排除 D)。

## Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的 photo-taking 将本题出处定位于第 1 段第 1 句。

【解析】A)。第 1 段第 1 句提到,摄影曾经是留存一生中重大事件的一种昂贵的、耗时费力的经历。A) 是对第 1 段第 1 句信息的同义转述,其中的 painstaking effort 对应该句中的 laborious ordeal; recording 对

应reserved for; major events对应milestones, 故答案为A)。文中未提及只有富人才能享受得起摄影, 可见B) 缺乏原文依据, 故排除; C) 是依据对第1段第1句设置的强干扰项, 原文的意思是留存一生中的重大事件, 不仅仅是留存影像, 故排除; D) 属于过度推断, 将原文所说的耗时费力单纯地理解为练习与技艺掌握, 故排除。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的 Diehl, a series of experiments 和 to find out 将本题出处定位于第3段第1句。

【解析】D)。第3段第1句是一个承上启下句, 指明迪尔和她的研究伙伴们的一系列实验是为了验证“这种说法是否正确”, 而要弄清that具体指代的内容则应回溯至第2段最后一句, 也就是说在某个事件当中停下来拍照, 会不会影响人们享受这件事所带来的乐趣。D) 是对第2段最后一句和第3段第1句信息的概括推断, 故为答案。第3段第1句说明这个实验测试了人们的欢乐程度, 而不是乐趣的具体内容, 可见A) 与原文不符, 故排除; 原文只涉及在人们经历某个事件之中是否应该拍照的问题, 并未具体说明是在光观过程中, B) 属于过度推断, 故排除; 文中未提及拍照与人生经历之间的关系, C) 属于无中生有, 故排除。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的 the results 将本题出处定位于第3段第2句。

【解析】C)。第3段第2句提到, 迪尔的研究结果揭示, 拍照实际上会让人们更加享受正在做的事情, 而随后的第4段进一步解释说, 他们的发现是, ……因为要寻找希望捕捉到的东西, 这会让人们更加投入。C) 是第4段中信息的概括转述, 故为答案。C) 中的absorbed in对应第4段第2句中的engaged in; catches their eyes对应want to capture第4段第2句明确说明拍照不会让人们分心, 反而让他们更专注, A) 与原文相悖, 故排除; 文中只是说拍照会令人们更专注于当前的事情, 因而会感觉更加享受, 并没有说他们会因此更好地记住看到的或所做的, 也不表明对世界有了更好的了解, B) 和D) 均是过度推断, 故排除。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的 museum 和 eye-tracking glasses 将本题出处定位于第6段第2句。

【解析】B)。第6段第2句提到, 在考古博物馆, 人们戴上了眼球追踪眼镜, 并且被指示是否可以拍照。而随后的两句则说, 对于他们要想拍摄的东西, 他们关注的时间更长, 对这些展品也表现出更多的喜爱。由此可知, 人们在拍摄展品时, 其关注度会提高。B) 是对第6段倒数第2句信息的同义转述, 故为答案。B) 中的focus more on对应该句中的look longer at; taking pictures对应photograph。作者并没有比较展品照片的优劣, 也没有提及展品背后的历史事件, 可知A) 和D) 均属于无中生有, 故排除; C) 是依据第6段第3句设置的干扰项, 原文只是说人们对想要拍摄的展品看的时间会更长, 但这并不能表明参观者对展品有什么看法, 故排除。

55. 【定位】根据题干中的 the last paragraph 将本题出处定位于最后一段。

【解析】D)。最后一段第3句提到, 仅仅是计划拍照, 实际上还没去拍摄, 都会增加快乐的效果。而本段最后一句也解释说, 想想你想要拍摄的东西, 也会令人更加投入。由此可知, 哪怕只是想到要拍照也会产生正面效果。D) 是对最后一段第3句和最后一句信息的概括性转述, 故为答案。A) 是针对最后一段第3句设置的干扰项, 原文所说的计划拍照是指人们想到要去进行拍摄, 并不是建议人们要为此制定计划, 故排除; 最后一段中虽然出现了snapshots的同根词snap以及mental photos原词, 但是并没有对两者进行比较, 故排除B); C) 是依据最后一段第1句设置的干扰项, 但是第3句用No进行否定, 即令人们感到快乐的不是按下快门那一刻, 而是想到要拍照, 故排除。

## Part IV Translation

### 逐句分析

① 句“曾经”和“一度”提示, 译文时态应用一般过去时。两个分句间没有连词提示, 两个分句间增译连词“and”后将第一个分句处理为主系表结构的简单句, 第二个分句处理为非限制性定语从句或非谓语动词短语。“自行车”为可数名词, 需用复数形式, 表示泛指。“曾经是”可译为“used to be”或“once”。“中国城乡”可译为“urban and rural China”或“China's cities and villages”。“一度”译为“once”; “自行车王国”译为“the Kingdom of Bicycles”。“最主要的交通工具”可译为“the most important/top principal/foremost means of transport/transportation”。

② 句“随着……”为陈述事实, 译文时态应用一般现在时, 可处理为由with开头的介词短语, 做伴随状语; 第二分句“……又开始……”说明已经开始的动作, 译文时态应用现在完成时。“交通拥堵”

可译为较正式的“traffic congestion”，如果不会“congestion”，也可译为最普通用词“jams”。由于将“随着……”处理为伴随状语了，所以“日益严重”处理为定语，修饰“城市交通拥堵和空气污染”，译为“more and more serious”或“increasingly serious”；“流行”译为“become popular”或“gain popularity”。

③ 句时间状语“近来”提示，译文时态应使用现在完成时。可将两个分句处理为并列句，也可将第二个分句处理为主句，第一个分句交代做某事的方式方法，由介词 by 引出并放在主句后。“近来”可译为“recently”或“lately”；“中国企业家”译为“China’s/Chinese entrepreneurs”或“entrepreneurs of China”。

“将……与……结合在一起”译为“combine... with...”。“移动互联网技术”译为“mobile Internet technologies”。“共享单车”的译文原题已经给出，所以在此不需赘述。“商业模式”译为“business/commercial model”。本句还可译为：In recent years, Chinese entrepreneurs have developed a business model called bike-sharing by equipping bicycles with mobile Internet technologies.

④ 句两个分句的主语不同，可处理为并列句，也可以将第一个分句处理为主句，第二个分句看作是对第一个分句的补充说明，处理为从属结构。“出现”译为“emergence”或“occurrence”。“方便”在此为形容词，译为“convenient”。需注意“仅”的译法，不能简单地译为“only”，因为人们并非“只”使用“手机”来用共享单车，恰当的译法为“just”，“alone”或“as long as”。“随时”可译为“anytime”，“at any time/moment”，“at all times”或“whenever necessary”。本句还可译为：With shared bikes, people find it more convenient to get around at any time as long as they have a mobile phone./The occurrence of shared bikes has made riding out by bike more convenient, and people can use shared bikes with a cellphone alone whenever necessary.

⑤ 句中“为了”提示，可使用目的状语从句，也可使用动词不定式作目的状语将两个分句合译为一个句子。“修建了”提示，译文时态应用现在完成时。“鼓励”可译为“encourage”或“motivate”。“骑车出行”在第4句中已出现过，所以在此为避免用词重复可译为“bike”或“go cycling”。“修建”可译为“build”或“construct”。“自行车道”译为“bike/bicycle lane”。本句还可译为：Many cities have built bicycle lanes to encourage people to go cycling.

⑥ 句中“现在”提示，译文时态应用一般现在时。“越来越多的”可译为“more and more”或“a growing/increasing number of”。“通过骑车健身”译为“exercise by riding bikes”或“work out through cycling”。

### 完整译文

Bicycles used to be the most important means of transport in urban and rural China, and China was once called “Kingdom of Bicycle”. Nowadays, with the increasingly serious urban traffic congestion and air pollution, cycling has become popular again. Recently, Chinese entrepreneurs have combined mobile Internet technologies with traditional bicycles, and invented a business model named shared bikes. The emergence of shared bikes has made traveling by bike more convenient, and people can use shared bikes anytime just with a cellphone. In order to motivate people to bike, a lot of cities have constructed bicycle lanes. Now, a growing number of Chinese people also like to exercise by riding bikes.

### ◆ 答案速查 ◆

1	B	2	A	3	D	4	C	5	B	6	A	7	D	8	D	9	C	10	A
11	C	12	B	13	C	14	A	15	B	16	D	17	A	18	B	19	D	20	C
21	A	22	C	23	A	24	D	25	B										
26	K	27	M	28	A	29	L	30	F	31	D	32	I	33	J	34	E	35	O
36	H	37	C	38	L	39	J	40	G	41	A	42	I	43	F	44	K	45	D
46	C	47	D	48	C	49	B	50	A	51	A	52	D	53	C	54	B	55	D



# 2018 年 6 月六级考试真题（第三套）

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of building trust between businesses and consumers*. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

说明：2018 年 6 月六级真题全国共考了两套听力。本套的听力内容与第二套的完全一样，只是选项的顺序不一样而已，故在本套中不再重复给出。

## Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on *Answer Sheet 2* with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

When Elon Musk says that his new priority is using artificial intelligence to build domestic robots, we should look forward to the day in admiration.

Mr. Musk is a guy who gets things done. The founder of two tech companies, Tesla Motors and SpaceX, is bringing electric vehicles to mass market and 26 humans to live on other planets. This sounds like so much hot air, but the near \$13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has 27 comes from practical achievements rather than hypothetical ones.

A lot of clever people are 28 about artificial intelligence, fearing that robots will one day become so 29 that they'll murder all of us. These fears are mostly 30: as with hysteria about genetic modification, we humans are generally wise enough to manage these problems with speed and care.

And just think of how wonderful it would be if you had a live-in robot. It could, 31, be like having a babysitter and a nurse rolled into one—or, if that required 32 intelligence beyond the power of Mr. Musk's imagined machine, at least someone to chop the carrots, wash the car and mow the lawn. Once purchased and trained, this would allow the 33 user to save money and time, freeing up 34 space in our busy lives to read a good book.

That is why we welcome Mr. Musk's latest 35, and wish him well. As long as robots add to the sum of human happiness, reduce suffering, and create time to read world-class journalism, we should be their fans. Especially since journalism is one job robots will never do.

A) amassed  
B) casual  
C) emotional

I) misleading  
J) precious  
K) reward



- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| D) enabling    | L) smart     |
| E) eventually  | M) sphere    |
| F) exaggerated | N) terrified |
| G) extravagant | O) venture   |
| H) generously  |              |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

### **In the Real World, Nobody Cares that You Went to an Ivy League School**

- [A] As a high school junior, everything in my life revolved around getting into the right college. I diligently attended my SAT, ACT, and Advanced Placement test preparation courses. I *juggled* (尽力应付) cross-country and track schedules, newspaper staff, and my church's youth group and drama team. I didn't drink, party, or even do much dating. The right college, I thought, was one with prestige, one with a name. It didn't have to be the Ivy League, but it needed to be a "top school."
- [B] Looking back now, nine years later, I can't remember exactly what it was about these universities that made them seem so much better. Was it a curriculum that appeared more rigorous, perhaps? Or an alumni network that I hoped would open doors down the line? Maybe. "I do think there are advantages to schools with more recognition," notes Marybeth Gasman, a professor of higher education at the University of Pennsylvania. "I don't necessarily think that's a reason to go to one."
- [C] In reflection, my firm belief in the power of the brand was naive, not to mention a bit snobby. I quickly passed over state schools and southern schools, believing their curriculums to be automatically inferior to northeastern or western counterparts. Instead, I dreamed of living in New York City and my parents obliged me with a visit to New York University's (NYU) campus. During the tour, tuition fees were discussed. (NYU is consistently ranked one of the country's most expensive schools, with room and board costs totaling upwards of \$64,000 a year.) Up until then, I hadn't truly realized just how expensive an education can be. Over the next few months, I realized not only could I not afford my dream school, I couldn't even afford the ones where I'd been accepted. City University of New York (CUNY), Rutgers University, and Indiana University were out of reach as were Mississippi State and the University of Alabama, where I would have to pay out-of-state fees. Further complicating my college search was a flourishing track career—I wanted to keep running but my times weren't quite fast enough to secure a scholarship.
- [D] And so, at 11pm on the night of Georgia State University's (GSU) midnight deadline, I applied online. Rated No. 466 overall on Forbes' Lists Top Colleges, No. 183 in Research Universities, and No. 108 in the South, I can't say it was my top choice. Still, the track coach had offered me a walk-on spot, and I actually found the urban Atlanta campus a decent consolation prize after New York City.
- [E] While it may have been practical, it wasn't prestigious. But here's the thing: I loved my "lower-tier" (低层次的) university. (I use the term "low-tier" cautiously, because GSU is a well-regarded research institution that attracts high quality professors and faculty from all over the country.) We are taught to believe that only by going to the best schools and getting the best grades can we escape the rat race and build a better future. But what if lower-tier colleges and universities were the ticket to escaping the rat race? After all, where else can you leave school with a decent degree—but without a lifetime of debt?
- [F] My school didn't come pre-packaged like the more popular options, so we were left to take care of

ourselves, figuring out city life and trying to complete degree programs that no one was championing for us to succeed in. What I'm saying is, I loved my university because it taught us all to be resourceful and we could make what we wanted out of it.

- [G] I was lucky enough to have my tuition covered by a lottery-funded scholarship called HOPE (Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally). When I started college, the HOPE scholarship was funded by the state of Georgia and offered to graduating high school seniors with a GPA of 3.0 or higher. Living costs and books I paid for with money earned during high school, supplemented by a small college fund my deceased grandfather left for me and a modest savings account my parents created when I was born.
- [H] So what about all that name recognition? Sure, many of my colleagues and competitors have more glamorous *alma maters* (母校) than I do. As a journalist, I have competed against NYU, Columbia, and Northeastern graduates for jobs. And yet, not a single interviewer has ever asked me about my educational background. In fact, almost every interview I've ever had was due to a connection—one that I've gained through pure determination, not a school brand.
- [I] According to *The Boston Globe*, students who earned their bachelor's in 2012 have an average monthly loan payment of \$312, which is one-third more than those who graduated in 2004. Ultimately, that's the thing universities don't want to admit. Private universities are money-making institutions. If you can afford to buy prestige, that's your choice. For the rest of us, however, our hearty lower-tiered universities are just fine, thank you.
- [J] Wealthy universities talk up the benefits their name will give graduates: namely, strong alumni networks, star faculty, and a résumé boost. But you needn't attend an Ivy League school to reap those rewards. Ludacris and the former CEO of Bank of America Ken Lewis are alumni of my college, as well as *VICE*'s first female editor-in-chief, Ellis Jones. Successful people tend to be successful no matter where they go to school, and lower-tier schools can have alumni networks just as strong as their big name counterparts. In fact, lower-tier school alumni networks are arguably stronger, because fellow alumni recognize that you didn't necessarily have an easy path to follow. They might be more willing to offer career help, because your less famous school denotes that, like them, you are also full of energy and perseverance.
- [K] *The Washington Post* reported on a recent study by Princeton economists, in which college graduates who applied to the most selective schools in the 12th grade were compared to those who applied to slightly less selective schools. They found that students with more potential earned more as adults, and the reverse held true as well, no matter where they went to school.
- [L] Likewise, star faculty are not always found where you'd expect. Big name schools are not necessarily the best places for professors; plus, many professors split teaching time between multiple colleges and/or universities. This means, for instance, a CUNY student could reasonably expect to receive the same quality of instruction from a prestigious professor as they would if they were enrolled in the same class at NYU.
- [M] It's possible that some hiring managers may be drawn to candidates with a particular educational résumé, but it's no guarantee. According to a 2012 survey described in *The Atlantic*, college reputation ranked lowest in relative importance of attributes in evaluating graduates for hire, beaten out by top factors like internships, employment during college, college major, volunteer experience, and extracurricula.
- [N] Maybe students who choose less prestigious universities are bound to succeed because they are determined to. I tend to think so. In any case, if I could do it again, I'd still make the same choice. Today I'm debt-free, resourceful—and I understand that even the shiniest packaging can't predict what you'll find on the inside.

36. Modest institutions can also have successful graduates and strong alumni networks.

37. The money the author made in high school helped pay for her living expenses and books at college.

38. The author came to see how costly college education could be when she was trying to choose a university to

attend.

- 39. A recent study found that a graduate's salary is determined by their potential, not the university they attended.
- 40. The author cannot recall for sure what made certain top universities appear a lot better.
- 41. None of the author's job interviewers cared which college she went to.
- 42. The author thinks she did the right thing in choosing a less prestigious university.
- 43. In order to be admitted to a prestigious university, the author took part in various extracurricular activities and attended test preparation courses.
- 44. The author liked her university which was not prestigious but less expensive.
- 45. Colleges are reluctant to admit that graduates today are in heavier debt.

### Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Economically speaking, are we better off than we were ten years ago? Twenty years ago?

In their thirst for evidence on this issue, commentators seized on the recent report by the Census Bureau, which found that average household income rose by 5.2% in 2015. Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic. Among the more significant problems with the Census's measure are that: 1) it excludes taxes, transfers, and compensation like employer-provided health insurance; and 2) it is based on surveys rather than data. Even if precisely measured, income data exclude important determinants of economic well-being, such as the hours of work needed to earn that income.

While thinking about the question, we came across a recently published article by Charles Jones and Peter Klenow, which proposes an interesting new measure of economic welfare. While by no means perfect, it is considerably more comprehensive than average income; taking into account not only growth in consumption per person but also changes in working time, life expectancy, and inequality. Moreover, it can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time.

The Jones-Klenow method can be illustrated by a cross-country example. Suppose we want to compare the economic welfare of citizens of the U.S. and France in 2005.

In 2005, as the authors observe, real consumption per person in France was only 60% as high as the U.S., making it appear that Americans were economically much better off than the French on average. However, that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality. The French take longer vacations and retire earlier, so typically work fewer hours; they enjoy a higher life expectancy, presumably reflecting advantages with respect to health care, diet, lifestyle, and the like; and income and consumption are somewhat more equally distributed there than in the U.S. Because of these differences, comparing France's consumption with the U.S.'s overstates the gap in economic welfare.

Similar calculations can be used to compare the U.S. and other countries. For example, this calculation puts economic welfare in the United Kingdom at 97% of U.S. levels, but estimates Mexican well-being at 22%.

The Jones-Klenow measure can also assess an economy's performance over time. According to this measure, as of the early-to-mid-2000s, the U.S. had the highest economic welfare of any large country. Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve. However, the pace of improvement has slowed

markedly.

Methodologically, the lesson from the Jones-Klenow research is that economic welfare is multi-dimensional. Their approach is flexible enough that in principle other important quality-of-life changes could be incorporated—for example, decreases in total emissions of pollutants and declines in crime rates.

46. What does the author think of the 2015 report by the Census Bureau?

- A) It is based on questionable statistics.
- C) It evidences the improved welfare.
- B) It reflects the economic changes.
- D) It provides much food for thought.

47. What does the author say about the Jones-Klenow method?

- A) It is widely used to compare the economic growth across countries.
- B) It revolutionizes the way of measuring ordinary people's livelihood.
- C) It focuses on people's consumption rather than their average income.
- D) It is a more comprehensive measure of people's economic well-being.

48. What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison between France and the U.S. in terms of real consumption per person?

- A) It reflected the existing big gap between the two economies.
- B) It neglected many important indicators of people's welfare.
- C) It covered up the differences between individual citizens.
- D) It failed to count in their difference in natural resources.

49. What is an advantage of the Jones-Klenow method?

- A) It can accurately pinpoint a country's current economic problems.
- B) It can help to raise people's awareness of their economic well-being.
- C) It can diagnose the causes of a country's slowing pace of economic improvement.
- D) It can compare a country's economic conditions between different periods of time.

50. What can we infer from the passage about American people's economic well-being?

- A) It is much better than that of their European counterparts.
- B) It has been on the decline ever since the turn of the century.
- C) It has not improved as much as reported by the Census Bureau.
- D) It has not been accurately assessed and reported since mid-2000s.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

If you've ever started a sentence with "If I were you...", or found yourself scratching your head at a colleague's agony over a decision when the answer is crystal-clear, there's a scientific reason behind it. Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day causing indecision or poor choices, but choosing on behalf of someone else is an enjoyable task that doesn't suffer the same pitfalls.

The problem is "decision fatigue," a psychological phenomenon that takes a toll on the quality of your choices after a long day of decision making, says Evan Polman, a leading psychologist.

Physicians who have been on the job for several hours, for example, are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so. "Presumably it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says.

But decision fatigue goes away when you are making the decision for someone else. When people imagine themselves as advisers and imagine their own choices as belonging to someone else, they feel less tired and rely less on decision shortcuts to make those choices. "By taking upon the role of adviser rather than decision maker, one does not suffer the consequences of decision fatigue," he says. "It's as if there's something fun and liberating about making someone else's choice."

Getting input from others not only offers a fresh perspective and thought process, it often also includes riskier choices. While this sounds undesirable, it can be quite good, says Polman. “When people experience decision fatigue—when they are tired of making choices—they have a tendency to choose to go with the status quo (现状),” he says. “But the status quo can be problematic, since a change in the course of action can sometimes be important and lead to a positive outcome.”

In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential. “People who are susceptible to decision fatigue will likely choose to do nothing over something,” he says. “That’s not to say that risk is always good, but it is related to taking action, whereas decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction and the possible *chagrin* (懊恼) of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered.”

Just because you can make good choices for others doesn’t mean you’ll do the same for yourself, Polman cautions. “Research has found that women negotiate higher salaries for others than they do for themselves,” he says, adding that people slip in and out of decision roles.

51. What does the author say about people making decisions?

- A) They may become exhausted by making too many decisions for themselves.
- B) They are more cautious in making decisions for others than for themselves.
- C) They tend to make decisions the way they think advantageous to them.
- D) They show considerable differences in their decision-making abilities.

52. What does the example about the physicians illustrate?

- A) Patients seldom receive due care towards the end of the day.
- B) Prescription of antibiotics can be harmful to patients’ health.
- C) Decision fatigue may prevent people making wise decisions.
- D) Medical doctors are especially susceptible to decision fatigue.

53. When do people feel less decision fatigue?

- A) When they take decision shortcuts.
- B) When they help others to make decisions.
- C) When they have major decisions to make.
- D) When they have advisers to turn to.

54. What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in?

- A) They turn to physicians for advice.
- B) They tend to make risky decisions.
- C) They adopt a totally new perspective.
- D) They refrain from trying anything new.

55. What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making?

- A) It is vital for one to reach the goal desired.
- B) It is likely to entail serious consequences.
- C) It will enable people to be more creative.
- D) It will more often than not end in regret.

## Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on *Answer Sheet 2*.

中国目前拥有世界上最大最快的高速铁路网。高铁列车的运行速度还将继续提升，更多的城市将修建高铁站。高铁大大缩短了人们出行的时间。相对飞机而言，高铁列车的突出优势在于准时，因为基本不受天气或交通管制的影响。高铁极大地改变了中国人的生活方式。如今，它已经成了很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具。越来越多的人也在假日乘高铁外出旅游。还有不少年轻人选择在一个城市工作而在邻近城市居住，每天乘高铁上下班。

2018 年 6 月六级考试真题（第三套）解析

Part I Writing

写作思路

商家与顾客之间建立信任的重要性	第一段：从商家与顾客之间的信任危机着手，引出商家与顾客之间建立信任的必要性。
The Importance of Building Trust between Businesses and Consumers	第二段：提出商家与顾客之间建立信任的重要性，从顾客对商家的信任以及顾客自身挑剔损害商家的信任两个角度加以论证。
	第三段：总结全文，重申商家与顾客之间互信的重要性。

参考范文

范文点评

<p><b>The Importance of Building Trust between Businesses and Consumers</b></p> <p>①The past years have witnessed trust crisis between businesses and consumers. Trust, as is known to all, is hard-won and easily lost. ②Therefore, it is always necessary to build trust between businesses and consumers.</p> <p>③Without building trust between businesses and consumers, no business will succeed. ④On the one hand, one factor that influences almost all purchasing decisions of consumers is trust: consumers trust that businesses provide the product or service they have promised. If businesses fail to live up to their promises and provide substandard products, consumers would lose trust in them. A case in point is Volkswagen, which has lost trust from some consumers because of scandals of faked emission tests and thus suffered economic loss. ④On the other hand, present-day consumers are much more demanding and are prone to make negative comments about products on social-media platforms, putting the reputation of the target businesses at risk, which erodes trust of the businesses. In this case, businesses should react quickly to ease the tension and regain customer trust.</p> <p>⑤In short, trust between businesses and consumers is the absolute bedrock and the decisive factor of successful businesses.</p>	<p>① 从商家与顾客之间的信任危机着手，逐渐引出商家与顾客之间建立信任的必要性</p> <p>② 指出商家与顾客之间建立信任的必要性</p> <p>③ 从反面提出商家与顾客之间建立信任的重要性</p> <p>④ 从两个角度加以论证</p> <p>⑤ 总结上文，重申商家与顾客之间互信的重要性</p>
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Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. 【解析】D) enabling。空前的并列连词 and 和 is bringing 提示，本空应填现在分词，与 bringing 并列，故 D) enabling 和 I) misleading 入选。空前是在讲马斯克创立的两家公司正在做的事情，即它们能够给人类或社会带来什么样的变化或提供什么样的服务，故 D) enabling（使能够，使可能，使可行）符合语义，为答案。I) misleading（误导，将……引入歧途）明显与语义不符，故排除。
27. 【解析】A) amassed。首先分析句子结构，the near \$13 billion fortune 为句子主语，this entrepreneur has (27) \_\_\_\_为省略了引导词的定语从句，修饰 fortune，而 comes from... ones 为句子谓语，所以空前的 has 为实义动词或助动词的可能性都有。如果是实义动词，fortune 做其宾语，语义也能成立，但是空中必填副词，备选的两个副词 eventually 和 generously 均无法使语义通顺，故确定 has 为助动词，所以，空中应填过去分词，A) amassed 和 F) exaggerated 入选。空后提到，近 130 亿美元的财富不是假想出来的，而是来源于实际取得的成就。由此不难推测，这笔财富是通过多年打拼积累而来的，故答案为 A) amassed（积累，积聚）。F) exaggerated（夸大，夸张）填入空中后使句子前后语义自相矛盾，既然不是假想出来的，也不太存在被夸大其词的可能，且全文也并未体现对该数额有所质疑，故排除。

28. 【解析】N) terrified。空前的 be 动词 are 和空后的介词 about 提示，本空应填形容词或起形容词作用的过去分词，且能与 about 搭配使用。空后的 fearing... us 为现在分词短语，做伴随状语，对前面所述内容进行补充说明，尤其对谓语动词有限定作用，即所填词意思应与 fearing 相近。备选的形容词和过去分词中，意思与 fearing 相近，且能与 about 搭配的只有 N) terrified（非常害怕的，极度惊恐的），故为答案。
29. 【解析】L) smart。句中的 so... that... 结构和主语 robots 提示，本空应填形容词，故 B) casual, C) emotional, F) exaggerated, G) extravagant, I) misleading, J) precious 和 L) smart 入选。根据上下文，尤其是由本段中的 we humans are generally wise enough to manage these problems 可知，人类恐惧的原因应是担心机器人与我们人类一样聪明之后将来要杀我们，即威胁到我们，因此，所填形容词意思与 wise 相近，只有 L) smart（<机器、武器、材料等>智能的）符合要求，故为答案。句首的 clever people 也给出一定的提示，即人机大战比拼的本质就是彼此的聪明程度。B) casual（临时的，不定期的），C) emotional（感情<上>的，情绪<上>的），F) exaggerated（夸大的，夸张的，言过其实的），G) extravagant（过度的，过分的，<言行等>放肆的），I) misleading（误导性的，迷惑性的，欺骗性的）和 J) precious（宝贵的，珍贵的，贵重的）均与语义不符，故排除。
30. 【解析】F) exaggerated。空前的 are mostly 和空后的冒号提示，本空应填形容词，修饰 fears，故 B) casual, C) emotional, F) exaggerated, G) extravagant, I) misleading 和 J) precious 入选。根据冒号后所举例子可知，人类通常是足够聪慧的，能够迅速妥善地处理好那些可能让人类产生恐惧的问题，由此不难推测，所填词意在强调人们其实夸大了机器人可能带来的恐惧感，故答案为 F) exaggerated（夸大的，夸张的，言过其实的）。B) casual（临时的，不定期的），G) extravagant（过度的，过分的，<言行等>放肆的）和 J) precious（宝贵的，珍贵的，贵重的）均与 fears 不搭界，故先排除。C) emotional（感情<上>的，情绪<上>的）与 fears 同属心理范畴，填入空中导致语义重复，故排除。I) misleading（误导性的，迷惑性的，欺骗性的）填入句中后说法过于绝对，故排除。
31. 【解析】E) eventually。本空所在句主干成分完整，且空前和空后均为逗号提示，本空应填副词，故 E) eventually 和 H) generously 入选。上一句提到，我们可以设想一个家用机器人，空后又提到这个机器人就像一个保姆和护士的结合体，故 E) eventually（终于，最后）能够合理地表述人们在体验过机器人之后的这种心理变化，故为答案。H) generously（感慨地，不吝啬地）明显不符合语义，故排除。
32. 【解析】C) emotional。空前的动词 required 和空后的名词 intelligence 提示，本空应填形容词，故 B) casual, C) emotional, G) extravagant, I) misleading 和 J) precious 入选。此处是在对比发问马斯克想象的机器人是否能满足人们所设想的那种机器人，即它的情商是否能真的像现实生活中的保姆和护士一样。emotional intelligence 为习惯表达，意为“情商”，符合语义，故为答案。B) casual（临时的，不定期的），G) extravagant（过度的，过分的，<言行等>放肆的），I) misleading（误导性的，迷惑性的，欺骗性的）和 J) precious（宝贵的，珍贵的，贵重的）均与语义不符，故排除。
33. 【解析】B) casual。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的名词 user 提示，本空应填形容词，故 B) casual, G) extravagant, I) misleading 和 J) precious 入选。上文中提到，所设想的这款机器人至少可以帮人们切胡萝卜、洗车、修剪草坪，而这些都是普通人日常需要干的家务，由此说明机器人能为普通用户省钱省时，故答案为 B) casual（普通的；临时的，不定期的）。J) precious（宝贵的，珍贵的，贵重的）也可以修饰用户，但文中并未强调使用机器人的用户非常少，因此显得很珍贵，故排除。
34. 【解析】J) precious。空前的动词词组 freeing up 和空后的名 space 提示，本空应填形容词。选项中只有 J) precious（宝贵的，珍贵的，贵重的）能够凸显人们是从繁忙的生活中（busy lives）挤出时间来读书的这层含义，故为答案。G) extravagant（过度的，过分的，<言行等>放肆的）和 I) misleading（误导性的，迷惑性的，欺骗性的）均与语义不符，故排除。
35. 【解析】O) venture。空前的形容词最高级 latest 和空后的逗号提示，本空应填名词，故 K) reward, M) sphere 和 O) venture 入选。本句与首段呼应，首段已经提到埃隆·马斯克的新任务是利用人工智能制造家用机器人时，我们都应该带着敬佩之情期待这一天的到来。该句中的 we welcome...and wish him well 对应首句中的 we should look forward to the day in admiration，因此 Mr. Musk's latest \_\_\_\_\_ 应该与首段所讲主题一致，即关于家用机器人项目的尝试，故答案为 O) venture（风险投资，

<商业等的>风险项目)。K) reward (报答, 奖赏; 报酬, 酬金) 明显与全文主题不符, 故排除; M) sphere (范围, 领域) 能够构成合理语义, 表示最新的领域, 但家用机器人并不是最新开始的一个工作领域, 更非马斯克一人所属, 故排除。

## Section B

36. 【定位】根据题目中的 can, have, successful 和 strong alumni networks 将本题出处定位于[J]段。

【解析】[J]。[J]段第 4 句提到, 要想成功的人在哪儿都会成功, 不管他们在哪儿上的大学, 低层次大学的校友网络与名牌大学的一样强大。由此可知, 一般的大学也可能有成功的毕业生和强大的校友网络。题目是对第 4 句信息的推断, 其中的 modest institutions 对应该句中的 lower-tier schools; successful graduates 是对 Successful people tend to be successful no matter where they go to school 的推断。

37. 【定位】根据题目中的 money, high school, living 和 books 将本题出处定位于[G]段。

【解析】[G]。[G]段最后一句提到, 生活费和书费是用我在高中期间赚到的钱……。由此可知, 作者在高中期间赚到的钱帮她支付了大学的生活费和书费。题目是对最后一句逗号前信息的同义转述, 其中的 made 对应该句中的 earned; expenses 对应 costs。

38. 【定位】根据题目中的 education could be 将本题出处定位于[C]段。

【解析】[C]。[C]段第 4 句提到, 在那之前, 我还没有真正意识到教育有多昂贵。本句中的 up until then 暗示的意思是作者在努力选择一所大学要上之前, 即在选大学期间意识到大学学费的昂贵。题目中 came to see 对应第 4 句中的 realized; costly 对应 expensive。

39. 【定位】根据题目中的 a recent study 和 potential 将本题出处定位于[K]段。

【解析】[K]。[K]段第 1 句提到, 《华盛顿邮报》报道了普林斯顿大学的经济学家们的最近一项研究……, 第 2 句指出, 他们发现, 潜质更好的学生在成年后赚钱更多, 反过来也是一样, 与他们在哪儿上的大学无关。由此可知, 毕业生的薪水取决于他们的潜质, 并不取决于他们上的大学。题目是对本段信息的概括推断, 其中的 salary 对应第 2 句中的 earned; attended 对应 went to。

40. 【定位】根据题目中的 cannot, what made, universities 和 better 将本题出处定位于[B]段。

【解析】[B]。[B]段第 1 句提到, 九年后的今天我一回顾, 我无法确切地记得究竟是什么使这些大学看起来那么的好。由此可知, 作者无法确切地回忆起是什么让某些名牌大学看起来那么的好。题目是对第 1 句信息的同义转述, 其中的 recall for sure 对应该句中的 can't remember exactly; appear a lot better 对应 seem so much better。

41. 【定位】根据题目中的 none 和 interviewers 将本题出处定位于[H]段。

【解析】[H]。[H]段第 4 句提到, ……没有一个面试官问过我的教育背景。由此可知, 作者的面试者都不在意她上过哪所大学。题目是对第 4 句信息的同义转述, 其中的 none of 对应该句中的 not a single; cared 对应 has ever asked... about。

42. 【定位】根据题目中的 choosing a less prestigious university 将本题出处定位于[N]段。

【解析】[N]。[N]段第 2 句表明, 作者赞成“选择知名度不那么高的大学的学生更可能会取得成功”这一说法, 接着第 3、4 句提到, 不管怎样, 如果我能再选择一次, 我仍会做出同样的选择。今天, 我没有债务、能力出众……。由此可知, 作者是在间接肯定自己当时选择知名度不那么高的大学是做了一件正确的事情。题目是对第 2~4 句信息的概括推断。

43. 【定位】根据题目中的 attended test preparation courses 将本题出处定位于[A]段。

【解析】[A]。[A]段第 1~3 句提到, 作为一名中学三年级学生, 我生活中涉及的方方面面都围绕着能够上一所适合自己的大学。我孜孜不倦地参加高考(SAT、ACT)和进阶考试的预备课程。我尽力应付全国越野赛和田径赛赛程表、报社工作人员和我教会的青年小组和戏剧团队。由此可知, 为了被一所名牌大学录取, 作者参加了各种课外活动, 参加了一些考试准备课程。题目是对第 1~2 句信息的概括转述, 其中的 a prestigious university 对应第 1 句中的 the right college; took part in 对应第 2 句中 attended。various extracurricular activities 对应第 3 句中信息的概括; 题目中的 test preparation courses 则对应第 2 句中 SAT, ACT, and Advanced Placement 的概括。

44. 【定位】根据题目中的 university 和 was not prestigious 将本题出处定位于[E]段。

【解析】[E]。[E]段第 1、2 句提到, 虽然不是名牌大学, 但是实惠。不过事情是这样的: 我喜欢我的



低层次的大学。由此可知，作者喜欢她那所不是名牌但是学费较便宜的大学。题目是对第 1、2 句信息的同义转述，其中的 liked 对应第 2 句中的 loved; not prestigious 对应 lower-tier; less expensive 对应 practical。

45. 【定位】根据题目中的 admit 和 graduates 将本题出处定位于[I]段。

【解析】[I]。[I]段前两句提到，根据《波士顿环球报》报道，在 2012 年获得本科学位的毕业生平均月供贷款 312 美元，比 2004 年的毕业生高出三分之一。从根本上说，大学都不愿承认现在的大学生背负更多贷款这一事实。由此可知，大学不愿承认现在的毕业生债务更重。题目是对这两句信息的概括性转述，其中的 colleges 对应第 2 句中的 universities; are reluctant to 对应 don't want to; graduates today 对应第 1 句中的 students who earned their bachelor's in 2012; heavier 对应 more; debt 对应 loan。

## Section C

### Passage One

46. 【定位】由题干中的 2015 和 report by the Census Bureau 将本题出处定位于第 2 段第 1 句。

【解析】A)。第 2 段第 1 句提到了美国普查局的报告，而在随后的第 2 句中说，这一结论过于强调有用但有缺陷和不完整的统计数据。由此可知，作者认为这份报告是以问题数据为基础的。A) 是对第 2 段第 2 句信息的同义转述，其中的 questionable 对应 flawed and incomplete。B) 是依据第 2 段第 2 句设置的强干扰，文章虽然提到报告显示平均家庭收入增加，但作者批评说报告的数据基础乃至评估方法都是有问题的，可见他并不认为报告可以真正反映经济变化，故排除；C) 是依据第 2 段最后一句设置的干扰项，原文虽然提到了福利，但是没有说明是否改善，故排除；作者对这份报告的批评和评估方法都很详尽和清楚，不存在耐人寻味与否，故 D) 与原文不符，故也排除。

47. 【定位】根据题干中由两个人的姓氏组成的复合专用名词 Jones-Klenow 将本题出处定位于第 3 段第 1 句。

【解析】D)。第 3 段第 1 句第提到，……查尔斯·琼斯和皮特·科莱诺的文章提出了一种有趣的新的经济福利评估方法。第 2 句提到，这种方法虽然并不完美，但是它已经比平均收入全面得多。由此可知，琼斯-科莱诺的评估方法是一种对人们经济福利进行评估的更全面的方法。D) 是对第 3 段第 2 句信息的同义转述，故为答案。第 4 段第 2 句虽然提到要用琼斯-科莱诺的评估方法对比美国和法国的经济福利，但并没有说这个方法广泛用于各国，A) 属过度推断，故排除；文章只是提到琼斯-科莱诺的评估方法比较全面，但并未提及是否用于革新对普通民众的生计的测算，故排除 B)；第 3 段第 2 句分号后指出它将数个因素考虑在内，而不仅仅专注于消费，可见 C) 说法不准确，故也排除。

48. 【定位】根据题干中的 France and the U.S.和 real consumption per person 将本题出处定位于第 5 段第 1 句。

【解析】B)。第 5 段第 1 句提到，根据作者的观察，在 2005 年法国的个人实际消费只有美国的 60%，但是在随后的第 2 句中作者指出，这样的对比忽略了一些其他相关因素。B) 是对第 5 段第 1、2 句信息的概括性转述，故为答案。原文说明这些评估都是与经济福利有关，不能说明经济体间的差距，可见 A) 的说法不准确，故排除；第 5 段所涉及的都是统计数据，所说的 real consumption per person 也并不能反映个体差异，C) 对原文关键词语理解有偏差，故排除；文章最后一段中作者认为遗漏的因素中并不包括自然资源，故排除 D)。

49. 【定位】根据题干中的 the Jones-Klenow 将本题出处定位于第 7 段第 1 句。

【解析】D)。第 7 段第 1 句指出，琼斯-科莱诺的评估方法还可以评估一段时间内的经济表现。D) 是对第 7 段第 1 句信息的同义转述，故为答案。D) 中的 compare 对应该句中的 assess; condition 对应 performance; different periods of time 对应 over time。文中未提及琼斯-科莱诺的评估方法可以用于查明经济问题，也没有说人们的自身意识，可见 A) 和 B) 的说法均属无中生有，故排除；C) 是依据第 7 段最后一句设置的干扰项，原文提到美国经济福利增长速度放缓，但并没有说这种评估方法能够诊断出其原因，C) 与原文不符，故也排除。

50. 【定位】根据题干中的 American people's economic well-being 将本题出处定位于第 5 段最后一句和第 7 段最后两句。

【解析】C)。作者在第 5 段最后一句说，由于一般的评估方法忽略了很多因素，因此会夸大美国和其他国家之间经济福利方面的差距，而第 7 段最后两句则说到美国的经济福利虽然一直在提高，但速度

却明显放缓。综合前面的分析,由于普查局使用的方法与琼斯-科莱诺的评估方法不同,因此也会忽略很多因素,从而数据很可能有所夸大,可知 C) 综合了多处的信息,故为答案。文章只涉及法国和英国的状况,不能推知整个欧洲的情况, A) 属于过度推断,故排除;文中未提及本世纪初期美国经济福利的情况,故排除 B); D) 是依据第 7 段第 2 句设置的干扰项,原文只说截止 21 世纪前十年早期至中期,美国的经济福利比其他任何大国都高,并没有说明评估与报告是否准确,故排除。

### Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的 making decisions 将本题出处定位于第 1 段第 2 句和第 2 段。

【解析】A)。第 1 段第 1 句提到,在经历了一整天的犹豫不决或不断做出错误决策之后,我们自己的决策能力会消耗殆尽,而第 2 段第 1 句指出这是一种“决策疲劳”现象,指的是经历了一天的决策之后,所做选择的质量就会下降,将两处信息综合可知,人们在为自己做了众多决策后会感到疲倦,故答案为 A)。B) 是依据第 1 段第 2 句后半部分设置的干扰项,而原文的意思是人们在为自己决策疲惫后,为别人决策倒可以感觉愉悦,可见 B) 表述与原文相悖,故排除;文中未提及人们决策时采用什么样的方式,也未提及决策能力的个体差异,可知 C) 和 D) 均属无中生有,故排除。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的 physicians 将本题出处定位于第 3 段第 1 句。

【解析】C)。第 3 段第 1 句提到,医生在连续工作几个小时后,会不甚明智地给患者开一些抗生素,而从上下段关系判断,医生的例证是为了说明上一段中所提出的“决策疲劳”,可见这个例证想要说明的是一旦决策疲劳,则可能做出不明智的选择,故答案为 C)。结合全文的中心论点可知,文章的主题与医疗无关,因此 A) 和 B) 都只是就事论事,不符合论说文引用例证的目的,故排除;文章并没有拿医生跟其他职业的人相比较,故 D) 的说法与原文不符,故排除。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的 decision fatigue 将本题出处定位于第 4 段第 1 句。

【解析】B)。第 4 段第 1 句提到,当人们为别人做出决策时,决策疲劳就荡然无存了。B) 是对第 4 段第 1 句中 when you are making the decision for someone else 的同义转述,故为答案。题干中的 less 对应该句中的 goes away。A) 和 D) 均是依据第 4 段第 2 句设置的干扰项,而原文的意思既不是要依赖决策捷径,也不是要咨询顾问,而是说在为别人决策时,人们将自己想成是顾问,会减少对决策捷径的依赖,故排除 A) 和 D); 文中未提及决策疲劳与重大决策之间的关系,故排除 C)。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的 when 和 decision fatigue 将本题出处定位于第 5 段第 3 句和第 6 段第 2 句。

【解析】D)。第 5 段第 3 句提到,当人们经历决策疲劳时,他们倾向于选择保持现状,而随后的第 6 段第 2 句疏导,易于出现决策疲劳的人,很可能选择什么都不做。综合这两处的信息,可知一旦出现决策疲劳,人们就可能会避免尝试新事物,可知 D) 的表述与原文一致,故为答案。文中未提及决策疲劳的人会去求医, A) 属于无中生有,故排除; B) 是依据第 6 段设置的干扰项,而由原文的可知,决策疲劳的人往往不会去冒险,故 B) 与原文相悖,应排除;采用全新视角是人们在替他人决策时的情况,而不是决策疲劳时的现象,因此 C) 属于张冠李戴,也应排除。

55. 【定位】根据题干中的 risk 将本题出处定位于第 6 段第 1 句。

【解析】A)。第 6 段第 1 句说,为了实现成功的结果或获得回报,在某种程度上冒险是必要的。A) 是对第 6 段第 1 句信息的同义转述,故为答案。A) 中的 vital 对应该句中的 essential; reach the goal 对应 achieve a successful outcome or reward。B) 是由第 6 段第 1 句设置的干扰项,原文虽然提到结果,但所说的正面积积极的结果,而不是严重的后果,故排除 B); 文中未提及人们的创造力问题,也未提及人们会感到后悔,故排除 C) 和 D)。

## Part IV Translation

### 逐句分析

① 句为简单句,按照汉语顺序翻译即可。“目前”译为“currently”“at present”或“for the moment”。“拥有”可译为“possess”或最普通用词“have”;“最大最快”为并列形容词的最高级,可译为“the largest/most extensive and fastest”,其中的“大”使用“extensive”更能体现铁路的覆盖面广。“高速铁路网”译为“high-speed railway network”。

② 句两个分句中的“将”提示，译文时态应用一般将来时。“运行速度”其实就是“速度”，直译为“speed”即可。“高铁列车”译为“CRH (China Railway High-Speed) train”。“速度提升”译为“speed up”或“speed increases”。“修建”译为“build”或“construct”。“高铁站”译为“high-speed railway stations”。本句还可将第一个分句转换语序，用“高铁列车”做主语，第二个分句使用被动语态，可译为：The CRH trains will continue to speed up, and high-speed railway stations will be constructed in more cities.

③ 句时态既可使用一般现在时，也可使用现在完成时。“大大”译为“greatly”，也可将“大大缩短”译为“slash”。“缩短”可译为“reduce”或“shorten”。“出行的时间”译为“travel time”。

④ 句第三个分句中的“因为”提示，可将其处理为原因状语从句，用“because/as/for”引导均可。“相对……而言”译为“compared with...”。“突出优势”译为“outstanding advantage”。“准时”译为“punctuality”或“punctual”。“天气”可以直译，也可以进行进一步解读，可转译为“bad weather”或“weather conditions”。“基本不”暗含的意思是“几乎不”或“很少”，可译为“hardly”或“scarcely”。“交通管制”译为“traffic control”。本句还可与第3句合译为：The CRH trains have slashed people’s travel time, and is obviously more punctual than airplanes as it is scarcely not subject to bad weather and traffic control.

⑤ 句为简单句，顺译即可。“极大地”译为“greatly”或“tremendously”。“生活方式”译为“lifestyle”。

⑥ 句中的“已经”提示，译文应用现在完成时。“很多人商务旅行”译为“many business travelers”，或转译为“when many people are on business trips”。“首选”译为“favorite option”“top option”或“preferred”。“交通工具”美国人常用 means of transportation，而英国人常用 means of transport，也可简单译为“vehicles”。本句还可译为：Nowadays, it has become the top transport option for business travelers.

⑦ 句为简单句，顺译即可。“越来越多的”可译为“more and more”“an increasing number of”或“a growing number of”。“乘”可译为“take...”或“travel by”。

⑧ 句两个分句的主语均为“年轻人”，所以可处理为并列句，但句式显得过于平淡。本句与第7句暗含一种递进关系，可增译“what’s more”“in addition”或“besides”等，以增加句子的连贯性和逻辑性。此外，两个分句暗含因果关系，即前果后因，可以用 since 连接。第一个分句也可以处理为 there be 句型。“临近城市”译为“nearby/neighboring city”。“乘高铁”可以直译，也可以用“thanks to the CRH train”让句子更加形象。“上下班”译为“commute”。本句还可译为：There are also many young people choosing to work in one city and live in a nearby one, commuting by the CRH trains every day.

完整译文

China currently possesses the most extensive and fastest high-speed railway network in the world. The speed of the CRH (China Railway High-Speed) will continue to increase, and more cities will construct high-speed railway stations. The CRH trains slash people’s travel time. Compared with airplanes, the outstanding advantage of CRH is punctuality, because it is hardly affected by weather conditions or traffic control. The CRH has greatly changed Chinese people’s lifestyle. Nowadays, it has become the favorite means of transport for many business travelers. A growing number of people also take the CRH trains to travel on holidays. What’s more, a good number of young people choose to work in one city yet live in a neighboring one since they can commute on a daily basis thanks to CRH.

◆ 答案速查 ◆

26	D	27	A	28	N	29	L	30	F	31	E	32	C	33	B	34	J	35	O
36	J	37	G	38	C	39	K	40	B	41	H	42	N	43	A	44	E	45	I
46	A	47	D	48	B	49	D	50	C	51	A	52	C	53	B	54	D	55	A

# 2017 年 12 月六级考试真题（第一套）

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying “*Respect others, and you will be respected.*” You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. A) Say a few words to thank the speaker. C) Give a lecture on the history of the town.  
B) Introduce the speaker to the audience. D) Host a talk on how to give a good speech.
2. A) He was the founder of the local history society.  
B) He has worked with Miss Bligh for 20 years.  
C) He has published a book on public speaking.  
D) He joined the local history society when young.
3. A) She was obviously better at talking than writing.  
B) She had a good knowledge of the town's history.  
C) Her speech was so funny as to amuse the audience.  
D) Her ancestors came to the town in the 18th century.
4. A) He read exactly what was written in his notes.  
B) He kept forgetting what he was going to say.  
C) He made an embarrassing remark.  
D) He was too nervous to speak up.

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

5. A) What their retailers demand. C) How they are going to beat their rivals.  
B) What their rivals are doing. D) How dramatically the market is changing.
6. A) They should be taken seriously. C) Their business strategy is quite effective.  
B) They are rapidly catching up. D) Their potential has been underestimated.
7. A) She had given it to Tom. C) She had not seen it yet.  
B) It simply made her go frantic. D) It was not much of a big concern.
8. A) Restructuring the whole company. C) Promoting cooperation with Jayal Motors.  
B) Employing more forwarding agents. D) Exporting their motorbikes to Indonesia.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. A) It makes claims in conflict with the existing research.  
B) It focuses on the link between bedtime and nutrition.  
C) It cautions against the overuse of coffee and alcohol.  
D) It shows that “night owls” work much less efficiently.
10. A) They pay greater attention to food choice. C) They run a higher risk of gaining weight.  
B) They tend to achieve less than their peers. D) They stand a greater chance to fall sick.
11. A) Get up late. C) Exercise more.  
B) Sleep 8 hours a day. D) Go to bed earlier.

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12. A) All of the acting nominees are white. C) It is prejudiced against foreign films.  
B) It has got too much publicity on TV D) Only 7% of the nominees are female.
13. A) 22 percent of movie directors were people of color.  
B) Half of the TV programs were ethnically balanced.  
C) Only one-fifth of TV shows had black characters.  
D) Only 3.4 percent of film directors were women.
14. A) Non-white males. C) Females of color over 40.  
B) Program creators. D) Asian speaking characters.
15. A) They constitute 17% of Hollywood movie characters.  
B) They are most underrepresented across TV and film.  
C) They contribute little to the U. S. film industry  
D) They account for 8.5% of the U.S. population.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

16. A) One that can provide for emergency needs.  
B) One that can pay for their medical expenses.  
C) One that covers their debts and burial expenses.  
D) One that ensures a healthy life for their later years.
17. A) Purchase insurance for their children. C) Buy a home with a small down payment.  
B) Save sufficient money for a rainy day. D) Add more insurance on the breadwinner.
18. A) When their children grow up and leave home. C) When their family move to a different place.  
B) When they have saved enough for retirement. D) When they have found better-paying jobs.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. A) They do more harm than good. C) They do not help build friendship.  
B) They have often been ignored. D) They may not always be negative.
20. A) Biased sources of information. C) Misinterpretation of Shakespeare.  
B) Ignorance of cultural differences. D) Tendency to jump to conclusions.
21. A) They are hard to dismiss once attached to a certain group.  
B) They may have a negative impact on people they apply to.  
C) They persist even when circumstances have changed.  
D) They are often applied to minorities and ethnic people.
22. A) They impact people more or less in the same way.  
B) Some people are more sensitive to them than others.  
C) A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results.  
D) A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

23. A) Use some over-the-counter medicine instead. C) Take some drug to relieve the side effect.  
B) Quit taking the medicine immediately. D) Ask your pharmacist to explain why it occurs.
24. A) It may help patients fall asleep. C) It may cause serious harm to one's liver.  
B) It may lead to mental problems. D) It may increase the effect of certain drugs.
25. A) Tell their children to treat medicines with respect.  
B) Keep medicines out of the reach of their children.  
C) Make sure their children use quality medicines.  
D) Ask their children to use legitimate medicines.

### **Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)**

#### **Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Many European countries have been making the shift to electric vehicles and Germany has just stated that they plan to ban the sale of vehicles using gasoline and diesel as fuel by 2030. The country is also planning to reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050, 26 a shift to green energy in the country. Effectively, the ban will include the registration of new cars in the country as they will not allow any gasoline 27 vehicle to be registered after 2030.

Part of the reason this ban is being discussed and 28 is because energy officials see that they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not 29 a large portion of vehicle emissions. The country is still 30 that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the 31 of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected.

Other efforts to increase the use of electric vehicles include plans to build over 1 million hybrid and electric car battery charging stations across the country. By 2030, Germany plans on having over 6 million charging stations 32. According to the *International Business Times*, electric car sales are expected to

increase as Volkswagen is still recovering from its emissions scandal.

There are 33 around 155,000 registered hybrid and electric vehicles on German roads, dwarfed by the 45 million gasoline and diesel cars driving there now. As countries continue setting goals of reducing emissions, greater steps need to be taken to have a 34 effect on the surrounding environment. While the efforts are certainly not 35, the results of such bans will likely only start to be seen by generations down the line, bettering the world for the future.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) acceptance  | I) incidentally |
| B) currently   | J) installed    |
| C) disrupting  | K) noticeable   |
| D) eliminate   | L) powered      |
| E) exhaust     | M) restoration  |
| F) futile      | N) skeptical    |
| G) hopeful     | O) sparking     |
| H) implemented |                 |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### Apple's Stance Highlights a More Confrontational Tech Industry

- [A] The battle between Apple and law enforcement officials over unlocking a terrorist's smartphone is the culmination of a slow turning of the tables between the technology industry and the United States government.
- [B] After revelations by the former National Security Agency contractor Edward J. Snowden in 2013 that the government both cozied up to (讨好) certain tech companies and hacked into others to gain access to private data on an enormous scale, tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor. But if the confrontation has crystallized in this latest battle, it may already be heading toward a predictable conclusion: In the long run, the tech companies are destined to emerge victorious.
- [C] It may not seem that way at the moment. On the one side, you have the United States government's mighty legal and security apparatus fighting for data of the most sympathetic sort: the secrets buried in a dead mass murderer's phone. The action stems from a federal court order issued on Tuesday requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to unlock an iPhone used by one of the two attackers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino California, in December.
- [D] In the other corner is the world's most valuable company, whose chief executive, Timothy Cook, has said he will appeal the court's order. Apple argues that it is fighting to preserve a principle that most of us who are addicted to our smartphones can defend: Weaken a single iPhone so that its contents can be viewed by the American government and you risk weakening all iPhones for any government intruder, anywhere.
- [E] There will probably be months of legal confrontation, and it is not at all clear which side will prevail in court, nor in the battle for public opinion and legislative favor. Yet underlying all of this is a simple dynamic: Apple, Google, Facebook and other companies hold most of the cards in this confrontation. They have our data, and their businesses depend on the global public' collective belief that they will do everything they can to protect that data.
- [F] Any crack in that front could be fatal for tech companies that must operate worldwide. If Apple is forced to open up an iPhone for an American law enforcement investigation, what is to prevent it from doing so for a request from the Russians or the Iranians? If Apple is forced to write code that lets the FBI get into the Phone 5c used by Syed Rizwan Farook, the male attacker in the San Bernardino attack, who would be

responsible if some hacker got hold of that code and broke into its other devices?

- [G] Apple's stance on these issues emerged post-Snowden, when the company started putting in place a series of technologies that, by default, make use of *encryption* (加密) to limit access to people's data. More than that, Apple—and, in different ways, other tech companies, including Google, Facebook, Twitter and Microsoft—have made their opposition to the government's claims a point of corporate pride.
- [H] Apple's emerging global brand is privacy; it has staked its corporate reputation, not to mention the investment of considerable technical and financial resources, on limiting the sort of mass surveillance that was uncovered by Mr. Snowden. So now, for many cases involving governmental intrusions into data, once-lonely privacy advocates find themselves fighting alongside the most powerful company in the world.
- [I] "A comparison point is in the 1990s battles over encryption," said Kurt Opsahl, general counsel of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a privacy watchdog group. "Then you had a few companies involved, but not one of the largest companies in the world coming out with a lengthy and impassioned post, like we saw yesterday from Timothy Cook. Its profile has really been raised."
- [J] Apple and other tech companies hold another ace: the technical means to keep making their devices more and more inaccessible. Note that Apple's public opposition to the government's request is itself a hindrance to mass government intrusion. And to get at the contents of a single iPhone, the government says it needs a court order and Apple's help to write new code; in earlier versions of the iPhone, ones that were created before Apple *found religion on* (热衷于) privacy, the FBI might have been able to break into the device by itself.
- [K] You can expect that *noose* (束缚) to continue to tighten. Experts said that whether or not Apple loses this specific case, measures that it could put into place in the future will almost certainly be able to further limit the government's reach.
- [L] That is not to say that the outcome of the San Bernardino case is insignificant. As Apple and several security experts have argued, an order compelling Apple to write software that gives the FBI access to the iPhone in question would establish an unsettling precedent. The order essentially asks Apple to hack its own devices, and once it is in place, the precedent could be used to justify law enforcement efforts to get around encryption technologies in other investigations far removed from national security threats.
- [M] Once armed with a method for gaining access to iPhones, the government could ask to use it *proactively* (先发制人地), before a suspected terrorist attack—leaving Apple in a bind as to whether to comply or risk an attack and suffer a public-relations nightmare. "This is a brand-new move in the war against encryption," Mr. Opsahl said. "We have had plenty of debates in Congress and the media over whether the government should have a backdoor, and this is an *end run* (迂回战术) around that—here they come with an order to create that backdoor."
- [N] Yet it is worth noting that even if Apple ultimately loses this case, it has plenty of technical means to close a backdoor over time. "If they are anywhere near worth their salt as engineers, I bet they are rethinking their threat model as we speak," said Jonathan Zdziarski, a digital expert who studies the iPhone and its vulnerabilities.
- [O] One relatively simple fix, Mr. Zdziarski said, would be for Apple to modify future versions of the iPhone to require a user to enter a passcode before the phone will accept the sort of modified operating system that the FBI wants Apple to create. That way, Apple could not unilaterally introduce a code that weakens the iPhone—a user would have to consent to it.
- [P] "Nothing is 100 percent hacker-proof," Mr. Zdziarski said, but he pointed out that the judge's order in this case required Apple to provide "reasonable security assistance" to unlock Mr. Farook's phone. If Apple alters the security model of future iPhones so that even its own engineers' "reasonable assistance" will not be able to crack a given device when compelled by the government, a precedent set in this case might lose its lasting force. In other words, even if the FBI wins this case, in the long run, it loses.
36. It is a popular belief that tech companies are committed to protecting their customers' private data.
37. The US government believes that its access to people's iPhones could be used to prevent terrorist attacks.



38. A federal court asked Apple to help the FBI access data in a terrorist's iPhone.
39. Privacy advocates now have Apple fighting alongside them against government access to personal data.
40. Snowden revealed that the American government had tried hard to access private data on a massive scale.
41. The FBI might have been able to access private data in earlier iPhones without Apple's help.
42. After the Snowden incident, Apple made clear its position to counter government intrusion into personal data by means of encryption.
43. According to one digital expert, no iPhone can be entirely free from hacking.
44. Timothy Cook's long web post has helped enhance Apple's image.
45. Apple's CEO has decided to appeal the federal court's order to unlock a user's iPhone.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

At the base of a mountain in Tanzania's Gregory Rift, Lake Natron burns bright red, surrounded by the remains of animals that were unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water. Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished, sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water. The lake's landscape is bizarre and deadly—and made even more so by the fact that it's the place where nearly 75 percent of the world's *flamingos* (火烈鸟) are born.

The water is so corrosive that it can burn the skin and eyes of unadapted animals. Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death. Once every three or four years, when conditions are right, the lake is covered with the pink birds as they stop flight to breed. Three-quarters of the world's flamingos fly over from other salt lakes in the Rift Valley and nest on salt-crystal islands that appear when the water is at a specific level—too high and the birds can't build their nests, too low and predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack. When the water hits the right level, the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch.

"Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs so they can tolerate the salt water," says David Harper, a professor at the University of Leicester. "Humans cannot, and would die if their legs were exposed for any length of time." So far this year, water levels have been too high for the flamingos to nest.

Some fish, too, have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty *lagoons* (泻湖) form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron. Three species of *tilapia* (罗非鱼) thrive there part-time. "Fish have a refuge in the streams and can expand into the lagoons when the lake is low and the lagoons are separate," Harper said. "All the lagoons join when the lake is high and fish must retreat to their stream refuges or die." Otherwise, no fish are able to survive in the naturally toxic lake.

This unique ecosystem may soon be under pressure. The Tanzanian government has once again started mining the lake for soda ash, used for making chemicals, glass and detergents. Although the planned operation will be located more than 40 miles away, drawing the soda ash in through pipelines, conservationists worry it could still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds. For now, though, life prevails—even in a lake that kills almost everything it touches.

46. What can we learn about Lake Natron?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A) It is simply uninhabitable for most animals.  | C) It is a breeding ground for a variety of birds.  |
| B) It remains little known to the outside world. | D) It makes an ideal habitat for lots of predators. |

47. Flamingos nest only when the lake water is at a specific level so that their babies can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) find safe shelter more easily
  - B) grow thick feathers on their feet
  - C) stay away from predators
  - D) get accustomed to the salty water
48. Flamingos in the Rift Valley are unique in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they can move swiftly across lagoons
  - B) they can survive well in salty water
  - C) they breed naturally in corrosive ditches
  - D) they know where and when to nest
49. Why can certain species of tilapia sometimes survive around Lake Natron?
- A) They can take refuge in the less salty waters.
  - B) They can flee quick enough from predators.
  - C) They can move freely from lagoon to lagoon.
  - D) They can stand the heat of the spring water.
50. What may be the consequence of Tanzanian government's planned operation?
- A) The accelerated extinction of flamingos.
  - B) The change of flamingos' migration route.
  - C) The overmining of Lake Natron's soda ash.
  - D) The disruption of Lake Natron's ecosystem.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

It is the season for some frantic last-minute math—across the country, employees of all stripes are counting backward in an attempt to figure out just how much paid time-off they have left in their reserves. More of them, though, will skip those calculations altogether and just power through the holidays into 2017: More than half of American workers don't use up all of their allotted vacation days each year.

Not so long ago, people would have turned up their noses at that kind of dedication to the job. As marketing professors Silvia Bellezza, Neeru Paharia, and Anat Keinan recently explained in *Harvard Business Review (HBR)*, leisure time was once seen as an indicator of high social status, something attainable only for those at the top. Since the middle of the 20th century, though, things have turned the opposite way—these days, punishing hours at your desk, rather than days off, are seen as the mark of someone important.

In a series of several experiments, the researchers illustrated just how much we've come to admire busyness, or at least the appearance of it. Volunteers read two passages, one about a man who led a life of leisure and another about a man who was over-worked and over-scheduled; when asked to determine which of the two had a higher social status, the majority of the participants said the latter. The same held true for people who used products that implied they were short on time: In one experiment, for example, customers of the grocery-delivery service Peapod were seen as of higher status than people who shopped at grocery stores that were equally expensive; in another, people wearing wireless headphones were considered further up on the social ladder than those wearing regular headphones, even when both were just used to listen to music.

In part, the authors wrote in *HBR*, this pattern may have to do with the way work itself has changed over the past several decades.

We think that the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status may be linked to the development of knowledge-intensive economies. In such economies, individuals who possess the human capital characteristics that employers or clients value (e.g., competence and ambition) are expected to be in high demand and short supply on the job market. Thus, by telling others that we are busy and working all the time, we are implicitly suggesting what we are sought after, which enhances our perceived status.

Even if you feel tempted to sacrifice your own vacation days for fake busyness, though, at least consider leaving your weekends unscheduled. It's for your own good.

51. What do most employees plan to do towards the end of the year?
- A) Go for a vacation.
  - B) Keep on working.
  - C) Set an objective for next year.
  - D) Review the year's achievements.
52. How would people view dedication to work in the past?
- A) They would regard it as a matter of course.
  - B) They would consider it a must for success.

- C) They would look upon it with contempt.  
D) They would deem it a trick of businessmen.
53. What did the researchers find through a series of experiments?  
A) The busier one appears, the more respect one earns.  
B) The more one works, the more one feels exploited.  
C) The more knowledge one has, the more competent one will be.  
D) The higher one's status, the more vacation time one will enjoy.
54. What may account for the change of people's attitude towards being busy?  
A) The fast pace of life in modern society.  
B) The fierce competition in the job market.  
C) The widespread use of computer technology.  
D) The role of knowledge in modern economy.
55. What does the author advise us to do at the end of the passage?  
A) Schedule our time properly for efficiency.  
B) Plan our weekends in a meaningful way.  
C) Find time to relax however busy we are.  
D) Avoid appearing busy when we are not.

**Part IV                      Translation                      (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

青海湖位于海拔 3205 米、青海省省会西宁以西约 100 公里处，是中国最大的咸水湖，面积 4317 平方公里，最深处 25.5 米。有 23 条河注入湖中，其中大部分是季节性的。百分之八十的湖水源于五条主要河流。青海湖位于跨越亚洲的几条候鸟迁徙路线的交叉处。许多鸟类把青海湖作为迁徙过程中的暂息地。湖的西侧是著名的“鸟岛”，吸引着来自世界各地的观鸟者。每年夏天，游客们也来这里观看国际自行车比赛。

# 2017 年 12 月六级考试真题（第一套）解析

## Part I Writing

### 写作思路

尊重他人的人会得到他人的尊重 Those Who Respect Others Will Be Respected	第一段: 通过引用类似名言引出主题句。
	第二段: 通过正反论证与类比论证来论证主题。
	第三段: 总结全文, 并提出建议。

### 参考范文

### 范文点评

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Those Who Respect Others Will Be Respected</b></p> <p>①The proverb “Respect others, and you will be respected.” <b>echoes a saying from Mencius that goes, “Those who respect others will be respected by others.”</b> ②All these remarks remind us that <b>it is by respecting others that we earn others’ respect.</b></p> <p>③There is no denying that respect is a <u>two-way</u> street: <b>when you respect others</b>, they will respect you; you cannot expect to earn the respect from others <b>if you don’t treat them with respect.</b> In this sense, the more you respect others, the more you will be respected. Besides, we are taught from an early age that “Treat others the way you want to be treated.” ④<b>That statement is true with respect as well.</b> Therefore, you should respect others in a way you want yourself to be respected. Only in this way can you gain respect from others.</p> <p>⑤<b>In a word</b>, by showing respect for those around you, you are going to earn the respect from them. ⑥<b>Meanwhile it must be noted that</b> “Every human being, of whatever <u>origin</u>, and of whatever <u>station</u>, deserves respect. We must each respect others as we respect ourselves.”</p>	<p>① 引用孟子的名言“敬人者，人恒敬之”，增强说服力</p> <p>② 引出本文的主题句</p> <p>③ 从正反两方面论证观点</p> <p>④ 类比论证</p> <p>⑤ 重申论点</p> <p>⑥ 提出建议</p>
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## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

<p>1. A) Say a few words to thank the speaker. B) Introduce the speaker to the audience. C) Give a lecture on the history of the town. D) Host a talk on how to give a good speech. <b>Q:</b> What is the man asked to do this evening? <b>【解析】A)。</b> 对话中女士问男士今晚要是否为演说话者发表简短感谢致辞时男士回答说“是”。A) 是对对话中信息的同义转述，其中的 say a few words to thank 对应对话中的 give a short speech of thanks for。</p> <p>2. A) He was the founder of the local history society. B) He has worked with Miss Bligh for 20 years.</p>	<p><b>W:</b> [1] <u>You’re going to give a short speech of thanks for the speaker this evening, aren’t you, Bill?</u></p> <p><b>M:</b> [1] <u>Yes.</u></p> <p><b>W:</b> You don’t sound very enthusiastic. It’s not that bad, is it?</p> <p><b>M:</b> No, I don’t mind really, but I can never forget the first speech of thanks I did.</p> <p><b>W:</b> Why? What happened?</p> <p><b>M:</b> Well, [2] <u>I was in my early twenties. I joined a local history society.</u></p> <p><b>W:</b> Yes?</p> <p><b>M:</b> <u>Anyway, [3] I went along to a lecture by a Miss Bligh.</u></p>
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C) He has published a book on public speaking.

**D) He joined the local history society when young.**

**Q:** What do we learn about the man?

**【解析】D)。**对话中男士说他二十岁出头的时候加入了本地的一个历史社团。D)是对对话中信息的同义转述，其中的 when young 对应对话中的 in my early twenties。

3. A) She was obviously better at talking than writing.

**B) She had a good knowledge of the town's history.**

C) Her speech was so funny as to amuse the audience.

D) Her ancestors came to the town in the 18th century.

**Q:** What does the man say about Miss Bligh?

**【解析】B)。**对话中男士说他去参加了一位叫布莱小姐做的演讲。她正准备用幻灯片讲解一个 18 世纪的小镇。她以这个题材刚刚出版了一本书，书的评价相当不错。由此可推断，既然以这个小镇题材出过书并且书的评价不错，她应该是非常了解小镇的历史，故答案为 B)。

4. A) He read exactly what was written in his notes.

B) He kept forgetting what he was going to say.

**C) He made an embarrassing remark.**

D) He was too nervous to speak up.

**Q:** What does the man say about the first time he gave a speech of thanks?

**【解析】C)。**对话中男士说他在致感谢词时提到了布莱小姐演讲中有趣的东西，提到了精美的幻灯片，最后说“我们都要感谢布莱小姐带来的好到爆的幻灯片。”而实际上幻灯片中途坏掉了。由此可推断，男士在第一次致感谢词时说了一句令人尴尬的话。C)是对对话中信息的推断，故为答案。

**W:** Oh, do go on.

**M:** [3] She was going to talk with slides about a town in the 18th century. She just published a book on the subject which was recognized to be quite good, so I went along. When I arrived, the secretary asked me if I could give the speech of thanks. Rather stupidly, I said yes.

**W:** We've all done it.

**M:** Anyway, from that point on, I was scared. What should I say? I decided to make notes during the lecture, and refer to interesting parts, and thank her on behalf of the society. In fact, by the time Miss Bligh stood up to talk, I was feeling much better. But she was so nervous that she kept forgetting what to say and she spoke almost in a whisper. People at the back kept calling out "we can't hear!". It was embarrassing.

**W:** I can imagine it.

**M:** At least the slides were good, that is, until the bulb in the projector blew. And she had to finish the talk with no illustrations.

**W:** So what did you say in your speech of thanks?

**M:** What can you say? You have to be polite. [4] I mentioned the interesting facts, referred to the excellent slides, and then finish up by saying "we'd all like to thank Miss Bligh for blowing us her slides."

**W:** Oh, no.

**M:** I felt terrible. I tried to apologize not very successfully.

**W:** And the speech of thanks this evening?

**M:** I'll write down exactly what I'm going to say, and read it carefully.

## Conversation Two

5. A) What their retailers demand.

**B) What their rivals are doing.**

C) How they are going to beat their rivals.

D) How dramatically the market is changing.

**Q:** What does the woman think the man should know?

**【解析】B)。**对话中女士说有件事男士应该知道一下。然后接着说他们的竞争对手正在给附近某些零售商延长赊账期限。由此可知，女士认为男士应该知道他们的竞争对手在做什么，故答案为 B)。

6. A) They should be taken seriously.

B) They are rapidly catching up.

**W:** Another cup of tea, Paul?

**M:** No, thanks. Well, what's new, Lory?

**W:** Nothing dramatic, but [5] there is something you should know about.

**M:** What's that?

**W:** Well, [5] our rivals are offering extended credit terms to some of the retailers in the area.

**M:** Oh? Which rival's this? We only have two.

**W:** [6] Barratt's Company.

**M:** Oh, them. Well, they're hardly a threat.

**W:** I know they're smaller than us, [6] but we can't afford to ignore them.

**M:** Yes, you're right, Lory. But I don't like extended

- C) Their business strategy is quite effective.  
D) Their potential has been underestimated.

**Q:** What does the woman think of Barratt's Company?

**【解析】A)。**对话中女士谈到巴雷特的公司时说，虽然其规模不如他们的，但是他们也不能忽视巴雷特的公司。言外之意就是，他们应该认真对待巴雷特的公司。A) 是对对话中信息的同义转述，其中的 should be taken seriously 对应对话中的 can't afford to ignore。

7. A) She had given it to Tom.

B) It simply made her go frantic.

C) She had not seen it yet.

D) It was not much of a big concern.

**Q:** What did the woman say about the letter from the tax revenue office?

**【解析】C)。**对话中女士谈到那封税务局来的信时说，汤姆昨天晚些时候拿到的这封信……而且还没等她拿到那封信，他（即汤姆）就走了。由此可推断，因为汤姆拿走了那封税务局来的信，所以女士还没来得及看到它。C) 是对对话中信息的推断，故为答案。

8. A) Restructuring the whole company.

B) Employing more forwarding agents.

C) Promoting cooperation with Jayal Motors.

D) Exporting their motorbikes to Indonesia.

**Q:** What is the man thinking of doing?

**【解析】D)。**对话中男士说把女士那款新摩托车卖到印度尼西亚去怎么样。言外之意是，男士在想把他们的产品（即摩托车）出口到印度尼西亚。D) 是对对话中信息的同义转述，其中的 exporting... to Indonesia 对应对话中的 sell in Indonesia。

credit. It ties up cash we could put to better use elsewhere, but I'll look into it on Monday.

**W:** Yes, and there's something else.

**M:** Don't tell me. [7] The letter from the tax revenue office?

**W:** Right. How did you know?

**M:** Tara told me. What's the problem?

**W:** Well, [7] Tom got this letter late yesterday and then went frantic trying to find copies of last year's accounts.

**M:** Did he find them?

**W:** No, [7] and he was away before I could get hold of the letter.

**M:** How about a drive down to the office now? And we'll see if everything's all right. There's another reason why I wanted a chat with you before Monday.

**W:** I thought as much. Well, go on, surprise me...

**M:** [8] How about selling that new motorcycle of yours in Indonesia?

**W:** What? You mean export? Paul, I think you've been away too long. This is Jayal Motors. We've never sold a bike abroad.

**M:** Don't worry, Lory. I'm not crazy. I've been studying the possibility and I think we should give it a go.

**W:** It's not as easy as that, though, is it? We'd have to reorganize the whole company.

**M:** Don't be silly. I don't intend starting next week. We'll have to plan it properly, and of course there'll be a few problems.

**W:** A few problems! I can see hundreds! For one thing, transport. I have enough trouble delivering bikes to shops only 40 miles away, never mind 5,000 miles!

**M:** That's what forwarding agents are for.

## Section B

### Passage One

9. A) It makes claims in conflict with the existing research.

B) It focuses on the link between bedtime and nutrition.

C) It cautions against the overuse of coffee and alcohol.

D) It shows that "night owls" work much less efficiently.

**Q:** What do we learn about the report released this month?

**【解析】B)。**短文中提到，本月发表的一份关于睡眠和营养的报告中发现，一贯在夜里 11 点前睡觉的人摄入的热量更少，并且吃的健康食物更多。相反，在夜里 11 点到凌晨 3 点之间睡觉的“夜猫子”往往比早起的人摄

[9] A report on sleep and nutrition released this month found that people who consistently went to bed earlier than 11 p.m. took in fewer calories and ate more healthy food. In contrast, "night owls" who go to bed between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. tend to consume more coffee, alcohol, refined sugars, and processed meats than early risers. This report corresponds with the existing

入更多的咖啡、酒、精制糖和加工肉制品……关于更多睡眠和更好进食选择之间的关系，已经有很多文献。由此可推断，本月发表的一份报告专注于就寝时间和营养之间的联系，故答案为 B)。

10. A) They pay greater attention to food choice.  
B) They tend to achieve less than their peers.  
C) **They run a higher risk of gaining weight.**  
D) They stand a greater chance to fall sick.

**Q:** What does the study from the University of California, Berkeley find about teens who go to bed late?

**【解析】C)。**短文中提到，加州大学伯克利分校 2015 年的一项研究发现，晚睡的青少年更有可能在 5 年的时间段内体重增加。C) 是对短文中信息的同义转述，其中的 run a higher risk of 对应短文中的 are more likely to。

11. A) Get up late.  
B) Sleep 8 hours a day.  
C) Exercise more.  
D) **Go to bed earlier.**

**Q:** What should night owls do to reduce their consumption of unhealthy food?

**【解析】D)。**短文中提到，如果晚睡的人想要减轻体重，那么就可以比往常更早睡觉，从而降低睡前吃零食的可能性。D) 是短文中信息再现，故为答案。

scientific literature on bedtime and wellness. [9] The relationship between getting more sleep and making better food choices is well-documented. A study published last year in The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition found that people who sleep more tend to eat less unhealthy food than their peers who don't get as much rest. [10] And a 2015 study from the University of California, Berkeley, found that teens who go to bed late are more likely to gain weight over a five-year period. As a group, night-owl types tend to eat less healthy food and take in more calories overall than early risers. The later one goes to bed, the more calories one records the next day. It is yet a challenge to explain the cause-and-effect relationship between sleep and nutrition. There may be a third factor that impacts both of them. Or the relationship could be reversed, that is, people who eat less fall asleep earlier. Still, [11] if late sleepers want to lose a few pounds, they can go to bed earlier than they usually do, thereby, reducing their chances of taking snacks before bedtime.

## Passage Two

12. A) **All of the acting nominees are white.**  
B) It has got too much publicity on TV.  
C) It is prejudiced against foreign films.  
D) Only 7% of the nominees are female.

**Q:** Why has the Oscars ceremony been criticized?

**【解析】A)。**短文中提到，奥斯卡颁奖典礼一直因为提名演员都是白人而备受批评。A) 是短文中信息再现，故为答案。

13. A) 22 percent of movie directors were people of color.  
B) Half of the TV programs were ethnically balanced.  
C) Only one-fifth of TV shows had black characters.  
D) **Only 3.4 percent of film directors were women.**

**Q:** What do we learn from the research?

**【解析】D)。**短文中提到，只有 3.4% 的电影导演是女性。D) 是对短文中信息的同义转述，其中的 only 对应短文中的 just; women 对应 female。

14. A) Non-white males.  
B) Program creators.  
C) **Females of color over 40.**  
D) Asian speaking characters.

**Q:** Who are regarded as “largely invisible” on TV

Researchers have found not just a diversity problem in Hollywood, but actually an inclusion crisis.

With less than a week before [12] an Oscars ceremony that has already been criticized for an all-white list of acting nominees, the study shows the film industry does worse than television. [13] Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female, and only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity. [14] When researchers looked at all TV shows, they also found that women of color over 40 were regarded as “largely invisible”, and just 22 percent of TV series creators were female. Overall, the study found half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters and more than one-fifth of them had no black characters with dialogue. The film industry still functions as a straight, White, boy's club.

When looking at how women are depicted,

shows?

【解析】C)。短文中提到，当研究人员调查所有的电视节目时还发现，40 岁以上的有色人种女性被认为“基本看不到”。C) 是对短文中信息的同义转述，其中的 females 对应短文中的 women。

15. A) They constitute 17% of Hollywood movie characters.

**B) They are most underrepresented across TV and film.**

C) They contribute little to the U.S. film industry.

D) They account for 8.5% of the U.S. population.

Q: What does the speaker say about Hispanics?

【解析】B)。短文中提到，在整个电视和电影业，非白人角色呈现过少的情况主要出现在拉丁裔身上。B) 是短文中信息的再现，故为答案。

the study found female characters were four times more likely to be shown in sexy clothing, and nearly four times as likely to be referred to as physically attractive.

But their results also indicated films and TV shows with women or people of color in the important jobs behind the scenes—director, producer or writer—tended to have better diversity numbers.

[15] Across TV and film, the underrepresentation of non-white characters falls mostly on Hispanics.

Among more than 10,000 characters, proportions of white, black and Asian characters came close to U.S. population figures. But Hispanics were just 5.8 percent of characters, despite being about 17 percent of the U.S. population.

## Section C

### Recording One

16. A) One that can provide for emergency needs.

B) One that can pay for their medical expenses.

**C) One that covers their debts and burial expenses.**

D) One that ensures a healthy life for their later years.

Q: What life insurance should a single person buy according to the speaker?

【解析】C)。录音中提到，杰瑞是个单身，并且没有依赖他供养的人。或许，他唯一需要的人寿保险只要能支付债务和丧葬费用就够了。C) 是录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

17. A) Purchase insurance for their children.

B) Save sufficient money for a rainy day.

C) Buy a home with a small down payment.

**D) Add more insurance on the breadwinner.**

Q: What should people do as their family increases in size?

【解析】D)。录音中提到，随着家庭规模的扩大，就必须为养家糊口的人增加保险以保护依赖别人供养的人。D) 是录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

18. A) When their children grow up and leave home.

B) When they have saved enough for

When purchasing life insurance, there are many important factors to consider. One should buy the policies that give the most protection at the least cost. Insure the right family members, and consider the family's financial needs. It is important to buy the insurance from companies that are financially sound and are represented by honest, well-trained agents. At various stages in a person's life, different kinds of life insurance are needed for particular situations. [16] Jerry is single, and has no dependents. Probably the only life insurance he needs, it enough to cover his debts and burial expenses. Insurance can be purchased at a lower rate during the young years, but by buying while young, the premiums are paid in for a longer period of time. In the end, the amount you pay for premiums is about the same. A person shouldn't buy insurance protection that really isn't necessary. Suppose that Jerry marries Janet who is a college graduate and is working. Perhaps enough insurance would be needed to cover their debts and burial expenses. Now, Janet has quit work, and their first child is on the way. They have purchased a home with a small down payment in a thirty-year mortgage. The situation regarding life insurance takes on a different look. There are dependents who need financial protection. How much insurance is needed? [17] As a family increases in size, it is essential to add more insurance on the breadwinner to protect the dependents. When the children are young and depend upon the family for financial needs, families with modest incomes have difficulty providing enough life insurance to protect the mother and the children. Families with modest incomes should insure the breadwinner or breadwinners first. When considering the amount



<p>retirement.</p> <p>C) When their family move to a different place.</p> <p>D) When they have found better-paying jobs.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> When should one change their life insurance?</p> <p><b>【解析】A)。</b>录音中提到,随着孩子经济独立,家庭财务安全的重心也从保护转移到退休储蓄。A) 是对录音中信息的推断,故为答案。</p>	<p>of insurance for the mother with dependent children, substitute childcare is a need that should be planned for until the children can care for themselves. The death of a small child would have no effect upon the income of the family. Perhaps a policy to meet funeral expenses would be sufficient for the young child, although most people do not take out insurance on their young children.</p> <p><b>[18]</b> <u>As the children become financially independent of the family, the emphasis on family financial security will shift from protection to saving for the retirement years.</u> Every family situation is different, but it's important that each family give adequate thought to planning its financial future.</p>
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## Recording Two

<p>19. A) They do more harm than good.</p> <p>B) They have often been ignored.</p> <p>C) They do not help build friendship.</p> <p><b>D) They may not always be negative.</b></p> <p><b>Q:</b> What does the speaker say about stereotypes?</p> <p><b>【解析】D)。</b>录音中提到,刻板印象可能听起来是个不好的词,但是它其实没有什么不好的。D) 是对录音中信息的推断,故为答案。</p> <p>20. <b>A) Biased sources of information.</b></p> <p>B) Ignorance of cultural differences.</p> <p>C) Misinterpretation of Shakespeare.</p> <p>D) Tendency to jump to conclusions.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> What leads to the bias of stereotypes?</p> <p><b>【解析】A)。</b>录音中提到,如果要让它可靠,它就必须是建立在不带偏见的样本基础上。但是我们获得的很多关于人群的信息都是来自带有偏见的来源……如果这些来源不能带给你一个准确的描述,那么你的刻板印象就不会准确。A) 是录音中信息的再现,故为答案。</p> <p>21. A) They are hard to dismiss once attached to a certain group.</p> <p><b>B) They may have a negative impact on people they apply to.</b></p> <p>C) They persist even when circumstances have changed.</p> <p>D) They are often applied to minorities and ethnic people.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> What does the speaker say is a problem with stereotypes?</p> <p><b>【解析】B)。</b>录音中提到,刻板印象的另一个问题是,无论它准确与否,都可能对其所针对的人群产生负面效果。B) 是录音中信息的再现,故为答案。</p> <p>22. A) They impact people more or less in the same way.</p>	<p><b>[19]</b> <u>Stereotype may sound like a bad word, but there's nothing bad about it.</u> For one thing, stereotypes are often accurate. When you ask people about their concept of stereotypes, they get it pretty much right. Also, stereotypes are often positive, particularly of groups that we ourselves belong to. Some of the statistical generalizations may be positive as some groups have reputations for being smart, for being loyal, for being brave, for all sorts of things that are not at all negative. <b>[19]</b> <u>And so there's nothing inherently wrong about stereotypes.</u> But there are problems with stereotypes. For one thing, <b>[20]</b> <u>they're reliable in so far as they're based on unbiased samples. But a lot of information we get about human groups is through biased sources like how they're represented in the media. And if these sources don't give you an accurate depiction, your stereotype won't be accurate.</u> For example, many Jews have been troubled by Shakespeare's depiction of Shylock. If the only Jew you know is Shakespeare's Shylock, it's going to be a very bad impression. So, one problem with stereotypes is while we are good at drawing conclusions from them, often our information isn't reliable. <b>[21]</b> <u>A second problem is that stereotypes, regardless of whether or not they're accurate, can have a negative effect on the people that they apply to.</u> And this is what the psychologist, Claude Steele, described as "stereotype threat". He has a vivid example of this. Here's how to make African-Americans do worse on a math test. You have the test and you put on the test that they have to identify their race. The very act of acknowledging that they're African-American when given a test ignites in them thoughts of their own stereotype, which is</p>
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<p>B) Some people are more sensitive to them than others.</p> <p><b>C) A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results.</b></p> <p>D) A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> What did one recent study find about stereotypes?</p> <p><b>【解析】</b>C)。录音中提到，最近的一项研究找到了一个聪明的方法，可以反过来利用这一点。当亚裔美国女性参加考试的时候，如果要求她们写明自己的种族，她们的表现就会超过不写种族的时候。她们想到了正面的刻板印象，这鼓舞了她们的士气。C) 是对录音中信息的推断，故为答案。</p>	<p>negative regarding academics, and that makes them do worse. Want to know how to make a woman do worse on a math test? Same thing, get her to write down her sex. <b>[22]</b> <u>One recent study found a sort of clever twist on this. When Asian-American women are given a test and they're asked to mark down their race, they do better than they would otherwise do. They're reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale.</u> You ask them, on the other hand, to mark down their sex, they do worse because they're reminded of a negative stereotype. That's an example of how stereotypes have a potentially damaging effect on people.</p>
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### Recording Three

<p>23. A) Use some over-the-counter medicine instead.</p> <p><b>B) Quit taking the medicine immediately.</b></p> <p>C) Take some drug to relieve the side effect.</p> <p>D) Ask your pharmacist to explain why it occurs.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> What does the speaker say you should do when you have an adverse reaction?</p> <p><b>【解析】</b>B)。录音中提到，每当你遇到不良反应时，你应该立即停止服用该药。B) 是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中的 quit 对应录音中的 stop；medicine 对应 drug；immediately 对应 right away。</p> <p>24. A) It may help patients fall asleep.</p> <p>B) It may lead to mental problems.</p> <p>C) It may cause serious harm to one's liver.</p> <p><b>D) It may increase the effect of certain drugs.</b></p> <p><b>Q:</b> What does the speaker say about alcohol drinking?</p> <p><b>【解析】</b>D)。录音中提到，酒精可能增强某一药物的效果。D) 是录音中信息的再现，故为答案。</p> <p>25. <b>A) Tell their children to treat medicines with respect.</b></p> <p>B) Keep medicines out of the reach of their children.</p> <p>C) Make sure their children use quality medicines.</p>	<p>Sometimes when you take a common drug, you may have a side effect. That is, the drug may cause some effect other than its intended one. When these side effects occur, they are called adverse reactions. <b>[23]</b> <u>Whenever you have an adverse reaction, you should stop taking the drug right away.</u> Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug that will relieve the symptoms but that will not cause the adverse reaction. If an adverse reaction to a drug is serious, consult your doctor for advice at once.</p> <p>Drugs that are safe in the dosage stated on the label may be very dangerous in large doses. For example, aspirin is seldom thought of as dangerous, but there are many reports of accidental poisoning of young children who take too many aspirin pills, as well as the possible development of Reyes syndrome in children with the flu. In adults, excessive use of some painkilling drugs may cause severe kidney damage. Some drugs for relief of stomach upsets, when taken in excess, can perhaps cause serious digestive problems. You should never use any over-the-counter drug on a regular, continued basis, or in large quantities, except on your doctor's advice. You could be suffering from a serious illness that needs a doctor's care.</p> <p>Each drug you take not only acts on the body but may also alter the effect of any other drugs you are taking. Sometimes this can cause dangerous or even fatal reactions. For example, aspirin increases the blood-thinning effects of drugs given to patients with heart disease. Therefore, a patient who has been taking such a drug may risk bleeding if he or she uses aspirin for a headache. Before using several drugs together you should ask your doctor and follow his advice. Your pharmacist can tell you whether certain drugs can safely be taken together.</p> <p><b>[24]</b> <u>Alcohol may increase the effect of a drug. Sleeping pills</u></p>
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D) Ask their children to use legitimate medicines.

Q: What does the speaker call on parents to do at the end of the talk?

【解析】A)。录音中提到，为了降低你的孩子投入毒品文化的概率，你可以出自己的一份力，郑重对待每一种药物。A) 是对录音中信息的推断，故为答案。

combine with alcohol to produce a sleepy feeling. When taking any drug, you should ask your doctor whether drinking alcohol could be dangerous in combination with the medicine.

Experts believe there is a relationship between adult abuse of legitimate medicines and the drug culture that has swept our country. [25] You can do your share to reduce the chances that your children will become part of the drug culture by treating all medicines with respect. Always let your children know that medicines and drugs should not be used carelessly.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. 【解析】O) **sparking**。空前的句子主干成分完整，以及空后的名词短语提示，本空应填现在分词，与其后的名词短语一起做状语，故C) **disrupting**和O) **sparking**入选。空前提到德国将禁止销售汽柴油车辆并减少其碳足迹，空后提到该国向绿色能源转移，两者之间存在隐含的因果关系，即因为不能再使用之前污染较大的能源，所以不得不向其他能源转移。O) **sparking**（引发，触发，引起）后可接有关结果的具体内容，故为答案。C) **disrupting**（使中断，扰乱）与语义不符，故排除。
27. 【解析】L) **powered**。空前的any gasoline和空后的名词vehicle提示，本空应填形容词，与gasoline一起做vehicle的定语，且该词应能体现“车辆”和“汽油”之间最基本的逻辑关系。L) **powered**（由……驱动的；电动的）与gasoline搭配后意为“由汽油驱动的”，符合语法及语义要求，故为答案。F) **futile**（无效的，无用的，徒劳的），G) **hopeful**（抱有希望的，抱乐观态度的），K) **noticeable**（明显的，显著的）和N) **sceptical**（表示怀疑的，不相信的）均无法使“gasoline”和“vehicle”在逻辑上产生关系，故排除。
28. 【解析】H) **implemented**。空前的并列连词and，以及is being discussed提示，本空应填过去分词，与discussed并列，故H) **implemented**和J) **installed**入选。从句中this ban（这项禁令）为主语，同时也是discussed和所填动词共同的逻辑宾语，只有H) **implemented**（使生效，履行，实施）符合语法及语义要求，故为答案。J) **installed**（安装，设置，安置）不能用the ban做宾语，也与语义不符，故排除。
29. 【解析】D) **eliminate**。空前的do not提示，本空应填动词原形，故D) **eliminate**和E) **exhaust**入选。分析句子结构可知，空所在句为if引导的条件状语从句，其结果为they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050（他们将无法到2050年之前达到排放目标）。再结合上下文可知，只有减少一大部分尾气排放才能达到排放目标，故D) **eliminate**（排除，消除，根除）符合语义，为答案。文中并未提及车辆排放的尾气具有利用价值，因此也就不存在“用光，耗尽”一说，故排除E) **exhaust**。
30. 【解析】G) **hopeful**。空前的the country is still和空后的that从句提示，本空应填形容词，故F) **futile**，G) **hopeful**，K) **noticeable**和N) **sceptical**入选。本空所在句中出现的“...it will...”和“...but...has not...”句式表明，主体对象（the country）所希望的结果并没有发生。再结合still一词可知，本空所填词应能表示主体对象之前所持的“积极态度”，故答案为G) **hopeful**（抱有希望的，抱乐观态度的）。F) **futile**（无效的，无用的，徒劳的），K) **noticeable**（明显的，显著的）和N) **sceptical**（表示怀疑的，不相信的）均与语义不符，故排除。
31. 【解析】A) **acceptance**。空前的定冠词the和空后的介词of提示，本空应填名词，故A) **acceptance**，E) **exhaust**和M) **restoration**入选。空前的but表示转折，说明德国所期望的减排目标并没有实现，而上文提到他们为达到目标所采取的措施就是禁止销售汽柴油车辆，言外之意就是他们并没有“接受”或“赞成”使用绿色能源的车辆，即electric cars，故答案为A) **acceptance**（接受，接纳；赞同，承认）。E) **exhaust**（排气管；废气）和M) **restoration**（<旧建筑、家具的>修复，整修）均与语义不符，故排除。
32. 【解析】J) **installed**。空前的“having+名词短语”结构，以及空后的句号提示，本空应填过去分词，构成“have sth. done”结构。上一句提到，德国计划在全国建设100多万个混合动力车和电动汽车的电池充电桩，本空所在句进一步说明这项计划到2030年时预计完成的情况，因此所填词的含义应该

与“build”一致，故答案为J) installed (安装，设置，安置)。

33. 【解析】B) currently。本空所在句主干成分完整，再结合空前的there are和空后的around可知，本空应填副词，故B) currently和I) incidentally入选。本句引用数据对比强调汽柴油车辆远远多于混合动力汽车和电动汽车，句子最后一个词“now”明确指出该对比是针对目前的情况而言，因此所填词应该与“now”含义一致，故B) currently (目前，当前)符合语义要求，为答案。I) incidentally (<情况的发生>偶然地；顺便提一下)与语义不符，故排除。
34. 【解析】K) noticeable。空前的不定冠词a和空后的名词effect提示，本空应填以辅音音素开头的形容词，故F) futile, K) noticeable和N) sceptical入选。空前提到各国需要采取更大的措施来完成减排目标，由此不难推断出措施越大其影响力也就越为“明显”，故答案为K) noticeable (明显的，显著的)。have a noticeable effect on... 意为“对……造成明显的影响”。F) futile (无效的，无用的，徒劳的)和N) sceptical (表示怀疑的，不相信的)均与语义不符，故排除。
35. 【解析】F) futile。空前的are certainly not和空后的逗号提示，本空应填形容词，修饰从句的主语“the efforts (这些努力)”，备选形容词中只有F) futile (无效的，无用的，徒劳的)符合语义，故为答案。结合主句可知，该词(即futile)意在强调减排任务艰巨，并不是短期内就能够看到成效的。N) sceptical (表示怀疑的，不相信的)与语义不符，故排除。

## Section B

36. 【定位】根据题目中的belief, protecting和data将本题出处定位于[E]段。  
【解析】[E]。[E]段最后一句提到，他们拥有我们的数据，而且他们的业务依赖于全球大众的集体信念，那就是他们(即科技公司)将尽一切可能来保护这些数据。题目是对最后一句信息的同义转述，其中的popular belief对应该句中的collective belief; are committed to对应will do everything they can。
37. 【定位】根据题目中的government, access to, iPhones和terrorist attacks将本题出处定位于[M]段。  
【解析】[M]。[M]段第1句提到，一旦获得进入iPhone的手段，政府就可以要求在疑似恐怖袭击发生前先发制人地使用这一手段——这让苹果陷入困境，是遵从命令，还是冒让袭击发生、陷入公关噩梦的风险。由此可知，美国政府认为获取人们iPhones里的数据能够用于防止恐怖袭击发生。题目是对第1句信息的概括转述，其中的prevent terrorist attacks对应该句中的before a suspected terrorist attack。
38. 【定位】根据题目中的a federal court, Apple to help the FBI和iPhone将本题出处定位于[C]段。  
【解析】[C]。[C]段最后一句提到，政府的行动源于星期二发布的联邦法院令，该令要求苹果帮助联邦调查局(FBI)解锁去年12月在加利福尼亚州圣贝纳迪诺杀死14人的两名袭击者之一用过的iPhone。由此可知，联邦法院要求苹果帮助联邦调查局获取一名恐怖分子iPhone里的数据，题目是对最后一句信息的同义转述，其中的access data对应该句中的unlock; a terrorist对应one of the two attackers。
39. 【定位】根据题目中的privacy advocates, fighting alongside, government和data将本题出处定位于[H]段。  
【解析】[H]。[H]段最后一句提到，所以在目前，就多起涉及政府侵入数据的案子而言，曾经势单力薄的隐私保护倡导者们正在和世界上最强大的公司并肩作战。由此可知，隐私保护倡导者们现在和苹果并肩作战，反对政府获取个人数据。题目是对最后一句信息的同义转述，其中的Apple对应the most powerful company in the world; access to对应intrusions into。
40. 【定位】根据题目中的Snowden revealed, the American government, access private data和scale将本题出处定位于[B]段。  
【解析】[B]。[B]段第1句提到，美国国家安全局前承包商雇员爱德华·J·斯诺登2013年披露了政府通过讨好某些科技公司，并侵入其他科技公司来获取规模巨大的私人数据之后……。题目是对第1句信息的同义转述，其中的had tried hard to对应both coozied up to... and hacked into others to; massive对应enormous。
41. 【定位】根据题目中的The FBI might have been able to, in earlier iPhones和Apple's将本题出处定位于[J]段。  
【解析】[J]。[J]段末尾处提到，对于早期版本的iPhone，也就是说苹果在隐私保护方面产生执着追求之前的版本，联邦调查局或许已经凭自己的力量侵入了这些设备。题目是对本段结尾处信息的同义转述，其中的access private data对应break into the device; earlier iPhones对应earlier versions of the iPhone; without Apple's help对应by itself。

42. 【定位】根据题目中的Snowden, Apple, data和encryption将本题出处定位于[G]段。  
【解析】[G]。[G]段第1句提到, 苹果在这些问题上的立场是在斯诺登事件发生之后开始形成的, 那之后, 公司开始采用一系列技术, 这些技术在默认情况下将使用者的数据加密以限制他人访问。由此可知, 在斯诺登事件发生之后苹果摆明立场, 反对政府入侵个人数据。题目是对第1句信息的同义转述, 其中的after the Snowden incident对应该句中的post-Snowden; by means of对应make use of。
43. 【定位】根据题目中的hacking将本题出处定位于[P]段。  
【解析】[P]。[P]段开头提到, 扎德爾斯基先生表示没有什么能100%防黑客。由此可知, 根据某位数字专家所说, 没有一部iPhone手机能完全免于黑客攻击。题目是对第1句第一个分句信息的同义转述, 其中的one digital expert即是文中的Mr. Zdziarski; no iPhone can be entirely对应该分句中的nothing is 100 percent; free from hacking对应hacker-proof。
44. 【定位】根据题目中的Timothy Cook's和post将本题出处定位于[I]段。  
【解析】[I]。[I]段末尾引语中提到, 那时有几家公司参与其中, 但是没有一家世界上最大的公司像昨天我们从蒂姆·库克身上看到的那样用一篇充满激情的长文站出来表态。苹果的形象的确得到了提升。由此可知, 蒂姆·库克的网络长文已帮助提升了苹果的形象。题目是对本段最后两句信息的概括转述, 其中的long对应倒数第2句中的lengthy; has helped enhance对应最后一句中的has really been raised; Apple's对应Its; image对应profile。
45. 【定位】根据题目中的CEO, appeal和court's order将本题出处定位于[D]段。  
【解析】[D]。[D]段第1句提到, 另一方则是全球市值最高的公司, 其首席执行官蒂姆·库克已经表示, 他将对法院令提起上诉。由此可知, 苹果的首席执行官已经决定就联邦法院解锁一位用户iPhone的指令提起上诉。题目是对第1句信息的同义转述, 其中的has decided to对应该句中的has said he will。

## Section C

### Passage One

46. 【定位】根据题干中的Lake Natron将本题出处定位于第1段。  
【解析】A)。第1段第1句提到, 在坦桑尼亚格里高利裂谷的一座山脚下, 纳特龙湖呈现出炽烈的红色。湖边满是动物的尸体, 它们因不幸落入高盐度的湖水而丧命。第2段第1句提到, 湖水的腐蚀性极强, 能够烧伤无法适应湖水的动物的皮肤和眼睛。由此可知, 纳特龙湖对大多数动物来说是不适宜生存的, 故答案为A)。文中未提及外界是否了解纳特龙湖, 故排除B); 文中只提到纳特龙湖是火烈鸟的繁殖地, 并未提及各种鸟类的繁殖地, 故排除C); 文中只提到了火烈鸟的捕食者, 不能说这里是很多捕食者的理想栖息地, 故排除D)。
47. 【定位】根据题干中的flamingos, nest, water is at a specific level和babies将本题出处定位于第2段最后两句。  
【解析】C)。第2段最后两句提到, 当湖水处于一个特定的高度时, 火烈鸟会在湖中露出的盐晶岛上筑巢……如果太低, 捕食者就能轻松穿过湖床攻击它们。当水位处于合适的高度时, 这道腐蚀性的沟渠就会保护幼鸟不受捕食者的伤害。由此可知, 火烈鸟只在特定的水位筑巢是为了使幼鸟远离捕食者, 故答案为C)。C) 是对第2段最后一句中are kept safe from predators的同义转述。文中未提及幼鸟需要寻找避难所, 故排除A); 文中未提及火烈鸟脚上长有浓密的羽毛, 故排除B); 火烈鸟能够适应高盐度的湖水是因为腿部进化出了非常坚韧的皮肤, 这跟在特定水位筑巢没有关系, 故排除D)。
48. 【定位】本题不能清晰定位, 可根据出题顺序原则, 以及flamingos将本题出处初步定位于第3段。  
【解析】B)。第3段提到, 火烈鸟的腿部进化出了非常坚韧的皮肤, 可以忍耐盐水。人类就做不到, 如果人类的腿暴露在湖水中, 不论时间长短, 都会丧命。因此, 裂谷中的火烈鸟很独特是因为它们能够在高盐度的湖水中很好地生存, 故答案为B)。B) 是对第3段第1句中they can tolerate the salt water的同义转述, 其中的survive well对应该句中的tolerate。A) 是依据第4段提到的lagoons (泻湖) 一词设置的干扰项, 但是没有提到火烈鸟移动的特征, 故排除; 根据第2段可知, 火烈鸟是在盐晶岛上 (on salt-crystal islands) 繁殖, 并不是在腐蚀性的沟渠中 (in corrosive ditches), 故排除C); 大多数鸟类都知道在何时何地筑巢, 所以这并不是火烈鸟的独特之处, 故排除D)。
49. 【定位】根据题干中的species of tilapia和Lake Natron将本题出处定位于第4段。

【解析】A)。第4段第提到，当温泉水流入纳特龙湖，就会在湖的外缘形成含盐度较低的泻湖，这让某些鱼类也能够成功地在湖里“度假”。有三种罗非鱼能够在那里短期生存。“鱼类在泉流中有一个躲避处，如果湖水水位变低并且泻湖和湖水分离，它们可以扩散到泻湖中。”哈珀说：“当湖水水位变高，所有泻湖都会和湖水相连，这时鱼类必须回到泉流的躲避处，否则就会死。”由此可知，某些罗非鱼物种能在纳特龙湖附近生存是因为它们能够躲避在含盐度较低的泻湖中，故答案为A)。文中未提及罗非鱼的捕食者和泉水的温度，故排除B)和D)；哈珀的描述并不能说明罗非鱼可以在泻湖之间自由移动，故排除C)。

50. 【定位】根据题干中的Tanzanian government和planned operation将本题出处定位于最后一段。

【解析】D)。最后一段提到，这个独特的生态系统可能很快就会遇到压力。坦桑尼亚政府再次开始从湖水中开采苏打灰，用于制造化学制品、玻璃和清洁剂。尽管他们计划在40多公里外开采并通过管道抽取苏打灰，但是环保人士担心这种行为仍然可能扰乱天然的水循环和繁殖地。由此可知，坦桑尼亚政府计划中的行动可能带来的后果是纳特龙湖生态系统的混乱，故答案为D)。D)中的disruption对应最后一段倒数第2句中的upset。文中未提及该行动对火烈鸟的直接影响，故排除A)和B)。文中只提到政府计划开采苏打灰，但是这并不能说明会造成过度开采苏打灰，故排除C)。

### Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的employees将本题出处定位于第1段。

【解析】B)。第1段提到，全国各地各行各业的员工都在倒计时，试图弄清楚自己还剩下多少带薪休假时间。然而，更多的员工会直接跳过这些计算，把假期推到2017年。由此可推断，大多数员工计划在年底继续工作，故答案为B)。去度假只是少数人的选择，故排除A)；文中未提及设定下一年目标或者回顾这一年的成绩，故排除C)和D)。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的people和dedication将本题出处定位于第2段。

【解析】C)。第2段第1句提到，不久以前人们还会对这种为工作献身的精神嗤之以鼻。也就是说，在过去，人们瞧不起对工作的奉献精神，C)是对第1句信息的同义转述，其中的look upon... with contempt对应该句中的turned up... noses at。A)，B)和D)在文中找不到依据，故均排除。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的the researchers和a series of experiments将本题出处定位于第3段。

【解析】A)。第3段第1句提到，在一系列实验中，研究人员说明了我们有多么钦佩忙碌，或者至少是钦佩忙碌的表象。接下来描述的几个实验说明，一个人看起来越忙碌，赢得的尊重就越多，故答案为A)。文中未提及“剥削(exploit)”，故排除B)；C)看似正确，但这只是人们的看法，而不是研究者通过一些列实验得出的结论，与题干无关，故排除；文中未提及社会地位和假期长短的关系，故排除D)。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的busy，以及出题顺序将本题出处定位于第5段第1句。

【解析】D)。第5段第1句提到，我们(即人们)认为从悠闲代表地位到忙碌代表地位的转变可能与知识密集型经济的发展有关。也就是说，随着知识密集型经济的发展，知识所扮演的角色越来越重要，从而导致了人们对忙碌的态度发生变化，故答案为D)。题干中的account for对应第1句中的be linked to；change对应shift。文中未提及现代生活的快节奏或计算机技术的发展，故排除A)和C)；文中提到，拥有被雇主和客户看重的人力资本特征的人可能在就业市场上很紧俏，但是这并不能说明就业市场竞争激烈，故排除B)。

55. 【定位】根据题干中的at the end of the passage将本题出处定位于最后一段。

【解析】C)。最后一段提到，即使你很想牺牲自己的假期来假装出很忙的样子，至少也要考虑不给周末安排事情。这是为了你自己好。言外之意是，再怎么忙也要给自己留出时间去放松，故答案为C)。文中未提及工作效率，故排除A)；文中提到的周末代指工作中可以留出的空闲时间，并没有说如何去规划周末，故排除B)。

## Part IV Translation

### 逐句分析

① 句较长，由4个分句构成，因此，提炼出主干并把剩下的信息灵活处理是得分的关键。首先提炼出主干“青海湖是中国最大的咸水湖”，然后可把剩下的信息处理为插入语和with复合结构。句子主语

为“青海湖”，可译为“Qinghai Lake”或“Kokonor”；“是”为系动词，可直接译为“is”，表语中的“咸水湖”可译为“saline lake”，“salt lake”或“salt water lake”。“海拔 3205 米”，“面积 4317 平方公里”和“最深处 25.5 米”为青海湖本身的特点，可处理为 with 复合结构，置于句首。“位于”使用最简单的“be in”或“lie in”，也可使用“be located in”或“be situated in”表达。“海拔”可译为“altitude”或“above sea level”；“面积”译为“an area of”；“最深处”译为“maximum depth”。

② 句主语为“23 条河”，谓语为“注入”，也可理解为“流入（flow into）”，但是译为“empty into”更为地道；“季节性的”译为“seasonal”。两个分句可用 and 或定语从句连接。

③ 句的谓语“源于”可表示湖水从何而来，可译为“come from”或“originate from”，还可换个角度考虑，即五条河流提供了百分之八十的湖水，则谓语可用“provide”。“湖水”可直白地译为“water in the lake”，也可以用更精确的“influx (n. 流入)”，强调湖水由其他河流汇聚而成。

④ 句主干为“青海湖位于……交叉处”，中间的部分为“交叉处”的定语。“交叉处”译为“crossroads”；“跨越亚洲的”可译为介词短语“across Asia”，做后置定语；“候鸟迁徙”译为“bird migration”；“路线”译为“route”。

⑤ 句主语“鸟类”可直接译为“birds”，因在上一句中出现了“鸟”，所以可译为“species”。“暂息地”可理解为鸟类在迁徙过程中停下休息的地方，即“暂时的栖息地”，可译为“intermediate stop”或“temporary habitat”。

⑥ 句有两个动词，分别是“是”和“吸引着”，可将第二个分句处理为现在分词短语，做伴随状语，也可处理为定语从句。第一个分句既可以处理为 there be 句型，也可以使用动词“lie”。“观鸟者”译为“birdwatchers”，也可直白地译为“people who watch birds”。

⑦ 句为简单句。“（青海湖）国际自行车比赛”的官方译法为“(Qinghai Lake) International Cycling Race”。

完整译文

With an altitude of 3,205 metres, an area of 4,317 square kilometres and a maximum depth of 25.5 metres, Qinghai Lake is located about 100 kilometres west of Xining, the capital of Qinghai province and is the largest saline lake in China. Twenty-three rivers empty into this lake and most of them are seasonal. Five major streams provide 80% of its total influx. Qinghai Lake is located at the crossroads of several bird migration routes across Asia. Many birds use it as an intermediate stop during migration. On the western side of the lake lie the renowned “Bird Islands”, attracting birdwatchers from all over the world. Every summer, visitors also come here to watch the International Cycling Race.

◆ 答案速查 ◆

1	A	2	D	3	B	4	C	5	B	6	A	7	C	8	D	9	B	10	C
11	D	12	A	13	D	14	C	15	B	16	C	17	D	18	A	19	D	20	A
21	B	22	C	23	B	24	D	25	A										
26	O	27	L	28	H	29	D	30	G	31	A	32	J	33	B	34	K	35	F
36	E	37	M	38	C	39	H	40	B	41	J	42	G	43	P	44	I	45	D
46	A	47	C	48	B	49	A	50	D	51	B	52	C	53	A	54	D	55	C

# 2017 年 12 月六级考试真题（第二套）

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying “*Help others, and you will be helped when you are in need*”. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. A) They reward businesses that eliminate food waste.  
B) They prohibit the sale of foods that have gone stale.  
C) They facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy.  
D) They forbid businesses to produce more foods than needed.
2. A) It imposed penalties on businesses that waste food.  
B) It passed a law aiming to stop overproduction.  
C) It voted against food import from outside Europe.  
D) It prohibited the promotion of bulk food sales.
3. A) It has warned its people against possible food shortages.  
B) It has penalized businesses that keep overproducing foods.  
C) It has started a nationwide campaign against food waste.  
D) It has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods.
4. A) The confusion over food expiration labels.      C) Americans' habit of buying food in bulk.  
B) The surplus resulting from overproduction.      D) A lack of regulation on food consumption.

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

5. A) It has started a week-long promotion campaign.  
B) It has just launched its annual anniversary sales.  
C) It offers regular weekend sales all the year round.  
D) It specializes in the sale of ladies' designer dresses.
6. A) Price reductions for its frequent customers.  
B) Coupons for customers with bulk purchases.  
C) Free delivery of purchases for senior customers.  
D) Price adjustments within seven days of purchase.



7. A) Mail a gift card to her. C) Credit it to her account.  
 B) Allow her to buy on credit. D) Give her some coupons.
8. A) Refunding for goods returned. C) Prolonged goods warranty.  
 B) Free installing of appliances. D) Complimentary tailoring.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. A) They are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.  
 B) They have more than twenty different hair textures.  
 C) They have twenty-four different body shapes in total.  
 D) They represent people from virtually all walks of life.
10. A) They do not reflect young girls' aspirations. C) Their flat feet do not appeal to adolescents.  
 B) They are not sold together with the original. D) Their body shapes have not changed much.
11. A) In toy stores. C) On the Internet.  
 B) In shopping malls. D) At Barbie shops.

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12. A) Moveable metal type began to be used in printing.  
 B) Chinese printing technology was first introduced.  
 C) The earliest known book was published.  
 D) Metal type was imported from Korea.
13. A) It had more than a hundred printing presses. C) It helped the German people become literate.  
 B) It was the biggest printer in the 16th century. D) It produced some 20 million volumes in total.
14. A) It pushed handwritten books out of circulation. C) It made writing a very profitable career.  
 B) It boosted the circulation of popular works. D) It provided readers with more choices.
15. A) It accelerated the extinction of the Latin language.  
 B) It standardized the publication of grammar books.  
 C) It turned translation into a welcome profession.  
 D) It promoted the growth of national languages.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

16. A) They get bored after working for a period of time.  
 B) They spend an average of one year finding a job.

- C) They become stuck in the same job for decades.  
 D) They choose a job without thinking it through.
17. A) See if there will be chances for promotion. C) Watch a film about ways of job hunting.  
 B) Find out what job choices are available. D) Decide which job is most attractive to you.
18. A) The qualifications you have. C) The culture of your target company.  
 B) The pay you are going to get. D) The work environment you will be in.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. A) It is as important as Christmas for African-Americans.  
 B) It is a cultural festival founded for African-Americans.  
 C) It is an ancient festival celebrated by African-Americans.  
 D) It is a religious festival celebrated by African-Americans.
20. A) To urge African-Americans to do more for society.  
 B) To call on African-Americans to worship their gods.  
 C) To help African-Americans to realize their goals.  
 D) To remind African-Americans of their sufferings.
21. A) Faith in self-determination. C) Unity and cooperative economics.  
 B) The first fruits of the harvest. D) Creative work and achievement.
22. A) They recite a principle. C) They drink wine from the unity cup.  
 B) They take a solemn oath. D) They call out their ancestors' names.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

23. A) It is one of the world's most healthy diets. C) It began to impact the world in recent years.  
 B) It contains large amounts of dairy products. D) It consists mainly of various kinds of seafood.
24. A) It involved 13,000 researchers from Asia, Europe and America.  
 B) It was conducted in seven Mid-Eastern countries in the 1950s.  
 C) It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.  
 D) It has drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over.
25. A) They care much about their health. C) They use little oil in cooking.  
 B) They eat foods with little fat. D) They have lower mortality rates.

### **Part III                      Reading Comprehension                      (40 minutes)**

#### **Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

The Pacific island nation of Palau has become home to the sixth largest marine sanctuary in the world. The new marine reserve, now the largest in the Pacific, will 26 no fishing or mining. Palau also established the world's first shark sanctuary in 2009.

The tiny island nation has set aside 500,000 square kilometres—80 percent—of its maritime 27, for full protection. That's the highest percentage of an 28 economic zone devoted to marine conservation by any country in the world. The remaining 20 percent of the Palau seas will be reserved for local fishing by

individuals and small-scale 29 fishing businesses with limited exports.

“Island 30 have been among the hardest hit by the threats facing the ocean,” said President Tommy Remengesau Jr. in a statement. “Creating this sanctuary is a bold move that the people of Palau recognise as 31 to our survival. We want to lead the way in restoring the health of the ocean for future generations.”

Palau has only been an 32 nation for twenty years and has a strong history of environmental protection. It is home to one of the world’s finest marine ecosystems, with more than 1,300 species of fish and 700 species of coral.

Senator Hokkons Baules, lead 33 of the Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act, said the sanctuary will “help build a 34 future for the Palauan people by honoring the conservation traditions of our past”. These include the centuries-old custom of “bul”, where leaders would call a temporary stop to fishing for key species in order to give fish 35 an opportunity to *replenish* (补充).

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) allocate    | I) permit    |
| B) celebrities | J) secure    |
| C) commercial  | K) solitary  |
| D) communities | L) spectacle |
| E) essential   | M) sponsor   |
| F) exclusive   | N) stocks    |
| G) independent | O) territory |
| H) indulge     |              |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

### Data Sharing: An Open Mind on Open Data

- [A] It is a movement building steady momentum: a call to make research data, software code and experimental methods publicly available and transparent. A spirit of openness is gaining acceptance in the science community, and is the only way, say advocates, to address a “crisis” in science whereby too few findings are successfully reproduced. Furthermore, they say, it is the best way for researchers to gather the range of observations that are necessary to speed up discoveries or to identify large-scale trends.
- [B] The open-data shift poses a confusing problem for junior researchers. On the one hand, the drive to share is gathering official steam. Since 2013, global scientific bodies have begun to back policies that support increased public access to research. On the other hand, scientists disagree about how much and when they should share data, and they debate whether sharing it is more likely to accelerate science and make it more robust, or to introduce vulnerabilities and problems. As more journals and funders adopt data-sharing requirements, and as a growing number of enthusiasts call for more openness, junior researchers must find their place between adopters and those who continue to hold out, even as they strive to launch their own careers.
- [C] One key challenge facing young scientists is how to be open without becoming scientifically vulnerable. They must determine the risk of jeopardizing a job offer or a collaboration proposal from those who are wary of—or unfamiliar with—open science. And they must learn how to capitalize on the movement’s benefits, such as opportunities for more citations and a way to build a reputation without the need for conventional metrics, such as publication in high-impact journals.
- [D] Some fields have embraced open data more than others. Researchers in psychology, a field rocked by findings of irreproducibility in the past few years, have been especially vocal supporters of the drive for

more-open science. A few psychology journals have created incentives to increase interest in reproducible science—for example, by affixing an “open-data” badge to articles that clearly state where data are available. According to social psychologist Brian Nosek, executive director of the Center for Open Science, the average data-sharing rate for the journal *Psychological Science*, which uses the badges, increased tenfold to 38% from 2013 to 2015.

- [E] Funders, too, are increasingly adopting an open-data policy. Several strongly encourage, and some require, a data-management plan that makes data available. The US National Science Foundation is among these. Some philanthropic (慈善的) funders, including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in Seattle, Washington, and the Wellcome Trust in London, also mandate open data from their grant recipients.
- [F] But many young researchers, especially those who have not been mentored in open science, are uncertain about whether to share or to stay private. Graduate students and postdocs, who often are working on their lab head’s grant, may have no choice if their supervisor or another senior colleague opposes sharing.
- [G] Some fear that the potential impact of sharing is too high, especially at the early stages of a career. “Everybody has a scary story about someone *getting scooped* (被抢先),” says New York University astronomer David Hogg. Those fears may be a factor in a lingering hesitation to share data even when publishing in journals that mandate it.
- [H] Researchers at small labs or at institutions focused on teaching arguably have the most to lose when sharing hard-won data. “With my institution and teaching load, I don’t have postdocs and grad students,” says Terry McGlynn, a tropical biologist at California State University, Dominguez Hills. “The stakes are higher for me to share data because it’s a bigger fraction of what’s happening in my lab.”
- [I] Researchers also point to the time sink that is involved in preparing data for others to view. Once the data and associated materials appear in a *repository* (存储库), answering questions and handling complaints can take many hours.
- [J] The time investment can present other problems. In some cases, says data scientist Karthik Ram, it may be difficult for junior researchers to embrace openness when senior colleagues—many of whom head selection and promotion committees—might ridicule what they may view as misplaced energies. “I’ve heard this recently—that embracing the idea of open data and code makes traditional academics uncomfortable,” says Ram. “The concern seems to be that open advocates don’t spend their time being as productive as possible.”
- [K] An open-science stance can also add complexity to a collaboration. Kate Ratliff, who studies social attitudes at the University of Florida, Gainesville, says that it can seem as if there are two camps in a field—those who care about open science and those who don’t. “There’s a new area to navigate—‘Are you cool with the fact that I’ll want to make the data open?’—when talking with somebody about an interesting research idea,” she says.
- [L] Despite complications and concerns, the upsides of sharing can be significant. For example, when information is uploaded to a repository, a digital object identifier (DOI) is assigned. Scientists can use a DOI to publish each step of the research life cycle, not just the final paper. In so doing, they can potentially get three citations—one each for the data and software, in addition to the paper itself. And although some say that citations for software or data have little currency in academia, they can have other benefits.
- [M] Many advocates think that transparent data procedures with a date and time stamp will protect scientists from being scooped. “This is the sweet spot between sharing and getting credit for it, while discouraging *plagiarism* (剽窃),” says Ivo Grigorov, a project coordinator at the National Institute of Aquatic Resources Research Secretariat in Charlottenlund, Denmark. Hogg says that scooping is less of a problem than many think. “The two cases I’m familiar with didn’t involve open data or code,” he says.
- [N] Open science also offers junior researchers the chance to level the playing field by gaining better access to crucial data. Ross Mounce, a postdoc studying evolutionary biology at the University of Cambridge, UK, is a vocal champion of open science, partly because his fossil-based research depends on access to others’ data. He says that more openness in science could help to discourage what some perceive as a common

practice of shutting out early-career scientists' requests for data.

- [O] Communication also helps for those who worry about jeopardizing a collaboration, he says. Concerns about open science should be discussed at the outset of a study. "Whenever you start a project with someone, you have to establish a clear understanding of expectations for who owns the data, at what point they go public and who can do what with them," he says.
- [P] In the end, sharing data, software and materials with colleagues can help an early-career researcher to gain recognition—a crucial component of success. "The thing you are searching for is reputation," says Titus Brown, a *genomics* (基因组学) researcher at the University of California, Davis. "To get grants and jobs, you have to be relevant and achieve some level of public recognition. Anything you do that advances your presence—especially in a larger sphere, outside the communities you know—is a net win."
36. Astronomer David Hogg doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought.
37. Some researchers are hesitant to make their data public for fear that others might publish something similar before them.
38. Some psychology journals have offered incentives to encourage authors to share their data.
39. There is a growing demand in the science community that research data be open to the public.
40. Sharing data offers early-career researchers the chance to build a certain level of reputation.
41. Data sharing enables scientists to publish each step of their research work, thus leading to more citations.
42. Scientists hold different opinions about the extent and timing of data sharing.
43. Potential problems related to data sharing should be made known to and discussed by all participants at the beginning of a joint research project.
44. Sharing data and handling data-related issues can be time-consuming.
45. Junior researchers may have no say when it comes to sharing data.

### Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

In the beginning of the movie *I, Robot*, a robot has to decide whom to save after two cars plunge into the water—Del Spooner or a child. Even though Spooner screams "Save her! Save her!" the robot rescues him because it calculates that he has a 45 percent chance of survival compared to Sarah's 11 percent. The robot's decision and its calculated approach raise an important question: Would humans make the same choice? And which choice would we want our robotic counterparts to make?

Isaac Asimov evaded the whole notion of morality in devising his three laws of robotics, which hold that 1. Robots cannot harm humans or allow humans to come to harm; 2. Robots must obey humans, except where the order would conflict with law 1; and 3. Robots must act in self-preservation, unless doing so conflicts with laws 1 or 2. These laws are programmed into Asimov's robots—they don't have to think, judge, or value. They don't have to like humans or believe that hurting them is wrong or bad. They simply don't do it.

The robot who rescues Spooner's life in *I, Robot* follows Asimov's zeroth law: robots cannot harm humanity (as opposed to individual humans) or allow humanity to come to harm—an expansion of the first law that allows robots to determine what's in the greater good. Under the first law, a robot could not harm a dangerous gunman, but under the zeroth law, a robot could kill the gunman to save others.

Whether it's possible to program a robot with safeguards such as Asimov's laws is debatable. A word such as "harm" is vague (What about emotional harm? Is replacing a human employee harm?), and abstract concepts

present coding problems. The robots in Asimov's fiction expose complications and loopholes in the three laws, and even when the laws work, robots still have to assess situations.

Assessing situations can be complicated. A robot has to identify the players, conditions, and possible outcomes for various scenarios. It's doubtful that a computer program can do that—at least, not without some undesirable results. A roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory programmed a robot to save human *proxies* (替身) called "H-bots" from danger. When one H-bot headed for danger, the robot successfully pushed it out of the way. But when two H-bots became imperiled, the robot choked 42 percent of the time, unable to decide which to save and letting them both "die". The experiment highlights the importance of morality: Without it, how can a robot decide whom to save or what's best for humanity, especially if it can't calculate survival odds?

46. What question does the example in the movie raise?
- A) Whether robots can reach better decisions.      C) How robots may make bad judgments.  
B) Whether robots follow Asimov's zeroth law.      D) How robots should be programmed.
47. What does the author think of Asimov's three laws of robotics?
- A) They are apparently divorced from reality.  
B) They did not follow the coding system of robotics.  
C) They laid a solid foundation for robotics.  
D) They did not take moral issues into consideration.
48. What does the author say about Asimov's robots?
- A) They know what is good or bad for human beings.  
B) They are programmed not to hurt human beings.  
C) They perform duties in their owners' best interest.  
D) They stop working when a moral issue is involved.
49. What does the author want to say by mentioning the word "harm" in Asimov's laws?
- A) Abstract concepts are hard to program.      C) Robots may do harm in certain situations.  
B) It is hard for robots to make decisions.      D) Asimov's laws use too many vague terms.
50. What has the roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory found in his experiment?
- A) Robots can be made as intelligent as human beings some day.  
B) Robots can have moral issues encoded into their programs.  
C) Robots can have trouble making decisions in complex scenarios.  
D) Robots can be programmed to perceive potential perils.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Our world now moves so fast that we seldom stop to see just how far we have come in just a few years. The latest iPhone 6s, for example, has a dual-core processor and fits nicely into your pocket. By comparison, you would expect to find a technological specification like this on your standard laptop in an office anywhere in the world.

It's no wonder that new applications for the Internet of Things are moving ahead fast when almost every new device we buy has a plug on the end of it or a wireless connection to the Internet. Soon, our current smartphone lifestyle will expand to create our own smart home lifestyle too.

All researches agree that close to 25 billion devices, things and sensors will be connected by 2020 which incidentally is also the moment that *Millennials* (千禧一代) are expected to make up 75 percent of our overall workforce, and the fully connected home will become a reality for large numbers of people worldwide.

However, this is just the tip of the proverbial iceberg as smart buildings and even cities increasingly become the norm as leaders and business owners begin to wake up to the massive savings that technology can deliver through connected sensors and new forms of automation coupled with intelligent energy and facilities management.

Online security cameras, intelligent lighting and a wealth of sensors that control both temperature and air quality are offering an unprecedented level of control, efficiency, and improvements to what were once classed necessary costs when running a business or managing a large building.

We can expect that the ever-growing list of devices, systems and environments remain connected, always online and talking to each other. The big benefit will not only be in the housing of this enormous and rapidly growing amount of data, but will also be in the ability to run real time data analytics to extract actionable and ongoing knowledge.

The biggest and most exciting challenge of this technology is how to creatively leverage this ever-growing amount of data to deliver cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits to both businesses and citizens of these smart cities.

The good news is that most of this technology is already invented. Let's face it, it wasn't too long ago that the idea of working from anywhere and at anytime was some form of a distant *utopian* (乌托邦式的) dream, and yet now we can perform almost any office-based task from any location in the world as long as we have access to the Internet.

It's time to wake up to the fact that making smart buildings, cities and homes will dramatically improve our quality of life in the years ahead.

51. What does the example of iPhone 6s serve to show?
- A) The huge capacity of the smartphones people now use.
  - B) The widespread use of smartphones all over the world.
  - C) The huge impact of new technology on people's everyday life.
  - D) The rapid technological progress in a very short period of time.
52. What can we expect to see by the year 2020?
- A) Apps for the Internet of Things.
  - C) The emergence of Millennials.
  - B) The popularization of smart homes.
  - D) Total globalization of the world.
53. What will business owners do when they become aware of the benefits of the Internet of Things?
- A) Employ fewer workers in their operations.
  - C) Invest in more smart buildings and cities.
  - B) Gain automatic control of their businesses.
  - D) Embrace whatever new technology there is.
54. What is the most exciting challenge when we possess more and more data?
- A) How to turn it to profitable use.
  - C) How to link the actionable systems.
  - B) How to do real time data analysis.
  - D) How to devise new ways to store it.
55. What does the author think about working from anywhere and at anytime?
- A) It is feasible with a connection to the internet.
  - B) It will thrive in smart buildings, cities and homes.
  - C) It is still a distant utopian dream for ordinary workers.
  - D) It will deliver tangible benefits to both boss and worker.

## Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on *Answer Sheet 2*.

太湖是中国东部的一个淡水湖，占地面积 2250 平方公里，是中国第三大淡水湖，仅次于鄱阳和洞庭。太湖约有 90 个岛屿，大小从几平方米到几平方公里不等。太湖以其独特的“太湖石”而闻名，太湖石常用于装饰中国传统园林。太湖也以高产的捕鱼业闻名。自上世纪 70 年代后期以来，捕捞鱼蟹对沿湖的居民来说极为重要，并对周边地区的经济做出了重大贡献。太湖地区是中国陶瓷（ceramics）业基地之一，其中宜兴的陶瓷厂家生产举世闻名的宜兴紫砂壶（clay teapot）。

# 2017 年 12 月六级考试真题（第二套）解析

## Part I Writing

### 写作思路

帮助他人的人会得到他人的帮助 Whoever Helps Others Will Be Helped	第一段：通过背景介绍引出主题。
	第二段：通过举例来论证主题。
	第三段：引用名言总结全文，并提出倡议。

### 参考范文

### 范文点评

<b>Whoever Helps Others Will Be Helped</b>	
① <b>There are always times when</b> people are unable to solve problems on their own and need others to <b>help them out. In such cases, will you lend them a helping hand or just let them struggle alone?</b> ②From my perspective, <b>it is sensible to be always ready to help others, for there goes a saying that “Help others and you will be helped when you are in need”.</b>	① 介绍背景 ② 引出评论的话题
③ <b>Whoever helps others will be helped.</b> ④ <b>Numerous examples can be listed to illustrate this point, but the following one will suffice.</b> One of my friends Emma donated from time to time to a public fundraising platform named Qingsongchou to help its registered patients. Later her husband fell seriously ill and they couldn't afford the expensive treatment. She had no other choice but to turn to the platform for help. Finally she received huge donations from it with which she paid for the treatment and saved her husband's life.	③ 提出本文论点 ④ 引出下文的例子以论证观点
⑤ <b>Just as the Nobel Peace Prize winner Albert Schweitzer said,</b> “The purpose of human life is to serve, and to show compassion and the will to help others.” ⑥ <b>Therefore, we should be always ready to offer help to others in this interdependent world.</b>	⑤ 引用名言总结全文 ⑥ 提出倡议

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

1. A) They reward businesses that eliminate food waste. B) They prohibit the sale of foods that have gone stale. C) <b>They facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy.</b> D) They forbid businesses to produce more foods than needed. <b>Q:</b> What does the woman say about the new laws in Italy? <b>【解析】</b> C)。对话中女士说，新的法律（即意大利的新法律）已经生效，方便农场和超市把未售完的食物捐赠给穷人。C) 是对对话中信息的同义转述，其中的	<b>M:</b> And now, for the lighter side of the news, Europe is setting an example for the rest of the world when it comes to food waste. <b>W:</b> That's right, John. This week the Italian government pass legislation that aims to dramatically reduce the amount of food wasted in the country. <b>[1]</b> New laws have been put into place that would make it easier for farms and supermarkets to
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facilitate 对应对话中的 make it easier for; the needy 对应 those who are in need。the needy 表示一类人,意为“穷人;需要帮助的人”。

2. A) It imposed penalties on businesses that waste food.

**B) It passed a law aiming to stop overproduction.**

C) It voted against food import from outside Europe.

D) It prohibited the promotion of bulk food sales.

Q: What did the European Parliament do to reduce food waste?

【解析】B)。对话中女士说,欧洲议会投票通过了法律,将阻止食品杂货店巨头们采用不正当交易手段导致过量生产,从而造成浪费。B)是对对话中信息的同义转述,其中的 passed a law 对应对话中的 voted in favor of legislation; aiming to 对应 would。这里的 would 表示“打算,想要”。

3. A) It has warned its people against possible food shortages.

B) It has penalized businesses that keep overproducing foods.

C) It has started a nationwide campaign against food waste.

**D) It has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods.**

Q: What has the French government done recently?

【解析】D)。对话中男士说,在法国,政府已禁止超市扔掉尚可食用的食物。D)是对对话中信息的同义转述,其中的 dumping (扔掉,丢弃,抛弃)对应对话中的 throwing away。

4. **A) The confusion over food expiration labels.**

B) The surplus resulting from overproduction.

C) Americans' habit of buying food in bulk.

D) A lack of regulation on food consumption.

Q: What is the major cause of food waste in the United States?

【解析】A)。对话中女士说,在美国,尽管有七分之一的家庭无法经常获得优质食物,但是有多达 40%的食物都没有被吃掉。这个问题的一个主要原因是食物有效期标签混乱。A)是对话中信息的再现,故为答案。

donate unsold foods to those who are in need.

**M:** Yes. In addition to this, businesses would now be rewarded for successful efforts to cut food waste.

**W:** Italy is not the only country to focus on reducing food waste. Just earlier this year, [2] the European Parliament voted in favor of legislation that would stop grocery giants from unfair trading practices that result in overproduction, thus creating waste.

**M:** [3] In France, the government has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods and imposed harsh penalties on businesses that fail to comply with the regulations.

**W:** While there is still much progress to be made, other countries could learn a thing or two from the example set by France and Italy. [4] In the United States, up to forty percent of all food goes uneaten despite the fact that one in seven American households lacks regular access to good food. One major cause of this problem is the confusion over food expiration labels, which are currently not regulated by the government.

**M:** All this could change soon. This wave of new laws in Europe will definitely put more pressure on law makers to reduce food waste here. We turn now to a spokesperson from Harvard University's Food Law and Policy Clinic for more on the story. And now, let's welcome Prof. Edward Becker to speak to us.

## Conversation Two

5. A) It has started a week-long promotion campaign.

**B) It has just launched its annual anniversary sales.**

C) It offers regular weekend sales all the year round.

D) It specializes in the sale of ladies' designer dresses.

Q: What do we learn about Saks department store?

【解析】B)。对话中女士说,昨天她的朋友告诉她萨克斯百货店的周年促销活动开始了。接着男士

**M:** Thank you for calling Saks Fifth Avenue department store. How can I be of assistance to you today?

**W:** Hello. I was in your store this past weekend and bought a few items. [5] Yesterday, my friend told me that the annual anniversary sales had begun. It turned out she bought the same sweater as I did but for a much lower price.

**M:** Yes. [5] Our anniversary sales started on Monday.

说他们的周年促销活动是周一开始的。由此可推断，它（萨克斯百货店）刚刚推出周年促销活动，故答案为 B）。

6. A) Price reductions for its frequent customers.  
B) Coupons for customers with bulk purchases.  
C) Free delivery of purchases for senior customers.

**D) Price adjustments within seven days of purchase.**

**Q:** What does the man say Saks department store offers?

**【解析】D）。**对话中男士说，为了保证令客户满意，确实为在七天内购买商品的客户提供价格调整服务。D）是对话中信息的再现，故为答案。

7. A) Mail a gift card to her.  
B) Allow her to buy on credit.  
**C) Credit it to her account.**  
D) Give her some coupons.

**Q:** What does the woman want the store to do to address the price difference?

**【解析】C）。**男士说如果女士愿意，他们可以把差价直接存到她的账户里。女士说能把差价存到她的账户里就最好了，故答案为 C）。

8. A) Refunding for goods returned.  
B) Free installing of appliances.  
C) Prolonged goods warranty.

**D) Complimentary tailoring.**

**Q:** What is the service Saks department store offers in addition to the promotion sale?

**【解析】D）。**对话中男士说，除了促销，如果女士需要的话，他们正在提供赠送免费裁剪的服务。D）是对话中信息的再现，故为答案。

**[6] We do offer price adjustments within seven days of purchase to ensure our customer's satisfaction.** You said you did the purchase here this past weekend?

**W:** Yes. I was shopping in your store last Sunday afternoon.

**M:** That would definitely fall within the price adjustment window. Do you have an account with us? **[7] We can credit your account directly with the difference if you wish.** Otherwise we can send a gift card by mail if you prefer.

**W:** **[7] Crediting my account would be wonderful.** Thank you. Now that you mention there's a sale going on, I do remember a dress I quite like when I was in the shop on Sunday. Is it on offer as well?

**M:** Yes, ma'am. All the new arrivals are 15-20% off. **[8] In addition to the sale, we're running a promotion for complimentary tailoring if you need it.**

**W:** That's a good news. The dress really caught my eye but I did have some concerns about the length. How long will the alterations take?

**M:** Our tailoring department guarantees alterations to be completed within five working days. If you'd like, I can set one aside for you. If you're able to come this afternoon, you can give your name to the sale manager and they will be able to assist you.

## Section B

### Passage One

9. **A) They are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.**

- B) They have more than twenty different hair textures.  
C) They have twenty-four different body shapes in total.  
D) They represent people from virtually all walks of life.

**Q:** What do we know about the original Barbie dolls?

**【解析】A）。**短文中提到，她们（即旧版芭比娃娃）纤瘦、高挑、双腿修长，根本不像真实的人类。A）是短文中信息的再现，故为答案。

Barbie dolls have a particular look to them. **[9] They are thin, tall, long-legged and virtually unlike any real human being.** **[10] Although over the years Barbie had more than 180 different careers, including football coach, sign language teacher, ambassador, president and astronaut, her body shape hasn't changed much.**

Last year Mattel, the company that makes Barbie dolls, added some Barbies to its line that have different skin tones and hair textures. There are now Barbies with one of seven skin tones, 22 eye colours and 24 hair styles to choose from. Last year, Mattel also gave Barbie a flat foot, rather than

10. A) They do not reflect young girls' aspirations.  
B) They are not sold together with the original.  
C) Their flat feet do not appeal to adolescents.  
**D) Their body shapes have not changed much.**

**Q:** Why do some people feel unsatisfied with the new Barbie dolls?

**【解析】D)。**短文中提到，多年来，尽管芭比娃娃有包括足球教练、手语教师、外交大使、总统和宇航员在内的 180 多种不同的职业，但是她的身材没有多大变化。D) 是短文中信息的再现，故为答案。

11. A) In toy stores.  
B) In shopping malls.  
**C) On the Internet.**  
D) At Barbie shops.

**Q:** Where will the new Barbie dolls be sold first?

**【解析】C)。**短文中提到，这批玩具尚未在商店里销售，不过将从本周起在芭比娃娃网站上销售。C) 中的 Internet 对应短文中的 online，故答案为 C)。

forcing her to be “in heels” all the time like the original Barbie is.

Now they are introducing new Barbies with three slightly different body shapes while the original, tall and thin Barbies will continue to be sold.

In a statement on its website, the company says it wants Barbies to look more like real people, and to give girls everywhere infinitely more ways to spark their imagination and play out their stories.

Although many people say the new Barbies are a step in the right direction, some people say they don't go far enough. They say that the new body shapes could be even more different from the original, tall, thin Barbies.

Sales of Barbie dolls have been falling “every year since 2012,” according to CBC News.

**[11] The toys aren't in stores yet but they will be sold online at the Barbie website, starting this week, for \$9.99.**

## Passage Two

12. A) **Moveable metal type began to be used in printing.**

- B) Chinese printing technology was first introduced.  
C) The earliest known book was published.  
D) Metal type was imported from Korea.

**Q:** What happened in Germany around the year of 1450?

**【解析】A)。**短文中提到，但是金属活字印刷机直到 1450 年左右才在德国发明。A) 是对短文中信息的同义转述，其中的 began 对应短文中的 invented。

13. A) It had more than a hundred printing presses.  
**B) It was the biggest printer in the 16th century.**  
C) It helped the German people become literate.  
D) It produced some 20 million volumes in total.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about the printer, Plantin of Antwerp?

**【解析】B)。**短文中提到，安特卫普的普朗坦出版社是 16 世纪最大的印刷商。B) 是短文中信息的再现，故为答案。

14. A) It pushed handwritten books out of circulation.  
**B) It boosted the circulation of popular works.**  
C) It made writing a very profitable career.  
D) It provided readers with more choices.

**Q:** What was the immediate effect of printing?

The earliest printed book we know today appeared in China in the year 868, and metal type was in use in Korea at the beginning of the fifteenth century, **[12] but it was in Germany around the year 1450 that a printing press using movable metal type was invented.**

Capitalism turned printing from an invention into an industry. Right from the start, book printing and publishing were organized on capitalist lines. **[13] The biggest 16th century printer, Plantin of Antwerp, had twenty-four printing presses and employed more than a hundred workers. Only a small fraction of the population was literate, but the production of books grew at an extraordinary speed. By 1500 some 20 million volumes had already been printed.**

**[14] The immediate effect of printing was to increase the circulation of works that were already popular in the handwritten form, while less popular works went out of circulation.** Publishers were interested only in books that would sell fairly quickly in sufficient numbers to cover the costs of production and make a profit. Thus, while printing enormously increased access to books by

【解析】B)。短文中提到，印刷的直接影响是加快了流行的手写书的发行，而不够流行的书则不再发行。B) 是对短文中信息的同义转述，其中的 boosted 对应短文中的 increase。

15. A) It accelerated the extinction of the Latin language.

B) It standardized the publication of grammar books.

C) It turned translation into a welcome profession.

**D) It promoted the growth of national languages.**

Q: What was the great cultural impact of printing?

【解析】D)。短文中提到，印刷的重大文化影响是促进了国家语言的发展。D) 是对短文中信息的同义转述，其中的 promoted 对应短文中的 facilitated。

making cheap, high-volume production possible, it also reduced choice.

[15] The great cultural impact of printing was that it facilitated the growth of national languages. Most early books were printed in Latin, but the market for Latin was limited, and in its pursuit of larger markets the book trade soon produced translations into the national languages emerging at the time. Printing indeed played a key role in standardizing and stabilizing these languages by fixing them in print, and producing dictionaries and grammar books.

## Section C

### Recording One

16. A) They get bored after working for a period of time.

B) They spend an average of one year finding a job.

C) They become stuck in the same job for decades.

**D) They choose a job without thinking it through.**

Q: What does the speaker say about many college graduates?

【解析】D)。录音中提到，选择合适的职业可能有困难。很多人从中学或大学里毕业，却不知道该怎么对待人生。他们找了份工作，却没有仔细考虑过。D) 是录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

17. A) See if there will be chances for promotion.

**B) Find out what job choices are available.**

C) Watch a film about ways of job hunting.

D) Decide which job is most attractive to you.

Q: What does the Australian website suggest you do first to find a suitable job?

【解析】B)。录音中提到，该网站（即澳大利亚的网站）建议，你应该同样对待你的职业——查查都有什么工作可选，而你的选择又是什么。B) 是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中的 choices 对应录音中的 options。

18. **A) The qualifications you have.**

You dream about being a movie star. You'll live in a big house in Hollywood, go to the Oscars every year—and win! You'll be rich and famous. Wait a minute, you also hate having a photo taken, and you're very shy. So how could you ever become a movie star?

[16] Choosing the right career can be hard. Many people graduate from school or college not knowing what to do with their lives, and get a job without really thinking about it. For some, things work out fine, but others often find themselves stuck in a job they hate. Your working life lasts an average of forty years, so it's important to find a job you like and feel enthusiastic about. Luckily, there are many ways you can get help to do this.

The Australian website, *www.careersonline.com*, compares choosing a career with going to the movies. Before you see a movie, you find out what films are showing. [17] The site suggests you should do the same with your career—find out what jobs are available and what your options are. Next, decide which movie you like best. If you're not a romantic person, you won't want to see a love story. In other words, with your career, you should decide which job will suit your personality. Finally, decide how to get movie tickets, and find out where the theater is before you go. [18] With your career, you need to find information about where you can work, and how to get a job in that profession.

So, how do you start? Begin by asking yourself some questions. [18] Some jobs require you to have certain life experiences: Have you traveled overseas? Do

- B) The pay you are going to get.  
C) The culture of your target company.  
D) The work environment you will be in.  
**Q:** What should you think about when you look for the right job according to the Australian website?

**【解析】A)。**录音中提到，对于你的职业，你需要查找信息，了解你可以在哪里工作，并且如何找到该行业的工作。有些职业要求你拥有特定的生活经历……由此可推断，录音中提到的特定生活经历，以及后面举的几个例子概括起来就是“资质(qualifications)”，故答案为A)。

you have any extra certificates besides your degree, such as a first aid license, for example? Your physical state and build can also affect which jobs you can do. A person, for example, who is allergic to cats would probably never become an animal doctor. Flight attendants, firefighters, and police officers have to be over a certain height, and be physically fit. Your personality matters, too. Are you outgoing or shy? If you like working alone, a job that requires lots of teamwork might not suit you.

Choosing a career can take time and a lot of thought. However, when you know you can look forward to working in your dream job, you'll be glad you thought it through.

## Recording Two

19. A) It is as important as Christmas for African-Americans.  
B) **It is a cultural festival founded for African-Americans.**  
C) It is an ancient festival celebrated by African-Americans.  
D) It is a religious festival celebrated by African-Americans.  
**Q:** What does the speaker say about Kwanzaa?  
**【解析】B)。**录音中提到，宽扎节是非裔美国人的文化节日。在节日期间，他们庆祝并深思两个世界带给他们的丰富遗产，故答案为B)。  
20. A) To urge African-Americans to do more for society.  
B) To call on African-Americans to worship their gods.  
C) **To help African-Americans to realize their goals.**  
D) To remind African-Americans of their sufferings.

**Q:** For what purpose did Dr. Karenga create this special holiday?

**【解析】C)。**录音中提到，宽扎节是1966年由大学教授、非裔美国人领袖卡伦加博士创立的。他认为，一个特别的节日能够帮助非裔美国人实现他们的目标……C)是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中的to realize对应录音中的meet。

**[19]** Kwanzaa is a cultural festival during which African-Americans celebrate and reflect upon their rich heritage as the products of two worlds. It begins on December 26 and lasts for seven days.

**[20]** Kwanzaa was founded in 1966 by Dr. Karenga, a college professor and African-American leader, who believed that a special holiday could help African-Americans meet their goals of building strong families, learning about their history, and creating a sense of unity.

After conducting extensive research in which he studied the festivals of many African groups of people, he decided that the new holiday should be a harvest or “first fruits” celebration, incorporating ideas from many different harvest traditions. **[21]** Kwanzaa is a Kiswahili word meaning “the first fruits of the harvest”.

The East African language of Kiswahili was chosen as the official language of Kwanzaa because it is a non-tribal language, spoken by a large portion of the African population. Also, its pronunciation is easy.

Kwanzaa is based on seven principles which are unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith. One principle is highlighted each day of the holiday.

In preparation for the celebration, a straw mat is placed on the table, along with a candle holder with seven candles, one black, three red, and three green. The black candle represents the African-American people, the red is for their struggles, and the green represents their hopes for the future.

<p>21. A) Faith in self-determination.  <b>B) The first fruits of the harvest.</b>  C) Unity and cooperative economics.  D) Creative work and achievement.  <b>Q:</b> What does the word Kwanzaa mean?  <b>【解析】</b>B)。录音中提到,“宽扎”是一个斯瓦西里语词汇,意思是“丰收的初熟之物”。B)是录音中信息的再现,故为答案。</p> <p>22. A) <b>They recite a principle.</b>  B) They take a solemn oath.  C) They drink wine from the unity cup.  D) They call out their ancestors' names.  <b>Q:</b> What did people do while each candle was being lit at the Kwanzaa celebration?  <b>【解析】</b>A)。录音中提到,宽扎节的每一天,家人和朋友通常在晚餐前聚集在饭桌旁,某个人负责点燃蜡烛,从黑色开始,随后按从左到右交替的顺序点燃蜡烛。在点蜡烛的同时,人们吟诵某一条准则。A)是录音中信息的再现,故为答案。</p>	<p>Other items placed on the table are a variety of fruit, ears of corns, gifts, and a communal unity cup for pouring and sharing drinks.</p> <p><u>[22] Each day of Kwanzaa, usually before the evening meal, family and friends gather around the table and someone lights a candle, beginning with the black. After that, candles are lit alternately from left to right. While the candle is being lit, a principle is recited, then each person present takes a turn to speak about the importance that principle has to himself or herself.</u></p> <p>Next, the ceremony focuses on remembering those who have died. A selected person pours water or juice from the unity cup into a bowl. That person then drinks from the cup and raises it high saying “Harambee” which means “Let’s all pull together”. All repeat “Harambee!” seven times and each person drinks from the cup. Then names of African-American leaders and heroes are called out, and everyone reflects upon the great things these people did. The ceremony is followed by a meal, and then singing and perhaps listening to African music.</p>
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### Recording Three

<p>23. A) <b>It is one of the world’s most healthy diets.</b>  B) It contains large amounts of dairy products.  C) It began to impact the world in recent years.  D) It consists mainly of various kinds of seafood.  <b>Q:</b> What has research concluded about the Mediterranean diet?  <b>【解析】</b>A)。录音中提到,有几位著名营养学家和几个著名研究项目得出结论,在预防诸如心脏病、癌症等疾病和延长预期寿命方面,这种饮食(即地中海饮食)是全世界最健康的饮食之一。A)是录音中信息的再现,故为答案。</p> <p>24. A) It involved 13,000 researchers from Asia, Europe and America.  B) It was conducted in seven Mid-Eastern countries in the 1950s.  <b>C) It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.</b></p>	<p>The Mediterranean diet is based upon the eating patterns of traditional cultures in the Mediterranean region.</p> <p><u>[23] Several noted nutritionists and research projects have concluded that this diet is one of the most healthful in the world in terms of preventing such illnesses as heart disease and cancer, and increasing life expectancy.</u></p> <p>The countries that have inspired the Mediterranean diet all surround the Mediterranean Sea. These cultures have eating habits that developed over thousands of years. In Europe, parts of Italy, Greece, Portugal, Spain, and southern France adhere to principles of the Mediterranean diet, as do Morocco and Tunisia in North Africa. Parts of the Balkan region and Turkey follow the diet, as well as Middle Eastern countries like Lebanon and Syria. The Mediterranean region is warm and sunny, and produces large supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables almost year round that people eat many times a day. Wine, bread, olive oil, and nuts, are other staples of the region, and the Mediterranean Sea has historically yielded abundant quantities of fish.</p> <p>International interest in the therapeutic qualities of the Mediterranean diet began back in the late 1950s, when medical researchers started to link the occurrence of heart disease with diet. Dr. Ancel Keys performed an</p>
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D) It has drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over.

**Q:** What do we learn about the Seven Countries Study?

**【解析】C)。**录音中提到, 这项研究被命名为“七国研究”, 被认为是所有进行过的同类研究中最伟大的一个。C) 是对录音中信息的同义转述, 其中的 regarded as 与录音中的 considered 对应; researches 对应 studies。

25. A) They care much about their health.

B) They eat foods with little fat.

C) They use little oil in cooking.

**D) They have lower mortality rates.**

**Q:** What do we learn about the Mediterranean people from the Seven Countries Study?

**【解析】D)。**录音中提到, 在所有年龄段中, 包含所有死因在内, 地中海居民组的死亡率均较低, 尤其是心脏病死亡率。D) 是录音中信息的再现, 故为答案。

epidemiological analysis of diets around the world. [24] Entitled the Seven Countries Study, it is considered one of the greatest studies of this kind ever performed. In it, Keys gathered data on heart disease and its potential causes from nearly 13,000 men in Greece, Italy, Croatia, Serbia, Japan, Finland, the Netherlands, and the United States. The study was conducted over a period of decades. It concluded that the Mediterranean people in the study enjoyed some significant health advantages. [25] The Mediterranean groups had lower mortality rates in all age brackets and from all causes, particularly from heart disease. The study also showed that the Mediterranean diet is as high or higher in fat than other diets, obtaining up to 40% of all its calories from fat. It has, however, different patterns of fat intake. Mediterranean cooking uses smaller amounts of saturated fat and higher amounts of unsaturated fat, mostly in the form of olive oil. Saturated fats are fats that are found principally in meat and dairy products, although some nuts and vegetable oils also contain them. Saturated fats are used by the body to make cholesterol, and high levels of cholesterol have since been directly related to heart disease.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. **【解析】I) permit。**空前的助动词will提示, 本空应填动词原形, A) allocate, H) indulge, I) permit, J) secure和M) sponsor入选。本句主语为the new marine reserve(新设立的海洋保护区), 宾语为no fishing or mining(没有任何渔业和采矿行为)。根据常识也可知, 海洋保护区是不允许甚至完全禁止渔业和采矿行为的, 故答案为I) permit(允许, 许可, 准许)。A) allocate(分配, 分派, 把……拨给), H) indulge(使<自己>沉溺于; 纵容, 迁就), M) sponsor(发起, 主办; 资助, 赞助)和J) secure(得到, 获得; 使安全, 保卫)均与语义不符, 故排除。
27. **【解析】O) territory。**空前的of its maritime和句中的破折号提示, 本空应填单数名词, 与maritime一起用来说明空前所列数据的具体所指, 故C) commercial, F) exclusive, K) solitary, L) spectacle, M) sponsor和O) territory入选。空前的数据“500,000 square kilometres”表示面积, 故答案为O) territory(领土, 领地, 版图)。maritime territory意为“海洋领土”。C) commercial(商业广告), F) exclusive(独家新闻, 独家报道), K) solitary(隐士, 隐居者), L) spectacle(盛大的演出; 壮观的场面)和M) sponsor(发起者, 主办者, 赞助者)均与语义不符, 故排除。
28. **【解析】F) exclusive。**空前的不定冠词an和空后的名词短语economic zone提示, 本空应填以元音音素开头的形容词, 故E) essential, F) exclusive和G) independent入选。本句进一步强调帕劳在领土划拨上的力度之大, 说明该领土具有特殊的划分意义。exclusive economic zone为固定用法, 表示“专属经济海域”, 故答案为F) exclusive(独有的, 独享的, 专用的)。E) essential(极其重要的, 必不可少的)和G) independent(<国家>独立的)均与语义不符, 故排除。
29. **【解析】C) commercial。**空前的形容词small-scale和空后的名词短语fishing businesses提示, 本空应填形容词, 故C) commercial, E) essential, G) independent, J) secure和K) solitary入选。fishing businesses意为“捕鱼企业”, 既然是企业, 肯定会涉及商业利益, 且本句中提到20%的领土属于“economic zone

(经济海域)”，由此可知，本空所填词应能说明“具有商业价值”这层含义，故答案为commercial (商业的；赢利的)。E) essential (极其重要的，必不可少的)，G) independent (<国家>独立的)，J) secure (安全的，可靠的)和K) solitary (<行动>单独的，独自的；<人或动物>孤单的)均与语义不符，故排除。

30. 【解析】D) communities。空前的名词island和空后的have been提示，本空应填复数名词，故B) celebrities，D) communities和N) stocks入选。本空所填词旨在说明可能会遭受海洋威胁最严重的地区，选项中只有D) communities (社区；群体，团体)能与island构成搭配，表示“岛屿社区”，故为答案。B) celebrities (<尤指娱乐界的>名人，名流，明星)和N) stocks (可供利用的数量，总储备量)均与语义不符，故排除；

31. 【解析】E) essential。空前的recognise as和空后的介词to提示，本空应填形容词，故E) essential，G) independent，J) secure和K) solitary入选。文章第3段第1句提到，岛屿是遭受海洋威胁最严重的地区，紧接着第2句指出创建保护区是一项大胆的行动，关系人们的生存。由此不难推断，人们认为创立保护区对他们而言是极其重要的，所以才会大胆与威胁抗争，故答案为E) essential (极其重要的，必不可少的)。G) independent (<国家>独立的)，J) secure (安全的，可靠的)和K) solitary (<行动>单独的，独自的；<人或动物>孤单的)均与语义不符，故排除。

32. 【解析】G) independent。空前的不定冠词an和空后的名词nation提示，本空应填以元音音素开头的形容词，故备选的形容词选项中只有G) independent符合要求，为答案。an independent nation意为“一个独立国家”。

33. 【解析】M) sponsor。Senator Hokkons Baules (参议员霍肯斯·鲍勒斯)为句子主语，以及lead... of the Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act为主语的同位语提示，空前的lead为形容词，表示“领头的，主要的”，形容人，故本空应填能够表示人物身份的单数名词，备选的名词选项中只有M) sponsor (发起者，主办者，赞助者)符合语法及语义要求，故为答案。B) celebrities (<尤指娱乐界的>名人，名流，明星)虽可用lead修饰，但不符合数的要求，故排除；K) solitary (隐士，隐居者)虽表示人，但是不符身份的要求，故排除；L) spectacle (盛大的演出；壮观的场面)和N) stocks (可供利用的数量，总储备量)均不能用lead修饰，也排除。

34. 【解析】J) secure。空前的不定冠词a和空后的名词future提示，本空应填以辅音音素开头的形容词，故J) secure和K) solitary入选。本句意在说明禁捕区通过尊重我们过去的养护传统会给我们的未来带来什么样的好处，J) secure (安全的，可靠的)符合语义，故为答案。a solitary future意为“一个孤独的未来”，故K) solitary (<行动>单独的，独自的；<人或动物>孤单的)与语义不符，所以排除。

35. 【解析】N) stocks。“give fish 35 an opportunity”提示，此处为“give sth. sth.”结构，因此本空应填名词，和fish一起做an opportunity的接受者。空前的in order to表明，其后内容为尊重传统惯例的目的，而文中提到惯例可以暂时叫停关键物种的捕捞，即可以使鱼群有机会补充其总量，故答案为N) stocks (可供利用的数量，总储备量)。B) celebrities (<尤指娱乐界的>名人，名流，明星)，K) solitary (隐士，隐居者)和L) spectacle (盛大的演出；壮观的场面)均与语义不符，故排除。

## Section B

36. 【定位】根据题目中的Hogg, scooping, a problem和thought将本题出处定位于[M]段。

【解析】[M]。[M]段第3句提到，霍格表示，被抢先发表的问题其实没有很多人想的那么严重。题目是对第3句信息的同义转述，其中的doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as对应第3句中的is less of a problem than; generally thought对应many think。

37. 【定位】根据题目中的some, hesitant, data和fear将本题出处定位于[G]段。

【解析】[G]。[G]段提到，有人害怕共享带来的潜在影响太大，尤其是在职业生涯的早期阶段。纽约大学的天文学家大卫·霍格表示：“人人都能讲出一个可怕的故事——某人的研究成果被他人抢先发表。”即使在强制要求共享数据的期刊上发表论文时，这种害怕也导致人们迟疑不断。题目是对[G]段内容的概括推断，其中的hesitant和make their data public分别对应最后一句中的hesitation和share data; others might publish something similar before them对应第2句中的everybody has a scary story about



someone getting scooped.

38. 【定位】根据题目中的psychology journals, incentives和data将本题出处定位于[D]段。

【解析】[D]。[D]段第3句提到,几本心理学期刊已经采用奖励手段鼓励人们关注科学的可复现性——例如,如果论文中注明了数据可以从何处获得,就为其加上一个“数据公开”的标记。题目是对第3句信息的同义转述,其中的offered对应该句中的created; encourage authors to share their data是对increase interest in reproducible science—for example, by affixing an ‘open-data’ badge to articles that clearly state where data are available的概括推断。

39. 【定位】根据题目中的in the science community, research data和open将本题出处定位于[A]段。

【解析】[A]。[A]段第1句提到,这是一场势头稳步壮大的运动:人们正在号召让研究数据、软件代码和实验方法变得可以共享,变得透明。第2句指出,公开的精神正在为科学界所接受。由此可知,科学界对公开研究数据的需求越来越大。题目是对第1、2句信息的概括推断,其中的a growing demand对应第1句中的a movement building steady momentum; be open to public对应第2句中的openness。

40. 【定位】根据题目中的sharing data和early-career researchers将本题出处定位于[P]段。

【解析】[P]。[P]段第1句提到,最后,与同事共享数据、软件 and 材料能够帮助科研生涯刚起步的研究者获得认可——这是成功的一个关键要素。由“你想要的是声誉。”可知,共享数据为科研生涯刚起步的研究者提供了建立一定声誉度的机会。题目是对第1句信息的同义转述,其中的offers... the chance to对应can help; build a certain level of reputation对应gain recognition。

41. 【定位】根据题目中的scientists, to publish each step of their research和citations将本题出处定位于[L]段。

【解析】[L]。[L]段第3、4句提到,科学家可以利用DOI来发表研究生命周期中的每个步骤,而不只是发表最终的论文,这样,他们就有可能获得三次引用——除了论文本身,数据和软件也各有一次引用。题目是对第3、4句的同义转述,其中的leading to对应第4句中的in doing so; more citations对应three citations。

42. 【定位】根据题目中的scientists和data sharing将本题出处定位于[B]段。

【解析】[B]。[B]段第4句第1个分句提到,科学家在数据共享的数量和时间上并未达成一致。由此可知,科学家对数据共享的范围和时机持有不同的观点。题目是对第4句第1个分句信息的同义转述,其中的hold different opinions about对应该句中的disagree about; extent对应how much; timing对应when。

43. 【定位】根据题目中的should be, discussed和project将本题出处定位于[O]段。

【解析】[O]。[O]段提到,他表示,对于那些担心搞砸合作的人,沟通也能有所帮助。如果存在对科研公开的担忧,那应该在研究的一开始就拿出来讨论。他说:“每当你和别人开始一个项目,那么关于期望数据归谁所有、在哪个时间点将数据公开,以及谁可以利用数据做什么,你们之间必须建立一个清晰的共识”。由此可知,与数据共享有关的潜在问题应该在合作研究项目的一开始就告知所有参与者,并由大家讨论。题目是对[O]段内容的概括推断,其中的potential problems related to data sharing对应第2句中的concerns about open science; at the beginning of可对应第2句中的outset,也可对应第3句中的start; joint对应第1句中的collaboration。

44. 【定位】根据题目中的data和handling将本题出处定位于[I]段。

【解析】[I]。[I]段提到,研究者还指出,为方便他人浏览数据而做的准备还要花费大量时间。一旦数据和相关材料出现在存储库中,那么回答问题、处理投诉就可能花费大量的时间。题目是对[I]段内容的概括推断,其中的sharing data对应第2句中的the data and associated materials appear in a repository; data-related issues对应answering questions and handling complaints; time-consuming可与第1句中的time sink对应,也可与第2句中的take many hours对应。

45. 【定位】根据题目中的researchers和sharing将本题出处定位于[F]段。

【解析】[F]。[F]段第1句提到,然而,很多年轻的研究者,尤其是未在科研公开的环境中接受教育的人,不确定是应该共享数据还是继续独占。由此可知,在共享数据上,年轻的研究者可能没有发言权,题目是对第1句信息的同义转述,其中的junior对应该句中的young; have no say(没有发言权)

对应are uncertain about (不确定, 不知道); when it comes to sharing data对应whether to share or to stay private。

## Section C

### Passage One

46. 【定位】根据题干中的question和raise将本题出处定位于第1段最后两句。

【解析】A)。第1段最后两句提到, 这台机器人的决定和它的计算方式引出了一个重要问题: 人类是否会做出同样的选择? 哪一个选择会是我们希望机器人做出的? 由此可知, 电影中的例子所引出的问题是: 机器人是否能够做出更好的决定, 故答案为A)。第3段第1句明确提到, 电影《我, 机器人》中拯救史普纳的机器人遵循阿西莫夫的第零条法则, 由此可知B)并不是电影中的例子所引出的问题, 故排除; 第2段倒数第2句提到, 阿西莫夫的机器人不需要判断, 因此, 机器人会怎样做出错误的判断也不是电影中的例子所引出的问题, 故排除C); 第4段第1句提到, 是否有可能给机器人设定像阿西莫夫法则那样的保护措施还存在争议, 但是文中并没有讨论该如何设定机器人, 故排除D)。

47. 【定位】根据题干中的Asimov's three laws of robotics将本题出处定位于第2段第1句。

【解析】D)。第2段第1句提到, 阿西莫夫设计了机器人三条法则, 其中完全回避了道德的概念。然后, 作者介绍了阿西莫夫的三条法则。由此可知, 作者认为阿西莫夫的三条法则没有把道德问题考虑在内, D)是对第1句主句信息的同义转述, 其中的did not take... into consideration对应该句中的evaded the whole notion of。第4、5段虽然提到有些模糊的语言会给机器人带来解码问题, 从而带来一些不如人愿的结果, 但是作者并没有说阿西莫夫的三条法则显然与现实脱离, 故排除A); B)是依据第4段第3句中的coding一词设置的无关干扰, 故排除; 第4段中提到阿西莫夫为机器人设计的三条法则暴露了种种漏洞, 因此它们并不是机器人学的坚实基础, 故排除C)。

48. 【定位】根据Asimov's robots将本题出处定位于第3段第1句。

【解析】B)。第3段第1句提到, 电影《我, 机器人》中拯救史普纳的机器人遵循了阿西莫夫的第零条法则: 机器人不能伤害人类, 或因不作为使人类受到伤害。由此可知, 它们被预先设定了不要伤害人类。B)是对第1句信息的同义转述, 其中的are programmed not to hurt对应该句中的follows Asimov's zeroth law... cannot harm。最后一段最后一句提出, 没有道德观念, 机器人如何决定救谁, 又如何决定对人类来说什么是最好的; 再根据第2段可知, 阿西莫夫的机器人不会考虑道德问题, 由此可知, 阿西莫夫的机器人并不知道对人类来说什么是最好的, 故排除A)和C)。D)在文中未提及, 故排除。

49. 【定位】根据题干中的word “harm”和Asimov's laws将本题出处定位于第4段第1、2句。

【解析】A)。第4段第1句提到, 是否有可能给机器人设定像阿西莫夫法则那样的保护措施还存在争议。接着第2句举了harm一词作为例子, 并指出, “harm”这个词意思模糊, 而且抽象概念会带来解码问题, 由此可知, 作者提到“harm”这个词是想说明抽象的概念很难编程, 故答案为A)。B), C)和D)均与题干问题无关, 故均排除。

50. 【定位】根据题干中的roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory将本题出处定位于最后一段第4~7句。

【解析】C)。最后一段第4~6句提到, 布里斯托机器人学实验室的一位机器人专家给一台机器人编写程序, 让它从危险中拯救人类替身“H-bot”。当只有一个H-bot遇到危险时, 机器人成功把它推开了。然而, 当有两个H-bot陷入险境时, 机器人在42%的情况下陷入混乱, 无法决定该救哪个, 最终让两个替身都“死去”。接着第7句(即最后一句)指出, 这项实验突显了道德的重要性: 没有道德, 机器人如何决定救谁, 特别是当它无法计算存活率时又如何决定对人类来说什么是最好的? 由此可知, 在这项实验中, 机器人无法将道德问题进行解码, 也正因为如此, 机器人遇到复杂的情形时难以做出决定, C)很好地概括了最后一段第4~7句的信息, 故为答案。推导出答案为C)的同时可排除B)。A)和D)在文中未提及, 故均排除。

### Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的example和iPhone 6s将本题出处定位于第1段。

【解析】D)。第1段第1句提到，我们的世界发展如此之快以至于我们很少停下来看看在短短几年内我们走了多远。接着第2句“苹果6s的例子”指出，新的苹果6s拥有一个双核处理器，并且完全可以装进你的口袋里。由此可知，作者举苹果6s的例子是为了说明在很短时间内技术的突飞猛进，故答案为D)。A)是依据第1段第2句设置的干扰项，但是capacity(容量)与表示速度的dual-core(双核)无关，故排除；文中未提及智能手机使用广泛的情况，B)属于无中生有，故排除；科技对人们的生活确实有很大影响，但这不是举例的目的，故C)与题干问题不符，也可排除。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的by the year 2020将本题出处定位于第3段。

【解析】B)。第3段提到，所有研究表明，到2020年……近250亿台设备、物件和传感器将被连接起来，这对全世界的许多人来说，完全连为一体的家居也将成为现实。通过第2段最后一句也可知，完全连为一体的家居也就是智能家居。由此可推断，到2020年智能家居将得到普及，故答案为B)。第2段第1句提到，新的物联网应用正发展迅速，故排除A)；第3段第1句提到，到2020年恰好也是千禧一代占据75%劳动力的时候，故排除C)；文中未提及世界完全全球化，故排除D)。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的business owners将本题出处定位于第4段。

【解析】B)。第4段提到，……当领导者和企业所有者开始意识到，通过联网传感器和新型自动化，再加上智能能源和设备管理，科技将为他们节约巨额成本时，智能大厦、甚至是智能城市将越来越成为一种常态。接着下一段继续讲述科技是如何为企业管理者节约成本的：联网摄像头、智能照明，以及大量控制温度和空气质量的传感器将使必要成本得到前所未有的管理、效能和改进。由此可知，当企业所有者认识到物联网的好处时将会自动控制自己的企业。B)概括推断了以上信息，符合题意，为答案。文中未提及雇用更少的员工，故排除A)；C)属于过度推断，作为企业所有者，在认识到智能大厦和智能城市能为企业节约成本时，最大的可能性就是运用这些科技，而并不一定会进行投资，故排除C)；D)的说法过于绝对，故排除。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的most exciting challenge和data将本题出处定位于第7段。

【解析】A)。第7段提到，这项技术中最大，也是最有挑战性的挑战在于如何创造性地利用这些不断增长的大数据来为智能城市的企业和居民节省成本，实现改进，并带来切实的利益。A)“如何利用它产生效益”与第7段的内容相符，故为答案。题干中的more and more 对应第7段中的ever-growing amount of。B)和C)是分别依据第6段第2句中的real time data analytics和actionable设置的无关干扰，故均排除；D)在文中并未提及，故排除。

55. 【定位】根据题干中的working from anywhere and at anytime将本题出处定位于倒数第2段。

【解析】A)。倒数第2段第2句提到，不久前，在任何地点、任何时间工作的想法还被看作是某种遥不可及的、乌托邦式的梦想，然而，现在只要能上网，我们可以在世界上任何地方从事几乎任何一种办公室工作。由此可知，只要能连接互联网，在任何地点、任何时间工作的想法都是可行的。A)是对倒数第2段第2句信息的同义转述，其中的feasible对应该句中的can perform; with a connection to对应have access to。推导出答案为A)的同时可排除C)。B)和D)在文中均未提及，故可排除。

## Part IV Translation

### 逐句分析

① 句由4个分句构成，可按意群拆分翻译。将第一、二、四分句翻译成状语，第三分句翻译成主句。“太湖”可译为“Taihu Lake”“Lake Tai”或“Lake Taihu”；“淡水”在此做定语，所以译为“freshwater”，不应译为“fresh water”。后面三个分句中，核心谓语是“是中国第三大淡水湖”，其中的“第”可译为“rank”，也可简单译为“is”。另外两个分句可处理为状语，其中的“仅次于”可译为“after”或“next (only) to”；“鄱阳和洞庭”即“鄱阳湖和洞庭湖”，译为“Lake Poyang and Lake Dongting”，在此可省译“Lake”。

② 句第一个分句为主干，第二个分句可处理为伴随状语或定语从句。句子谓语“有”强调的是“太湖中有”，译为“houses”比“has”更为精确、地道。“从……不等”译为“range from... to...”。主句也可处理为“there be”句型。本句还可译为“Lake Tai has about 90 islands, whose sizes range from a few square metres to several square kilometres.”

③ 句较短，可用and连接两个分句。重复出现的“太湖石”提示，也可将第二个分句处理为定语从

句或非谓语动词短语。整篇短文都在描述“太湖”，因此，这里可把“太湖”用 the lake 代替或用 it 指代。“以……而闻名”可译为“be famous/ (well-) known/ renowned for”；“太湖石”译为“Taihu stones”；“常用于”应用被动语态，译为“be often/usually used to”；“装饰”可译为“decorate”或“ornament”；“中国传统园林”译为“traditional Chinese gardens”。

④ 句较简单，按照汉语顺序翻译即可。“高产的”相当于“多产的”，可译为“productive”或“high-yielding”；“捕鱼业”可译为“fishing industry”“fishing”或“fishery”。

⑤ 句时间状语“自上世纪 70 年代后期以来”提示，句子应用现在完成时。需注意，“沿湖”和“周边地区”的译法不同。“捕捞”译为“harvest”；“对……极为重要”可译为“be invaluable to...”“be of vital importance/significance for...”或“be vitally important for...”；“对……做出贡献”译为“contribute to...”；“周边地区”译为“the surrounding area”。

⑥ 句由两个分句构成。第一个分句可直接翻译，第二个分句可拆分翻译。将“生产举世闻名的宜兴紫砂壶”处理为“陶瓷厂家”的定语。

完整译文

Being a freshwater lake in the eastern part of China and with an area of 2,250 square kilometres, Taihu Lake ranks the third largest freshwater lake in China, after (Lake) Poyang and (Lake) Dongting. Taihu Lake houses about 90 islands, ranging in size from a few square meters to several square kilometers. The lake is renowned for its unique “Taihu stones”, which are often used to decorate traditional Chinese gardens. It is also known for its productive fishing industry. Since the late 1970s, harvesting fish and crabs has been invaluable to people living along the lake and has contributed significantly to the economy of the surrounding area. The lake area is one of the ceramics industry bases in China, including the Yixing pottery factory, which produces the world-renowned Yixing clay teapots.

◆ 答案速查 ◆

1	C	2	B	3	D	4	A	5	B	6	D	7	C	8	D	9	A	10	D
11	C	12	A	13	B	14	B	15	D	16	D	17	B	18	A	19	B	20	C
21	B	22	A	23	A	24	C	25	D										
26	I	27	O	28	F	29	C	30	D	31	E	32	G	33	M	34	J	35	N
36	M	37	G	38	D	39	A	40	P	41	L	42	B	43	O	44	I	45	F
46	A	47	D	48	B	49	A	50	C	51	D	52	B	53	B	54	A	55	A



# 2017 年 12 月六级考试真题（第三套）

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying “*Seek to understand others, and you will be understood.*” You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

说明：2017年12月六级真题全国共考了两套听力。本套的听力内容与第二套的完全一样，只是选项的顺序不一样而已，故在本套中不再重复给出。

## Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

In the past 12 months, Nigeria has suffered from a shrinking economy, a sliding currency, and a prolonged fuel shortage. Now, Africa’s largest economy is facing a food crisis as major tomato fields have been destroyed by an insect, leading to a nationwide shortage and escalating prices.

The insect, *Tutaabsoluta*, has destroyed 80% of farms in Kaduna, Nigeria’s largest tomato-producing state, leading the government there to declare a state of 26. The insect, also known as the tomato leaf miner, devastates crops by 27 on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks. It 28 incredibly quickly, breeding up to 12 generations per year if conditions are favorable. It is believed to have 29 in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe before crossing over to sub-Saharan Africa.

In Nigeria, where tomatoes are a staple of local diets, the insect’s effects are devastating. Retail prices for a 30 of tomatoes at local markets have risen from \$0.50 to \$2.50. Farmers are reporting steep losses and a new \$20 million tomato-paste factory has 31 production due to the shortages.

Given the moth’s ability also to attack crops like pepper and potatoes, Audu Ogbeh, Nigeria’s minister of agriculture, has warned that the pest may “create serious problems for food 32” in the country. Ogbeh says experts are investigating how to control the pest’s damage and prevent its spread, which has gone largely 33 until now.

Despite being the continent’s second-largest producer of tomatoes, Nigeria is 34 on \$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports every year, as around 75% of the local harvest goes to waste thanks to a lack of proper

storage facilities. A fourth 35 in local supplies is yet another unwelcome setback to the industry.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) dependent | I) originated |
| B) embarking | J) reduction  |
| C) emergency | K) reproduces |
| D) feeding   | L) security   |
| E) grazes    | M) terror     |
| F) halted    | N) unchecked  |
| G) handful   | O) untouched  |
| H) multitude |               |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### Who's Really Addicting You to Technology?

- [A] "Nearly everyone I know is addicted in some measure to the Internet," wrote Tony Schwartz in *The New York Times*. It's a common complaint these days. A steady stream of similar headlines accuse the Net and its offspring apps, social media sites and online games of addicting us to distraction.
- [B] There's little doubt that nearly everyone who comes in contact with the Net has difficulty disconnecting. Many of us, like Schwartz, struggle to stay focused on tasks that require more concentration than it takes to post a status update. As one person ironically put it in the comments section of Schwartz's online article, "As I was reading this very excellent article, I stopped at least half a dozen times to check my email."
- [C] There's something different about this technology: it is both invasive and persuasive. But who's at fault for its overuse? To find solutions, it's important to understand what we're dealing with. There are four parties conspiring to keep you connected: the tech, your boss, your friends and you.
- [D] The technologies themselves, and their makers, are the easiest suspects to blame for our diminishing attention spans. Nicholas Carr, author of *The Shallows: What the Internet Is Doing to Our Brains*, wrote, "The net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention."
- [E] Online services like Facebook, Twitter and the like, are called out as masters of manipulation—making products so good that people can't stop using them. After studying these products for several years, I wrote a book about how they do it. I learned it all starts with the business model. Since these services rely on advertising revenue, the more frequently you use them, the more money they make. It's no wonder these companies employ teams of people focused on engineering their services to be as engaging as possible. These products aren't habit-forming by chance; it's by design. They have an incentive to keep us hooked.
- [F] However, as good as these services are, there are simple steps we can take to keep them at bay. For example, we can change how often we receive the distracting notifications that trigger our urge to check. According to Adam Marchick, CEO of mobile marketing company Kahuna, less than 15 percent of smartphone users ever bother to adjust their notification settings—meaning the remaining 85 percent of us default to the app makers' every preset trigger. Google and Apple have made it far too difficult to adjust these settings so it's up to us to take steps to ensure we set these triggers to suit our own needs, not the needs of the app makers'.
- [G] While companies like Facebook harvest attention to generate revenue from advertisers, other technologies have no such agenda. Take email, for example. This system couldn't care less how often you use it. Yet to

many, email is the most habit-forming medium of all. We check email at all hours of the day—we're obsessed. But why? Because that's what the boss wants. For almost all white-collar jobs, email is the primary tool of corporate communication. A slow response to a message could hurt not only your reputation but also your livelihood.

- [H] Your friends are also responsible for the addiction. Think about this familiar scene. People gathered around a table, enjoying food and each other's company. There's laughter and a bit of kidding. Then, during an interval in the conversation, someone takes out their phone to check who knows what. Barely anyone notices and no one says a thing.
- [I] Now, imagine the same dinner, but instead of checking their phone, the person *belches* (打嗝)—loudly. Everyone notices. Unless the meal takes place in a beer house, this is considered bad manners. The impolite act violates the basic rules of etiquette. One has to wonder: why don't we apply the same social norms to checking phones during meals, meetings and conversations as we do to other antisocial behaviors? Somehow, we accept it and say nothing when someone offends.
- [J] The reality is, taking one's phone out at the wrong time is worse than belching because, unlike other minor offense, checking tech is contagious. Once one person looks at their phone, other people feel compelled to do the same, starting a chain reaction. The more people are on their phones, the fewer people are talking until finally you're the only one left not reading email or checking Twitter. From a societal perspective, phone checking is less like belching in public and more like another bad habit. Our phones are like cigarettes—something to do when we're anxious, bored or when our fingers need something to toy with. Seeing others enjoy a smoke, or sneak a quick glance, is too tempting to resist and soon everyone is doing it.
- [K] The technology, your boss, and your friends, all influence how often you find yourself using (or overusing) these gadgets. But there's still someone who deserves scrutiny—the person holding the phone.
- [L] I have a confession. Even though I study habit-forming technology for a living, disconnecting is not easy for me. I'm online far more than I'd like. Like Schwartz and so many others, I often find myself distracted and off task. I wanted to know why so I began self-monitoring to try to understand my behavior. That's when I discovered an uncomfortable truth. I use technology as an escape. When I'm doing something I'd rather not do, or when I'm someplace I'd rather not be, I use my phone to port myself elsewhere. I found that this ability to instantly shift my attention was often a good thing, like when passing time on public transportation. But frequently my tech use was not so benign. When I faced difficult work, like thinking through an article idea or editing the same draft for the hundredth time, for example, a more sinister screen would draw me in. I could easily escape discomfort, temporarily, by answering email or browsing the web under the pretense of so-called “research”. Though I desperately wanted to lay blame elsewhere, I finally had to admit that my bad habits had less to do with new-age technology and more to do with old-fashioned *procrastination* (拖延).
- [M] It's easy to blame technology for being so distracting, but distraction is nothing new. Aristotle and Socrates debated the nature of “*akrasia*”—our tendency to do things against our interests. If we're honest with ourselves, tech is just another way to occupy our time and minds. If we weren't on our devices, we'd likely do something similarly unproductive.
- [N] Personal technology is indeed more engaging than ever, and there's no doubt companies are engineering their products and services to be more compelling and attractive. But would we want it any other way? The intended result of making something better is that people use it more. That's not necessarily a problem, that's progress.
- [O] These improvements don't mean we shouldn't attempt to control our use of technology. In order to make sure it doesn't control us, we should come to terms with the fact that it's more than the technology itself



that's responsible for our habits. Our workplace culture, social norms and individual behaviors all play a part. To put technology in its place, we must be conscious not only of how technology is changing, but also of how it is changing us.

36. Online services are so designed that the more they are used, the more profit they generate.
37. The author admits using technology as an escape from the task at hand.
38. Checking phones at dinners is now accepted as normal but not belching.
39. To make proper use of technology, we should not only increase our awareness of how it is changing but also how it is impacting us.
40. Most of us find it hard to focus on our immediate tasks because of Internet distractions.
41. When one person starts checking their phone, the others will follow suit.
42. The great majority of smartphone users don't take the trouble to adjust their settings to suit their own purposes.
43. The Internet is regarded by some as designed to distract our attention.
44. The author attributes his tech addiction chiefly to his habit of putting off doing what he should do right away.
45. White-collar workers check email round the clock because it is required by their employers.

### Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

You may have heard that Coca-Cola once contained an ingredient capable of sparking particular devotion in consumers: cocaine. The "coca" in the name referred to the extracts of coca leaf that the drink's originator, chemist John Pemberton, mixed with his sugary *syrup* (浆汁). At the time, coca leaf extract mixed with wine was a common *tonic* (滋补品), and Pemberton's sweet brew was a way to get around local laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol. But the other half of the name represents another ingredient, less *infamous* (名声不好的), perhaps, but also strangely potent: the kola nut.

In West Africa, people have long chewed kola nuts as stimulants, because they contain caffeine that also occurs naturally in tea, coffee, and chocolate. They also have heart stimulants.

Historian Paul Lovejoy relates that the cultivation of kola nuts in West Africa is hundreds of years old. The leafy, spreading trees were planted on graves and as part of traditional rituals. Even though the nuts, which need to stay moist, can be somewhat delicate to transport, traders carried them hundreds of miles throughout the forests and grasslands.

Europeans did not know of them until the 1500s, when Portuguese ships arrived on the coast of what is now Sierra Leone. And while the Portuguese took part in the trade, ferrying nuts down the coast along with other goods, by 1620, when English explorer Richard Jobson made his way up the Gambia, the nuts were still peculiar to his eyes.

By the late 19th century, kola nuts were being shipped by the tonne to Europe and the US. Many made their way into medicines, intended as a kind of energy boost. One such popular medicinal drink was Vin Mariani, a French product consisting of coca extract mixed with red wine. It was created by a French chemist, Angelo Mariani, in 1863. So when Pemberton created his drink, it represented an ongoing trend. When cocaine eventually fell from grace as a beverage ingredient, kola-extract colas became popular.

The first year it was available, Coca-Cola averaged nine servings a day across all the Atlanta soda fountains where it was sold. As it grew more popular, the company sold rights to bottle the soda, so it could travel easily. Today about 1.9 billion Cokes are purchased daily. It's become so iconic that attempts to change its taste in 1985—sweetening it in a move projected to boost sales—proved disastrous, with widespread anger from consumers. “Coca-Cola Classic” returned to store shelves just three months after the “New Coke” was released.

These days, the Coca-Cola recipe is a closely guarded secret. But it's said to no longer contain kola nut extract, relying instead on artificial imitations to achieve the flavour.

46. What do we learn about chemist John Pemberton?
- A) He used a strangely potent ingredient in a food supplement.
  - B) He created a drink containing alcohol without breaking law.
  - C) He became notorious because of the coca drink he developed.
  - D) He risked breaking local law to make a drink with coca leaves.
47. What does the passage say about kola nuts?
- A) Their commercial value was first discovered by Portuguese settlers.
  - B) They contain some kind of energy boost not found in any other food.
  - C) Many were shipped to Europe in the late 19th century for medicinal use.
  - D) They were strange to the Europeans when first imported from West Africa.
48. How come kola-extract colas became popular?
- A) Cocaine had become notorious.
  - C) Fountains were set up to sell them.
  - B) Alcoholic drinks were prohibited.
  - D) Rights were sold to bottle the soda.
49. What is known about the taste of Coca-Cola?
- A) It was so designed as to create addiction in consumers.
  - B) It still relies on traditional kola nut extract.
  - C) It has become more popular among the old.
  - D) It has remained virtually unchanged since its creation.
50. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) The evolution of Coca-Cola.
  - C) The medicinal value of Coca-Cola.
  - B) The success story of Coca-Cola.
  - D) The business strategy of Coca-Cola.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Twenty years ago, the Urban Land Institute defined the two types of cities that dominated the US landscape: smaller cities that operated around standard 9-5 business hours and large metropolitan areas that ran all 24 hours of the day. Analyzing and comparing cities using the lens of this basic divide gives interesting context to how investment capital flows and housing prices have shifted.

In recent years, many mid-sized cities have begun to adopt a middle-of-the-road approach incorporating the excitement and opportunity of large cities with small cities' quiet after midnight. These 18-hour cities are beginning to make waves in real estate rankings and attract more real estate investment. What is underlying this new movement in real estate, and why do these cities have so much appeal?

18-hour cities combine the best of 24-hour and 9-5 cities, which contributes to downtown revitalization. For decades, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities were abandoned after work hours by workers who lived in the suburbs. Movement out of city centers was widespread, and downtown tenants were predominantly made up of the working poor. This generated little commerce for downtown businesses in the evenings, which made business and generating tax revenue for municipal upkeep difficult. With the rise of a

new concept in urban planning that aims to make life easier and more convenient, however, increasing popularity for urban areas that caused the real estate pushes, in major cities like San Francisco or New York, has inspired a type of forward thinking urbanity and policy in smaller cities.

Transforming downtown areas so that they incorporate modern housing and improved walkability to local restaurants, retail, and entertainment—especially when combined with improved infrastructure for cyclists and public transit—makes them appeal to a more affluent demographic. These adjustments encourage employers in the knowledge and talent industries to keep their offices downtown. Access to foot traffic and proximity to transit allow the type of entertainment-oriented businesses such as bars and restaurants to stay open later, which attracts both younger, creative workers and baby boomers nearing retirement alike. Because of their smaller size, most keep hours that allow people to enjoy themselves, then have some quiet after midnight, as opposed to large major cities like New York, where the buzz of activity is ongoing.

These 18-hour cities are rapidly on the rise and offer great opportunities for homeowner investment. In many of these cities such as Denver, a diverse and vigorous economy attracted to the urban core has offered stable employment for residents. The right urban mix has propped up home occupancy, increased property values, and attracted significant investment capital.

51. What do we learn about American cities twenty years ago?
- A) They were divided into residential and business areas.
  - B) Their housing prices were linked with their prosperity.
  - C) There was a clear divide between large and small cities.
  - D) They were places where large investment capital flowed.
52. What can be inferred from the passage about 18-hour cities?
- A) They especially appeal to small businesses.
  - C) They have replaced quiet with excitement.
  - B) They have seen a rise in property prices.
  - D) They have changed America's landscape.
53. Years ago, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) had hardly any business activity                      C) exhibited no signs of prosperity  
B) were crowded in business hours                      D) looked deserted in the evenings
54. What characterizes the new downtown areas in 18-hour cities?
- A) A sudden emergence of the knowledge industry.
  - B) Flooding in of large crowds of migrant workers.
  - C) Modernized housing and improved infrastructure.
  - D) More comfortable life and greater upward mobility.
55. What have 18-hour cities brought to the local residents?
- A) More chances for promotion.
  - C) Greater cultural diversity.
  - B) Healthier living environment.
  - D) Better job opportunities.

## **Part IV                      Translation                      (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

洞庭湖位于湖南省东北部，面积很大，但湖水很浅。洞庭湖是长江的蓄洪地，湖的大小很大程度上取决于季节变化。湖北和湖南两省因其与湖的相对位置而得名：湖北意为“湖的北边”，而湖南则为“湖的南边”。洞庭湖作为龙舟赛的发源地，在中国文化中享有盛名。据说龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸，为的是搜寻楚国爱国诗人屈原的遗体。龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景，每年都吸引着成千上万人来自全国和世界各地的游客。

# 2017 年 12 月六级考试真题（第三套）解析

## Part I Writing

### 写作思路

先理解他人才能得到他人的理解 Seek to Understand First, and You Will Be Understood	第一段：通过引用名言引出主题句。 第二段：通过举例来论证主题。 第三段：总结全文，并提出建议。
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### 参考范文

### 范文点评

<p><b>Seek to Understand First, and You Will Be Understood</b></p> <p>①Ralph Nichols once said, "The most basic of all human needs is the need to understand and be understood." ②When dealing with people, the first step you should take is to understand them by putting yourself in their shoes, and then they will probably understand you. ③As a saying has it, "Seek to understand others, and you will be understood."</p> <p>④Since different people have different experiences and backgrounds that shape their <u>distinct outlook on life and the world</u>, we should take the time to understand them first when communicating with them. Unless people trust you and believe you understand them, it's tough for them to understand you. ⑤For example, parents are <u>prone to</u> give their children advice based on their own experience. <u>Well-meaning</u> as they are, they don't really understand the emotional needs of their children and therefore their good intentions are often misunderstood. However, if parents seek first to understand their children, seeing the world from their children's <u>perspective</u>, their children will <u>open up to</u> them and <u>appreciate</u> them more.</p> <p>⑥All in all, understanding others can improve your relationship with them who may <u>in turn</u> understand you. ⑦Therefore, when communicating with others, you'd better seek first to understand them.</p>	<p>① 开篇引用名言</p> <p>② 提出本文论点</p> <p>③ 以题目所给谚语支撑论点</p> <p>④ 进一步阐述论点</p> <p>⑤ 举例论证</p> <p>⑥ 总结全文，重申论点</p> <p>⑦ 提出建议</p>
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## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. 【解析】C) **emergency**。空前的a state of和空后的句号提示，本空应填名词，表示一种状态，故C) emergency, D) feeding, J) reduction, L) security和M) terror入选。本句提到，害虫破坏了卡杜纳州80%的田地，而这里是尼日利亚番茄产量最大的州，这应是导致卡杜纳州政府宣布该州进入紧急状态的原因，故答案为C) emergency（紧急情况或状态，不测事件，非常时刻）。而D) feeding（给食，喂，饲养），J) reduction（减少，缩小；下降，降低），L) security（安全，保障）和M) terror（恐惧，惊恐，恐慌）均与语义不符，故排除。
27. 【解析】D) **feeding**。空前的介词by和空后的and digging... and moving提示，本空应填动名词，故B) embarking和D) feeding入选。空后的on fruits提示，本空只能填D) feeding（吃，以……为食），故为答案。feed on为固定搭配，意为“（动物）吃，以……为食”。B) embarking虽也可与on构成搭配，表示“开始，着手（尤指新的、有难度的或令人激动的事）”，但是与语义不符，

故排除。

28. 【解析】K) reproduces。分析句子结构可知，breeding... favorable为现在分词短语，做伴随状语，故本空所填词缺少谓语。上文的时态，以及空前的it提示，本空应填动词的第三人称单数，故E) grazes和K) reproduces入选。在后面的句子breeding up to 12 generations per year中，up to 12 generations per year（每年可繁衍达12代）对应quickly（迅速），breeding（繁殖，生育）对应本空所填词，故答案为K) reproduces（繁殖，生殖）。而E) grazes（<牛、羊等>吃青草）与语义不符，故排除。
29. 【解析】I) originated。空前的it is believed to have提示，本空应过去分词，故F) halted，I) originated，N) unchecked和O) untouched入选。空后的介词in提示，所填词为不及物动词，故答案从F) halted和I) originated之间取舍。由句中的have 29 in the early 1900s, and later... before...可知，本空所填词应能够体现这种有害昆虫最初的状态，故答案为I) originated（起源于，来自，产生）。F) halted（<使>停住，<使>停止）也可做不及物动词，但其填入后会使逻辑前后自相矛盾。因为，既然早在20世纪90年代初就已停止，又何来之后的跨大陆传播，故排除。
30. 【解析】G) handful。空前的不定冠词a和空后的介词of提示，本空应填以辅音音素开头的名词。a 30 of tomatoes提示，本空所填词表示番茄的数量，故只有G) handful和H) multitude入选。a handful of为固定搭配，意为“一把；少数，几个”，符合物以稀为贵的常理及本文语义，故答案为G) handful。a multitude of意为“种种，大量”，填入空中并不能凸显“番茄受害虫影响后价格飚升”的语义，故排除。
31. 【解析】F) halted。空前的助动词has和空后的名词production提示，本空应填及物动词的过去分词形式，故F) halted，N) unchecked和O) untouched入选。句中的due to表示原因“由于原料短缺”可知，工厂由于原料短缺肯定会导致产量减少或停止生产，故只有F) halted（<使>停住，<使>停止）符合语法和语义要求。N) unchecked（不选；未寄存）和O) untouched（不动）均与语义不符，故排除。
32. 【解析】L) security。空前的for food和空后的引号提示，本空应填名词，与food一起说明这种害虫可能对该国的食物造成什么样的严重问题。上一句提到，如果这一蛾类也能对诸如胡椒和土豆等作物造成侵害，再加上对番茄的破坏，可知这些问题都属于食物安全问题，故答案为L) security（安全，保障）。E) grazes（擦伤<处>）和H) multitude（大量，许多）不能用food修饰，也与语义不符，故均排除。J) reduction（减少，缩小；下降，降低）虽然可以用food修饰，表示“食物减少”，但是“食物减少”本身就是个问题，与problems语义重复，故排除。M) terror（恐惧，惊恐，恐慌）不能用food修饰，也与serious语义重复，故排除。
33. 【解析】N) unchecked。空前的has gone largely和空后的until now可知，本空应填形容词，故A) dependent，N) unchecked和O) untouched入选。本文通篇都在讲害虫造成的严重危害，结合until now可知，目前该病害的传播仍在继续，且has gone后跟表示一种状态的形容词，故只有N) unchecked（<有害物，坏事>未被遏制的，未受到抑制的）符合语义，故为答案。A) dependent（依靠的，依赖的）和O) untouched（完好无缺的，未受损害的；不受影响的）与语义不符，故排除。
34. 【解析】A) dependent。空前的系动词is和空后的介词on提示，本空应填形容词，且能与on构成固定搭配，故答案为A) dependent。be dependent on... 意为“依靠……，依赖……”。O) untouched（完好无缺的，未受损害的；不受影响的）不能与介词on构成搭配，且与语义不符，故排除。
35. 【解析】J) reduction。空前的a further提示，本空应填可数名词单数，故H) multitude，J) reduction和M) terror入选。上一句提到，尼日利亚作为非洲第二大番茄生产国仍需进口番茄是因为缺乏储存设施（storage facilities），而本句中的is yet another unwelcome setback和supplies（供应量）提示，另一个令人失望的阻碍也应该是某种供应的缺乏，本空所填词应该与“lack”意思相近，表示“缺乏或减少”的含义，故答案为J) reduction（减少，缩小；下降，降低）。而H) multitude（大量，许多）和M) terror（恐惧，惊恐，恐慌）均与语义不符，故排除。

## Section B

36. 【定位】根据题目中的services, the more... the more和used将本题出处定位于[E]段。  
【解析】[E]。[E]段第4句提到, 由于这些服务依赖广告创造收入, 因此你使用服务越频繁, 他们赚的钱就越多。由此可知, 在线服务设计的目的就是使用越多, 创造的利润就越多。题目是对第4句信息的同义转述, 其中的profit对应该句中的money; generate对应make。
37. 【定位】根据题目中的using technology as an escape和task将本题出处定位于[L]段。  
【解析】[L]。[L]段第4~6句提到, 作者和施瓦茨以及其他很多人一样, 总是感到注意力分散, 不停地开小差。想要知道原因, 于是作者开始监视自己, 试图理解自己的行为。就这样, 他发现了一个令人不愉快的真相, 那就是他把科技当作逃避的手段。由此可知, 作者承认利用科技逃避手中的任务。题目是对第4~6句的概括推断。
38. 【定位】根据题目中的checking phones, dinners, accepted和belching将本题出处定位于[I]段。  
【解析】[I]。[I]段作者设想了一个场景: 在一次聚餐时, 有人打了个响嗝, 在场的人都会觉得这种不礼貌的行为违背了最基本的礼节, 于是作者不禁提出疑问: 为什么大家能接受在聚餐中查看手机的行为。由此可知, 如今, 在聚餐中查看手机被视为正常举动, 而打嗝不是。题目是对[I]段信息的概括推断。
39. 【定位】根据题目中的technology, not only... but also, how和changing将本题出处定位于[O]段。  
【解析】[O]。[O]段最后一句提到, 为了驾驭科技, 我们不仅要清醒地认识到科技的改变, 还要认识到科技对我们造成的改变。由此可知, 为了正确利用科技, 我们不仅应该提高科技是如何变化的意识, 还应该提高科技是如何影响我们的意识。题目是对最后一句信息的同义转述, 其中的make proper use of对应该句中的put... in its place; awareness对应conscious; impacting对应changing。
40. 【定位】根据题目中的focus on, tasks和Internet将本题出处定位于[B]段。  
【解析】[B]。[B]段第1、2句提到, 几乎每个接触过网络的人都难以和它断开, 我们当中有很多人像施瓦兹一样, 如果一件事需要的注意力超过更新状态所需的注意力, 那么对它保持注意力集中就很困难。由此可知, 由于互联网让人分散注意力, 大多数人觉得很难把注意力集中在眼前的任务上。题目是对这两句信息的概括推断。
41. 【定位】根据题目中的one person, their phone和others将本题出处定位于[J]段。  
【解析】[J]。[J]段第2句提到, 一旦有一个人查看手机, 其他人也会觉得自己必须也这样做, 从而引发连锁反应。由此可知, 当一个人开始查看手机, 其他人也会效仿。题目是对第2句信息的同义转述, 其中的checking对应该句中的looks at; follow suit对应do the same。
42. 【定位】根据题目中的smartphone users, adjust, settings和to suit their own将本题出处定位于[F]段。  
【解析】[F]。[F]段第3、4句提到, 移动营销公司Kahuna的首席执行官亚当·马奇克表示, 只有不到15%的智能手机用户会专门修改自己的提醒设置——这意味着, 剩下85%的人都使用着应用程序厂商预设的每一个默认提醒设置。谷歌和苹果把这些设置的调整方法搞得非常困难, 因此我们必须靠自己采取措施, 确保我们把提醒设置得符合我们自己的需求, 而不是应用程序厂商的需求。由此可知, 绝大多数智能手机用户都不会费尽心思修改设置, 使其符合自己的需求。题目是对第3、4句信息的概括转述, 其中的the great majority对应第3句中的85 percent; take the trouble to对应bother to; purposes对应第4句中的needs。
43. 【定位】根据题目中的the Internet, designed to和attention将本题出处定位于[D]段。  
【解析】[D]。[D]段最后一句提到, 尼古拉斯·卡尔在他的书中写道, 网络被设计为一个干扰系统, 一台为分散注意力而生的机器。由此可知, 有些人认为互联网被设计用于分散我们的注意力。题目是对最后一句信息的同义转述, 其中的distract对应该句中的dividing。
44. 【定位】根据题目中的tech和habit将本题出处定位于[L]段。  
【解析】[L]。[L]段最后一句作者提到, “我”最终不得不承认, 比起新时代的科技, “我”的坏习惯和古老的拖延症关系更大。由此可知, 作者把他对科技上瘾主要归咎于他习惯推迟本应该立即做的事情。题目是对最后一句信息的同义转述, 其中的attributes... chiefly to对应文中的(had) more to do with; putting off对应procrastination。

45. 【定位】根据题目中的white-collar和check email将本题出处定位于[G]段。

【解析】[G]。[G]段第5~8句提到，我们整天都在检查邮件——我们对它痴迷。但是，为什么呢？因为这是我们的老板想要的。对于几乎所有白领工作来说，电子邮件都是合作沟通的主要工具。由此可知，白领工作者日夜不停地查看电子邮件，因为是雇主要求这么做的。题目是对第5~8句信息的概括转述，其中的round the clock对应第5句中的all hours of the day；it is required by their employers对应第7句中的that's what the boss wants。

## Section C

### Passage One

46. 【定位】根据题干中的chemist John Pemberton将本题出处定位于第1段。

【解析】B)。第1段第2句提到，饮料名字中的“coca”是指古柯叶的提取物，饮料的发明者，化学家约翰·彭伯顿把它和糖浆混合。接着第3句指出，当时，古柯叶提取物和酒混合是一种常见的滋补品，而彭伯顿的甜味饮料则是绕过当地禁酒令的一种手段。由此可推断，化学家约翰·彭伯顿创造了一种含酒精却不违法的饮料，故答案为B)。A)和C)分别是依据第1段最后一句中的strangely potent和infamous设置的干扰项，但与约翰·彭伯顿无关，故排除；文中只是提到当地法律禁止兜售酒精，而用古柯叶制作饮料并不违法，因此也就不需要冒着违法的风险，故D)的说法不够准确，故排除。

47. 【定位】根据题干中的kola nuts，以及出题顺序将本题出处定位于第5段第1、2句。

【解析】C)。第1段最后一句提到可口可乐中的另一种成分——可乐果，接着第2~5段都在讲述可乐果。其中第5段第1、2句提到，到19世纪晚期，成吨的可乐果被船只运输到欧洲和美国。很多可乐果被用于制药，成为一种能量增强剂。C)是对第5段第1、2句信息的概括转述，故为答案。C)中的for medicinal use对应第2句中的made their way into medicine。文中未提及可乐果的商业价值是谁发现的，故排除A)；B)与第2段提到的可乐果中所含的可卡因成分在茶、咖啡和巧克力中也存在相矛盾，故排除；D)是依据第4段设置的强干扰项，有很强的迷惑性，尤其是when English explorer Richard Jobson made his way up the Gambia, the nuts were still peculiar to his eyes中的still peculiar to his eyes表明，欧洲人第一次看到可乐果时很可能也是感觉很稀奇，但是，这里讲的只是在西非（Gambia冈比亚是西非国家）看到时的情形，并不能代表从西非第一次进口到欧洲时的情形，且选项中的were strange to表示“对……陌生”，而不是“对……感到奇怪或奇异”，与peculiar不对应，故也应排除。

48. 【定位】根据题干中的kola-extract colas became popular将本题出处定位于第5段最后一句。

【解析】A)。第5段最后一句提到，当可卡因作为饮料原料失宠时，含有可乐果提取物的可乐流行起来。由此可知，答案为A)。第1段第3句提到当地法律禁止兜售酒精，但这与可乐饮料的流行无关，故排除B)；C)是依据倒数第2段第1句中的fountains一词设置的无干扰项，与题意无关，予以排除；D)属于因果颠倒，是含有可乐果提取物的可乐越来越受欢迎使得该公司出售了生产瓶装汽水的权利以便于携带，故排除。

49. 【定位】根据题干中的taste将本题出处定位于倒数第2段最后两句。

【解析】D)。倒数第2段最后两句提到，它变得极具标志性，以至于当1985年，公司试图改变它的味道——把它变得更甜，目的是增加销量——结果是灾难性的，消费者广为愤怒。于是“经典可口可乐”在“新可乐”发售仅仅三个月后重回货架。改变味道三个月对可口可乐一百多年的历史比起来可以说几乎忽略不计。也就是说，可口可乐的味道自创立以来几乎保持没变，D)是对倒数第2段最后两句信息的概括，故为答案。A)具有很强的干扰性，有的考生误选此选项的原因可能是想当然地认为addiction（上瘾）与文中提到的cocaine（可卡因）有关，早期的可口可乐含可卡因，而可卡因可能让人上瘾，由此臆断这是该产品设计的目的。其实文中并未明确提及addition,而它也绝非创始人设计产品的初衷，故排除A)。文章最后一句提到，据说可口可乐中已经不再含有可乐果提取物，故排除B)；C)在文中未提及，故排除。

50. 【定位】本题考查文章主旨，需结合全文内容进行推断。

【解析】A)。本文从可口可乐名字的构成及含义谈起，然后说到该产品的创立与发展。全文贯穿了可口可乐发展过程中较为有趣的几个代表性事件，究其主旨，可口可乐的发展演变应最为贴切、最

具有概括性，故答案为A)。文章只在倒数第2段提到了可口可乐的销售额情况，因此B)不能概括全文；第5段第2句提到可乐果被用于制药，与可口可乐无关，故排除C)；文中未提及可口可乐的商业策略，故排除D)。

### Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的American cities和twenty years ago将本题出处定位于第1段第1句。

【解析】C)。第1段第1句提到，20年前，城市土地协会定义了两类遍布美国国土的城市类型：围绕标准的朝九晚五工作时间运转的小型城市，以及全天24小时不停运转的大型都市地区。由此可知，20年前的美国的大城市和小城市之间有一条清晰的界限，故答案为C)。C)中的a clear divide对应第1句中的operated around standard 9-5 business hours和ran all 24 hours of the day。文中未提及城市被分成居住区和商业区，作者只是在第3段第2句提到许多中小型城市的中心地区在工作时间结束后被工作者抛弃，但这并不是说城市被分成居住区和商业区，故排除A)；B)是依据第1段最后一句中的housing prices设置的干扰项，但是文中未提及房价与城市繁荣的关系，故排除；第1段最后一句提到，通过划分时区来对城市进行分析和对比，我们可以在投资资本是如何流动、房价是如何变化的背后，看到一些有趣的来龙去脉，而这并不是说20年前的美国城市是大型投资资本流动的地方，故排除D)。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的18-hour cities将本题出处定位于第2段第2句。

【解析】B)。第2段第2句提到，这些18小时城市开始在房地产榜单上激起波澜，也吸引着更多的房地产商投资。由此可推断，18小时城市的房地产价格看涨，故答案为B)。B)中的property与第2句中的real estate同义，均意为“房地产，不动产”。文中未提及18小时城市尤其对小型企业具有吸引力，A)属于无中生有，故排除；由第2段第1句可知，18小时城市结合了大城市的刺激和机遇、小城市午夜后的宁静，C)的说法与此矛盾，故排除；D)是依据第1段第1句中的landscape一词设置的无关干扰项，与18小时城市无关，故排除。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities将本题出处定位于第3段第2句。

【解析】D)。第3段第2句提到，数十年来，在很多中小型城市，一到工作时间结束，家住郊区的工作者就抛弃了城市中心地区。由此可知，数十年来，许多中小型城市的中心地区在晚上看起来像是被遗弃了一样。D)是对第2句信息的同义转述，其中的look deserted对应应该句中的were abandoned；in the evenings对应after work hours by workers who lived in the suburbs。A)和C)均是依据第3段第4句设置的干扰项，但是该句强调的是市中心的商家没生意可做和不景气是在晚上，而不是全天候的情况，故均排除；文中未提及城市中心地区白天的情况，故排除B)。

54. 【定位】文章在第4段第1句提到城市中心地区的转变，也就是18小时城市中的新型中心地区，故将本题出处定位于此。

【解析】C)。第4段第1句提到，让城市中心地区转型，使其拥有现代化住宅，同时改善出行，让居民徒步就能抵达附近的餐馆、零售店和娱乐场所，若再为骑车出行和乘公共交通出行的人改善基础建设，则效果会更好。由此可知，18小时城市中的新型中心地区有两个主要特点：现代化住宅和便利的基础设施，C)是第1句中信息的再现，故为答案。第4段第2句提到，新型城市中心地区的转型可以鼓励知识和人才产业的雇主把办公地点选在市中心，而并不是说18小时城市中的新型中心地区突然出现了知识产业，故排除A)；文中未提及移民工大量涌入18小时城市中心地区和向上流动性的问题，故排除B)和D)。

55. 【定位】根据题干中的residents将本题出处定位于最后一段第2句。

【解析】D)。最后一段第2句提到，在丹佛等很多这类城市中，市中心吸引了一种多元化、富有活力的经济，这又给居民提供了稳定的工作机会。由此可知，18小时城市带给当地居民更好的工作机会，D)是第2句中stable employment的同义转述，故为答案。题干中的brought to对应offered... for。文中未提及升迁机会、健康的居住环境和文化多样性相关的信息，故排除A)，B)和C)。

## Part IV Translation

### 逐句分析

- ① 句由三个分句构成。可拆分为两个简单句翻译，也可将“面积很大，但湖水很浅”处理为状语，



还可变换语序，将后两个分句作为主句，第一个分句中的“位于湖南省东北部”处理为介词短语。“面积很大”译为“large”；“浅”译为“shallow”。

② 句两个分句中重复出现的“湖”提示，可将第一个分句处理为主句，将第二个分句处理为定语从句。本句两个分句之间暗含因果关系，故也可增译表因果的连词。“蓄洪地”译为“flood basin”；“很大程度上”译为“largely”；“取决于”译为“depend on”。本句还可拆分成两句，译为“Dongting Lake is a flood basin of the Yangtze River. Hence, the lake's size depends largely on the season.”

③ 句“因……而得名”译为“be named after”。冒号后两个分句为结构类似的并列句，除了使用连词 and 连接外，后面句子中的动词可以省略。

④ 句主干为“洞庭湖在中国文化中享有盛名”，故可将“作为龙舟赛的发源地”处理为介词短语。“龙舟赛”译为“dragon boat racing”；“发源地”译为“the place of origin”；“享有盛名”可转译为“be famous”。

⑤ 句有两个分句。第二个分句可处理为目的状语，也可处理为方式状语。“据说”译为“It is said that...”或“be said to”；“爱国”是形容词，译为“patriotic”；“遗体”即“尸体”，可译为“body”或“corpse”。

⑥ 句主语有三个，即“龙舟赛”“洞庭湖”和“（洞庭湖）周边的美景”，可用连词 and 连接，也可将最后一个主语处理为 with 短语，做第二个主语的伴随状语。注意，根据主谓一致原则，谓语“吸引着”需用复数。“周边的”可译为 surrounding，做定语，也可译为“around”，做状语；“美景”可译为“gorgeous scenery”或“beautiful scenery/landscape”；“游客”可译为“tourist”，“visitor”或“sightseer”。

完整译文

Dongting Lake is a large, shallow lake in northeastern Hunan province. Dongting Lake, whose size/the size of which depends largely on the season, is a flood basin of the Yangtze River. The provinces of Hubei and Hunan are named after their location relative to the lake: *Hubei* means “North of the Lake” and *Hunan*, “South of the Lake”. Dongting Lake is famous in Chinese culture as the place of origin of dragon boat racing. Dragon boat racing is said to have begun on the eastern shores of Dongting Lake as a search for the body of Qu Yuan, the patriotic poet of Chu. Dragon boat racing and Dongting Lake, with the gorgeous scenery around it, attract thousands of tourists across China and all over the world every year.

◆ 答案速查 ◆

26	C	27	D	28	K	29	I	30	G	31	F	32	L	33	N	34	A	35	J
36	E	37	L	38	I	39	O	40	B	41	J	42	F	43	D	44	L	45	G
46	B	47	C	48	A	49	D	50	A	51	C	52	B	53	D	54	C	55	D

# 2017 年 6 月六级考试真题（第一套）

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** Suppose you are asked to give advice on whether to attend a vocational college or a university. Write an essay to state your opinion. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. A) He would be embarrassed. C) He would feel insulted.  
B) He would feel very sad. D) He would be disappointed.
2. A) They are of little value. C) They are worthy of a prize.  
B) They make good reading. D) They need improvement.
3. A) He writes several books simultaneously. C) He often turns to his wife for help.  
B) He draws on his real-life experiences. D) He seldom writes a book straight through.
4. A) Writing a book is just like watching a football match.  
B) Unlike a football match, there is no end to writing a book.  
C) He likes watching a football match after finishing a book.  
D) Writers actually work every bit as hard as footballers.

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

5. A) Undergraduate enrollments of black athletes.  
B) Financial assistance to black athletes in college.  
C) High college dropout rates among black athletes.  
D) Achievements of black male athletes in college.
6. A) They make money for the college but often fail to earn a degree.  
B) They have difficulty finding money to complete their studies.  
C) They are better at sports than at academic work.  
D) They display great talent in every kind of game.
7. A) Around 40%. C) About 15%.  
B) Slightly over 50%. D) Approximately 70%.

8. A) College degrees do not count much to them. C) Schools do not deem it a serious problem.  
 B) They have little interest in academic work. D) Coaches lack the incentive to graduate them.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. A) Online stores. C) Shopping malls.  
 B) Marketing strategies. D) Holiday shopping.  
 10. A) About 136 million. C) About 50% of holiday shoppers.  
 B) About 183.8 million. D) About 20–30% of holiday shoppers.  
 11. A) They appeal to elderly customers. C) They have fewer customers.  
 B) They find it hard to survive. D) They are thriving once more.  
 12. A) Higher employment and wages. C) Greater varieties of commodities.  
 B) Better quality of consumer goods. D) People having more leisure time.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

13. A) They are life-threatening diseases. C) They are new species of big insects.  
 B) They are overprescribed antibiotics. D) They are antibiotic-resistant bacteria.  
 14. A) Routine operations have become complex. C) Many infections are no longer curable.  
 B) Large amounts of tax money are wasted. D) Antibiotics are now in short supply.  
 15. A) Money. C) Facilities.  
 B) Expertise. D) Publicity.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

16. A) It improves students' ability to think. C) It starts a lifelong learning process.  
 B) It is accessible only to the talented. D) It gives birth to many eminent scholars.  
 17. A) They protect students' rights. C) They uphold the presidents' authority.  
 B) They promote globalization. D) They encourage academic democracy.  
 18. A) His eagerness to find a job. C) His potential for leadership.  
 B) His thirst for knowledge. D) His contempt for authority.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. A) People tend to underestimate their mental powers.  
 B) Most people have a rather poor long-term memory.  
 C) People can enhance their memory with a few tricks.  
 D) Few people know how to retrieve information properly.  
 20. A) They contain names of the most familiar states.

- B) They are exactly the same as is shown in the atlas.  
 C) They include more or less the same number of states.  
 D) They present the states in a surprisingly different order.
21. A) Making sensible decisions while choosing your answers.  
 B) Reviewing your lessons where the exam is to take place.  
 C) Having a good sleep the night before.  
 D) Focusing on what is likely to be tested.
22. A) Follow the example of a marathon runner. C) Discover when you can learn best.  
 B) Give yourself a double bonus afterwards. D) Change your time of study daily.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

23. A) He is a politician. C) He is a businessman.  
 B) He is a sociologist. D) He is an economist.
24. A) In slums. C) In developing countries.  
 B) In Africa. D) In pre-industrial societies.
25. A) Their children cannot afford to go to private schools.  
 B) They work extra hours to have their basic needs met.  
 C) Their income is less than 50% of the national average family income.  
 D) They have no access to health care, let alone entertainment or recreation.

### **Part III                      Reading Comprehension                      (40 minutes)**

#### **Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Half of your brain stays alert and prepared for danger when you sleep in a new place, a study has revealed. This phenomenon is often 26 to as the “first-night-effect”. Researchers from Brown University found that a network in the left hemisphere of the brain “remained more active” than the network in the right side of the brain. Playing sounds into the right ears (stimulating the left hemisphere) of 27 was more likely to wake them up than if the noises were played into their left ears.

It was 28 observed that the left side of the brain was more active during deep sleep. When the researchers repeated the laboratory experiment on the second and third nights they found the left hemisphere could not be stimulated in the same way during deep sleep. The researchers explained that the study demonstrated when we are in a 29 environment the brain partly remains alert so that humans can defend themselves against any 30 danger.

The researchers believe this is the first time that the “first-night-effect” of different brain states has been 31 in humans. It isn’t, however, the first time it has ever been seen. Some animal 32 also display this phenomenon. For example, dolphins, as well as other 33 animals, shut down one hemisphere of the brain when they go to sleep. A previous study noted that dolphins always 34 control their breathing. Without keeping the brain active while sleeping, they would probably drown. But, as the human study suggests, another reason for dolphins keeping their eyes open during sleep is that they can look out for 35 while asleep. It also keeps their physiological processes working.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) classified   | I) potential    |
| B) consciously  | J) predators    |
| C) dramatically | K) referred     |
| D) exotic       | L) species      |
| E) identified   | M) specifically |
| F) inherent     | N) varieties    |
| G) marine       | O) volunteers   |
| H) novel        |                 |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

### Elite Math Competitions Struggle to Diversify Their Talent Pool

- [A] Interest in elite high school math competitions has grown in recent years, and in light of last summer's U.S. win at the International Math Olympiad (IMO)—the first for an American team in more than two decades — the trend is likely to continue.
- [B] But will such contests, which are overwhelmingly dominated by Asian and white students from middle-class and affluent families, become any more diverse? Many social and cultural factors play roles in determining which promising students get on the path toward international math recognition. But efforts are in place to expose more black, Hispanic, and low-income students to advanced math, in the hope that the demographic pool of high-level contenders will eventually begin to shift and become less exclusive.
- [C] “The challenge is if certain types of people are doing something, it’s difficult for other people to break into it,” said Po-Shen Loh, the head coach of last year’s winning U.S. Math Olympiad team. Participation grows through friends and networks and if “you realize that’s how they’re growing, you can start to take action” and bring in other students, he said.
- [D] Most of the training for advanced-math competitions happens outside the confines of the normal school day. Students attend after-school clubs, summer camps, online forums and classes, and university-based “math circles,” to prepare for the competitions.
- [E] One of the largest feeders for high school math competitions—including those that eventually lead to the IMO — is a middle school program called MathCounts. About 100,000 students around the country participate in the program’s competition series, which culminates in a national game-show-style contest held each May. The most recent one took place last week in Washington, D.C. Students join a team through their schools, which provide a volunteer coach and pay a nominal fee to send students to regional and state competitions. The 224 students who make it to the national competition get an all-expenses-paid trip.
- [F] Nearly all members of last year’s winning U.S. IMO team took part in MathCounts as middle school students, as did Loh, the coach. “Middle school is an important age because students have enough math capability to solve advanced problems, but they haven’t really decided what they want to do with their lives,” said Loh. “They often get hooked then.”
- [G] Another influential feeder for advanced-math students is an online school called Art of Problem Solving, which began about 13 years ago and now has 15,000 users. Students use forums to chat, play games, and solve problems together at no cost, or they can pay a few hundred dollars to take courses with trained teachers. According to Richard Rusczyk, the company founder, the six U.S. team members who competed at the IMO last year collectively took more than 40 courses on the site. Parents of advanced-math students and MathCounts coaches say the children are on the website constantly.
- [H] There are also dozens of summer camps—many attached to universities—that aim to prepare elite math students. Some are pricey—a three-week intensive program can cost \$4,500 or more— but most offer scholarships. The

Math Olympiad Summer Training Program is a three-week math camp held by the Mathematical Association of America that leads straight to the international championship and is free for those who make it. Only about 50 students are invited based on their performance on written tests and at the USA Math Olympiad.

- [I] Students in university towns may also have access to another lever for involvement in accelerated math: math circles. In these groups, which came out of an Eastern European tradition of developing young talent, professors teach promising K-12 students advanced mathematics for several hours after school or on weekends. The Los Angeles Math Circle, held at the University of California, Los Angeles, began in 2007 with 20 students and now has more than 250. “These math circles cost nothing, or they’re very cheap for students to get involved in, but you have to know about them,” said Rusczyk. “Most people would love to get students from more underserved populations, but they just can’t get them in the door. Part of it is communication; part of it is transportation.”
- [J] It’s no secret in the advanced-math community that diversity is a problem. According to Mark Saul, the director of competitions for the Mathematical Association of America, not a single African-American or Hispanic student—and only a handful of girls—has ever made it to the Math Olympiad team in its 50 years of existence. Many schools simply don’t prioritize academic competition. “Do you know who we have to beat?” asked Saul. “The football team, the basketball team—that’s our competition for resources, student time, attention, school dollars, parent efforts, school enthusiasm.”
- [K] Teachers in low-income urban and rural areas with no history of participating in math competitions may not know about advanced-math opportunities like MathCounts—and those who do may not have support or feel trained to lead them.
- [L] But there are initiatives in place to try to get more underrepresented students involved in accelerated math. A New York City-based nonprofit called Bridge to Enter Mathematics runs a residential summer program aimed at getting underserved students, mostly black and Hispanic, working toward math and science careers. The summer after 7th grade, students spend three weeks on a college campus studying advanced math for seven hours a day. Over the next five years, the group helps the students get into other elite summer math programs, high-performing high schools, and eventually college. About 250 students so far have gone through the program, which receive funding from the Jack Kent Cooke Foundation.
- [M] “If you look at a lot of low-income communities in the United States, there are programs that are serving them, but they’re primarily centered around ‘Let’s get these kids’ grades up’, and not around ‘Let’s get these kids access to the same kinds of opportunities as more-affluent kids’,” said Daniel Zaharopol, the founder and executive director of the program. “We’re trying to create that pathway.” Students apply to the program directly through their schools. “We want to reach parents who are not plugged into the system,” said Zaharopol.
- [N] In the past few years, MathCounts added two new middle school programs to try to diversify its participant pool—the National Math Club and the Math Video Challenge. Schools or teachers who sign up for the National Math Club receive a kit full of activities and resources, but there’s no special teacher training and no competition attached.
- [O] The Math Video Challenge is a competition, but a collaborative one. Teams of four students make a video illustrating a math problem and its real-world application. After the high-pressure Countdown round at this year’s national MathCounts competition, in which the top 12 students went head to head solving complex problems in rapid fire, the finalists for the Math Video Challenge took the stage to show their videos. The demographics of that group looked quite different from those in the competition round—of the 16 video finalists, 13 were girls and eight were African-American students. The video challenge does not put individual students on the hot seat—so it’s less intimidating by design. It also adds the element of artistic creativity to attract a new pool of students who may not see themselves as “math people”.
36. Middle school is a crucial period when students may become keenly interested in advanced mathematics.
37. Elite high school math competitions are attracting more interest throughout the United States.
38. Math circles provide students with access to advanced-math training by university professors.
39. Students may take advantage of online resources to learn to solve math problems.
40. The summer program run by a nonprofit organization has helped many underserved students learn

advanced math.

41. Winners of local contests will participate in the national math competition for free.
42. Many schools don't place academic competitions at the top of their priority list.
43. Contestants of elite high school math competitions are mostly Asian and white students from well-off families.
44. Some math training programs primarily focus on raising students' math scores.
45. Some intensive summer programs are very expensive but most of them provide scholarships.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

We live today indebted to McCardell, Cashin, Hawes, Wilkins, and Maxwell, and other women who liberated American fashion from the confines of Parisian design. Independence came in tying, wrapping, storing, harmonizing, and rationalizing that wardrobe. These designers established the modern dress code, letting playsuits and other activewear outfits suffice for casual clothing, allowing pants to enter the wardrobe, and prizing rationalism and versatility in dress, in contradiction to dressing for an occasion or allotment of the day. Fashion in America was logical and answerable to the will of the women who wore it. Implicitly or explicitly, American fashion addressed a democracy, whereas traditional Paris-based fashion was prescriptive and imposed on women, willing or not.

In an earlier time, American fashion had also followed the dictates of Paris, or even copied and pirated specific French designs. Designer sportswear was not modeled on that of Europe, as "modern art" would later be; it was genuinely invented and developed in America. Its designers were not high-end with supplementary lines. The design objective and the business commitment were to sportswear, and the distinctive traits were problem-solving ingenuity and realistic lifestyle applications. Ease of care was most important: summer dresses and outfits, in particular, were chiefly cotton, readily capable of being washed and pressed at home. Closings were simple, practical, and accessible, as the modern woman depended on no personal maid to dress her. American designers prized resourcefulness and the freedom of women who wore the clothing.

Many have argued that the women designers of this time were able to project their own clothing values into a new style. Of course, much of this argument in the 1930s-40s was advanced because there was little or no experience in justifying *apparel* (服装) on the basis of utility. If Paris was cast aside, the tradition of beauty was also to some degree slighted. Designer sportswear would have to be verified by a standard other than that of pure beauty; the emulation of a designer's life in designer sportswear was a crude version of this relationship. The consumer was ultimately to be mentioned as well, especially by the likes of Dorothy Shaver, who could point to the sales figures at Lord & Taylor.

Could utility alone justify the new ideas of the American designers? Fashion is often regarded as a pursuit of beauty, and some cherished fashion's trivial relationship to the fine arts. What the designers of American sportswear proved was that fashion is a genuine design art, answering to the demanding needs of service. Of course these practical, insightful designers have determined the course of late twentieth-century fashion. They were the pioneers of gender equity, in their useful, adaptable clothing, which was both made for the masses and capable of self-expression.

46. What contribution did the women designers make to American fashion?
- A) They made some improvements on the traditional Parisian design.
  - B) They formulated a dress code with distinctive American features.
  - C) They came up with a brand-new set of design procedures.
  - D) They made originality a top priority in their fashion design.
47. What do we learn about American designer sportswear?
- A) It imitated the European model.
  - B) It laid emphasis on women's beauty.
  - C) It represented genuine American art.
  - D) It was a completely new invention.
48. What characterized American designer sportswear?
- A) Pursuit of beauty.
  - B) Decorative closings.
  - C) Ease of care.
  - D) Fabric quality.
49. What occurred in the design of women's apparel in America during the 1930s-40s?
- A) A shift of emphasis from beauty to utility.
  - B) The emulation of traditional Parisian design.
  - C) A search for balance between tradition and novelty.
  - D) The involvement of more women in fashion design.
50. What do we learn about designers of American sportswear?
- A) They catered to the taste of the younger generation.
  - B) They radically changed people's concept of beauty.
  - C) They advocated equity between men and women.
  - D) They became rivals of their Parisian counterparts.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Massive rubbish dumps and sprawling landfills constitute one of the more uncomfortable impacts that humans have on wildlife. They have led some birds to give up on migration. Instead of flying thousands of miles in search of food, they make the waste sites their winter feeding grounds.

Researchers in Germany used miniature GPS tags to track the migrations of 70 white *storks* (鹤) from different sites across Europe and Asia during the first five months of their lives. While many birds travelled along well-known routes to warmer climates, others stopped short and spent the winter on landfills, feeding on food waste, and the multitudes of insects that thrive on the dumps.

In the short-term, the birds seem to benefit from *overwintering* (过冬) on rubbish dumps. Andrea Flack of the Max Planck Institute found that birds following traditional migration routes were more likely to die than German storks that flew only as far as northern Morocco, and spent the winter there on rubbish dumps. "For the birds it's a very convenient way to get food. There are huge clusters of organic waste they can feed on," said Flack. The meals are not particularly appetising, or even safe. Much of the waste is discarded rotten meat, mixed in with other human debris such as plastic bags and old toys.

"It's very risky. The birds can easily eat pieces of plastic or rubber bands and they can die," said Flack. "And we don't know about the long-term consequences. They might eat something toxic and damage their health. We cannot estimate that yet."

The scientists tracked white storks from different colonies in Europe and Africa. The Russian, Greek and Polish storks flew as far as South Africa, while those from Spain, Tunisia and Germany flew only as far as the Sahel.

Landfill sites on the Iberian Peninsula have long attracted local white storks, but all of the Spanish birds tagged in the study flew across the Sahara desert to the western Sahel. Writing in the journal, the scientists describe how the storks from Germany were clearly affected by the presence of waste sites, with four out of six



birds that survived for at least five months overwintering on rubbish dumps in northern Morocco, instead of migrating to the Sahel.

Flack said it was too early to know whether the benefits of plentiful food outweighed the risks of feeding on landfills. But that's not the only uncertainty. Migrating birds affect ecosystems both at home and at their winter destinations, and disrupting the traditional routes could have unexpected side effects. White storks feed on *locusts* (蝗虫) and other insects that can become pests if their numbers get out of hand. "They provide a useful service," said Flack.

51. What is the impact of rubbish dumps on wildlife?
- A) They have forced white storks to search for safer winter shelters.  
B) They have seriously polluted the places where birds spend winter.  
C) They have accelerated the reproduction of some harmful insects.  
D) They have changed the previous migration habits of certain birds.
52. What do we learn about birds following the traditional migration routes?
- A) They can multiply at an accelerating rate.      C) They help humans kill harmful insects.  
B) They can better pull through the winter.      D) They are more likely to be at risk of dying.
53. What does Andrea Flack say about the birds overwintering on rubbish dumps?
- A) They may end up staying there permanently.      C) They may evolve new feeding habits.  
B) They may eat something harmful.      D) They may have trouble getting adequate food.
54. What can be inferred about the Spanish birds tagged in the study?
- A) They gradually lose the habit of migrating in winter.  
B) They prefer rubbish dumps far away to those at home.  
C) They are not attracted to the rubbish dumps on their migration routes.  
D) They join the storks from Germany on rubbish dumps in Morocco.
55. What is scientists' other concern about white storks feeding on landfills?
- A) The potential harm to the ecosystem.      C) The spread of epidemics to their homeland.  
B) The genetic change in the stork species.      D) The damaging effect on bio-diversity.

## **Part IV                      Translation                      (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on *Answer Sheet 2*.

唐朝始于 618 年，终于 907 年，是中国历史上最灿烂的时期。经过近三百年的发展，唐代中国成为世界上最繁荣的强国，其首都长安是当时世界上最大的都市。这一时期，经济发达、商业繁荣、社会秩序稳定，甚至边境也对外开放。随着城市化和财富的增加，艺术和文学也繁荣起来。李白和杜甫是以作品简洁自然而著称的诗人。他们的诗歌打动了学者和普通人的心。即使在今天，他们的许多诗歌仍广为儿童及成人阅读背诵。

2017 年 6 月六级考试真题（第一套）解析

Part I Writing

写作思路

上大学 Attend a University	第一段：根据题目中的关键词首先列出一种社会现象——高中毕业生在填报志愿时面临上职业院校还是上大学的选择，然后给出自己的建议。
	第二段：承接上文，从四个方面分析建议选择上大学的理由。
	第三段：总结全文，进一步阐述自己的观点。

参考范文

范文点评

Attend a University	
① As the college entrance examination comes to an end and the results come out, high school graduates are faced with a dilemma when applying to universities: to attend a vocational college or a university.	① 指出一种社会现象，为给出自己的建议做铺垫
②As far as I am concerned, it is a good bet to choose a university for receiving higher education.	② 给出自己的建议
③ My reasons can be listed as follows.④First of all, although vocational colleges are by and large accepted in the academic world, they are generally considered inferior to universities in our society. ④ Besides, compared with large numbers of renowned universities, the number of well-known vocational colleges is much smaller, which means fewer options for students who plan to apply for vocational colleges. ④ What's more, a vocational college places much emphasis on vocational education or technical skills required to perform the tasks of a specific job. Conversely, four-year universities provide students with liberal education, thus developing students' academic as well as technical skills and enabling them to choose a wider range of careers. ④Lastly, graduates from universities are usually paid more than their counterparts from vocational colleges.	③ 总述理由 ④ 从四个方面分析给出建议的理由
⑤ To sum up, all the factors weighed, it is better to attend a university than a vocational college. ⑥In the long run, the job prospects of graduates from universities are brighter.	⑤ 重申主题 ⑥ 进一步阐述观点，总结全文

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

1. A) He would be embarrassed. B) He would feel very sad. C) He would feel insulted. D) He would be disappointed. Q: How would the man feel if he found his book in a second-hand bookstore?	W: Mr. Ishiguru, have you ever found one of your books at a second-hand bookstore? M: Yes. That kind of thing is difficult. [1]If they've got my book there, I think, "Well, this is an insult! Somebody didn't want to keep my book!" But if it's not there, I feel it's an insult, too. I think,
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【解析】C)。对话中男士说，如果二手书店有他的书，他会想：“好吧，这是一种侮辱。”C)是对话中信息的再现，故为答案。

2. A) **They are of little value.**

- B) They make good reading.
- C) They are worthy of a prize.
- D) They need improvement.

Q: What does the man's wife think of his books?

【解析】A)。对话中男士说，他认为他写的是垃圾。即他妻子评价他的书为没有价值，故答案为A)。A)中的 of little value 与对话中的 rubbish (垃圾) 对应。

3. A) He writes several books simultaneously.

- B) He draws on his real-life experiences.
- C) He often turns to his wife for help.

D) **He seldom writes a book straight through.**

Q: What does the man do when he engages in writing?

【解析】D)。对话中男士说，他常常把一本书搁置起来，放上好几年。D)是对对话中信息的同义转述，其中的 seldom... straight through 对应对话中的 often stopped... and left it for a few years。

4. A) Writing a book is just like watching a football match.

B) **Unlike a football match, there is no end to writing a book.**

- C) He likes watching a football match after finishing a book.
- D) Writers actually work every bit as hard as footballers.

Q: What does the man want to say by mentioning the football match?

【解析】B)。对话中男士说，对于作家来说很搞笑，因为没有一个是像足球比赛那样的结束的哨声。B)是对对话中信息的同义转述，其中的 unlike a football match 对应 It's funny for an author; no end to writing a book 对应 never a finishing whistle。

“Why aren't people exchanging my book? Why isn't it in this store?”

W: Does being a writer require a thick skin?

M: Yes. For example, my wife can be very harsh. I began working on my latest book, *The Buried Giant*, in 2004, but I stopped after I showed my wife a little section. [2]She thought it was rubbish.

W: Even after you won a Booker Prize?

M: She is not intimidated at all, and she criticizes me in exactly the same way she did when I was first unpublished and I was starting.

W: But you would never compromise on your vision.

M: No, I wouldn't ever compromise on the essential, the ideas or the themes. This isn't really what my wife is trying to criticize me about. It's always about execution.

W: So why did you put your book *The Buried Giant* aside for so long? Apparently you started working on it over ten years ago.

M: [3]I have often stopped writing the book and left it for a few years, and by the time I come back to it, it may have changed. Usually my imagination has moved on, and I can think of different contexts, or a different way to do it.

W: What does it feel like when you finally finish your book?

M: It's funny you ask that because I never have this moment when I feel, “Ah... I finished.” I watch footballers at the end of the match, you know, the whistle blows and they've won or lost. Until then, they've been giving everything they have, and at that moment they know it's over. [4]It's funny for an author. There is never a finishing whistle.

## Conversation Two

5. A) Undergraduate enrollments of black athletes.

- B) Financial assistance to black athletes in college.
- C) **High college dropout rates among black athletes.**
- D) Achievements of black male athletes in college.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

【解析】C)。对话中女士说，黑人运动员在全国各大学的辍学率惊人。即对话主要谈论“黑人运动员在大学里的高辍学率”，故答案为C)。C)中的 high... rates 对应对话中的 at alarming rates。

W: According to a study of *Race and Equity in Education*, [5]black athletes are dropping out of college across the country at alarming rates. With us to talk about the findings in the study is *Washington Post* columnist Kevin Blackstone. Good morning.

M: Good morning, how are you?

W: Fine, thank you. What is new that you found in this study?

M: Well, this is Shaun Harper's study, and he points

6. A) They make money for the college but often fail to earn a degree.

B) They have difficulty finding money to complete their studies.

C) They are better at sports than at academic work.

D) They display great talent in every kind of game.

Q: What is the new finding about black male athletes in the study?

【解析】A)。对话中男士说，也就是说他们（即黑人男性运动员）在大学中实际上就是创收工作阶层的运动员……那么真正糟糕的是，据说这些运动员都曾得到承诺，至少获得一样东西作为他们付出血汗的回报，那就是大学学位。由此可知，答案为A)。

7. A) Around 40%.

C) About 15%.

B) Slightly over 50%. D) Approximately 70%.

Q: What is the graduation rate of black male athletes?

【解析】B)。在65所学校里这一群体中的黑人男性运动员毕业人数大概只有一半以上。

B) 是对对话中just barely more than half的同义转述，故为答案。

8. A) College degrees do not count much to them.

B) They have little interest in academic work.

C) Schools do not deem it a serious problem.

D) Coaches lack the incentive to graduate them.

Q: What accounts for black athletes' failure to obtain a college degree according to the man?

【解析】D)。对话中男士说，教练不一定会激励这些运动员毕业。D) 是对对话中信息的同义转述，其中的lack对应do not necessarily have。

out that on major college campuses across the country, black males make up less than 3 percent of undergraduate enrollments. Yet, when you look at their numbers or percentages on the revenue-generating sports teams of football and basketball, they make up well into 50 to 60 percent of those teams. [6]So the idea is that they are really there to be part of the revenue-generating working class of athletes on campus and not necessarily there to be part of the educating class as most students in other groups are.

W: Compared with other groups, I think [7]the numbers in this group at those 65 schools are something like just barely more than half of the black male athletes graduate at all.

M: Exactly. [7]And what's really bad about this is these athletes are supposedly promised at least one thing as reward for all their blood and sweat. And that is a college degree, which can be a transformative tool in our society when you talk about upward mobility. And that's really the troubling part about this.

W: Well, this has been talked about so much, really, in recent years. Why hasn't it changed?

M: Well, I think one of the reasons it hasn't changed is because there's really no economic pressure to change this. All of the incentive is really on winning and not losing on the field or on the court. [8]Coaches do not necessarily have the incentive to graduate players.

## Section B

### Passage One

9. A) Online stores.

C) Shopping malls.

B) Marketing strategies. D) Holiday shopping.

Q: What is the speaker mainly talking about?

【解析】D)。短文开头提到，美国的假日购物季开始于黑色星期五，也就是感恩节的第二天。这是一年中最繁忙的购物日。短文接下来围绕假日购物季消费者人数、销售额等方面展开。由此可推断，短文主要谈论“假日购物”，故答案为D)。

10. A) About 136 million.

B) About 183.8 million.

C) About 50% of holiday shoppers.

D) About 20-30% of holiday shoppers.

Q: How many people will shop on Cyber Monday?

[9]America's holiday shopping season starts on Black Friday, the day after Thanksgiving. It is the busiest shopping day of the year.

Retailers make the most money this time of year, about 20 to 30 percent of annual revenue. About 136 million people will shop during the Thanksgiving Holiday weekend.

More and more will shop online. In an era of instant information, shoppers can use their mobile phones to find deals. [10]About 183.8 million people will shop on Cyber Monday, the first Monday after Thanksgiving.

More than half of all holiday purchases will be

【解析】B)。短文中提到，约1.838亿人会在网络星期一上购物。B)是短文中信息的再现，故为答案。

11. A) They appeal to elderly customers.

B) They find it hard to survive.

C) They have fewer customers.

**D) They are thriving once more.**

**Q:** What does *Fortune* say about traditional shopping malls?

【解析】D)。短文中提到，然而，《财富》杂志称，实力最弱的商场已经都倒闭，但是该行业正在再次蓬勃发展。D)是对短文中信息的同义转述，其中的once more对应短文中的again。

12. **A) Higher employment and wages.**

B) Better quality of consumer goods.

C) Greater varieties of commodities.

D) People having more leisure time.

**Q:** What is said to account for the increased number of shoppers?

【解析】A)。短文中提到，经济学家格斯·福彻称，较低的失业率和上涨的工资让美国人有更多的钱消费。A)是对短文中lower unemployment and rising wages的同义转述。

made online. One-in-five Americans will use a tablet or smartphone.

Online spending on Black Friday will rise 15 percent to hit \$2.7 billion this year. Cyber Monday spending will increase 12 percent to \$3 billion.

For many, shopping online was “a more comfortable alternative” than crowded malls.

The shift to online shopping has had a big impact on traditional shopping malls. Since 2010, more than 24 shopping malls have closed and an additional 60 are struggling.

[11]However, Fortune says the weakest of the malls have closed. The sector is thriving again. The International Council of Shopping Centers said 94.2 percent of malls were full, or occupied with shops by the end of 2014. That is the highest level in 27 years.

[12]Economist Gus Faucher said lower unemployment and rising wages could give Americans more money to spend.

The average American consumer will spend about \$805 on gifts. That's about \$630.5 billion between November and December—an increase of 3.7 percent from last year.

## Passage Two

13. A) They are life-threatening diseases.

B) They are overprescribed antibiotics.

C) They are new species of big insects.

**D) They are antibiotic-resistant bacteria.**

**Q:** What do we learn about the “superbugs”?

【解析】D)。短文中提到，“超级病菌”即因过度使用抗生素而发展成为耐抗生素的细菌。D)是短文中信息的再现，故为答案。

14. **A) Routine operations have become complex.**

B) Large amounts of tax money are wasted.

C) Many infections are no longer curable.

D) Antibiotics are now in short supply.

**Q:** What is the result of the overuse of antibiotics?

【解析】A)。短文中提到，“超级病菌”即因过度使用抗生素而发展成为耐抗生素的细菌。下文提到，由于这些感染的潜在威胁，像膝关节置换手术这样看似常规的手术现在都变得更加危险。这些感染就是过度使用抗生素的结果，这些感染继而导致常规手术变得更加复杂，故答案为A)。

15. **A) Money.**

C) Facilities.

B) Expertise.

D) Publicity.

For years, many of us have relied on antibiotic use to treat various infections. And the reality is that antibiotics have been responsible for saving millions of lives since penicillin, one of the earliest antibiotics, first used on a clinical basis 70 years ago.

However, today is a new era in which taking antibiotics can cause some very dangerous and potentially life-threatening situations. In fact, you may have heard about the new [13]/[14] “superbugs”, which are antibiotic-resistant bacteria that have developed as a result of overprescribed antibiotics. In the past, health experts warned us that the day would come in which it would become very difficult to provide medical care for even common problems such as lung infection or severe sore throat. And, apparently, that day has come [14] because seemingly routine operations such as knee replacements are now much more hazardous due to the looming threat of these infections.

The problem has grown into such epidemic proportions that this severe strain of resistant bacteria is being blamed for nearly 700,000 deaths

**Q:** What is most urgently needed for tackling the large life-threatening epidemic according to the speaker?

**【解析】A)。**短文中提到，如果有大规模危及生命的传染病，遗憾的是国家卫生研究院目前用于研究这一问题的解决办法的预算资金仅占总数的1.2%。由此可知，解决大规模危及生命的传染病最迫切需要的是资金，故答案为A)。

each year throughout the world; and, unfortunately, health experts worry that the number will rise to 10 million or more on a yearly basis by 2050. **[15]**With such a large life-threatening epidemic, it is sad to say that only 1.2% of budgetary money for the National Institutes of Health is currently being spent on research to tackle this problem. This is a far cry from the funds necessary for a problem of such magnitude.

## Section C

### Recording One

16. **A) It improves students' ability to think.**

B) It is accessible only to the talented.

C) It starts a lifelong learning process.

D) It gives birth to many eminent scholars.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about a university?

**【解析】A)。**录音开头提到，你来这里（即大学里）了解更好地思考（understand thinking）、更好地为自己考虑（think better yourself）……在未来几年当中，你有机会专注于思考（focus on thinking）。由此可知，讲话者认为大学能提高学生的思考能力，故答案为A)。

17. **A) They protect students' rights.**

B) They promote globalization.

C) They uphold the presidents' authority.

**D) They encourage academic democracy.**

**Q:** What do we learn from the speaker's stories about universities?

**【解析】D)。**录音中提到，讲话者身为校长，却遭到一名大一新生的批评。虽然讲话者进行了反驳，但通过这件事说明，大学最突出的一点就是以思想为权威。而且学生也可以挑战教师们提出的理论。由此推断，讲话者通过这个故事意在说明大学鼓励学术民主，故答案为D)。

18. **A) His eagerness to find a job.**

**B) His thirst for knowledge.**

C) His potential for leadership.

D) His contempt for authority.

**Q:** What does the speaker see in a young man who challenged his paper?

**【解析】B)。**录音最后提到，一名学生对讲话者说，讲话者的论文虽然不错，但是有重大错

This is the reason you're here in a university. You're here to be educated. **[16]**You're here to understand thinking better and to think better yourself. It's not a chance you're going to have throughout your lifetime. **[16]**For the next few years, you have a chance to focus on thinking.

I think about some of the students who took advantage of their opportunities in a university. One of the stories I always like to tell is of a freshman seminar that I had a chance to teach at Harvard when I was president of the university. I taught a seminar on globalization, and I assigned a reading that I had written about global capital flows. And as I did each week, I asked one of the students to introduce the readings.

And this young man in October of his freshman year said something like the following. "The reading by President Summers on the flow of capital across countries, it was kind of interesting, but the data did not come close to supporting the conclusions." And I thought to myself, "What a fantastic thing this was! How could somebody who had been there for five weeks, tell the person who had the title 'President' that he didn't really know what he was talking about." And it was a special moment.

Now, I don't want to be misunderstood. I explained to my student that I actually thought he was rather more confused than I was and I argued back, **[17]**but what was really important about that was the universities stand out as places that really are about the authority of ideas. You see it in faculty members who are pleased when their students make a discovery that undermines a cherished theory that they had put forward.

I think of another student I had who came to me one morning, one evening actually, walked into my office and said that I had written a pretty good paper, but that it had five important mistakes and that he wanted a job. You could debate whether they actually

误。讲话者认为，你可以争辩这些错误到底是不是错误，但是那个年轻人对学习的渴求是不容辩驳的。由此可知，讲话者从这名学生的身上看到了其对知识的渴望。B) 中的thirst for knowledge对应录音中的hunger to learn。

were mistakes, but **[18]you couldn't debate that young man's hunger to learn.** You could not debate that that young man was someone who wanted to make a difference in economics and he is today a professor of economics. And his works are more cited as an economist than any other economist in the world.

## Recording Two

19. A) People tend to underestimate their mental powers.

B) Most people have a rather poor long-term memory.

C) People can enhance their memory with a few tricks.

D) Few people know how to retrieve information properly.

Q: What does the simple test suggest?

【解析】A)。录音开头提到，心理学研究显示，我们一直低估我们的脑力。A) 是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中的tend to对应录音中的consistently。

20. A) They contain names of the most familiar states.

B) They are exactly the same as is shown in the atlas.

C) They include more or less the same number of states.

D) They present the states in a surprisingly different order.

Q: What do we learn about the two lists in the test?

【解析】C)。录音中提到，这两份清单包含的州数差不多。C) 是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中的include对应录音中的contain; more or less对应roughly。

21. A) Making sensible decisions while choosing your answers.

B) Reviewing your lessons where the exam is to take place.

C) Having a good sleep the night before.

D) Focusing on what is likely to be tested.

Q: What does the speaker suggest about preparing for and taking an exam?

【解析】B)。录音中提到，如果可能的话，你还应该试着在进行考试的教室里学习。B) 是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中的reviewing your lessons对应录音中的learn information; where the exam is to take place对应where it is going to be tested。

22. A) Follow the example of a marathon runner.

**[19]Psychological research shows we consistently underestimate our mental powers.** If you think this does not apply to you, then here is a simple test to show you are wrong. Write down the names of all the American states you can remember. Put the list away and then set yourself the same task a week later. Provided you have not cheated by consulting an atlas, you will notice something rather surprising. **[20]The two lists will contain roughly the same number of states,** but they will not be identical. Some names will have slipped away, but others will have replaced them.

This suggests that somewhere in your mind you may well have a record of virtually every state. So it is not really your memory letting you down, just your ability to retrieve information from it.

We would remember a lot more if we had more confidence in our memories and knew how to use them properly. One useful tip is that things are more likely to be remembered if you are in exactly the same state and place as you were when you learned them.

So if you are a student who always reviews over black coffee, perhaps it would be sensible to prime yourself with a cup before the exam. **[21]If possible, you should also try to learn information in the room where it is going to be tested.** When you learn is also important. Lots of people swear they can absorb new information more efficiently at some times of the day than at others. Research shows this is not just imagination. There is a biological rhythm for learning. Though it affects different people in different ways, for most of us, the best plan is to take in new information in the morning, and then try to consolidate it into memory during the afternoon.

But this does not apply to everyone, so it is essential to establish your own rhythm. You can do this by learning a set number of lines of poetry at different times of the day and seeing when most lines stick.

B) Give yourself a double bonus afterwards.

**C) Discover when you can learn best.**

D) Change your time of study daily.

**Q:** What tip does the speaker give on learning?

**【解析】C)。**录音中提到, 试着组织你的生活, 以便使安排给学习的时间与记忆力最强的时间重合。C) 是对录音中此信息的同义转述, 故为答案。

When you have done this, **[22]try to organize your life so that the time set aside for learning coincides with the time when your memory is at its best.**

Avoid learning marathons—they do not make the best use of your mind. Take plenty of breaks, because they offer a double bonus: the time off gives your mind a chance to do some preliminary consolidation, and it also gives a memory boost to the learning.

### Recording Three

23. A) He is a politician.

**B) He is a sociologist.**

C) He is a businessman.

D) He is an economist.

**Q:** What does the speaker do?

**【解析】B)。**录音中提到, 它不仅与我们社会学家有关……由此可知, 讲话者是一名社会学家, 故答案为B)。

24. A) In slums.

B) In Africa.

**C) In developing countries.**

D) In pre-industrial societies.

**Q:** Where does the speaker say we can find extreme poverty?

**【解析】C)。**录音中提到, 只有在发展中国家才能发现极端贫困。C) 是录音中信息的再现, 故为答案。

25. A) Their children cannot afford to go to private schools.

B) They work extra hours to have their basic needs met.

**C) Their income is less than 50% of the national average family income.**

D) They have no access to health care, let alone entertainment or recreation.

**Q:** What do we learn about American people living in relative poverty?

**【解析】C)。**录音中提到, 在美国, 如果一个家庭的收入少于全国平均家庭收入的50%, 这个家庭就可被视作贫

Hello, today I'm going to talking about poverty. Poverty has become a critical issue in today's world. **[23]It concerns not only us sociologists,** but also economists, politicians and business people.

Poverty has been understood in many different ways. One useful way is to distinguish between three degrees of poverty: extreme poverty, moderate poverty, and relative poverty.

The first type of poverty is extreme poverty. It's also called absolute poverty. In extreme poverty, households cannot meet basic needs for survival. People are chronically hungry. They are unable to access safe drinking water, let alone health care. They cannot afford education for their children. In short, people who live in extreme poverty do not have even the minimum resources to support themselves and their families.

**[24]Where does extreme poverty occur? Well, you can find it only in developing countries.**

Well, what about moderate poverty? Unlike extreme poverty, moderate poverty generally refers to conditions of life in which basic needs are met, but barely. People living in moderate poverty have the resources to keep themselves alive, but only at a very basic level. For example, they may have access to drinking water but not clean safe drinking water. They may have a home to shelter themselves but it does not have power supply, a telephone or plumbing.

The third kind of poverty is relative poverty. Relative poverty is generally considered to be a household income level which is below a given proportion of average family income. The relatively poor live in high income countries but they do not have a high income themselves. The method of calculating the poverty line is different from country to country, but we can say that basically a family living in relative poverty has less than a percentage of the average family income. For example, **[25] in the United States, a family can be considered poor if their income is less than 50% of the national average family income.** They can meet their basic needs but they lack access to cultural goods, entertainment, and recreation. They also do not have access to quality health care or other prerequisites for upward social mobility.

Well, I have briefly explained to you how poverty can be distinguished as extreme poverty, moderate poverty, and relative poverty. We should keep these distinctions in mind when we



困。C) 是录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

research people's living conditions, either in the developing or the developed world.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. 【解析】K) **referred**。空前的is often和空后的to as提示，本空应填过去分词，且该词能与to as搭配。符合这一要求的只有K) referred。refer to... as...为固定短语，意为“把……称作，把……当作”，此处用的是该短语的被动形式，故答案为K)。
27. 【解析】O) **volunteers**。空前的the right ears (stimulating the left hemisphere) of和空后的wake them up提示，本空应填表示“人”或“动物”的复数名词，故J) predators和O) volunteers入选。但是，文章开头的half of your brain提示，这里是针对“人”所做的试验，而不是针对“动物”，因此答案只能为O) volunteers (志愿者)。J) predators (捕食性动物)与上下文语义不符，故排除。
28. 【解析】M) **specifically**。空前的was和空后的observed提示，本空应填副词，故B) consciously, C) dramatically和M) specifically入选。that引导的宾语从句指出了观察的结果。由此可以推知，这是一种具体的观察，故答案为M) specifically (具体地，特定地)。B) consciously (有意识地，自觉地)和C) dramatically (戏剧性地，显著地，引人注目地)均与语义不符，故排除。
29. 【解析】H) **novel**。空前的不定冠词a和空后的名词environment提示，本空应填以辅音音素开头的形容词，故A) classified, G) marine, H) novel和I) potential入选。文章第1句指出该研究是针对人在一个新地方 (a new place) 睡觉时大脑所处的状态。本句中的the brain partly对应文章第一句中的half of your brain; remains alert对应stays alert; when we are in a \_\_\_\_\_ environment对应when you sleep in a new place。因此，本空应填与new意思相近的形容词，故答案为H) novel (新的)。A) classified (分类的，归类的)，G) marine (海<洋>的，海生的，海产的)和I) potential (潜在的，可能的)均与语义不符，故排除。
30. 【解析】I) **potential**。空前的形容词any和空后的名词danger提示，本空应填形容词，修饰danger。本题答案的选择还可以从文章第1句中找到线索。本句中的can defend themselves against any \_\_\_\_\_ danger (抵御任何 \_\_\_\_\_ 危险)对应文章第一句中的prepared for danger (准备应对危险)，即这两处所说的“危险”均应是“潜在的，可能的”，故答案为I) potential。F) inherent为强干扰项，虽然它也能修饰danger，意为“内在的危险，固有的危险”，但是本句中的can defend themselves against强调的是抵御“外在的”危险，这也符合睡眠时大脑的一部分仍然处于警觉状态这个逻辑，故排除F) inherent。备选的其他形容词均不能修饰danger，故排除。
31. 【解析】E) **identified**。空前的has been提示，本空应填过去分词，故A) classified和E) identified入选。本句中的different brain states (不同的大脑状态)提示，“状态”应是被“确认”或“发现”，不能说是被“分类”或“归类”，故本空应填E) identified (确认，发现)，而排除A) classified (把……分类，把……归类)。
32. 【解析】L) **species**。空前的some animal和空后的display提示，本空应填复数名词，故J) predators, L) species和N) varieties入选。J) predators (捕食性动物)本身指的就是“动物”，所以不能再用animal修饰，故首先排除。下文以dolphins为例，具体指出动物在睡眠时大脑所处的状态。下一句中的other \_\_\_\_\_ animals指的是区别于海豚的其他动物种类，故答案为L) species。N) varieties具有较强的干扰性，是对同一物种内部而言，指“(动植物的)品种，种类”时包含于species。
33. 【解析】G) **marine**。空前的other和空后的animals提示，本空应填形容词，故A) classified, D) exotic, F) inherent和G) marine入选。众所周知，dolphins是海洋动物的一种，故答案为G) marine。A) classified和F) inherent不能修饰animals，故首先排除。exotic虽能修饰animals，表示“外来动物”，但是根据空前的other和上下文语义可直接排除。
34. 【解析】B) **consciously**。空格设置于从句主语dolphins和谓语control之间，故本空应填副词，故B) consciously和C) dramatically入选。根据常识也可知，控制呼吸是一种有意识的行为，故答案为B) consciously (有意识地，自觉地)。C) dramatically (戏剧性地，显著地，引人注目地)表示程度，一般用来强调变化，

故排除。

35. 【解析】J) predators。空前的look out for提示，本空应填表示“人或动物”的名词，符合要求的名词只剩下J) predators。本句指出了海豚在睡觉时保持眼睛睁开的另一个原因，就是为了注意（look out for）能对它们造成威胁的动物，即捕食性动物（predators），故答案为J）。N) varieties（品种，种类）与语义不符，故排除。

## Section B

36. 【定位】根据题目中的 middle school, students 和 advanced 将本题出处定位于[F]段。

【解析】[F]。[F]段第2、3句引用罗博深的话提到，“中学是一个重要的时期，因为学生拥有了足够的数学能力处理高级问题，但是他们尚未真正决定他们到底想在人生中做什么。”“于是他们常常会被（数学）迷上。”题目是对这两句信息的概括，其中的a crucial period对应第2句中的an important age; become keenly interested in advanced mathematics对应第3句中的get hooked（迷上，迷住，上瘾）。

37. 【定位】根据题目中的 elite high school math competitions, interest 和 United States 将本题出处定位于[A]段。

【解析】[A]。[A]段提到，近年来，人们对于精英高中数学竞赛的兴趣有所增长，另外，鉴于在去年夏天举行的国际数学奥林匹克竞赛中美国队20多年来第一次胜出，这一增长趋势可能会持续下去。由此可知，精英高中数学竞赛正在吸引全美国的更多兴趣。题目是对[A]段信息的同义转述，其中的elite high school math competitions are attracting more interest对应该段中的interest in elite high school math competitions has grown。

38. 【定位】根据题目中的 math circles, students, access to advanced-math 和 university professors 将本题出处定位于[I]段。

【解析】[I]。[I]段第1、2句提到，在大学城的学生还可以获得另外一种参与加速数学学习的途径：数学圈。在这些出自东欧培养年轻人才传统的团体中，教授们会在放学后或周末为有潜质的K-12（从幼儿园至高中毕业）学生教授高等数学。也就是说，数学圈为学生提供由大学教授进行高等数学培训的机会。题目是对这两句信息的概括。advanced-math对应[I]段第1句中的accelerated math。

39. 【定位】根据题目中的 students, online, solve 和 problems 将本题出处定位于[G]段。

【解析】[G]。[G]段前两句提到，对学高等数学的学生另一个具有影响力的来源是一家叫“问题解决的艺术”的网络学校，该校创办于大约13年前，现有15 000个用户。学生免费使用论坛聊天、玩游戏和一起解决（数学）难题，或者他们可以支付几百美元学习受过训练的老师的课程。由此可推断，学生可以利用网络资源去学习解决数学难题。题目是对该句信息的简单推断，其中的take advantage of对应第2句中的use。

40. 【定位】根据题目中的 summer program, run, nonprofit, underserved students 和 math 将本题出处定位于[L]段。

【解析】[L]。[L]段第2句提到，一家名为“通往数学之桥”的纽约市非营利组织开展了一项住宿式夏季计划，旨在使没有得到政府充分关照的学生（大部分是黑人和西班牙裔）开启数学和科学事业的生涯。最后一句提到，约有250名学生完成了这项计划。题目是对这两句信息的概括，其中的many underserved students对应最后一句中的about 250 students; learn advanced math对应第2句中的working toward math and science careers。

41. 【定位】根据题目中的 national 和 competition 将本题出处定位于[E]段。

【解析】[E]。[E]段介绍了地方性高中数学竞赛MathCounts的竞赛系列。最后两句提到，学生按学校组队，学校提供一名志愿教练，并象征性地支付一定费用，送学生参加地区和州的竞赛。成功进入全国竞赛的224名学生全部免费去参加竞赛，即地方竞赛的获胜者将免费参加全国数学竞赛。题目是对[E]段最后一句信息的同义转述，其中的for free对应该句中的all-expenses-paid。

42. 【定位】根据题目中的 many schools don't, academic competitions 和 priority 将本题出处定位于[J]段。

【解析】[J]。[J]段第3句提到，很多学校根本就不优先考虑学术竞赛。题目是对第3句信息的同义转述，其中的place... at the top of their priority list对应该句中的prioritize。

43. 【定位】根据题目中的 contestants, Asian and white students from 和 families 将本题出处定位于[B]段。  
【解析】[B]。[B]段第1句中which引导的定语从句（这类由来自中产阶级和富裕家庭的亚裔和白人学生主导的竞赛）可知，精英高中数学竞赛的参赛者主要是来自富裕家庭的亚裔和白人学生。题目是对which引导的定语从句信息的同义转述，其中的mostly对应应该从句中的overwhelmingly dominated; well-off对应affluent。
44. 【定位】根据题目中的 programs 和 primarily 将本题出处定位于[M]段。  
【解析】[M]。[M]段第1句中提到，……你会发现其中有一些计划是为它们服务的，但是这些计划主要集中于“提高这些孩子们的成绩”。题目是对该句信息的同义转述，其中的some math training programs对应but后面的they; focus on对应(are) centered around; raising students' math scores对应get these kids' grades up。
45. 【定位】根据题目中的 some, programs, but most 和 scholarships 将本题出处定位于[H]段。  
【解析】[H]。[H]段第2句提到，有些(夏令营)价格不菲——一个为期3周的集训计划可能要收费4 500美元或者更多——但是大多会提供奖学金。题目是对第2句信息的同义转述，其中的very expensive对应应该句中的pricey; provide对应offer。

## Section C

### Passage One

46. 【定位】根据题干中的women designers和American fashion将本题出处定位于第1段。  
【解析】B)。第1段第1句列举了几个美国女设计师，称她们将美国时尚从巴黎设计的桎梏中解放出来。第3句提到，这些设计师确立了现代着装要求，使运动服和其他运动套装满足休闲着装的需求，允许裤子被纳入衣橱，注重服装的理性主义和多功能性，而不是只为特定场合或仅在一天的部分时间里穿着。B)是对第1段第3句信息的同义转述，其中的formulated a dress code对应应该句中的established the modern dress code。第1段最后一句提到，美国的时尚含蓄或直白地宣扬民主，而传统的巴黎时尚是约定俗成的，强加给女性，不管她们愿意与否，由此可知，美国时尚与巴黎设计是截然不同的，而并非对巴黎设计做了改进，故排除A)；文中并未提及设计过程，故排除C)；D)（她们在时装设计中把创意放在首位。）与第2段第5句中的“易于保养是最重要的”相矛盾，故排除。
47. 【定位】根据题干中的American designer sportswear将本题出处定位于第2段。  
【解析】C)。第2段第2句提到，名设计师设计的运动服装不是模仿欧洲后来的“现代艺术”，而是真正从美国发源和发展的。C)是对第2句信息的同义转述。A)与第2句中的was not modeled on that of Europe相反，故排除。由第2段可知，美国名设计师设计的运动装注重的是实用性，故排除B)；第2句中只是说“这是真正从美国发源和发展的”，并没有说“这是一项全新的发明”，故排除D)。
48. 【定位】根据题干中的American designer sportswear将本题出处定位于第2段。  
【解析】C)。第2段第5句提到，方便打理是最重要的，由此可知答案为C)。题干中的characterized对应第5句中的most important。文中提到美国时尚注重的是实用性而非纯粹的美感，故排除A)；第2段倒数第2句提到，门襟设计得简洁、实用、易穿着，故排除B)；第2段仅提到为了方便打理，夏季服装多采用纯棉质地，并未提及设计的特点是注重面料品质，故排除D)。
49. 【定位】根据题干中的apparel和the 1930s-40s将本题出处定位于第3段。  
【解析】A)。第3段提到，许多人认为这一时期的女性设计师们能够将自己的服装理念形成新的设计风格。当然，这种观点大部分是20世纪30年代到40年代提出的，因为那时几乎没有基于实用性来对服装做出解释的经验。如果巴黎被排除在外，美的传统也在某种程度上会被轻视。名设计师设计的运动服装只能靠纯粹美感以外的标准来验证。由此可知，在20世纪30年代到40年代，设计的重点从纯粹的美感向实用性转变，故答案为A)。B)是利用第3段倒数第2句中the emulation of a designer's life设置的干扰项，与文意不符，故排除；C)和D)在文中均未提及，故排除。
50. 【定位】根据题干中的designers of American sportswear将本题出处定位于第4段。  
【解析】C)。第4段提到，美国运动装设计师们是两性平等的先驱。C)是对第4段最后一句中They were the pioneers of gender equity的同义转述，其中的equity between men and women对应应该句中的gender equity。其他三个选项在文中均未提及，故排除。

## Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的 impacts, rubbish dumps 和 on wildlife 将本题出处定位于第 1 段。

【解析】D)。第1段第1、2句提到, 巨大的垃圾场和杂乱延伸的垃圾填埋场是人类对野生动物造成的不良影响之一。它们导致一些鸟类放弃迁徙。D) 是对第2句信息的同义转述, 故为答案。第1段最后一句中提到, 鸟类不再为了觅食而飞行数千英里, 而是将垃圾场作为冬日的觅食处。A) (垃圾堆迫使白鹤寻找更安全的冬季栖息地。) 与此矛盾, 故排除; B) 在文中未提及, 故排除; 文章最后一段中仅提到扰乱鸟类传统路线可能会带来意想不到的副作用, 但这并非垃圾堆对野生动物的影响, 故排除C)。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的 birds 和 traditional migration routes 将本题出处定位于最后一段。

【解析】C)。最后一段提到, 迁徙候鸟影响着本国和过冬地的生态系统, 扰乱传统路线可能会带来意想不到的副作用。白鹤以蝗虫和其他昆虫为食, 这些昆虫的数量如果超出控制就会成为害虫。弗拉克说这些鸟提供了有用的服务。由此可知, 按照传统路线迁徙的鸟起到了帮助人类消灭害虫的作用, 故答案为C)。A) 在文中未提及, 故排除; 第3段第2句提到, 沿传统路线迁徙的鸟类比最远北飞到摩洛哥北部靠垃圾堆过冬的德国鸛更有可能死亡, 故排除B)。第4段仅提到靠垃圾堆过冬的鸟类很容易误食塑料碎片或橡皮筋而死亡, 文中并未提及沿传统路线迁徙的鸟更容易受到死亡的威胁, 故排除D)。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的 Andrea Flack, the birds 和 overwintering on rubbish dumps 将本题出处定位于第 3、4 段。

【解析】B)。第3段倒数第2句提到, (从垃圾中获取的) 这些食物不见得合胃口, 甚至不一定安全。第4段又提到, 鸟类很容易误食塑料碎片或橡皮筋而死亡, 它们可能吃到有毒物质而损害健康。B) 是对第4段倒数第2句信息的同义转述, 其中的harmful对应该句中的toxic。A) 和C) 在文中均未提及, 故排除; 第3段提到, 对鸟来说从垃圾堆中获得食物很便利, 有大堆的有机废物能吃, 故排除D)。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的 the Spanish birds tagged in the study 将本题出处定位于第 6 段。

【解析】C)。第6段第1句提到, 伊比利亚半岛的垃圾填埋场一直以来都吸引着当地的白鹤, 但是在研究中被标记的所有西班牙鸟类都飞越撒哈拉沙漠到达萨赫勒西部。由此可知, 研究中被标记的西班牙鸟类均未受到迁徙途中垃圾堆的吸引, 而是沿传统路线迁徙, 故答案为C)。A) 和D) 与文意不符, 故排除; B) 属于无中生有, 故排除。

55. 【定位】根据题干中的 scientists' other concern 将本题出处定位于最后一段。

【解析】A)。最后一段第3句提到, 迁徙候鸟影响着其本地和过冬地的生态系统, 故答案为A)。其他三个选项在文中均未提及, 故排除。

## Part IV Translation

### 逐句分析

① 句将“始于 618 年, 终于 907 年”处理为非限制性定语从句, 译作“which began in 618 and ended in 907”。“最灿烂的时期”译作“the most splendid period”, 也可译作“the most glorious period”。

② 句为由两个分句构成的并列句, 译时中间可以用 and 连接。将“经过近三百年的发展”处理为介词短语。第一个分句中的“唐代中国”译作“the Tang Dynasty China”, “强国”译作“power”; 第二个分句中“首都长安”里的“长安”是“首都”的同位语, 故二者可连译。为了避免重复, 故将第二个分句中的“世界上”译作“across the world”。“当时”译作“at that time 或 at that period”; “都市”译作“metropolis”。

③ 句为无主句, 所以增译了形容词性物主代词 its, 突出其主语。汉语中的“这一时期”在英文中习惯翻译成“during that period”。“经济发达、商业繁荣、社会秩序稳定”为并列短语, 从第二个开始到倒数第二个可以省译共享的动词。“对外开放”译作“be open to the outside world”。

④ 句将“随着城市化和财富的增加”处理为伴随状语, 译作“with urbanization and the increase in wealth”。“繁荣起来”译作“flourished”, “也”译作“as well 或 also”。

⑤ 句将“以……而著称”译作“be known for...”, 也可译作“be famous/renowned for...”。

⑥ 句中“诗歌”为不可数名词, 是诗的集合名称, 故译作“poetry”; 将“感动”译作“move”,

也可译作“touch”。

⑦ 句中的“诗歌”为可数名词，有复数形式，指的是诗集中具体的诗，故译作“poem”。如“一首诗”可译作“a poem 或 a piece of poetry”。将“广为……阅读背诵”译作“be widely read and recited by...”，注意此句使用了被动语态。

完整译文

The Tang Dynasty, which began in 618 and ended in 907, was the most splendid period in Chinese history. After nearly 300 years of development, the Tang Dynasty China became the most prosperous power in the world and its capital Chang'an was the largest metropolis across the world at that time. During that period, its economy was developed, its commerce prosperous, its social order stable, and even its border was open to the outside world. With urbanization and the increase in wealth, art and literature flourished as well. Li Bai and Du Fu were poets known for their concise and natural works. Their poetry moved both scholars and ordinary people. Even today lots of their poems are widely read and recited by children and adults.

◆ 答案速查 ◆

1	C	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	C	6	A	7	B	8	D	9	D	10	B
11	D	12	A	13	D	14	A	15	A	16	A	17	D	18	B	19	A	20	C
21	B	22	C	23	B	24	C	25	C										
26	K	27	O	28	M	29	H	30	I	31	E	32	L	33	G	34	B	35	J
36	F	37	A	38	I	39	G	40	L	41	E	42	J	43	B	44	M	45	H
46	B	47	C	48	C	49	A	50	C	51	D	52	C	53	B	54	C	55	A

# 2017 年 6 月六级考试真题（第二套）

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** Suppose you are asked to give advice on whether to major in science or humanities at college. Write an essay to state your opinion. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |   |   |         |         |
|---|---|---------|---------|
| 1. A) Doing enjoyable work.                   | C) Having friendly colleagues.          |         |         |
| B) Earning a competitive salary.              | D) Working for supportive bosses.       |         |         |
| 2. A) 20%.                                    | B) 25%.                                 | C) 31%. | D) 73%. |
| 3. A) Those full of skilled workers.          | C) Those run by women.                  |         |         |
| B) Those that are well managed.               | D) Those of a small size.               |         |         |
| 4. A) They can win recognition of their work. | C) They can hop from job to job easily. |         |         |
| B) They can better balance work and life.     | D) They can take on more than one job.  |         |         |

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 5. A) It is a collection of photos.                                   | C) It is about the city of Bruges.              |
| B) It is an introduction to music.                                    | D) It is a book of European history.            |
| 6. A) When writing about Belgium's coastal regions.                   | C) When vacationing in an Italian coastal city. |
| B) When taking pictures for a concert catalogue.                      | D) When painting the concert hall of Bruges.    |
| 7. A) The rich heritage of Europe will be lost completely.            |   |
| B) The seawater of Europe will be seriously polluted.                 |   |
| C) The entire European coastline will be submerged.                   |   |
| D) The major European scenic spots will disappear.                    |   |
| 8. A) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning. |   |
| B) It attracts large numbers of tourists from home and abroad.        |   |
| C) People cannot get around without using boats.                      |   |
| D) Its waterways are being increasingly polluted.                     |   |

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- |  |
|--|
| 9. A) They try hard to avoid getting off on the wrong foot.      |
| B) They spend too much time anticipating their defeat.           |
| C) They take too many irrelevant factors into account.           |
| D) They make careful preparations beforehand.                    |
| 10. A) Mental images often interfere with athletes' performance. |
| B) Golfers usually have positive mental images of themselves.    |

- C) Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.
- D) A person's nervous system is more complicated than imagined.
- 11. A) Anticipate possible problems. C) Try to appear more professional.
- B) Make a list of do's and don'ts. D) Picture themselves succeeding.
- 12. A) She won her first jury trial. C) She presented moving pictures.
- B) She wore a designer dress. D) She did not speak loud enough.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 13. A) It enables patients with diabetes to recover sooner.
- B) Its health benefits have been overestimated.
- C) Its long-term effects are yet to be proved.
- D) It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.
- 14. A) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.
- B) It focused on their difference from men in fiber intake.
- C) It tracked their change in food preferences for 20 years.
- D) It focused on their ways of life during young adulthood.
- 15. A) Fiber may bring more benefits to women than men.
- B) Fiber may improve the function of heart muscles.
- C) Fiber may make blood circulation smoother.
- D) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

- 16. A) Investigating the impact of media on government.
- B) Studying the hazards of young people drinking.
- C) Conducting research on consumer behaviour.
- D) Observing the changes in marketing.
- 17. A) It is a chief concern of parents.
- B) It is an act of socialising.
- C) It is the cause of many street riots.
- D) It is getting worse year by year.
- 18. A) They researched the impact of mobile phones on young people.
- B) They spent a week studying their own purchasing behaviour.
- C) They conducted a thorough research on advertising.
- D) They analysed their family budgets over the years.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

- 19. A) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.
- B) It is the first country to use credit cards in the world.
- C) It is trying hard to do away with dirty money.
- D) It is helping its banks to improve efficiency.
- 20. A) Whether it is possible to travel without carrying any physical currency.
- B) Whether it is possible to predict how much money one is going to spend.
- C) Whether the absence of physical currency is going to affect everyday life.
- D) Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.
- 21. A) The cash in her handbag was missing. C) The restaurant car accepted cash only.
- B) The service on the train was not good. D) There was no food service on the train.

22. A) By drawing money week by week.  
 B) By putting money into envelopes.  
 C) By limiting their day-to day spending.  
 D) By refusing to buy anything on credit.
- Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**
23. A) Population explosion.  
 B) Extinction of rare species.  
 C) Chronic hunger.  
 D) Environmental deterioration.
24. A) About half of them are unintended.  
 B) They contribute to overpopulation.  
 C) They have been brought under control.  
 D) The majority of them tend to end halfway.
25. A) It is beginning to attract postgraduates' attention.  
 B) It is neglected in many of the developing countries.  
 C) It is becoming a subject of interdisciplinary research.  
 D) It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

After becoming president of Purdue University in 2013, Mitch Daniels asked the faculty to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals: critical thinking skills. Two years before, a nationwide study of college graduates had shown that more than a third had made no 26 gains in such mental abilities during their school years. Mr. Daniels needed to 27 the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families. After all, the percentage of Americans who say a college degree is "very important" has fallen 28 in the last 5-6 years.

Purdue now has a pilot test to assess students' critical thinking skills. Yet like many college teachers around the U.S., the faculty remain 29 that their work as educators can be measured by a "learning 30" such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason. However, the professors need not worry so much. The results of a recent experiment showed that professors can use 31 metrics to measure how well students do in three key areas: critical thinking, written communication, and quantitative literacy.

Despite the success of the experiment, the actual results are worrisome, and mostly 32 earlier studies. The organizers of the experiment concluded that far fewer students were achieving at high levels on critical thinking than they were doing for written communication or quantitative literacy. And that conclusion is based only on students nearing graduation.

American universities, despite their global 33 for excellence in teaching, have only begun to demonstrate what they can produce in real-world learning. Knowledge-based degrees are still important, but employers are 34 advanced thinking skills from college graduates. If the intellectual worth of a college degree can be 35 measured, more people will seek higher education—and come out better thinkers.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) accurately  | I) predominance   |
| B) confirm     | J) presuming      |
| C) demanding   | K) reputation     |
| D) doubtful    | L) significant    |
| E) drastically | M) signify        |
| F) justify     | N) simultaneously |
| G) monopolized | O) standardized   |
| H) outcome     |                   |



## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.*

### The Price of Oil and the Price of Carbon

- [A] Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay “low for long.” Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies. The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.
- [B] Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition. Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change. That approach also offers fiscal benefits.
- [C] Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014. A commonly held view in the oil industry is that “the best cure for low oil prices is low oil prices.” The reasoning behind this saying is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve backward and bringing prices back up as existing oil fields—which can be tapped at relatively low marginal cost—are depleted. In fact, in line with past experience, capital expenditure in the oil sector has dropped sharply in many producing countries, including the United States. The dynamic adjustment to low oil prices may, however, be different this time around.
- [D] Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer. The advent of new technologies has added about 4.2 million barrels per day to the crude oil market, contributing to a global over-supply. In addition, other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices: change in the strategic behavior of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the projected increase in Iranian exports, the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets), the long-term drop in petroleum consumption in the United States, and some displacement of oil by substitutes. These likely persistent forces, like the growth of *shale* (页岩) oil, point to a “low for long” scenario. Futures markets, which show only a modest recovery of prices to around \$60 a barrel by 2019, support this view.
- [E] Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived. Coal and natural gas are mainly used for electricity generation, whereas oil is used mostly to power transportation, yet the prices of all these energy sources are linked. The North American shale gas boom has resulted in record low prices there. The recent discovery of the giant Zohr gas field off the Egyptian coast will eventually have impact on pricing in the Mediterranean region and Europe, and there is significant development potential in many other places, notably Argentina. Coal prices also are low, owing to over-supply and the scaling-down of demand, especially from China, which burns half of the world’s coal.
- [F] Technological innovations have unleashed the power of renewables such as wind, hydro, solar, and *geothermal* (地热). Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports, have enormous potential to develop renewables. For example, the United Arab Emirates has endorsed an ambitious target to draw 24% of its primary energy consumption from renewable sources by 2021.
- [G] Progress in the development of renewables could be fragile, however, if fossil fuel prices remain low for long. Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas. But renewable energy will have to displace fossil fuels to a much greater extent in the future to avoid unacceptable climate risks.
- [H] Unfortunately, the current low prices for oil, gas, and coal may provide little incentive for research to find even cheaper substitutes for those fuels. There is strong evidence that both innovation and adoption of

cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices. The same is true for new technologies for alleviating fossil fuel emissions.

- [I] The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources. Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks.
  - [J] Some climate impacts may already be discernible. For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest *El Niño* (厄尔尼诺) weather phenomenon in decades. Many scientists believe that El Niño events, caused by warming in the Pacific, are becoming more intense as a result of climate change.
  - [K] Nations from around the world have gathered in Paris for the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21, with the goal of a universal and potentially legally-binding agreement on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We need very broad participation to fully address the global tragedy that results when countries fail to take into account the negative impact of their carbon emissions on the rest of the world. Moreover, non-participation by nations, if sufficiently widespread, can undermine the political will of participating countries to act.
  - [L] The nations participating at COP 21 are focusing on quantitative emissions-reduction commitments. Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions. The reason is that when carbon is priced, those emissions reductions that are least costly to implement will happen first. The International Monetary Fund calculates that countries can generate substantial fiscal revenues by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies and levying carbon charges that capture the domestic damage caused by emissions. A tax on upstream carbon sources is one easy way to put a price on carbon emissions, although some countries may wish to use other methods, such as emissions trading schemes. In order to maximize global welfare, every country's carbon pricing should reflect not only the purely domestic damage from emissions, but also the damage to foreign countries.
  - [M] Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon. By raising relative demand for clean energy sources, a carbon price would also help align the market return to clean-energy innovation with its social return, spurring the refinement of existing technologies and the development of new ones. And it would raise the demand for technologies such as carbon capture and storage, spurring their further development. If not corrected by the appropriate carbon price, low fossil fuel prices are not accurately signaling to markets the true social profitability of clean energy. While alternative estimates of the damage from carbon emissions differ, and it's especially hard to reckon the likely costs of possible catastrophic climate events, most estimates suggest substantial negative effects.
  - [N] Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price: they do only part of the job, leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels and thereby add to the stock of atmospheric greenhouse gases without regard to the *collateral* (附带的) costs.
  - [O] The hope is that the success of COP 21 opens the door to future international agreement on carbon prices. Agreement on an international carbon-price floor would be a good starting point in that process. Failure to address comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions, however, exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks.
- 36. A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices not just for now but in the foreseeable future.
  - 37. Pricing carbon proves the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
  - 38. It is estimated that extreme weather conditions have endangered the lives of millions of African children.
  - 39. The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand.
  - 40. Higher fossil fuel prices prove to be conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology.

41. If fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time, it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases.
42. Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption in today's world.
43. Even major fossil fuel exporting countries have great potential to develop renewable energies.
44. Greenhouse gas emissions, if not properly dealt with, will pose endless risks for mankind.
45. It is urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level to lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Open data sharers are still in the minority in many fields. Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online.

Some communities have agreed to share online—geneticists, for example, post DNA sequences at the GenBank *repository* (库), and astronomers are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a telescope that has observed some 500 million objects—but these remain the exception, not the rule. Historically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data; and there is no agreed way to assign credit for data.

But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public. Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to “shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve”. Funding agencies note that data paid for with public money should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before. To match the growing demand, services are springing up to make it easier to publish research products online and enable other researchers to discover and cite them.

Although calls to share data often concentrate on the moral advantage of sharing, the practice is not purely *altruistic* (利他的). Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved visibility and increased citations. The most successful sharers—those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often—get noticed, and their work gets used. For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times. Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber. “I’d much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions,” she says. “It’s important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you arrive at your results. Publishing data and code allows your science to be reproducible.”

Even people whose data are less popular can benefit. By making the effort to organize and label files so others can understand them, scientists become more organized and better disciplined themselves, thus avoiding confusion later on.

46. What do many researchers generally accept?
- A) It is imperative to protect scientists' patents.

- B) Repositories are essential to scientific research.  
 C) Open data sharing is most important to medical science.  
 D) Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.
47. What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?  
 A) Opposed.                      B) Ambiguous.                      C) Liberal.                      D) Neutral.
48. According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?  
 A) The fear of massive copying.  
 B) The lack of a research culture.  
 C) The belief that research data is private intellectual property.  
 D) The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it.
49. What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?  
 A) The ever-growing demand for big data.                      C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.  
 B) The advancement of digital technology.                      D) The trend of social and economic development.
50. Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) is becoming increasingly popular                      C) makes researchers successful  
 B) benefits sharers and users alike                      D) saves both money and labor

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Macy's reported its sales plunged 5.2% in November and December at stores open more than a year, a disappointing holiday season performance that capped a difficult year of a department store chain facing wide-ranging challenges. Its flagship stores in major U.S. cities depend heavily on international tourist spending, which shrank at many retailers due to a strong dollar. Meanwhile, Macy's has simply struggled to lure consumers who are more interested in spending on travel or dining out than on new clothes or accessories.

The company blamed much of the poor performance in November and December on unseasonably warm weather. "About 80% of our company's year-over-year declines in comparable sales can be attributed to *shortfalls* (短缺) in cold-weather goods," said chief executive Terry Lundgren in a press release. This prompted the company to cut its forecasts for the full fourth quarter.

However, it's clear that Macy's believes its troubles run deeper than a temporary *aberration* (偏离) off the thermometer. The retail giant said the poor financial performance this year has pushed it to begin implementing \$400 million in cost-cutting measures. The company pledged to cut 600 back-office positions, though some 150 workers in those roles would be reassigned to other jobs. It also plans to offer "voluntary separation" packages to 165 senior executives. It will slash staffing at its fleet of 770 stores, a move affecting some 3,000 employees.

The retailer also announced the locations of 36 stores it will close in early 2016. The company had previously announced the planned closures, but had not said which locations would be affected. None of the chain's stores in the Washington metropolitan area are to be closed.

Macy's has been moving aggressively to try to remake itself for a new era of shopping. It has plans to open more locations of Macy's Backstage, a newly-developed off-price concept which might help it better compete with ambitious T. J. Maxx. It's also pushing ahead in 2016 with an expansion of Bluemercury, the beauty chain it bought last year. At a time when young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta instead of department store beauty counters, Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category.

One relative bright spot for Macy's during the holiday season was the online channel, where it rang up "double-digit" increases in sales and a 25% increase in the number of orders it filled. That relative strength would be consistent with what was seen in the wider retail industry during the early part of the holiday season. While Thanksgiving, Black Friday and Cyber Monday all saw record spending online, in-store sales plunged over the holiday weekend.

51. What does the author say about the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U.S.?

- A) It is attributable to the rising value of the U.S. dollar.  
 B) It is a direct result of the global economic recession.  
 C) It reflects a shift of their interest in consumer goods.  
 D) It poses a potential threat to the retail business in the U.S.
52. What does Macy's believe about its problems?  
 A) They can be solved with better management. C) They are not as serious in its online stores.  
 B) They cannot be attributed to weather only. D) They call for increased investments.
53. In order to cut costs, Macy's decided to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) cut the salary of senior executives C) adjust its promotion strategies  
 B) relocate some of its chain stores D) reduce the size of its staff
54. Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury in 2016?  
 A) To experiment on its new business concept.  
 B) To focus more on beauty products than clothing.  
 C) To promote sales of its products by lowering prices.  
 D) To be more competitive in sales of beauty products.
55. What can we learn about Macy's during the holiday season?  
 A) Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores.  
 B) Its retail sales exceeded those of T. J. Maxx.  
 C) It helped Bluemercury establish its position worldwide.  
 D) It filled its stores with abundant supply of merchandise.

#### **Part IV Translation (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.

宋朝始于 960 年，一直延续到 1279 年。这一时期，中国经济大幅增长，成为世界上最先进的经济体。科学、技术、哲学和数学蓬勃发展。宋代中国是世界历史上首先发行纸币的国家。宋朝还最早使用火药并发明了活字（movable-type）印刷。人口增长迅速，越来越多的人住进城市，那里有热闹的娱乐场所。社会生活多种多样。人们聚集在一起观看和交易珍贵艺术品。宋朝的政府体制在当时也是先进的。政府官员均通过竞争性考试选拔任用。

2017 年 6 月六级考试真题（第二套）解析

Part I Writing

写作思路

在大学主修理科 Major in Science at College	第一段：根据题目中的关键词首先谈到众人的做法——对于在大学主修理科还是主修人文学科的选择，不同的人会做出不同的选择，然后引出自己的建议。
	第二段：承接上文，从三个方面分析论证自己的建议。
	第三段：总结全文，重申自己的观点。

参考范文

范文点评

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Major in Science at College</b></p> <p>① <b>Different people may make different choices when it comes to majoring in science or humanities at college.</b> ② <b>From my perspective, it is advisable for students to choose science as their major.</b></p> <p>③ <b>In the first place,</b> we are living in an era that is characterized by the rapid progress of science and technology, so it is quite essential to acquire some deep and systematical knowledge about science to keep up with the times. ③ <b>Additionally,</b> science covers a wider range of subjects than humanities, from which students are more likely to choose subjects they like. Admittedly, people tend to gravitate towards the area they are interested in and then make a huge success in it. ③ <b>Last but not least,</b> after controlling for other factors, in terms of employment, people majoring in science are in high demand, while those who study humanities are confronted with bleak prospects.</p> <p>④ <b>All in all,</b> compared with humanities, science seems more appealing because it equips students with necessary scientific knowledge and offers them more choices and bright job prospects. ⑤ <b>Therefore, it is wise for students to major in science at college.</b></p>	<p>① 由众人的做法引出下文自己的观点</p> <p>② 给出自己的建议</p> <p>③ 从三个方面分析给出建议的理由</p> <p>④ 总结前文</p> <p>⑤ 重申观点</p>
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Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

<p>1. A) Doing enjoyable work. B) Earning a competitive salary. C) <b>Having friendly colleagues.</b> D) Working for supportive bosses.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> What is the number one factor that made employees happy according to the survey?</p> <p><b>【解析】</b>C)。对话中男士说，（让员工幸福的）最重要的因素是拥有友好且支持你的同事。C) 是对话中信息的再现，故为答案。问题中的 the number one 对应对话中的 the most</p>	<p><b>W:</b> Welcome to Workplace, and in today's program we are looking at the results of two recently published surveys, which both deal with the same topic—happiness at work. John, tell us about the first survey.</p> <p><b>M:</b> Well, this was done by a human resources consultancy who interviewed more than 1,000 workers and established a top 10 of the factors which make people happy at work. <b>[1] The most important factor, for the majority of the people interviewed was having</b></p>
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important.

2. A) 20%. B) 25%.  
C) 31%. D) 73%.

Q: What is the percentage of the people surveyed who felt unhappy at work?

【解析】A)。对话中男士说，然而，20%的员工把自己描述为不幸福。A) 是对话中信息的再现，故为答案。

3. A) Those full of skilled workers.  
B) Those that are well managed.  
C) Those run by women.

D) Those of a small size.

Q: What kind of companies are popular with employees?

【解析】D)。对话中男士说，首先，小就是美。人们绝对偏爱在不到 100 人的小型组织或公司工作。D) 是对对话中信息的概括，其中的 small size 对应对话中的 smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff.

4. A) They can win recognition of their work.  
B) They can better balance work and life.  
C) They can hop from job to job easily.  
D) They can take on more than one job.

Q: What is the possible reason for people on part-time contracts to be happier?

【解析】B)。对话中男士说，而且，签订兼职合同、每天只工作四五个小时的人员比从事全职工作的人更幸福。研究得出结论，这可能是因为拥有一个更好的工作与生活之间的平衡。B) 是对对话中信息的同义转述，其中的 better balance work and life 对应对话中的 a better work-life balance。问题中的 is the possible reason 对应对话中的 is probably due to。

friendly, supportive colleagues. In fact, 73% people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor contributing to happiness at work, which is a very high percentage. The second most important factor was having work that is enjoyable. The two least important factors were having one's achievements recognized and rather surprisingly, earning a competitive salary.

W: So, we're not mainly motivated by money?

M: Apparently not.

W: Any other interesting information in the survey?

M: Yes. For example, 25% of the working people interviewed described themselves as very happy at work. [2] However, 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy.

W: That's quite a lot of unhappy people at work every day.

M: It is, isn't it? And there were several more interesting conclusions revealed by the survey. [3] First of all, small is beautiful. People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff. We also find out that, generally speaking, women were happier in their work than men.

W: Yes, we are, aren't we?

M: [4] And workers on part-time contracts who only work 4 or 5 hours a day are happier than those who work full time. The research is concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance.

W: Are bosses happier than their employees?

M: Yes. Perhaps not surprisingly, the higher people go in a company, the happier they are. So senior managers enjoy their jobs more than people working under them.

## Conversation Two

5. A) It is a collection of photos.  
B) It is an introduction to music.  
C) It is about the city of Bruges.  
D) It is a book of European history.

Q: What does the man say about the book *Moments Before the Flood*?

【解析】A)。对话中男士说，2006 年，当布鲁日市音乐厅要求他以水为主题为新音乐季目录册拍摄一些照片时……这种危险逼近的恐惧就成了一个大型

W: Mr. De Keyzer, I'm a great lover of your book, *Moments Before the Flood*. [6] Can you tell us how you first became interested in the subject matter?

M: [5]/[6] In 2006, when the concert hall of the city of Bruges asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season around the theme of water, I found myself working along the Belgian coastline.

摄影计划的主题。由此可知，男士的《洪水前的时刻》一书是一本影集，故答案为 A）。

6. A) When writing about Belgium's coastal regions.

**B) When taking pictures for a concert catalogue.**

C) When vacationing in an Italian coastal city.

D) When painting the concert hall of Bruges.

**Q:** When did the man get his idea for the work?

**【解析】B）。**对话中女士问男士最早是怎么对这个题材产生兴趣的。男士说，2006 年，当布鲁日市音乐厅要求他以水为主题为新音乐季目录册拍摄一些照片时，他就沿着比利时海岸线展开工作。由此可知，男士是在为一份音乐会目录拍摄照片的时候得到作品灵感的，故答案为 B）。

7. A) The rich heritage of Europe will be lost completely.

B) The seawater of Europe will be seriously polluted.

**C) The entire European coastline will be submerged.**

D) The major European scenic spots will disappear.

**Q:** What will happen when the climate catastrophe occurs?

**【解析】C）。**对话中男士说，因为当时媒体上有很多警告气候灾难即将发生的文章。现在很清楚，整个欧洲的海岸线消失在水下只是时间问题。由此可知，气候灾难发生时，整个欧洲海岸线将会被淹没，故答案为 C）。C）中的 will be submerged 与对话中的 disappears under water 同义。

8. **A) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.**

B) It attracts large numbers of tourists from home and abroad.

C) People cannot get around without using boats.

D) Its waterways are being increasingly polluted.

**Q:** What does the man say about Venice?

**【解析】A）。**对话中男士说，还有威尼斯，永远被海洋威胁着。在这里，每天清晨人们必须架起木制通道，让游客抵达酒店。A）是对对话中信息的同义转述，故为答案。

As there had been numerous alarming articles in the press about a climate catastrophe waiting to happen. I started looking at the sea and the beach very differently, a place where I spent so many perfect days as a child. **[5]** This fear of a looming danger became the subject of a large-scale photo project.

**W:** You wrote in the book: "I don't want to photograph the disaster. I want to photograph the disaster waiting to happen." Can you talk a bit about that?

**M:** **[7]** It is clear now that it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water. The same goes for numerous big cities around the world. My idea was to photograph this beautiful and very unique coastline, reaching history, before it's too late—as a last witness.

**W:** Can you talk a bit about how history plays a role in this project?

**M:** Sure. The project is also about the history of Europe looking at the sea and wondering when the next enemy would appear. In the images, you see all kinds of possible defense constructions to hold back the Romans, Germans, Vikings, and now nature as enemy number one. For example, there is the image of the bridge into the sea taken at the Normandy D-Day landing site. **[8]** Also Venice, the city eternally threatened by the sea, where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach the hotels.

**W:** Thank you, Mr. De Keyzer. It was a pleasure to have you with us today.

## Section B

### Passage One

9. A) They try hard to avoid getting off on the wrong foot.

**B) They spend too much time anticipating their defeat.**

C) They take too many irrelevant factors into account.

D) They make careful preparations beforehand.

**Q:** What do some people do when they face a new situation?

**【解析】B）。**短文开头提到，面对新情况时，有些人往往会花太多时间预想最坏的情况，以此预演失败。B）是对短

**[9]** When facing a new situation, some people tend to rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst. I remember talking with a young lawyer who was about to begin her first jury trial. She was very nervous. I asked what impression she wanted to make on the jury. She



文中信息的同义转述,其中的 defeat 对应短文中的 the worst.

10. A) Mental images often interfere with athletes' performance.  
B) Golfers usually have positive mental images of themselves.  
C) **Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.**  
D) **A person's nervous system is more complicated than imagined.**

Q: What does the research conducted at Stanford University show?

【解析】C)。短文中提到,斯坦福大学的一项研究表明,心理意象能够像实际做了某事一样激发神经系统。C)是对短文中信息的同义转述,其中的 thinking 对应短文中的 a mental image; has the same effect on 对应 fires... the same way; doing 对应 actually doing.

11. A) Anticipate possible problems.  
B) Make a list of do's and don'ts.  
C) Try to appear more professional.  
D) **Picture themselves succeeding.**

Q: What advice does the speaker give to people in a stressful situation?

【解析】D)。短文中提到,因此,在开始应对任何有压力的情况前,你应该只专注于你想要让什么发生。D)是对短文中 focus only on what you want to have happen 的同义转述,故为答案。

12. A) **She won her first jury trial.**  
B) She wore a designer dress.  
C) She presented moving pictures.  
D) She did not speak loud enough.

Q: What do we learn about the lawyer in the court?

【解析】A)。短文中提到,我记得与一名年轻的律师交谈过,她即将开始她的第一次陪审团审判。在这次积极彩排的几周后,那名年轻的律师的确胜诉了。A)是短文中信息的再现,故为答案。

replied, "I don't want to look too inexperienced; I don't want them to suspect. This is my first trial." This lawyer had fallen victim to the "don'ts" syndrome, a form of negative goal setting. The "don'ts" can be self-fulfilling because your mind responds to pictures. [10] Research conducted at the Stanford University shows a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something that means when a golfer foretells himself, don't hit the ball into the water. His mind sees the image of the ball flying into the water, so guess where the ball will go. [11] Consequently, before going into any stressful situation, focus only on what you want to have happen. [12] I asked the lawyer again how she wanted to appear at her first trial, and this time she said, "I want to look professional, and self-assured." I told her to create a picture of what self-assured would look like. To her it meant moving confidently around the court room, using convincing body language and projecting her voice so it could be heard from the judge's bench to the back door. She also imagined a skillful closing argument and a winning trial. [12] A few weeks after this positive dress rehearsal, the young lawyer did win.

## Passage Two

13. A) It enables patients with diabetes to recover sooner.  
B) Its health benefits have been overestimated.  
C) Its long-term effects are yet to be proved.  
D) **It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.**

Q: What does the new study tell about adding fiber to the teen diet?

【解析】D)。短文中提到,如今,研究表明,在青少年的饮食中添加纤维可能有助于降低患乳腺癌的风险。短文后面也多次提到多吃高纤维食物有助于避免患乳腺癌或降低患乳腺癌的风险。由此可知,D)为答案,其中的 avoid developing 对应短文中的 lower the

Most Americans don't eat enough fruits, vegetables or whole grains. [13] Research now says adding fiber to the teen diet may help lower the risk of breast cancer. Conversations about the benefits of fiber are probably more common in nursing homes than high schools. But along comes a new study that could change that. Kristi King, a diet specialist at Texas Children's Hospital, finds it hard to get teenage patients' attention about healthy eating by telling them they are eating lots of high-fiber foods could reduce

risk of.

14. **A) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.**

B) It focused on their difference from men in fiber intake.

C) It tracked their change in food preferences for 20 years.

D) It focused on their ways of life during young adulthood.

**Q:** What do we learn about the survey of the 44,000 women?

**【解析】A)。**短文中提到，这项新发现是基于对 44 000 名女性的研究得出的。研究人员调查了她们在高中时的饮食，并持续 20 年追踪她们的饮食习惯。A) 是对短文中信息的同义转述，其中的 since their adolescence 对应短文中的 during high school。

15. **A) Fiber may bring more benefits to women than men.**

B) Fiber may improve the function of heart muscles.

C) Fiber may make blood circulation smoother.

**D) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.**

**Q:** What explanation does the speaker offer for the research finding?

**【解析】D)。**短文中提到，这项发现证实了一个长久以来的证据：纤维或许能降低人体循环中的雌性激素水平，这可以解释风险降低的原因。这项研究的重点是，你吃的纤维越多，那么或许你身体中的激素水平就越低。D) 是对短文中信息的同义转述，故为答案。

the risk of breast cancer before middle age. That's a powerful message. **[14] The new finding is based on a study of 44,000 women. They were surveyed about their diets during high school and their eating habits were tracked for two decades.** It turns out that those who consumed the highest levels of fiber during adolescents had a lower risk of developing breast cancer, compared with the women who ate the least fiber. This important study demonstrates that the more fiber you eat during your high school years, the lower your risk is in developing breast cancer in later life. **[15] The finding points to longstanding evidence that fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels, which could explain the reduced risk. The bottom line here is the more fiber you eat, perhaps, a lower level of hormone in your body,** and therefore, a lower lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. High-fiber diets are also linked to a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes. That's why women are told to eat 25 grams of fiber a day—man even more.

## Section C

### Recording One

16. **A) Investigating the impact of media on government.**

B) Studying the hazards of young people drinking.

**C) Conducting research on consumer behaviour.**

D) Observing the changes in marketing.

**Q:** What is the speaker currently doing?

**【解析】C)。**录音开头提到，“那么，我当前的研究其实是关于消费者行为的。”由此可知，说话者目前正在做消费者行为方面的研究，故答案为 C)。

17. **A) It is a chief concern of parents.**

**B) It is an act of socialising.**

C) It is the cause of many street riots.

D) It is getting worse year by year.

**Q:** What has the speaker found about

**[16] Well, my current research is really about consumer behavior.** So recently, I've looked at young people's drinking and it's obviously a major concern to Government at the moment.

I've also looked at how older people are represented in the media; again, it's of major current interest with older people becoming a much larger proportion of UK and indeed world society.

I'm also interested in how consumers operate online, and how that online behavior might be different from how they operate offline when they go to the shops.

Well, I think that the important thing here is to actually understand what's happening from the consumer's perspective. One of the things that businesses and indeed Government organizations often fail to do is to really see what is happening from the consumer's perspective.

**[17] For example, in the case of young people's drinking, one of the things that I've identified is that drinking for people say between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity.**

young people's drinking?

【解析】B)。录音中提到，“例如，就年轻人的饮酒行为来说，我所确定的事情之一是，对于像 18~24 岁的人来说，饮酒完全是一种社交活动。”

B) 是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中的 an act of socialising 对应录音中的 all about the social activity。

18. A) They researched the impact of mobile phones on young people.

**B) They spent a week studying their own purchasing behaviour.**

C) They conducted a thorough research on advertising.

D) They analysed their family budgets over the years.

Q: What does the speaker say that his students did last year?

【解析】B)。录音中说话者提到，例如，去年，他的学生花一周时间研究自己的购物行为。B) 中的 studying their own purchasing behaviour 是对录音中 looking at their own purchasing 的同义转述，故答案为 B)。

A lot of the Government advertising has been about individual responsibility, but actually understanding that drinking is very much about the social activity and finding ways to help young people get home safely and not end up in hospital is one of the things that we've tried to present there.

The key thing about consumer behavior is that it's very much about how consumers change. Markets always change faster than marketing; so we have to look at what consumers are doing.

Currently, I teach consumer behavior to undergraduates in their second year, and we look at all kinds of things in consumer behavior and particularly how consumers are presented in advertising. So they get involved by looking at advertising and really critically assessing the consumer behavior aspects of it and getting involved sometimes doing primary research.

For example, [18] last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing and analyzed it in detail from shopping to the relationship that they have with their retail banks and their mobile phone providers. I think they found it very useful and it also helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had, too. The fact of the matter is that there's a whole range of interesting research out there, and I think as the years go on, there's going to be much more for us to consider and certainly much more for students to become involved in.

## Recording Two

19. **A) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.**

B) It is the first country to use credit cards in the world.

C) It is trying hard to do away with dirty money.

D) It is helping its banks to improve efficiency.

Q: What do we learn about Sweden?

【解析】A)。录音中提到，瑞典是第一个印刷并使用纸币的欧洲国家，但是它可能很快就会废除实物货币。A) 是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中的 it is likely to... in the near future 对应录音中的 it may soon; give up 对应 do away with; paper money 对应 physical currencies。

20. A) Whether it is possible to travel without carrying any physical currency.

B) Whether it is possible to predict how much money one is going to spend.

**C) Whether the absence of physical currency is going to affect everyday life.**

D) Whether the absence of physical currency

[19] Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies.

Banks can save a lot of money and avoid regulatory headaches by moving to a cash-free system, and they can also avoid bank robberies, theft, and dirty money.

Claire Barratt, the editor of *Financial Times Money*, says the Western world is headed toward a world without physical currency.

Andy Holder—the chief economist at The Bank of England—suggested that the UK move towards a government-backed digital currency. But does a cashless society really make good economic sense?

“The fact that cash is being drawn out of society is less a feature of our everyday lives, and the ease of electronic payments—is this actually making us spend more money without realizing it?”

[20] Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more, so she decided to conduct an

causes a person to spend more.

**Q:** What did Claire Barratt want to find out with her experiment?

**【解析】C)。**录音中提到,巴雷特想弄清楚,没有实物货币是否真的能导致一个人多花钱,于是几个月前,她决定做一个实验。C)是对录音中信息的同义转述,其中的 **whether** 对应录音中的 **if**; **is going to affect everyday life** 对应 **does indeed cause a person to spend more**。

21. A) The cash in her handbag was missing.

B) The service on the train was not good.

**Q:** What did Claire Barratt find on her train ride?

**【解析】C)。**录音中提到,在实验期间,巴雷特乘坐了一次火车。在途中,广播里说餐车目前不接受信用卡。车厢里充满了抱怨,因为很多乘客出门时没带现金。由此可知,(火车上的)餐车只收现金,C)是对录音中信息的概括推断,故为答案。

22. A) By drawing money week by week.

**B) By putting money into envelopes.**

**Q:** How did people of the last generation budget their spending?

**【解析】B)。**巴雷特说这突出表明了在上代人中,事情有了多大的变化。她父母年轻时常把钱放进信封里来做预算。B)是录音中信息的再现,故为答案。

experiment a few months ago.

She decided that she was going to try to just use cash for two weeks to make all of her essential purchases and see what that would do to her spending. She found she did spend a lot less money because it is incredibly hard to predict how much cash one is going to need—she was forever drawing money out of cash points. Months later, she was still finding cash stuffed at her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags.

**[21]** During the experiment, Barrett took a train ride. On the way, there was an announcement that the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. The train cars were filled with groans because many of the passengers were traveling without cash.

**[22]** “It underlines just how much things have changed in the last generation,” Barrett says. “My parents, when they were younger, used to budget by putting money into envelopes—they’d get paid and they’d immediately separate the cash into piles and put them in envelopes, so they knew what they had to spend week by week. It was a very effective way for them to keep track of their spending. Nowadays, we’re all on credit cards, we’re doing online purchases, and money is kind of becoming a less physical and more imaginary type of thing that we can’t get our hands around.”

### Recording Three

23. A) Population explosion.

B) Extinction of rare species.

**C) Chronic hunger.**

D) Environmental deterioration.

**Q:** What is one of the problems the speaker mentions in his talk?

**【解析】C)。**录音中提到,目前,有10亿人长期处于饥饿中,这意味着他们饿着醒来、饿着度过一整天、饿着入睡。由此可知,说话者在演讲中谈到的其中一个问题是“长期饥饿”。C)是录音中信息的再现,故为答案。

24. A) **About half of them are unintended.**

B) They contribute to overpopulation.

C) They have been brought under control.

D) The majority of them tend to end halfway.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about pregnancies?

**【解析】A)。**录音中提到,全世界约有

Why should you consider taking a course in demography in college? You will be growing up in the generation where the baby-boomers are going into retirement and dying. You will face problems in the aging of the population that have never been faced before. You will hear more and more about migration between countries, and between rural areas and cities. You need to understand as a citizen and as a taxpayer and as a voter what’s really behind the arguments. I want to tell you about the past, present and future of the human population, so let’s start with a few problems. **[23]** Right now, a billion people are chronically hungry that means they wake up hungry, they are hungry all day, and they go to sleep hungry. A billion people are living in slums, not the same billion people, but there is some overlap. Living in slums means they don’t have infrastructure to take the garbage away. They don’t have secure water supplies to drink. Nearly a billion people are illiterate. Try to imagine your life being illiterate. You can’t read

一半的怀孕是意外发生的。A) 是录音中信息的再现, 故为答案。

25. A) It is beginning to attract postgraduates' attention.  
B) It is neglected in many of the developing countries.  
C) It is becoming a subject of inter disciplinary research.  
D) It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.

Q: How does the speaker view the study of the populations?

【解析】D)。录音中提到, 我把人口统计学看成一个与经济学相关的核心学科……目的是改善人们的福利, 不仅是你自己的福利……但也包括你身边的人的福利, 以及和我们共享这个星球上的其他物种的福利。D) 是对录音中信息的概括性转述, 其中的 is essential to 对应录音中的 central; all species 对应 not only of yourself... but of people around you and of other species; earth 对应 the planet。问题中的 view 对应 see。

the labels on the bottles in the supermarket, if you can get to a supermarket. Two thirds of those people who are illiterate are women and about 200 to 215 million women don't have access to birth control they want, so that they can control their own fertility. This is not only a problem in developing countries, [24] about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended. So those are examples of population problems. Demography gives you the tools to understand and to address these problems. It's not only the study of human population, but the populations of non-human species, including viruses, like influenza, the bacteria in your gut, plants that you eat, animals that you enjoy, all that provide you with meat. Demography also includes the study of non-living objects like light bulbs and taxi cabs and buildings because these are also populations. It studies these populations in the past, present and future using quantitative data and mathematical models as tools of analysis. [25] I see demography as a central subject related to economics. It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the wellbeing not only of yourself, important as that maybe, but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. 【解析】L) **significant**。空前的限定词no和空后的名词gains提示, 本空应填形容词, 故C) demanding, D) doubtful, J) presuming, L) significant和O) standardized入选。根据句意, 能修饰gains (改进, 进步) 的只有L) significant (明显的, 相当数量的), 故为答案。备选的其他形容词均不能修饰gains, 故排除。
27. 【解析】F) **justify**。空前的needed to提示, 本空应填动词原形, 故B) confirm, F) justify和M) signify入选。上句提到, 超过三分之一的学生在其求学期间, 此类思维能力没有取得明显进步。根据逻辑推理, 此句应说明结果, 即校长需要向学生及其家人证明在普渡大学求学的高花费是正当的, 故答案为F) justify (证明……正当<或有理>, 为……辩护)。B) confirm (证实, 确认) 和M) signify (表示……的意思, 意味, 预示) 均与语义不符, 故排除。
28. 【解析】E) **drastically**。空前的has fallen提示, 本空应填副词, 故A) accurately, E) drastically和N) simultaneously入选。根据句意可知, 本空应填表达下降程度的副词, 只有E) drastically (大幅度地, 大大地) 符合要求, 故为答案。A) accurately (精确地, 准确地) 不能修饰fallen, 故排除。N) simultaneously (同时, 同步) 虽然能修饰fall, 但是强调“两种情况”同时或同步发生, 与语义不符, 故排除。
29. 【解析】D) **doubtful**。空前的系动词remain和空后的关系代词that提示, 本空应填形容词, 且后跟由that引导的宾语从句, 符合这一要求的只有D) doubtful (怀疑的, 可疑的), 故为答案。doubtful后常跟由that/whether/if引导的主语从句或宾语从句。
30. 【解析】H) **outcome**。空前的a “learning提示, 本空应填名词, 故H) outcome, I) predominance和K) reputation入选。空后用such as列举了空格处概括的内容, 根据a graduate's ability to investigate and reason可知, 这是一种学习成果, 故答案为H) outcome (成果, 结果)。I) predominance (<数量上的>优势; 主导地位, 支配地位) 和K) reputation (名声, 名望, 声誉) 均与语义不符, 故排除。

- 31.【解析】O) **standardized**。空前的动词use和空后的名词metrics提示，本空应填形容词，故C) **demanding**，J) **presuming**和O) **standardized**入选。上一句用however转折，表示其前后两句话的意义相对，前面提到measured by a “learning outcome”，这是一种模糊的衡量标准，因此本句说的是与之前意义相对的标准，即“标准化的”指标，故答案为O) **standardized**。C) **demanding**（要求严格的，苛求的）和J) **presuming**（专横的）均与语义不符，故排除。
- 32.【解析】B) **confirm**。空前的副词mostly、空后的earlier studies，以及本句的时态提示，本空应填动词原形，故B) **confirm**和M) **signify**入选。earlier studies指的是第1段第2句提到的more than a third had made no significant gains in such mental abilities。下一句解释了本实验的结果，即far fewer students were achieving at high levels on critical thinking。不难看出，该实验结果证实了之前的研究，故答案为B) **confirm**（证实，确认）。M) **signify**（表示……的意思，意味，预示）与语义不符，故排除。
- 33.【解析】K) **reputation**。空前的their global提示，本空应填名词，故I) **predominance**和K) **reputation**入选。空后的for excellence in teaching（优秀的教学质量）指出本空所填名词表现的内容，显然，这是一种“声誉”，故K) **reputation**（名声，名望，声誉）符合语义，故为答案。I) **predominance**（<数量上的>优势；主导地位，支配地位）强调的是比别人优越的地方，含有比较意味，与语义不符，故排除。
- 34.【解析】C) **demanding**。空前的助动词are和空后的名词短语advanced thinking skills提示，本空应填现在分词，故C) **demanding**和J) **presuming**入选。空前的employers（雇主）和本句末尾的college graduates提示，雇主对受雇人（college graduates）提出要求，故答案为C) **demanding**（要求，强令）。J) **presuming**（推测，假定，<没有证据地>相信）强调的是对一种情况或现象做的假设，与语义不符，故排除。
- 35.【解析】A) **accurately**。空前的can be和空后的measured提示，本空应填副词，故A) **accurately**和N) **simultaneously**入选。文章第2段提到了两种衡量方法，即measured by a “learning outcome”和use standardized metrics to measure。普渡大学的教员对第一种方法表示怀疑（doubtful），而第二种方法的结果也令人担忧（worrisome），由此可见，很难精确地衡量大学文凭的智力价值，故A) **accurately**（精确地，准确地）符合上下文语义，为答案。N) **simultaneously**（同时，同步）与语义不符，故排除。

## Section B

- 36.【定位】根据题目中的factors, down和global oil prices将本题出处定位于[D]段。  
【解析】[D]。[D]段第1句提到，预计低油价会保持更长的时间，接着第2句指出原油供应量上涨是其中一个因素，第3句讲述了其他一些导致石油价格下行的因素，最后一句继而指出，到2019年油价只会小幅回升到约每桶60美元的水平。由此可知，一些因素正在拉低全球油价，不仅是现在，还将在可以预见的未来。题目是对[D]段信息的概括，其中in the foreseeable future对应最后一句中的2019。
- 37.【定位】根据题目中的pricing carbon, economical way, reduce和emissions将本题出处定位于[L]段。  
【解析】[L]。[L]段第2句提到，经济推理表明，对每个国家来说最廉价的方法是对碳排放定价，原因在于，如果对碳（排放）定价，那些实施成本最低的减排措施会最先得到运用。由此可知，对碳定价经证明是减少温室气体排放的最经济的办法。题目是对第2、3句的同义转述，其中的pricing carbon对应第2句中的put a price on carbon emissions和第3句中的carbon is priced; the most economical way对应the least expensive way; reduce emissions对应第3句中的emissions reductions。
- 38.【定位】根据题目中的estimated, weather和millions of African children将本题出处定位于[J]段。  
【解析】[J]。[J]段第2句提到，例如，联合国儿童基金会估计在非洲约有1 100万儿童面临因为几十年来最为严重的厄尔尼诺天气现象导致的饥饿、疾病和水资源短缺。由此可知，据估计，极端天气状况已经危及数以百万计的非洲儿童的生命。题目是对第2句信息的同义转述，其中的extreme weather conditions对应该句中的the strongest El Niño weather phenomenon; have endangered the lives of对应face hunger, disease, and water shortages; millions of African children对应some 11 million children in Africa。
- 39.【定位】根据题目中的prices of coal are low, over-supply和demand将本题出处定位于[E]段。  
【解析】[E]。[E]段最后一句提到，煤炭价格也低，原因在于供应过剩和需求减少。题目是对最后一句信息的同义转述，其中的the prices of coal对应该句中的coal prices; as a result of对应owing to; decreasing demand对应the scaling-down of demand。
- 40.【定位】根据题目中的higher fossil fuel prices, innovation和cleaner technology将本题出处定位于[H]段。  
【解析】[H]。[H]段第2句提到，强有力的证据表明，清洁技术的创新和运用会受到较高化石燃料价格的强力推动。由此可知，较高的化石燃料价格经证明有助于较为清洁的技术的创新和应用。

题目是对第2句信息的同义转述，其中的be conducive to对应该句中的are strongly encouraged by; application对应adoption。

41. 【定位】根据题目中的fossil fuel prices, low for a long time和higher emissions of greenhouse gases将本题出处定位于[A]段。

【解析】[A]。[A]段第1句提到，化石燃料的价格有可能保持“长期低价”。最后一句继而指出，结果会是排放更多的二氧化碳和其他温室气体。由此可知，如果化石燃料保持长期低价，可能导致温室气体排放更多。题目是对本段第1句和最后一句信息的概括转述，其中的remain对应该句中的stay; it may lead to对应最后一句中的the result would be。

42. 【定位】根据题目中的fossil fuels和primary energy consumption将本题出处定位于[G]段。

【解析】[G]。[G]段第2句提到，可再生能源仅占全球初级能源消耗的一小部分，初级能源仍以化石燃料为主。由此可知，化石燃料在当今世界仍然是初级能源消耗的主要来源。题目是对第2句的同义转述，其中的remain对应该句中的still; the major source对应is... dominated by; world对应global。

43. 【定位】根据题目中的even, fossil fuel exporting和potential to develop renewable将本题出处定位于[F]段。

【解析】[F]。[F]段第2句提到，连非洲和中东地区那些严重依赖化石燃料出口的经济体，开发可再生能源的潜力都是巨大的。由此可知，连主要的化石燃料出口国都有巨大的开发可再生能源的潜能。题目是对第2句信息的同义转述，其中的major fossil fuel exporting countries对应该句中的home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports; great对应enormous; renewable energies对应renewables。

44. 【定位】根据题目中的greenhouse gas emissions和risks将本题出处定位于[O]段。

【解析】[O]。[O]段最后一句提到，然而，如果不能全面解决温室气体排放问题，将会使这一代以及未来世代面临无法估量的风险。由此可知，温室气体排放如果得不到妥善处理，将对人类构成无尽的风险。题目是对最后一句信息的同义转述，其中的if not对应该句中的failure; properly对应comprehensively; dealt with对应address; endless risks对应incalculable risks, mankind对应all generations, present and future。

45. 【定位】根据题目中的urgent, appropriate和effects of climate change将本题出处定位于[B]段。

【解析】[B]。[B]段前两句提到，政策制定者不应当允许低能源价格阻碍向清洁能源过渡的进程。为降低气候变化不可逆转且可能造成毁灭性影响的风险，迫切需要采取行动，恢复适当的价格刺激，尤其是通过对碳的矫正性定价。由此可知，各国政府迫切需要在使用化石燃料的成本提高到一个合适的水平，从而减轻气候变化的灾难性影响。题目是对本段前两句的概括，其中的governments对应文中的policymakers; increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level对应restore appropriate price incentives; lessen对应lower; catastrophic对应devastating。

## Section C

### Passage One

46. 【定位】根据题干中的many researchers将本题出处定位于第1段。

【解析】D)。第1段第2句中的让步状语提到，尽管许多研究人员普遍赞同原始数据的公共存取将促进科学发展，D)是对该让步从句信息的同义转述，故为答案。题干中的generally accept对应该从句中的broadly agree。文中未提及保护科学家专利权的问题，故排除A)；B)是利用第4段第4句中的repository设置的干扰项，属于无中生有，故排除；文中并未提及公开数据分享对医学的重要性，故排除C)。

47. 【定位】根据题干中的most researchers将本题出处定位于第1段。

【解析】A)。第1段第2句提到，大部分研究者不愿意在网上公布他们自己的分析结果，即对公开自己数据持反对态度的，故答案为A) Opposed (反对的，不赞成的)。B) (模棱两可的)、C) (开明的)和D) (中立的)均与文意不符，故排除。

48. 【定位】根据题干中的open data sharing将本题出处定位于第2、3段。

【解析】C)。第2段第2句列举了科学家们反对(数据)分享的几个原因。接着第3段提到，但是阻碍正在消失，部分原因在于全球的学术期刊和基金资助机构鼓励科学家们公开研究数据，鼓励科学家们“摆脱将数据看作私人保护的研究传统”。由此可知，将数据视为个人知识产权的理念会阻碍公开数据分享，故答案为C)。其他三项在文中均未提及，故排除。

49. 【定位】根据题干中的the barriers和data将本题出处定位于第3段。

【解析】C)。第3段第1句提到,但是阻碍正在消失,部分原因在于全球的学术期刊和基金资助机构鼓励科学家们公开研究数据。由此可知,答案为C)。文中仅提到对数据公开的需求不断增加,并未提及对大数据的需求有助于消除数据公开的阻碍,故排除A);文中仅提到科学界发现数据能以过去没有的数字化方式进行分享,并未提及数字技术的进步帮助消除数据公开的阻碍,故排除B);文中未提及社会经济发展对数据公开的影响,故排除D)。

50. 【定位】根据题干中的Dryad将本题出处定位于第4段。

【解析】B)。第4段第2、3句提到,分享成果的研究人员能获得大量个人利益,包括增加与同事的联系、提高知名度、增加被引用次数。最成功的分享者——那些数据被下载和引用最频繁的人——会获得关注,他们的工作成果会被使用。接着下文举了Dryad的例子,Dryad上最热门数据的合著者说,公布数据和代码让你的科学研究重现。由此可知,举Dryad的例子是为了印证公开数据同样能使研究者受益,故答案为B)。其他三项均与文意不符,故排除。

## Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的shrinking spending, international tourists和U.S.将本题出处定位于第1段。

【解析】A)。第1段第2句提到,其(梅西百货公司)在美国主要城市的旗舰店严重依赖国际旅游消费,而由于坚挺的美元汇率许多零售商的这项收入都缩水了。由此可知,外国游客消费减少是由于不断上涨的美元汇率,故答案为A)。A)中的is attributable to对应第2句中的due to; rising value of the U.S. dollar对应a strong dollar。文中未提及全球经济衰退,故排除B);C)是利用第1段第3句中interested设置的干扰项,该句是说梅西百货公司诱惑那些比起买新衣服和配饰更热衷于旅游和外出就餐的消费者,并未提及外国游客感兴趣的消费产品发生变化,故排除C);文中仅提到,梅西百货公司在美国主要城市的旗舰店严重依赖外国游客消费,因而受到外国游客消费减少的冲击,并未提及美国整个零售业因此受到威胁,故排除D)。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的Macy's believe将本题出处定位于第3段。

【解析】B)。第3段第1句提到,然而,很明显,梅西百货公司认识到其麻烦远超短暂的气温异常。言外之意是,梅西百货公司存在的问题不应只归因于天气,故B)为答案。题干中的problems与该句中的troubles同义。A)和D)在文中未提及,故排除;最后一段提到梅西百货公司的网络销售增长了,C)与文意相反,故排除。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的cut cost将本题出处定位于第3段。

【解析】D)。第3段提到,这个零售业巨头(梅西百货公司)称,今年财务业绩不佳迫使其开始实施4亿美元的成本削减措施。公司承诺裁撤600个后勤部门职位。由此可知,为了削减成本,梅西百货公司决定缩小员工的规模,故答案为D)。文中所说的是向高管提出“自愿离职”建议,而不是降薪,故排除A);文中提到的是关闭36家门店,而不是更改地址,故排除B);C)在文中未提及,故排除。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的Macy's, expansion, Bluemercury和in 2016将本题出处定位于第5段。

【解析】D)。第5段最后两句提到,对于去年收购的美容连锁店Bluemercury,梅西百货公司也会在2016年提前推进其扩张。在这个年轻美容产品消费者经常由百货公司的美容专柜转向丝芙兰或Ulta的时代,梅西百货公司希望借Bluemercury巩固自己在这领域的地位。D)是对最后一句信息的同义转述,故为答案。文中提到梅西百货公司的新商业理念是开办折扣商店,故排除A);B)和C)在文中均未提及,故排除。

55. 【定位】根据题干中的Macy's和holiday season将本题出处定位于第1段第1句。

【解析】A)。第1段第1句提到,梅西百货公司称其开业一年以上的店铺在11月和12月的销售额骤降了5.2%,这个面临广泛挑战的连锁百货商店经过艰难的一年,以假日季节的欠佳表现结尾。由此可知,在假日季节梅西百货公司的实体店销售额骤降,故答案为A)。A)中的dropped sharply对应第1段第1句中的plunged 5.2%。第5段仅提到梅西百货公司与T. J. Maxx竞争,但并未提及这两家的销售额孰高孰低,故排除B);C)在文中未提及,故排除;第2段提到梅西百货公司对抗寒冷天气的商品短缺,故排除D)。



## Part IV Translation

### 逐句分析

① 句将“一直延续到”译作“lasted/continued/extended until”。

② 句将“中国经济大幅增长”处理为名词短语，并用“make”一词表达了句中潜在的因果关系，即正是由于经济的大幅增长才使宋朝成为世界上最先进的经济体。“科学、技术、哲学和数学蓬勃发展”被处理成由 along with 开头的伴随状语，对上文进行补充说明。“蓬勃发展”译作“flourishing”。

③ 句将“宋代中国”译作“The Song Dynasty China”；“发行纸币”译作“issue paper money”。需注意“国家”应译作“government”，不能用“country”，因为发行货币是政府行为（政体），而非地理概念上的国家。

④ 句将“最早使用”译作“the first to use”；“火药”译作“gunpowder”；“印刷”译作“printing”。

⑤ 句将“人口增长迅速”处理为伴随状语，译作“with the rapid increase of population”。此句意在说明人们居住地的变化，所以将“住进”译作“move into”，而非“live into”。最后的“那里有热闹的娱乐场所”可处理为定语从句，译作“where there were lively entertainment quarters”。

⑥ 句将“社会生活”译作“social life”；“多种多样”译作“diverse”。

⑦ 句将“观看和交易珍贵艺术品”处理为动词不定式短语，作为“聚集在一起”的目的。“聚集在一起”译作“gathered together”；这里的“观看”其实是“欣赏”，故译作“appreciate”，也可简单译作“watch”；“交易”译作“trade”；“珍贵艺术品”译作“precious/valuable artworks”。

⑧ 句将“政府体制”译作“government system”或“the system of government”；“先进的”译作“advanced”；“在当时”可译作“at that time”，放在句末。

⑨ 句将“竞争性考试”译作“competitive examinations”。“选拔任用”即“被选拔任用”，译作“were selected and appointed”。

### 完整译文

The Song Dynasty began in 960 and lasted until 1279. During this period, the rapid economic growth made China the most advanced economy in the world, along with the thriving of science, technology, philosophy and math. The Song Dynasty China was the first government to issue paper money in world history. Also, the Song Dynasty was the first to use gunpowder and invented movable-type printing. With the rapid growth of population, more and more people moved into cities where there were lively entertainment quarters. Social life was diverse. People gathered together to appreciate and trade precious artworks. The government system of the Song Dynasty was also advanced at that time. Government officials were selected and appointed through competitive examinations.

### ◆ 答案速查 ◆

1	C	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	A	6	B	7	C	8	A	9	B	10	C
11	D	12	A	13	D	14	A	15	D	16	C	17	B	18	B	19	A	20	C
21	C	22	B	23	C	24	A	25	D										
26	L	27	F	28	E	29	D	30	H	31	O	32	B	33	K	34	C	35	A
36	D	37	L	38	J	39	E	40	H	41	A	42	G	43	F	44	O	45	B
46	D	47	A	48	C	49	C	50	B	51	A	52	B	53	D	54	D	55	A

# 2017 年 6 月六级考试真题（第三套）

## Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** Suppose you are asked to give advice on *whether to attend college at home or abroad*. Write an essay to state your opinion. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II

### Listening Comprehension

说明：2017年6月六级真题全国共考了两套听力。本套的听力内容与第二套的完全一样，只是选项的顺序不一样而已，故在本套中不再重复给出。

## Part III

### Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on *Answer Sheet 2* with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Let's all stop judging people who talk to themselves. New research says that those who can't seem to keep their inner *monologues* (独白) in are actually more likely to stay on task, remain 26 better and show improved perception capabilities. Not bad, really, for some extra muttering.

According to a series of experiments published in the *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology* by professors Gary Lupyan and Daniel Swignley, the act of using verbal clues to 27 mental pictures helps people function quicker.

In one experiment, they showed pictures of various objects to twenty 28 and asked them to find just one of those, a banana. Half were 29 to repeat out loud what they were looking for and the other half kept their lips 30. Those who talked to themselves found the banana slightly faster than those who didn't, the researchers say. In other experiments, Lupyan and Swignley found that 31 the name of a common product when on the hunt for it helped quicken someone's pace, but talking about uncommon items showed no advantage and slowed you down.

Common research has long held that talking themselves through a task helps children learn, although doing so when you've 32 matured is not a great sign of 33. The two professors hope to refute that idea, 34 that just as when kids walk themselves through a process, adults can benefit from using language not just to communicate, but also to help "augment thinking".

Of course, you are still encouraged to keep the talking at library tones and, whatever you do, keep the information you share simple, like a grocery list. At any 35, there's still such a thing as too much information.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) apparently | I) obscurely  |
| B) arrogance  | J) sealed     |
| C) brilliance | K) spectators |
| D) claiming   | L) trigger    |
| E) dedicated  | M) uttering   |
| F) focused    | N) volume     |
| G) incur      | O) volunteers |
| H) instructed |               |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

### Rich Children and Poor Ones Are Raised Very Differently

- [A] The lives of children from rich and poor American families look more different than ever before.
- [B] Well-off families are ruled by calendars, with children enrolled in ballet, soccer and afterschool programs, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. There are usually two parents, who spend a lot of time reading to children and worrying about their anxiety levels and hectic schedules.
- [C] In poor families, meanwhile, children tend to spend their time at home or with extended family. They are more likely to grow up in neighborhoods that their parents say aren't great for raising children, and their parents worry about them getting shot, beaten up or in trouble with the law.
- [D] The class differences in child rearing are growing—a symptom of widening inequality with far-reaching consequences. Different upbringings set children on different paths and can deepen socioeconomic divisions, especially because education is strongly linked to earnings. Children grow up learning the skills to succeed in their socioeconomic *stratum* (阶层), but not necessarily others.
- [E] “Early childhood experiences can be very consequential for children’s long-term social, emotional and cognitive development,” said Sean Reardon, professor of poverty and inequality in education at Stanford University. “And because those influence educational success and later earnings, early childhood experiences cast a lifelong shadow.” The cycle continues: Poorer parents have less time and fewer resources to invest in their children, which can leave children less prepared for school and work, which leads to lower earnings.
- [F] American parents want similar things for their children, the Pew report and past research have found: for them to be healthy and happy, honest and ethical, caring and compassionate. There is no best parenting style or philosophy, researchers say, and across income groups, 92% of parents say they are doing a good job at raising their children. Yet they are doing it quite differently. Middle-class and higher-income parents see their children as projects in need of careful cultivation, says Annette Lareau, whose groundbreaking research on the topic was published in her book *Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race and Family Life*. They try to develop their skills through close supervision and organized activities, and teach children to question authority figures and navigate elite institutions.
- [G] Working-class parents, meanwhile, believe their children will naturally thrive, and give them far greater independence and time for free play. They are taught to be compliant and respectful to adults. There are benefits to both approaches. Working-class children are happier, more independent, complain less and are closer to family members, Ms. Lareau found. Higher-income children are more likely to declare boredom and expect their parents to solve their problems. Yet later on, the more affluent children end up in college

and on the way to the middle class, while working-class children tend to struggle. Children from higher-income families are likely to have the skills to navigate bureaucracies and succeed in schools and workplaces, Ms. Lareau said.

- [H]“Do all parents want the most success for their children? Absolutely,” she said. “Do some strategies give children more advantages than others in institutions? Probably they do. Will parents be damaging children if they have one fewer organized activity? No, I really doubt it.”
- [I] Social scientists say the differences arise in part because low-income parents have less money to spend on music class or preschool, and less flexible schedules to take children to museums or attend school events. Extracurricular activities reflect the differences in child rearing in the Pew survey, which was of a nationally representative sample of 1,807 parents. Of families earning more than \$75,000 a year, 84% say their children have participated in organized sports over the past year, 64% have done volunteer work and 62% have taken lessons in music, dance or art. Of families earning less than \$30,000, 59% of children have done sports, 37% have volunteered and 41% have taken arts classes.
- [J] Especially in affluent families, children start young. Nearly half of high-earning, college-graduate parents enrolled their children in arts classes before they were 5, compared with one-fifth of low-income, less-educated parents. Nonetheless, 20% of well-off parents say their children’s schedules are too hectic, compared with 8% of poorer parents.
- [K] Another example is reading aloud, which studies have shown gives children bigger vocabularies and better reading comprehension in school. 71% of parents with a college degree say they do it every day, compared with 33% of those with a high school diploma or less. White parents are more likely than others to read to their children daily, as are married parents. Most affluent parents enroll their children in preschool or day care, while low-income parents are more likely to depend on family members. Discipline techniques vary by education level: 8% of those with a postgraduate degree say they often beat their children, compared with 22% of those with a high school degree or less.
- [L] The survey also probed attitudes and anxieties. Interestingly, parents’ attitudes toward education do not seem to reflect their own educational background as much as a belief in the importance of education for upward mobility. Most American parents say they are not concerned about their children’s grades as long as they work hard. But 50% of poor parents say it is extremely important to them that their children earn a college degree, compared with 39% of wealthier parents.
- [M] Less-educated parents, and poorer and black and Latino parents are more likely to believe that there is no such thing as too much involvement in a child’s education. Parents who are white, wealthy or college-educated say too much involvement can be bad. Parental anxieties reflect their circumstances. High-earning parents are much more likely to say they live in a good neighborhood for raising children. While bullying is parents’ greatest concern over all, nearly half of low-income parents worry their child will get shot, compared with one-fifth of high-income parents. They are more worried about their children being depressed or anxious.
- [N] In the Pew survey, middle-class families earning between \$30,000 and \$75,000 a year fell right between working-class and high-earning parents on issues like the quality of their neighborhood for raising children, participation in extracurricular activities and involvement in their children’s education.
- [O] Children were not always raised so differently. The achievement gap between children from high-and low-income families is 30-40% larger among children born in 2001 than those born 25 years earlier, according to Mr. Reardon’s research. People used to live near people of different income levels; neighborhoods are now more segregated by income. More than a quarter of children live in single-parent households—a historic high, according to Pew—and these children are three times as likely to live in poverty as those who live with married parents. Meanwhile, growing income inequality has coincided with

the increasing importance of a college degree for earning a middle-class wage.

[P] Yet there are recent signs that the gap could be starting to shrink. In the past decade, even as income inequality has grown, some of the socioeconomic differences in parenting, like reading to children and going to libraries, have narrowed.

[Q] Public policies aimed at young children have helped, including public preschool programs and reading initiatives. Addressing differences in the earliest years, it seems, could reduce inequality in the next generation.

36. Working-class parents teach their children to be obedient and show respect to adults.

37. American parents, whether rich or poor, have similar expectations of their children despite different ways of parenting.

38. While rich parents are more concerned with their children's psychological well-being, poor parents are more worried about their children's safety.

39. The increasing differences in child rearing between rich and poor families reflect growing social inequality.

40. Parenting approaches of working-class and affluent families both have advantages.

41. Higher-income families and working-class families now tend to live in different neighborhoods.

42. Physical punishment is used much less by well-educated parents.

43. Ms. Lareau doesn't believe participating in fewer after-class activities will negatively affect children's development.

44. Wealthy parents are concerned about their children's mental health and busy schedules.

45. Some socioeconomic differences in child rearing have shrunk in the past ten years.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Tennessee's technical and community colleges will not *outsource* (外包) management of their facilities to a private company, a decision one leader said was bolstered by an analysis of spending at each campus.

In an email sent Monday to college presidents in the Tennessee Board of Regents system, outgoing Chancellor John Morgan said an internal analysis showed that each campus' spending on facilities management fell well below the industry standards identified by the state. Morgan said those findings—which included data from the system's 13 community colleges, 27 technical colleges and six universities—were part of the decision not to move forward with Governor Bill Haslam's proposal to privatize management of state buildings in an effort to save money.

"While these numbers are still being validated by the state, we feel any adjustments they might suggest will be immaterial," Morgan wrote to the presidents. "System institutions are operating very efficiently based on this analysis, raising the question of the value of pursuing a broad scale outsourcing initiative."

Workers' advocates have criticized Haslam's plan, saying it would mean some campus workers would lose their jobs or benefits. Haslam has said colleges would be free to opt in or out of the outsourcing plan, which has not been finalized.

Morgan notified the Haslam administration of his decision to opt out in a letter sent last week. That letter, which includes several concerns Morgan has with the plan, was originally obtained by *The Commercial Appeal*

in Memphis.

In an email statement from the state's Office of Customer Focused Government, which is examining the possibility of outsourcing, spokeswoman Michelle R. Martin said officials were still working to analyze the data from the Board of Regents. Data on management expenses at the college system and in other state departments will be part of a "business justification" the state will use as officials deliberate the specifics of an outsourcing plan.

"The state's facilities management project team is still in the process of developing its business justification and expects to have that completed and available to the public at the end of February," Martin said. "At this time there is nothing to take action on since the analysis has yet to be completed."

Morgan's comments on outsourcing mark the second time this month that he has come out against one of Haslam's plans for higher education in Tennessee. Morgan said last week that he would retire at the end of January because of the governor's proposal to split off six universities of the Board of Regents system and create separate governing boards for each of them. In his resignation letter, Morgan called the reorganization "unworkable".

46. What do we learn about the decision of technical and community colleges in Tennessee?

- A) It is backed by a campus spending analysis.
- C) It has neglected their faculty's demands.
- B) It has been flatly rejected by the governor.
- D) It will improve their financial situation.

47. What does the campus spending analysis reveal?

- A) Private companies play a big role in campus management.
- B) Facilities management by colleges is more cost-effective.
- C) Facilities management has greatly improved in recent years.
- D) Colleges exercise full control over their own financial affairs.

48. Workers' supporters argue that Bill Haslam's proposal would \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) deprive colleges of the right to manage their facilities
- B) make workers less motivated in performing duties
- C) render a number of campus workers jobless
- D) lead to the privatization of campus facilities

49. What do we learn from the state spokeswoman's response to John Morgan's decision?

- A) The outsourcing plan is not yet finalized.
- B) The outsourcing plan will be implemented.
- C) The state officials are confident about the outsourcing plan.
- D) The college spending analysis justifies the outsourcing plan.

50. Why did John Morgan decide to resign?

- A) He had lost confidence in the Tennessee state government.
- B) He disagreed with the governor on higher education policies.
- C) He thought the state's outsourcing proposal was simply unworkable.
- D) He opposed the governor's plan to reconstruct the college board system.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Beginning in the late sixteenth century, it became fashionable for young aristocrats to visit Paris, Venice, Florence, and above all, Rome, as the *culmination* (终极) of their classical education. Thus was born the idea of the Grand Tour, a practice which introduced Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, and also Americans to the art and culture of France and Italy for the next 300 years. Travel was arduous and costly throughout the period, possible only for a privileged class—the same that produced gentlemen scientists, authors, antique experts, and

patrons of the arts.

The Grand Tourist was typically a young man with a thorough grounding in Greek and Latin literature as well as some leisure time, some means, and some interest in art. The German traveler Johann Winckelmann pioneered the field of art history with his comprehensive study of Greek and Roman sculpture; he was portrayed by his friend Anton Raphael Mengs at the beginning of his long residence in Rome. Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with less scholarly intentions, accompanied by a teacher or guardian, and expected to return home with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces.

London was a frequent starting point for Grand Tourists, and Paris a compulsory destination; many traveled to the Netherlands, some to Switzerland and Germany, and a very few adventurers to Spain, Greece, or Turkey. The essential place to visit, however, was Italy. The British traveler Charles Thompson spoke for many Grand Tourists when in 1744 he described himself as “being impatiently desirous of viewing a country so famous in history, a country which once gave laws to the world, and which is at present the greatest school of music and painting, contains the noblest productions of sculpture and architecture, and is filled with cabinets of rarities, and collections of all kinds of historical relics.” Within Italy, the great focus was Rome, whose ancient ruins and more recent achievements were shown to every Grand Tourist. Panini’s *Ancient Rome and Modern Rome* represent the sights most prized, including celebrated Greco-Roman statues and views of famous ruins, fountains, and churches. Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century, Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections, and many were eager to acquire examples of Greco-Roman and Italian art for their own collections. In England, where architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit, noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the *evocative* (唤起回忆的) ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens.

51. What is said about the Grand Tour?
- A) It was fashionable among young people of the time.
  - B) It was unaffordable for ordinary people.
  - C) It produced some famous European artists.
  - D) It made a compulsory part of college education.
52. What did Grand Tourists have in common?
- A) They had much geographic knowledge.
  - B) They were courageous and venturesome.
  - C) They were versed in literature and interested in art.
  - D) They had enough travel and outdoor-life experience.
53. How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel?
- A) They found inspiration in the world’s greatest masterpieces.
  - B) They got a better understanding of early human civilization.
  - C) They developed an interest in the origin of modern art forms.
  - D) They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture.
54. Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections?
- A) They could buy unique souvenirs there to take back home.
  - B) Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century.
  - C) They found the antiques there more valuable.
  - D) Private collections were of greater variety.
55. How did the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England?
- A) There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.
  - B) Many aristocrats began to move into Roman-style villas.

- C) Aristocrats' country houses all had Roman-style gardens.
- D) Italian architects were hired to design houses and gardens.

**Part IV                      Translation                      (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

明朝统治中国 276 年，被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。这一时期，手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。大量商品，包括酒和丝绸，都在市场销售。同时，还进口许多外国商品，如时钟和烟草。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。也是在明代，由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。还值得一提的是，中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明代。



2017 年 6 月六级考试真题（第三套）解析

Part I Writing

写作思路

在国外上大学 Attend College Abroad	第一段：根据题目中的关键词首先指出一种社会现象——随着接受国外高等教育的机会更易获得，许多高中毕业生面临在国内上大学还是出国留学的两难选择，然后分析在国内上大学的优势，转而给出自己的建议：推荐学生到国外留学。
	第二段：承接上文，从三个方面分析给出建议的理由。
	第三段：总结全文，进一步阐述自己的观点。

参考范文

范文点评

Attend College Abroad	
① Today, as international higher education gets more accessible, many high school graduates are faced with a dilemma: whether to attend college at home or abroad. ②It is obvious that by attending college at home you have the comfort of living and studying in your native country and not having to leave behind all your family and friends. ③Even so, I still recommend studying abroad for the following reasons.	① 引出上国内大学还是出国留学的话题
④ To begin with, although you may feel disorientated or even experience cultural shock in the initial phase, in the long run you can broaden your horizon by exposure to a new culture and lifestyle.④What's more, since many foreign colleges rank way ahead of national ones in terms of research facilities and funding, students pursuing higher education in them can take advantage of those resources to make achievements. ④	② 分析在国内上大学的优势
Finally, it is no secret that employers prefer to hire candidates who have completed a degree abroad with relevant work experience over a student who has completed the same degree and has similar work experience at home.	③ 转而提出自己的不同观点
⑤ With the chance of studying abroad available, it is definitely a better option to go abroad for higher education. ⑥Besides making your mind open to new cultures and lifestyles and offering you more research opportunities, attending college abroad can give you an advantage over those who haven't studied abroad in the job market.	④ 从三个方面分析给出建议的理由
	⑤ 重申自己的观点
	⑥ 总结出出国留学的好处

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. 【解析】F) focused。空前的系动词remain提示，本空应填形容词，故E) dedicated, F) focused和J) sealed入选。短语stay on task, remain 26 better和show improved perception capabilities是并列关系，都表示正向的能力，因此本空填入focused更合适，表示“更好地保持专注”，故答案为F)。E) dedicated（有奉献精神的）与文中信息没有关联，故排除。J) sealed（密封的；未知的）与空后短语的意思不能并列，故排除。
27. 【解析】L) trigger。空前的using... to和空后的mental pictures提示，本空应填动词原形，故G) incur

- 和L) trigger入选。口头提示(verbal clues)应是触发大脑中的想象,故L) trigger(触发,引起)符合语义,为答案。G) incur虽然表示“招致,遭受,引起”,但是常用作贬义词,其后常跟displeasure(不悦,恼火,生气)、wrath(大怒)和disapproval(不赞同,反对)等名词。
- 28.【解析】O) volunteers。空前的twenty提示,本空应填可数名词复数,故K) spectators和O) volunteers入选。结合本句中的experiment和下文提到的researchers可知,这里说的客体应是接受实验的志愿者,故答案为O) volunteers(志愿者)。volunteers可以与experiment和researchers构成同一语义场。K) spectators(观众,旁观者)与语义不符,故排除。
- 29.【解析】H) instructed。空前的助动词were和空后的to repeat提示,本空应填过去分词,故E) dedicated, H) instructed和J) sealed入选。主语half之后省略了of the volunteers。volunteers与researchers之间应是被指挥和指挥的关系,故H) instructed(指示,命令,通知)符合语义,故为答案。E) dedicated(致力于,献身于)和J) sealed(封住, <密>封)均与上下文语义不符,故排除。
- 30.【解析】J) sealed。空前的kept their lips提示,本空应填形容词,做宾语补足语,故E) dedicated和J) sealed入选。该句用half... and the other half... 表示对每一半志愿者使用不同的方法,以构成鲜明的对比,与前面的repeat out loud(大声重复)相对的是kept their lips 30,因此本空所填词应表示“紧闭的”之意,故答案为J) sealed(紧闭的;密封的)。E) dedicated(有奉献精神)不能做their lips的补语,语义上也不通顺,故排除。
- 31.【解析】M) uttering。分析句子结构可知,that引导的宾语从句的谓语为helped。空后的名词短语the name of... for it提示,本空应填动名词,故D) claiming和M) uttering入选。本句中的but表示其前后语义转折,因此talking about uncommon items与 31 the name of a common product形成对比,故本空所填词应为talking about近义,故M) uttering(发出<声音>,说,讲)符合语义,为答案。D) claiming(声称,断言)强调的是声明某事为事实或断言真实,与语义不符,故排除。
- 32.【解析】A) apparently。空前的you've和空后的matured提示,本空应填副词,故A) apparently和I) obscurely入选。本句讲的是不同人的自言自语对完成任务的影响。由下一句中的kids和adults可知,adults相对于children显然是成熟的,故A) apparently(显然地)符合语境,为答案。I) obscurely(不明显;费解地)与语义不符,故排除。
- 33.【解析】C) brilliance。空前的a great sign of提示,本空应填抽象名词,故B) arrogance和C) brilliance入选。although表示上下分句为转折关系。根据主句中的helps children learn可知,本空所填词应为与学习相关的积极词汇,故C) brilliance(<卓越的>才华)符合语义,故答案为C)。B) arrogance(傲慢,自大,自负)与语义不符,故排除。
- 34.【解析】D) claiming。句子谓语hope、空前的逗号和空后的关系代词that提示,本空应填现在分词,符合这一要求的只有D) claiming,故为答案。claiming表示“声称,断言”,that从句表达的正是两个教授的观点。
- 35.【解析】N) volume。空前的at any提示,本空应填表示“数量、比例、速度或程度”的名词。根据上一句的keep the information... simple和too much information可知,本空所填词应表示信息的“量,总量”,故N) volume符合语义,为答案。备选的其他名词均与语义不符,故排除。

## Section B

- 36.【定位】根据题目中的working-class parents, teach, their children和respect to adults将本题出处定位于[G]段。
- 【解析】[G]。[G]段前两句提到,与此同时,工薪阶层家长认为他们的孩子会自然茁壮成长,因此给予他们更多的独立性和自由玩耍的时间。他们接受的教育是要顺从和尊敬成年人。由此可知,工薪阶层家长教他们的孩子对成年人顺从和尊敬。题目是对第2句信息的同义转述,其中的obedient对应文中的compliant; show respect to对应respectful to。
- 37.【定位】根据题目中的American parents, similar, their children 和 different 将本题出处定位于[F]段。
- 【解析】[F]。[F]段第1句提到,美国家长对孩子的期望都是差不多的。第3句又提到,但是他们的做法截然不同。综合这两句可知,美国家长不论贫富,尽管育儿方法不同,但是对孩子都有相似的期望。题目是对这两句信息的概括性转述,其中的American parents, whether rich or poor, have similar expectations of their children是对应第1句中第1个逗号前信息的同义转述; despite different ways of

parenting是对第3句信息的同义转述。

- 38.【定位】根据题目中的 while, parents, concerned, their children's 和 parents are more worried about their children's 将本题出处定位于[M]段。

【解析】[M]。[M]段最后两句提到, 虽然欺凌是家长们最担心的问题, 但是近半数低收入家长还是担心他们的孩子会遭到枪击, 而有此担心的高收入家长仅占五分之一。高收入家长更担心他们的孩子变得抑郁或焦虑。由此可知, 富裕家长更加关心孩子的心理健康, 而贫穷家长更加担心孩子的安全。题目是对这两句的概括性转述, 其中的rich parents对应倒数第2句中的high-income parents; psychological-well-being对应最后一句中的being depressed or anxious; poor parents对应倒数第2句中的low-income parents; worried about their children's safety对应worry their child will get shot。

- 39.【定位】根据题目中的 differences in child rearing 和 inequality 将本题出处定位于[D]段。

【解析】[D]。[D]段第1句提到, 育儿方面的等级差异正在扩大——这是造成具有深远影响的不平等扩大的一个征兆。由此可知, 富裕家庭和贫穷家庭在育儿方面越来越大的差异反映出不断扩大的社会不平等。题目是对第1句信息的同义转述, 其中的increasing对应该句中的growing; differences... between rich and poor families对应class differences; reflect对应a symptom of; growing对应widening。

- 40.【定位】根据题目中的 approaches 和 both 将本题出处定位于[G]段。

【解析】[G]。[G]段第3句提到, 两种(育儿)方法都有其益处, 接着下文讲述了各自的利弊。其中的both approaches即指工薪阶层和富裕家庭这两种教育方式。由此可知, 工薪阶层家庭和富裕家庭的育儿方法各有益处。题目是对第3句信息的同义转述, 其中的advantages对应该句中的benefits。

- 41.【定位】根据题目中的 now, live 和 different neighborhoods 将本题出处定位于[O]段。

【解析】[O]。[O]段第3句提到, 过去, 各种收入水平的人们相邻而居; 而现在的街区更多地被收入分隔开来。由此可知, 如今, 高收入家庭和工薪阶层家庭往往生活在不同的街区。题目是对第3句分号后信息的同义转述。

- 42.【定位】根据题目中的 well-educated 将本题出处定位于[K]段。

【解析】[K]。[K]段最后一句提到, 惩罚方法也因教育水平不同而有所不同: 8%的拥有研究生学历的家长称他们经常打孩子, 而22%的拥有高中或更低学历的家长经常打孩子。由此可知, 受良好教育的家长更少使用体罚。题目是对最后一句信息的合理推断, 其中的physical punishment对应该句中的beat; well-educated对应with a postgraduate degree。

- 43.【定位】根据题目中的 doesn't, fewer, activities 和 children's 将本题出处定位于[H]段。

【解析】[H]。[H]段最后两句拉鲁女士指出: “如果孩子们参与的有组织活动少了一项, 家长就是在伤害孩子吗? 不, 我真的对此表示怀疑。”由此可知, 拉鲁女士认为参与的课后活动较少对孩子的发展不会产生负面影响。题目是对最后两句信息的同义转述, 其中的participating in fewer after-class activities对应倒数第2句中的have one fewer organized activity; negatively affect children's development对应be damaging children。

- 44.【定位】根据题目中的 parents, children's 和 schedules 将本题出处定位于[B]段。

【解析】[B]。[B]段第2句提到, 通常情况是(富裕家庭的)两位家长都花费大量的时间给孩子读书, 并且担心孩子焦虑的程度和繁忙的日程安排。题目是对第2句信息的同义转述, 其中的wealthy对应第1句中的well-off; are concerned about对应第2句中的worrying about; mental health对应anxiety levels; busy对应hectic(紧张忙碌的, 忙乱的)。

- 45.【定位】根据题目中的 some socioeconomic differences, child 和 shrunk in the past 将本题出处定位于[P]段。

【解析】[P]。[P]段提到, 但是最近有迹象表明, 这一差距可能开始缩小。在过去十年中, 尽管收入不平等不断扩大, 但是在育儿方面的一些社会经济差异正在缩小, 比如为孩子读书和带孩子去图书馆。由此可知, 在过去的十年中, 在育儿方面的一些社会经济差异已经缩小了。题目是对第2句信息的同义转述, 其中的child rearing对应该句中的parenting; shrunk对应narrowed; ten years对应decade。

## Section C

### Passage One

- 46.【定位】根据题干中的 decision 和 technical and community colleges in Tennessee 将本题出处定位于第1段。

- 【解析】A)。第1段提到，田纳西州的技术和社区学院将不会向私人公司外包其设施管理工作，某领导称一份关于每个校区的支出分析报告支持这一决定。A)是第1段中逗号后信息的同义转述，其中的backed与该段逗号后的bolstered(支持)同义。B)是根据第2段最后一句设置的干扰，文中并未提及州长对该决定的反应，故排除；第4段提到，学校可以自由决定加入或不加入这一还未最后确定的外包计划，并没有提及“(这一决定)忽视了他们教员的要求”，故排除C)；文中未提及该决定对各学院财务状况的直接影响，故排除D)。
47. 【定位】根据题干中的 analysis 将本题出处定位于第2段。  
【解析】B)。第2段开始具体介绍分析校园花费的具体结果。该段第1句提到，一份内部分析报告显示，每个校区在设施管理上的支出远远低于田纳西州确定的行业标准。由此可知，校园实施的设施管理更加划算，故答案为B)。该项分析不能说明私人公司在校园管理方面的作用，故排除A)；文中未提及校园管理的发展情况，故排除C)；D)在文中无根据，故排除。
48. 【定位】根据题干中的workers和Haslam将本题出处定位于第4段第1句。  
【解析】C)。第4段第1句提到，职工的支持者们批评了哈斯拉姆的计划，称该计划意味着一些校园职工失业或失去福利。C)是对第1句中mean some campus workers would lose their jobs的同义转述。文中只有第4段提到了职工支持者们对哈斯拉姆计划的看法，A)，B)和D)在文中都没有根据，且都不是职工支持者的看法。
49. 【定位】根据题干中的 spokeswoman 将本题出处定位于第6、7段。  
【解析】A)。第6段第1句提到，田纳西州的顾客导向政府办公室正在审核外包计划的可能性。第7段中马丁说：“本州设施管理项目组仍在完善其商业论证，希望能够完成这一工作，并在二月底对外公开。”综合这两段内容可知，外包计划还没有确定下来，故答案为A)。由以上两句可排除B)。第6段最后一句提到，官员仍在考虑外包计划的细节，故排除C)；根据第7段最后一句排除D)。
50. 【定位】题干中的resign与最后一段第2句中的retire意思相同，与最后一句中的resignation同根，再结合Morgan将本题出处定位于最后一段。  
【解析】D)。最后一段第2句提到，摩根在上周表示，他将在一月底退休，原因是州长提议将校董委员会系统中的六所大学分割出来，并分别创建独立的董事会。在他的辞职信中，摩根称这种重组“不可行”。由此可知，摩根反对州长关于重建学校董事会系统的计划，故答案为D)。A)在文中没有根据；根据最后一段第1句可知，B)以偏概全；C)属于张冠李戴，是根据文章最后一句设置的干扰。

## Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的 Grand Tour 将本题出处定位于第1段。  
【解析】B)。第1段最后一句提到，在这一期间，旅行十分艰苦且花费高昂，只有特权阶级才有可能旅行。由此可知，它对普通人来说负担不起，故答案为B)。根据文章第1句可知，壮游仅在年轻贵族间流行，A)以偏概全；C)属于张冠李戴，第1段最后说的是“艺术赞助人”，而不是“艺术家”，故排除C)；文中提到，只有特权阶级才有可能进行壮游，由此推断，该旅行不会是大学教育的必修内容，故排除D)。
52. 【定位】根据题干中的 Grand Tourists 将本题出处定位于第2段。  
【解析】C)。第2段第1句提到，壮游者通常是年轻男性、对希腊和拉丁文学有透彻的了解、有一些闲暇时间、有一些钱，也对艺术有一些兴趣。C)是对第1句信息的同义转述，其中的were versed in对应该句中的with a thorough grounding in。题干中的have in common对应typically。A)，B)和D)都是毫无根据的猜测，故排除。
53. 【定位】根据 Grand Tourists、出题顺序与文章顺序一致的原则，将本题出处定位于第2段及以后部分。  
【解析】D)。第2段最后一句提到，不过，大多数壮游者在旅行地停留的时间较短，且出发时的学术目的较少，由一位教师或监护人陪同，并且希望在回家的时候带上一些旅行纪念品，以及通过接触伟大作品对艺术和建筑有所理解。由此可知，D)为答案，其中的gained some knowledge of是对最后一句中an understanding of的同义转述。文中未提及他们在伟大作品中寻找灵感、早期人类文明和现代艺术的起源，故排除A)，B)和C)。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的 Grand Tourists 和 private collections 将本题出处定位于第 3 段倒数第 2 句。  
【解析】B)。第3段倒数第2句提到, 鉴于在18世纪结束以前, 欧洲各地几乎没有博物馆, 壮游者们一般通过获得准许参观私人收藏的机会才能看到绘画和雕塑。B) 是对倒数第2句中since引导的原因状语从句的同义转述, 其中的Europe hardly had any museums对应从句中的there were few museums anywhere in Europe; before the 19th century对应before the close of the eighteenth century。A) 是根据第2段最后一句设置的干扰; 文中未提及古董的价值和私人收藏的多样性, 故排除C) 和D)。
55. 【定位】根据题干中的 architecture 和 England 将本题出处定位于文章最后一句。  
【解析】A)。文章最后一段最后一句提到, 在英国, 建筑越来越被视为一项贵族追求, 贵族们常常将他们在威尼托的帕拉第奥别墅和罗马的唤起回忆的遗迹中学到的东西应用在他们本国的房屋和花园上。A) 中的appeared more and more对应最后一句中的increasingly seen。B) 和C) 都是根据最后一句设置的干扰; 文中未提及聘用意大利建筑师, 故排除D)。

## Part IV Translation

### 逐句分析

- ① 句将“统治中国 276 年”处理为非限制性定语从句, 译作“which ruled China for 276 years”。“治理有序、社会稳定”可译作“orderly government and social stability”。
- ② 句将“手工业”译作“handicraft industry”; “促进”译作“boost”或“promote”, 也可以译作“spur”。“城市化”译作“urbanization”。
- ③ 句将“大量”译作“masses of”。“丝绸”此处应是泛指丝绸类产品, 因此需译作“silk products”。“都在市场销售”译作“be all sold on the market”或“be all available on the market”, 也可译作“all be marketed”。
- ④ 句主干使用被动语态, “进口”译作“import”。此处的“同时”译作“meanwhile”。
- ⑤ 句将“这样的”译作“like”或“such as”; “商业中心”译作“commercial centers”; “相继”译作“successively”或“one after another”; “形成”在这里含有被动意义, 故译作“were formed”, 也可以译作不及物动词“emerged”。
- ⑥ 句将“由郑和率领的”处理为后置定语, 修饰“船队”; “大规模探险航行”译作“epic voyages of exploration”。
- ⑦ 句将“还值得一提的是”处理为主语成分, 译作“what is also worth mentioning”; “四大经典名著”译作专有名词短语“the Four Great Classical Novels”。

### 完整译文

The Ming Dynasty, which ruled China for 276 years, was described as one of the greatest eras of orderly government and social stability in human history. In this period, the development of handicraft industry boosted its market economy and promoted urbanization. Masses of commodities, including alcohol and silk products, were all sold on the market. Meanwhile, a lot of foreign goods were imported, such as clocks and tobacco. Major commercial centers like Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou emerged successively. It was also in the Ming Dynasty that a large fleet, led by Zheng He, made seven epic voyages of exploration into the Indian Ocean. What is also worth mentioning is that three of the Four Great Classical Novels of Chinese literature were created in the Ming Dynasty.

## ◆ 答案速查 ◆

26	F	27	L	28	O	29	H	30	J	31	M	32	A	33	C	34	D	35	N
36	G	37	F	38	M	39	D	40	G	41	O	42	K	43	H	44	B	45	P
46	A	47	B	48	C	49	A	50	D	51	B	52	C	53	D	54	B	55	A

# 2016 年 12 月六级考试真题（第一套）

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on creation. Your essay should include the importance of creation and measures to be taken to encourage creation. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A) They were all good at cooking.   | C) They were proud of their cuisine. |
| B) They were particular about food.    | D) They were fond of bacon and eggs. |
| 2. A) His parents.                     | C) His schoolmates.                  |
| B) His friends.                        | D) His parents' friends.             |
| 3. A) No tea was served with the meal. | C) No one of the group ate it.       |
| B) It was the real English breakfast.  | D) It was a little overcooked.       |
| 4. A) It was full of excitement.       | C) It was a risky experience.        |
| B) It was really extraordinary.        | D) It was rather disappointing.      |

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 5. A) The woman's relationship with other shops.         | C) The key to running a shop at a low cost. |
| B) The business success of the woman's shop.             | D) The woman's earnings over the years.     |
| 6. A) Improve its customer service.                      |   |
| B) Expand its business scale.                            |   |
| C) Keep down its expenses.                               |   |
| D) Upgrade the goods it sells.                           |   |
| 7. A) They are sold at lower prices than in other shops. |   |
| B) They are very popular with the local residents.       |   |
| C) They are delivered free of charge.                    |   |
| D) They are in great demand.                             |   |
| 8. A) To follow the custom of the local shopkeepers.     |   |
| B) To attract more customers in the neighborhood.        |   |
| C) To avoid being put out of business in competition.    |   |
| D) To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.  |   |

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the

corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. A) They can be used to deliver messages in times of emergency.  
B) They deliver pollutants from the ocean to their nesting sites.  
C) They carry plant seeds and spread them to faraway places.  
D) They are on the verge of extinction because of pollution.
10. A) They migrate to the Arctic Circle during the summer.  
B) They originate from Devon Island in the Arctic area.  
C) They travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food.  
D) They have the ability to survive in extreme weathers.
11. A) They were carried by the wind. C) They were less than on the continent.  
B) They had become more poisonous. D) They poisoned some of the fulmars.
12. A) The threats humans pose to Arctic seabirds.  
B) The diminishing colonies for Arctic seabirds.  
C) The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.  
D) The effects of the changing climate on Arctic seabirds.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

13. A) It has decreased. C) It has become better understood.  
B) It has been exaggerated. D) It has remained basically the same.
14. A) It develops more easily in centenarians not actively engaged.  
B) It is now the second leading cause of death for centenarians.  
C) It has had no effective cure so far.  
D) It calls for more intensive research.
15. A) They care more about their physical health. C) Their minds fail before their bodies do.  
B) Their quality of life deteriorates rapidly. D) They cherish their life more than ever.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

16. A) They are focused more on attraction than love.  
B) They were done by his former colleague at Yale.  
C) They were carried out over a period of some thirty years.  
D) They form the basis on which he builds his theory of love.
17. A) The relationship cannot last long if no passion is involved.  
B) Intimacy is essential but not absolutely indispensable to love.  
C) It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.  
D) Romance is just impossible without mutual understanding.
18. A) Which of them is considered most important.  
B) Whether it is true love without commitment.  
C) When the absence of any one doesn't affect the relationship.  
D) How the relationship is to be defined if anyone is missing.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. A) Social work as a profession.  
B) The history of social work.  
C) Academic degrees required of social work applicants.  
D) The aim of the National Association of Social Workers.
20. A) They try to change people's social behavior.  
B) They help enhance the well-being of the underprivileged.  
C) They raise people's awareness of the environment.  
D) They create a lot of opportunities for the unemployed.
21. A) They have all received strict clinical training.  
B) They all have an academic degree in social work.  
C) They are all members of the National Association.  
D) They have all made a difference through their work.
22. A) The promotion of social workers' social status.  
B) The importance of training for social workers.  
C) Ways for social workers to meet people's needs.  
D) Social workers' job options and responsibilities.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

23. A) To fight childhood obesity.  
B) To help disadvantaged kids.  
C) To encourage kids to play more sports.  
D) To urge kids to follow their role models.
24. A) They best boost product sales when put online.  
B) They are most effective when appearing on TV.  
C) They are becoming more and more prevalent.  
D) They impress kids more than they do adults.
25. A) Always place kids' interest first.  
B) Do what they advocate in public.  
C) Message positive behaviors at all times.  
D) Pay attention to their image before children.

### **Part III                      Reading Comprehension                      (40 minutes)**

#### **Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on 26, experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. But good science also requires 27 understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation.

Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public 28 and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is 29 and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public



engagement by scientists, and to 30 scientific knowledge into our public communications.

Too many people in this country, including some among our elected leadership, still do not understand how science works or why robust, long-range investments in research vitally matter. In the 1960s, the United States 31 nearly 17% of *discretionary* (可酌情支配的) spending to research and development, 32 decades of economic growth. By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single 33. This occurs at a time when other nations have made significant gains in their own research capabilities.

At the University of California (UC), we 34 ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world. To 35 the development of science from the lab bench to the market place, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) arena      | I) incorporate |
| B) contextual | J) indefinite  |
| C) convincing | K) indulge     |
| D) devoted    | L) inertia     |
| E) digits     | M) pride       |
| F) hasten     | N) reaping     |
| G) hypotheses | O) warrant     |
| H) impairing  |                |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### Are We in an Innovation Lull?

- [A] Scan the highlights of this year's Consumer Electronics Show (CES), and you may get a slight feeling of having seen them before. Many of the coolest gadgets this year are the same as the coolest gadgets last year — or the year before, even. The booths are still exciting, and the demos are still just as crazy. It is still easy to be dazzled by the display of *drones* (无人机), 3D printers, virtual reality *goggles* (眼镜) and more “smart” devices than you could ever hope to catalog. Upon reflection, however, it is equally easy to feel like you have seen it all before. And it is hard not to think: Are we in an innovation *lull* (间歇期)?
- [B] In some ways, the answer is yes. For years, smartphones, televisions, tablets, laptops and desktops have made up a huge part of the market and driven innovation. But now these segments are looking at slower growth curves — or shrinking markets in some cases — as consumers are not as eager to spend money on new gadgets. Meanwhile, emerging technologies — the drones, 3D printers and smart-home devices of the world — now seem a bit too old to be called “the next big thing”.
- [C] Basically the tech industry seems to be in an awkward period now. “There is not any one-hit wonder, and there will not be one for years to come,” said Gary Shapiro, president and chief executive of the Consumer Technology Association (CTA). In his eyes, however, that doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. It has just grown up a little. “Many industries are going out of infancy and becoming adolescents,” Shapiro said.
- [D] For instance, new technologies that are building upon existing technology have not found their footing well enough to appeal to a mass audience, because, in many cases, they need to work effectively with other devices to realize their full appeal. Take the evolution of the smart home, for example. Companies are pushing it hard but make it almost overwhelming even to dip a toe in the water for the average consumer, because there are so many compatibility issues to think about. No average person wants to figure out whether their favorite calendar software works with their fridge or whether their washing machine and tablet get along. Having to install a different app for each smart appliance in your home is annoying; it would be nicer if you could manage everything together. And while you may forgive your smartphone an

- occasional fault, you probably have less patience for error messages from your door lock.
- [E] Companies are promoting their own standards, and the market has not had time to choose a winner yet as this is still very new. Companies that have long focused on hardware now have to think of ecosystems instead to give consumers practical solutions to their everyday problems. “The dialogue is changing from what is technologically possible to what is technologically meaningful,” said economist Shawn DuBravac. DuBravac works for CTA — which puts on the show each year — and said that this shift to a search for solutions has been noticeable as he researched his predictions for 2016.
- [F] “So much of what CES has been about is the cool. It is about the flashiness and the gadgets,” said John Curran, managing director of research at Accenture. “But over the last couple of years, and in this one in particular, we are starting to see companies shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest form factor or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical in a consumer’s life.” Even the technology press conferences, which have been high-profile in the past and reached a level of drama and theatrics fitting for a Las Vegas stage, have a different bent to them. Rather than just dazzling with a high cool factor, there is a focus on the practical. Fitbit, for example, released its first smartwatch Monday, selling with a clear purpose — to improve your fitness — and promoting it as a “tool, not a toy”. Not only that, it supports a number of platforms: Apple’s iOS, Google’s Android and Microsoft’s Windows phone.
- [G] That seems to be what consumers are demanding, after all. Consumers are becoming increasingly bored with what companies have to offer: A survey of 28,000 consumers in 28 countries released by Accenture found consumers are not as excited about technology as they once were. For example, when asked whether they would buy a new smartphone this year, only 48 percent said yes — a six-point drop from 2015.
- [H] And when it comes to the hyper-connected super-smart world that technology firms are painting for us, it seems that consumers are growing more uneasy about handing over the massive amounts of consumer data needed to provide the personalized, customized solutions that companies need to improve their services. That could be another explanation for why companies seem to be strengthening their talk of the practicality of their devices.
- [I] Companies have already won part of the battle, having driven tech into every part of our lives, tracking our steps and our very heartbeats. Yet the persistent question of “Why do I need that?” — or, perhaps more tellingly, “Why do you need to know that?” — dogs the steps of many new ventures. Only 13 percent of respondents said that they were interested in buying a smartwatch in 2016, for example — an increase of just one percent from the previous year despite a year of high-profile launches. That is bad news for any firm that may hope that smartwatches can make up ground for maturing smartphone and tablet markets. And the survey found flat demand for fitness monitors, smart *thermostats* (恒温器) and connected home cameras, as well.
- [J] According to the survey, that lack of enthusiasm could stem from concerns about privacy and security. Even among people who have bought connected devices of some kind, 37 percent said that they are going to be more cautious about using these devices and services in the future. A full 18 percent have even returned devices until they feel they can get safer guarantees against having their sensitive information hacked.
- [K] That, too, explains the heavy Washington presence at this year’s show, as these new technologies intrude upon heavily regulated areas. In addition to many senior officials from the Federal Trade and Federal Communications commissions, this year’s list of policy makers also includes appearances from Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx, to talk about smart cities, and Federal Aviation Administration Administrator Michael Huerta, to talk about drones.
- [L] Curran, the Accenture analyst, said that increased government interest in the show makes sense as technology becomes a larger part of our lives. “There is an incompatibility in the rate at which these are advancing relative to the way we’re digesting it,” he said. “Technology is becoming bigger and more aspirational, and penetrating almost every aspect of our lives. We have to understand and think about the implications, and balance these great innovations with the potential downsides they naturally carry with them.”

36. Consumers are often hesitant to try smart-home devices because they are worried about compatibility problems.
37. This year's electronics show featured the presence of many officials from the federal government.
38. The market demand for electronic devices is now either declining or not growing as fast as before.
39. One analyst suggests it is necessary to accept both the positive and negative aspects of innovative products.
40. The Consumer Electronics Show in recent years has begun to focus more on the practical value than the showiness of electronic devices.
41. Fewer innovative products were found at this year's electronic products show.
42. Consumers are becoming more worried about giving personal information to tech companies to get customized products and services.
43. The Consumer Technology Association is the sponsor of the annual Consumer Electronics Show.
44. Many consumers wonder about the necessity of having their fitness monitored.
45. The electronic industry is maturing even though no wonder products hit the market.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

The Paris Climate Agreement finalised in December last year heralded a new era for climate action. For the first time, the world's nations agreed to keep global warming well below 2°C.

This is vital for climate-vulnerable nations. Fewer than 4% of countries are responsible for more than half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. In a study published in *Nature Scientific Reports*, we reveal just how deep this injustice runs.

Developed nations such as Australia, the United States, Canada, and European countries are essentially climate “free-riders”: causing the majority of the problems through high greenhouse gas emissions, while incurring few of the costs such as climate change's impact on food and water. In other words, a few countries are benefiting enormously from the consumption of fossil fuels, while at the same time contributing disproportionately to the global burden of climate change.

On the flip side, there are many “forced riders”, who are suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem. Many of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, the majority of which are African or small island states, produce a very small quantity of emissions. This is much like a non-smoker getting cancer from second-hand smoke, while the heavy smoker is fortunate enough to smoke in good health.

The Paris agreement has been widely hailed as a positive step forward in addressing climate change for all, although the details on addressing “climate justice” can be best described as sketchy.

The goal of keeping global temperature rise “well below” 2°C is commendable but the emissions-reduction pledges submitted by countries leading up to the Paris talks are very unlikely to deliver on this.

More than \$100 billion in funding has been put on the table for supporting developing nations to reduce emissions. However, the agreement specifies that there is no formal distinction between developed and developing nations in their responsibility to cut emissions, effectively ignoring historical emissions. There is also very little detail on who will provide the funds or, importantly, who is responsible for their provision. Securing these funds, and establishing who is responsible for raising them will also be vital for the future of

climate-vulnerable countries.

The most climate-vulnerable countries in the world have contributed very little to creating the global disease from which they now suffer the most. There must urgently be a meaningful mobilisation of the policies outlined in the agreement if we are to achieve national emissions reductions while helping the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change.

And it is clearly up to the current generation of leaders from high-emitting nations to decide whether they want to be remembered as climate change tyrants or pioneers.

46. The author is critical of the Paris climate agreement because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it is unfair to those climate-vulnerable nations  
B) it aims to keep temperature rise below 2°C only  
C) it is beneficial to only fewer than 4% of countries  
D) it burdens developed countries with the sole responsibility
47. Why does the author call some developed countries climate “free-riders”?  
A) They needn’t worry about the food and water they consume.  
B) They are better able to cope with the global climate change.  
C) They hardly pay anything for the problems they have caused.  
D) They are free from the greenhouse effects affecting “forced riders”.
48. Why does the author compare the “forced riders” to second-hand smokers?  
A) They have little responsibility for public health problems.  
B) They are vulnerable to unhealthy environmental conditions.  
C) They have to bear consequences they are not responsible for.  
D) They are unaware of the potential risks they are confronting.
49. What does the author say about the \$100 billion funding?  
A) It will motivate all nations to reduce carbon emissions.  
B) There is no final agreement on where it will come from.  
C) There is no clarification of how the money will be spent.  
D) It will effectively reduce greenhouse emissions worldwide.
50. What urgent action must be taken to realise the Paris climate agreement?  
A) Encouraging high-emitting nations to take the initiative.  
B) Calling on all the nations concerned to make joint efforts.  
C) Pushing the current world leaders to come to a consensus.  
D) Putting in effect the policies in the agreement at once.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a *neon* (霓虹灯) sign. Their risky behaviors — drinking too much alcohol, using illegal drugs, smoking cigarettes and skipping school — can alert parents and teachers that serious problems are brewing.

But a new study finds that there’s another group of adolescents who are in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms: teens who use tons of media, don’t get enough sleep and have a *sedentary* (不爱活动的) lifestyle.

Of course, that may sound like a description of every teenager on the planet. But the study warns that it is teenagers who engage in all three of these practices in the extreme who are truly in jeopardy. Because their behaviors are not usually seen as a red flag, these young people have been dubbed the “invisible risk” group by

the study's authors.

"In some ways they're at greater risk of falling through the cracks," says researcher Vladimir Carli. "While most parents, teachers and clinicians would react to an adolescent using drugs or getting drunk, they may easily overlook teenagers who are engaging in inconspicuous behaviors."

The study's authors surveyed 12,395 students and analyzed nine risk behaviors, including excessive alcohol use, illegal drug use, heavy smoking, high media use and *truancy* (逃学). Their aim was to determine the relationship between these risk behaviors and mental health issues in teenagers.

About 58% of the students demonstrated none or few of the risk behaviors. Some 13% scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors. And 29%, the "invisible risk" group, scored high on three in particular: They spent five hours a day or more on electronic devices. They slept six hours a night or less. And they neglected "other healthy activities".

The group that scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors was most likely to show symptoms of depression; in all, nearly 15% of this group reported being depressed, compared with just 4% of the low-risk group. But the invisible group wasn't far behind the high-risk set, with more than 13% of them exhibiting depression.

The findings caught Carli off guard. "We were very surprised," he says. "The high-risk group and low-risk group are obvious. But this third group was not only unexpected, it was so distinct and so large — nearly one third of our sample — that it became a key finding of the study."

Carli says that one of the most significant things about his study is that it provides new early-warning signs for parents, teachers and mental health-care providers. And early identification, support and treatment for mental health issues, he says, are the best ways to keep them from turning into full-blown disorders.

51. What does the author mean by saying "Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon sign" (Lines 1-2, Para. 1)?
- A) Mental problems can now be found in large numbers of teenagers.
  - B) Teenagers' mental problems are getting more and more attention.
  - C) Teenagers' mental problems are often too conspicuous not to be observed.
  - D) Depression and anxiety are the most common symptoms of mental problems.
52. What is the finding of the new study?
- A) Teenagers' lifestyles have changed greatly in recent years.
  - B) Many teenagers resort to drugs or alcohol for mental relief.
  - C) Teenagers experiencing psychological problems tend to use a lot of media.
  - D) Many hitherto unobserved youngsters may have psychological problems.
53. Why do the researchers refer to teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary lifestyle as the "invisible risk" group?
- A) Their behaviors can be an invisible threat to society.
  - B) Their behaviors do not constitute a warning signal.
  - C) Their behaviors do not tend towards mental problems.
  - D) Their behaviors can be found in almost all teenagers on earth.
54. What does the new study find about the invisible group?
- A) They are almost as liable to depression as the high-risk group.
  - B) They suffer from depression without showing any symptoms.
  - C) They do not often demonstrate risky behaviors as their peers.
  - D) They do not attract the media attention as the high-risk group does.
55. What is the significance of Vladimir Carli's study?

- A) It offers a new treatment for psychological problems among teenagers.
- B) It provides new early-warning signals for identifying teens in trouble.
- C) It may have found an ideal way to handle teenagers with behavioral problems.
- D) It sheds new light on how unhealthy behaviors trigger mental health problems.

**Part IV                      Translation                      (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

随着中国经济的蓬勃发展，学汉语的人数迅速增加，使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一。近年来，中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高。由于中国教育的巨大进步，中国成为最受海外学生欢迎的留学目的地之一就不足为奇了。2015年，近四十万国际学生蜂拥来到中国学习。他们学习的科目已不再限于中国语言和文化，而包括科学与工程。在全球教育市场上，美国和英国仍占主导地位，但中国正在迅速赶上。

# 2016 年 12 月六级考试真题（第一套）解析

## Part I Writing

### 写作思路

论创造 On Creation	第一段：首先根据题目中的关键词引出话题——从古至今产生了许多非凡的创造物，然后说明这些创造物对人们生活的影响，进而提出我们应该对创造特别重视。
	第二段：提出创造对人们生活的重要性，并从两方面加以论证。
	第三段：提出鼓励创造的措施，并结束全文。

### 参考范文

### 范文点评

On Creation	
<p>① From ancient times until today, our world has <u>witnessed</u> the birth of remarkable creations, ranging from electronic <u>gadgets</u> to articles of everyday use. ② In fact, these creations have become such an <u>integral</u> part of our lives that we <u>literally</u> cannot imagine a life without them. Therefore, we should attach special importance to creation.</p> <p>③ Creation is <u>of paramount importance</u> to our life. ④ To start with, creation makes our life easier and more comfortable. ⑤ For instance, the World Wide Web, created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1989, allows computer users to access the information from millions of websites via the Internet. ④ What's more, creation makes our life infinitely interesting and <u>fulfilling</u>. ⑤ Empirical evidence has consistently shown that the happiest people are those who live creative lives and who turn their <u>eureka moment</u> into reality.</p> <p>⑥ Much can be done to encourage creation. Firstly, we should learn to <u>think critically</u> and look at the world through a different lens. ⑥ Secondly, we should cultivate a mindset that is open to new ideas, willing to take risks and tolerant of failure. ⑥ Finally, the society as a whole should foster a climate favorable to creation. ⑦ With these measures taken, we have every reason to believe that more creative activities will take place.</p>	<p>① 由“创造物”引出“创造”的话题</p> <p>② 说明创造物对人们生活的影响，进而提出我们应该对创造特别重视</p> <p>③ 提出创造对人们生活的重要性</p> <p>④ 从两方面论述创造的重要性</p> <p>⑤ 举例论证</p> <p>⑥ 提出鼓励创造的三种措施</p> <p>⑦ 总结全文，提出展望</p>

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

<p>1. A) They were all good at cooking. B) They were particular about food. C) They were proud of their cuisine. D) They were fond of bacon and eggs.</p> <p>Q: What did the woman think of the French? 【解析】A)。对话开头男士就向女士抱怨他在法国吃到了自己吃过的最糟糕的食物。女士表示怀疑并提到她一直认为法国人都是好厨师。由此可知，女士认为法国人都很擅长烹饪。A)中的 all good at cooking 是对对话中 all good</p>	<p>M: Guess what? The worst food I've ever had was in France. W: Really? That's odd. [1] <u>I thought the French were all good cooks.</u> M: Yes, that's right. I suppose it's really like anywhere else, though. You know, some places are good, some bad. But it's really all our own fault. W: What do you mean? M: [2] <u>Well, it was the first time I've been to France. This was years ago when I was at school. I went there with</u></p>
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<p>cooks 的同义转述。</p> <p>2. A) His parents. C) His schoolmates. B) His friends. <b>D) His parents' friends.</b> <b>Q:</b> Who did the man travel with on his first trip to Switzerland? <b>【解析】D</b>。对话中男士提到,当时他是和父母的朋友一起去的瑞士。D) 中的 parents' friends 是对话中原词的再现。</p> <p>3. A) No tea was served with the meal. B) It was the real English breakfast. <b>C) No one of the group ate it.</b> D) It was a little overcooked. <b>Q:</b> What does the man say about the breakfast at the little French café? <b>【解析】C</b>。对话中女士问男士他们到底有没有吃那顿糟糕的早餐,男士回答说没人吃。C) 是对对话中 nobody did 的具体说明。</p> <p>4. A) It was full of excitement. C) It was a risky experience. B) It was really extraordinary. <b>D) It was rather disappointing.</b> <b>Q:</b> What did the man think of his holiday in France? <b>【解析】D</b>。对话中男士一直都在抱怨这家法国小餐馆里的早餐,第二天晚上提供的蜗牛更是令他们同行的人彻底崩溃。最后男士评价说:“这真是一个糟糕的假期!”由此可知,男士认为这次法国之行非常令人失望。注意此处的“lovely”在口语中意为“令人高兴的,糟透了的”。</p>	<p><u>my parents' friends from my father's school. They'd hired a coach to take them to Switzerland.</u></p> <p><b>W:</b> A school trip? <b>M:</b> Right. Most of them had never been abroad before. We crossed the English Channel at night and we set off through France and at breakfast time we arrived and the coach driver had arranged for us to stop at this little café. There we all were tired and hungry. And then we made a great discovery.</p> <p><b>W:</b> What was that? <b>M:</b> Bacon and eggs. <b>W:</b> Fantastic! The real English breakfast. <b>M:</b> Yes, anyway we didn't know any better—so we had it, and ugh...!</p> <p><b>W:</b> What was it like? Disgusting? <b>M:</b> Oh, it was incredible. They just got a bowl and put some fat in it. And then they put some bacon in the fat, broke an egg over the top and put the whole lot in the oven for about ten minutes.</p> <p><b>W:</b> In the oven? You're joking. You can't cook bacon and eggs in the oven! <b>M:</b> Well, they must have done it that way. It was hot, but it wasn't cooked. There was just this egg floating about in gallons of fat and raw bacon.</p> <p><b>W:</b> [3] <u>Did you actually eat it?</u> <b>M:</b> [3] <u>No, nobody did.</u> They all wanted to turn round and go home. You know, back to teabags and fish and chips. You can't blame them really. Anyway, the next night we were all given another foreign specialty.</p> <p><b>W:</b> What was that? <b>M:</b> [4] <u>Snails—that really finished them off. Lovely holiday that was!</u></p>
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### Conversation Two

<p>5. A) The woman's relationship with other shops. <b>B) The business success of the woman's shop.</b> C) The key to running a shop at a low cost. D) The woman's earnings over the years. <b>Q:</b> What are the speakers mainly talking about? <b>【解析】B</b>。对话开头男士说,他希望女士用事实和数字解释一下她所说的商店做得好的含义。女士用 doing well means... 和 and doing well means... 解释了商店做得好的事实。接下来双方围绕商店的收入、支出,以及和其他店的关系展开了交谈。由此可知,对话主要是在谈论女士商店之所以成功的经营之道。</p> <p>6. A) Improve its customer service.</p>	<p><b>M:</b> [5] <u>You say your shop has been doing well. Could you give me some idea of what doing well means in facts and figures?</u></p> <p><b>W:</b> Well, [5] <u>doing well means</u> averaging £1,200 or more a week for about seven years, making almost a quarter of a million pounds. [5] <u>And doing well means</u> your earnings are rising. Last year, we did slightly over 50,000 and this year we hope to do more than 60,000. So that's good if we continue to rise.</p> <p><b>M:</b> Now, that's growth earnings, I assume. What about your expenses?</p>
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B) Expand its business scale.

**C) Keep down its expenses.**

D) Upgrade the goods it sells.

**Q:** What does the woman say her shop tries to do?

**【解析】C)。**对话中女士在提及支出大幅提高时指出，她们努力尽量压低支出。C)是对对话中 keep our expenses as low as we can 的同义转述，keep down 意为“使（数目、大小、数量等）保持在低水平”。

7. **A) They are sold at lower prices than in other shops.**

B) They are very popular with the local residents.

C) They are delivered free of charge.

D) They are in great demand.

**Q:** What do we learn about the goods sold at the woman's shop?

**【解析】A)。**对话中男士说，女士商店里商品的价格比附近商店里同样的商品低很多。A)是对对话内容的同义转述，其中的 they are sold at lower prices than 对应对话中的 prices are much lower than the same goods, in other shops 对应 in shops round about。

8. A) To follow the custom of the local shopkeepers.

B) To attract more customers in the neighborhood.

C) To avoid being put out of business in competition.

**D) To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.**

**Q:** Why doesn't the woman want to make known their earnings anymore?

**【解析】D)。**对话中女士说，他们与当地所有店主的关系都很友好，但偶然有一次跟一个店主提到过自己一周的收入水平后，那个店主就不高兴了，便不再友好，所以他们特别注意不再公开他们的收入额。由此可知，女士不想公开自己的收入是因为她想与其他商店保持友好关系。

**W:** Yes, that's growth. The expenses, of course, go up steadily. And since we've moved to this new shop, the expenses have increased greatly, because it is a much bigger shop. So I couldn't say exactly what our expenses are. There's something in the region of 6 or 7 thousand pounds a year, which is not high. Commercially speaking, it's fairly low. **[6] And we try to keep our expenses as low as we can.**

**M:** **[7] And your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about.** How do the local shop keepers feel about having a shop doing so well in that midst?

**W:** Perhaps a lot of them don't realize how well we're doing, because we don't make a point of publicizing. That was a lesson we learned very early on. **[8] We were very friendly with all local shop-keepers, and we happened to mention to a local shop-keeper how much we had made that week. He was very unhappy and never as friendly again.** So we make a point of never publicizing the amount of money we make. But we're on very good terms with all the shops. None of them have ever complained that we're putting him out of business or anything like that. I think it's a nice friendly relationship. Maybe if they did know what we made, perhaps they wouldn't be so friendly.

## Section B

### Passage One

9. A) They can be used to deliver messages in times of emergency.

**B) They deliver pollutants from the ocean to their nesting sites.**

C) They carry plant seeds and spread them to faraway places.

D) They are on the verge of extinction because of pollution.

**Q:** What have Canadian scientists found about some seabirds?

**【解析】B)。**短文中提到，鸟类有搬运东西的能力。加拿大的科学家发现了一个令人担忧的新实例。在加拿大北部北极圈以内的地方，海鸟从海洋里拾取危险的化学品，并将其运送到鸟类栖息的池塘附近。B)是对短文内容的同义转述，其中的 deliver... to 是短文信息的再现，pollutants 对应 dangerous chemicals, nesting sites 对应 where the birds

Birds are famous for carrying things around. Some, like homing pigeons, can be trained to deliver messages and packages. Other birds unknowingly carry seeds that cling to them for the ride.

**[9] Canadian scientists have found a worrisome, new example of the power that birds have to spread stuff around. Way up north in the Canadian Arctic, seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds near where the birds live.**

Some 10,000 pairs of the birds, called

live.

10. A) They migrate to the Arctic Circle during the summer.  
B) They originate from Devon Island in the Arctic area.  
**C) They travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food.**  
D) They have the ability to survive in extreme weathers.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about the seabirds called fulmars?

**【解析】C)。**短文中提到，暴风鹱在海面上飞行大约400千米寻找食物。C)是对短文内容的同义转述，其中的 travel as far as 400 kilometers 对应短文中的 travel some 400 kilometers, in search of food 对应 to find food。

11. **A) They were carried by the wind.**  
C) They were less than on the continent.  
B) They had become more poisonous.  
D) They poisoned some of the fulmars.

**Q:** What did scientists previously notice about pollutants in the Arctic?

**【解析】A)。**短文中提到，以前，科学家曾注意到污染物随着风到达北极。A)是对短文中 arriving in... with the wind 的同义转述。

12. A) The threats humans pose to Arctic seabirds.  
B) The diminishing colonies for Arctic seabirds.  
**C) The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.**  
D) The effects of the changing climate on Arctic seabirds.

**Q:** What does the speaker warn about at the end of the talk?

**【解析】C)。**短文最后提到，研究人员表示，在鸟类栖息地附近生活、捕猎或捕鱼的人们需要多加小心。鸟类并不是故意造成危害，但它们携带的化学物质能造成严重的问题。由此可知，说话者是在警告我们北极海鸟可能会对人类造成危害。

fulmars—a kind of Arctic seabird—make their nests on Devon Island, north of the Arctic Circle. **[10] The fulmars travel some 400 kilometers over the sea to find food.** When they return home, their droppings end up all around their nesting sites, including in nearby ponds.

**[11] Previously, scientists noticed pollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind.** Salmon also carry dangerous chemicals, as the fish migrate between rivers and the sea. The bodies of fish and other meat-eaters can build up high levels of chemicals.

To test the polluting power of fulmars, researchers collected samples of the deposit from 11 ponds on Devon Island. In ponds closest to the colony, the results showed there were far more pollutants than in ponds less affected by the birds.

The pollutants in the ponds appeared to come from fish that fulmars eat when they're out on the ocean.

**[12] People who live, hunt, or fish near bird colonies need to be careful, the researchers say. The birds don't mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can cause major problems.**

## Passage Two

13. **A) It has decreased.**  
B) It has been exaggerated.  
C) It has become better understood.  
D) It has remained basically the same.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about the risk of dying for American centenarians in recent years?

**【解析】A)。**短文中提到，近年来，美国百岁老人的死亡率已呈下降趋势，即百岁老人可能死亡的风险有所降低。问题中的 the risk of dying 与短文中的 death rate 同义，A) 中的 has decreased 是短文中信息的再现。

14. A) It develops more easily in centenarians not actively engaged.  
**B) It is now the second leading cause of death for**

**[13] In recent years, the death rate among American centenarians—people who have lived to age 100 or older—has decreased,** dropping 14% for women and 20% for men from 2008 to 2014.

The leading causes of death in this age group are also changing.

In 2000, the top five causes of death for centenarians were heart disease, stroke, flu, cancer and Alzheimer's disease. **[14] But by 2014, the death rate from Alzheimer's disease for this age group had more than doubled—increasing from 3.8 percent to 8.5 percent—making the progressive brain disease, the second leading cause of death for centenarians.**

**centenarians.**

C) It has had no effective cure so far.

D) It calls for more intensive research.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about Alzheimer's disease?

**【解析】B)**。短文中提到,但到2014年,在这个年龄段,阿尔茨海默病的死亡率翻了一倍多,这种进行性脑部疾病从而成为百岁老人的第二大死因。B)中的 the second leading cause of death for centenarians 是短文中信息的再现。

15. A) They care more about their physical health.

B) Their quality of life deteriorates rapidly.

**C) Their minds fail before their bodies do.**

D) They cherish their life more than ever.

**Q:** What is characteristic of people who live up to 100 years and beyond?

**【解析】C)**。短文中提到,身体健康到能活过100岁的人,最终都会屈服于疾病,就比如阿尔茨海默病。这种病会影响头脑和认知功能。换言之,就好像是他们的大脑功能先于身体衰退了。C)是对短文内容的同义转述,其中的fail对应短文中的give out。give out意为“(视力、记忆、健康等)衰退”。

One reason for the rise in deaths from Alzheimer's disease in this group may be that developing this condition remains possible even after people beat the odds of dying from other diseases such as cancer.

**[15]** People physically fit enough to survive over 100 years ultimately give in to diseases such as Alzheimer's, which affects the mind and cognitive function. In other words, it appears that their minds give out before their bodies do.

On the other hand, the death rate from flu dropped from 7.4 percent in 2000 to 4.1 percent in 2014. That pushed flu from the third leading cause of death to the fifth.

Overall, the total number of centenarians is going up. In 2014, there were 72,197 centenarians, compared to 50,281 in 2000. But because this population is getting larger, the number of deaths in this group is also increasing—18,434 centenarians died in 2000, whereas 25,914 died in 2014.

## Section C

### Recording One

16. **A) They are focused more on attraction than love.**

B) They were done by his former colleague at Yale.

C) They were carried out over a period of some thirty years.

D) They form the basis on which he builds his theory of love.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about most of the experiments mentioned in this talk?

**【解析】A)**。录音中说话者提到要定义爱情是什么,但接下来说到的大部分实验,比起爱情其实更专注于吸引力。A)中的 are focused more on attraction than love 是录音中信息的再现。

17. A) The relationship cannot last long if no passion is involved.

B) Intimacy is essential but not absolutely indispensable to love.

**C) It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.**

D) Romance is just impossible without mutual

OK, so let's get started. And to start things off I think what we need to do is consider a definition. **[16]** I'm going to define what love is, but then most of the experiments I'm going to talk about are really focused more on attraction than love. And I'm going to pick a definition from a former colleague, Robert Sternberg, who is now the dean at Tufts University, but was here on our faculty at Yale for nearly thirty years. And he has a theory of love that argues that it's made up of three components: intimacy, passion, and commitment, or what is sometimes called decision commitment. And these are relatively straightforward. He argued that you don't have love if you don't have all three of these elements.

Intimacy is the feeling of closeness, of connectedness with someone, of bonding. Operationally, you could think of intimacy as you share secrets, you share information with this person that you don't share with anybody else. Okay. That's really what intimacy is, the bond that comes from sharing information that isn't shared with other people. The second element is passion. Passion is the drive that leads to romance. You can think of it as physical attraction. And Sternberg argues that this is a required

<p>understanding.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> What does Robert Sternberg argue about love?</p> <p><b>【解析】C)。</b>录音中提到, 斯腾伯格认为, 如果你不觉得它是爱情, 并且你没有维持一段关系的欲望, 那么它就不是爱情。C) 是对录音内容的同义转述, 其中的 wish to 对应录音中的 have some desire to。</p> <p>18. A) Which of them is considered most important. B) Whether it is true love without commitment. C) When the absence of any one doesn't affect the relationship. <b>D) How the relationship is to be defined if any one is missing.</b></p> <p><b>Q:</b> What question does the speaker think is interesting about Sternberg's three elements of love?</p> <p><b>【解析】D)。</b>录音中提到, 斯腾伯格爱情理论的有趣之处: 构成爱情的三要素中, 如果只有一两个时会是什么样? 如果在三要素中有两种不同时又会是什么样? 由此可知, 当构成爱情的三要素中随便缺失一个时该如何定义这关系。D) 是对录音内容的概括和推断。</p>	<p>component of a love relationship.</p> <p>The third element of love in Sternberg's theory is what he calls decision commitment, the decision that one is in a love relationship, the willingness to label it as such, and a commitment to maintain that relationship at least for some period of time. <b>[17] Sternberg would argue it's not love if you don't call it love and if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship.</b> So if you have all three of these, intimacy, passion and commitment, in Sternberg's theory you have love. <b>[18] Now what's interesting about the theory is what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three? What do you have and how is it different if you have a different two out of three?</b> What's interesting about this kind of theorizing is it gives rise to many different combinations that can be quite interesting when you break them down and start to look at them carefully. So what I've done is I've taken Sternberg's three elements of love, intimacy, passion and commitment, and I've listed out the different kinds of relationships you would have if you had zero, one, two or three out of the three elements.</p>
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## Recording Two

<p>19. <b>A) Social work as a profession.</b> B) The history of social work. C) Academic degrees required of social work applicants. D) The aim of the National Association of Social Workers.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> What does the speaker mainly talk about?</p> <p><b>【解析】A)。</b>录音中提到, 今天要讨论一下成为社会工作者这件事, 社会工作是一种帮助他人的职业, 之后也都是围绕该职业的目标和职责等展开讨论。由此可知, 说话者主要在讲社会工作这门职业。</p> <p>20. A) They try to change people's social behavior. <b>B) They help enhance the well-being of the underprivileged.</b> C) They raise people's awareness of the environment. D) They create a lot of opportunities for the unemployed.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> What do social workers mainly do?</p> <p><b>【解析】B)。</b>录音中提到, 社会工作的首要使命是提高人类幸福度、帮助满足所有人的基本需求, 尤其关注易受伤害的人、受压迫的人以</p>	<p>Hi, I'm Elizabeth Hoffler, Master of Social Work. I'm a social worker, a lobbyist, and a special assistant to the Executive Director at the National Association of Social Workers. <b>[19] Today we are going to be talking about becoming a social worker. Social work is the helping profession. [20] Its primary mission is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic needs of all people, with a particular focus on those who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty.</b> We often deal with complex human needs. Social work is different from other professions, because we focus on the person and environment. We deal with the external factors that impact a person's situation and outlook. And we create opportunity for assessment and intervention, to help clients and communities cope effectively with reality and change that reality when necessary.</p> <p>In thousands of ways social workers help other people; people from every age, every background, across the country. Wherever needed, social workers come to help. The most well-known aspect of the profession is that of a social safety net. We help guide people to critical resources and counsel them on life-changing decisions. <b>[21] There are</b></p>
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及生活贫困的人。B) 中的 the underprivileged 是对录音中 who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty 的概括。

21. A) They have all received strict clinical training.  
B) **They all have an academic degree in social work.**  
C) They are all members of the National Association.  
D) They have all made a difference through their work.

Q: What do professional social workers have in common according to the speaker?

【解析】B)。录音中提到，全国有 60 多万名职业社会工作者，他们都拥有社会工作方面的学士学位和硕士学位或博士学位。B) 中的 an academic degree 是对录音中 a Bachelor's Degree, a Master's Degree, or a PhD 的概括。

22. A) The promotion of social workers' social status.  
B) The importance of training for social workers.

Q: What is Mel Wilson going to talk about in the series?

【解析】D)。录音中提到，在接下来的系列讲座中，梅尔·威尔逊会告诉你们获得社会工作学位后的选择范围，以及社会工作者必须要高标准履行的职责。

more than 600,000 professional social workers in the country, and we all either have a Bachelor's Degree, a Master's Degree, or a PhD in social work. There are more clinically trained social workers than clinically trained psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric nurses combined.

Throughout this series you will learn more about the profession, the necessary steps to get a social work degree, the rich history of social work, and the many ways that social workers help others. [22] Later in this series, you will hear from Stacy Collins and Mel Wilson, fellow social workers at the National Association of Social Workers. Stacy is going to walk you through the step-by-step process of becoming a social worker, [22] and Mel will tell you about the range of options you have once you get your social work degree, as well as the high standards of responsibility the social workers must adhere to.

The National Association of Social Workers represents nearly 145,000 social workers across the country. Our mission is to promote, protect, and advance the social work profession. We hope you enjoy this series about how you can make a difference by becoming a social worker. Next, we are going to talk about choosing social work.

### Recording Three

23. A) **To fight childhood obesity.**  
B) To help disadvantaged kids.  
C) To encourage kids to play more sports.  
D) To urge kids to follow their role models.  
Q: What is the aim of Michelle Obama's campaign?

【解析】A)。录音中提到，目前，迈克尔·奥巴马的“让我们动起来！”运动遭到越来越多的批评。这项运动旨在对抗儿童肥胖现象，鼓励年轻人多参加体育活动。A) 中的 fight childhood obesity 是录音中信息的再现。

24. A) They best boost product sales when put online.  
B) They are most effective when appearing on TV.  
C) They are becoming more and more prevalent.  
D) **They impress kids more than they do adults.**

Today, I'd like to talk about what happens when celebrity role models get behind healthy habits, but at the same time promote junk food.

[23] Currently, there's mounting criticism of Michelle Obama's "Let's Move!" campaign, which fights childhood obesity by encouraging youngsters to become more physically active. are signed on singer Beyonce and basketball player Shaquille O'Neal, both of whom also endorse sodas, which are a major contributor to the obesity epidemic. Now there's a lot more evidence of how powerful a celebrity—especially a professional athlete—can be in influencing children's behavior.

In a report published by the Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity at Yale University, researchers studied 100 professional athletes and their endorsement contracts. The team focused on athletes since they are theoretically the best role models for active, healthy lifestyles for children. After sorting the deals by category, they determined that among the 512 brands associated with the athletes, most involved sporting goods, followed closely by food and beverage brands.

**Q:** What does research find about advertisement featuring professional athletes?

**【解析】D)**。录音中提到, 研究人员在报告中说, 12 到 17 岁的孩子观看的运动员代言食物和饮料的广告超过了成人。D) 是对录音中 children ages 12 to 17 saw more athlete-endorsed food and beverage brand commercials than adults 的合理推断。

25. A) Always place kids' interest first.  
B) Do what they advocate in public.  
C) Message positive behaviors at all times.  
D) Pay attention to their image before children.

**Q:** What does the speaker think kids idols should do?

**【解析】C)**。录音中提到, 如果儿童把运动员当成偶像, 那么偶像的言行一致才会对他们最有利。偶像言行一致地传达积极行为会让孩子们效仿更健康的生活方式。C) 是对录音内容的同义转述, 其中的 message positive behaviors 对应录音中的 messaging of positive behaviors, at all times 对应 consistent。

Sports drinks, which are often high in sugar and calories, made up most of the food and drink deals, with soft drinks and fast food filling out the remainder. Of the 46 beverages endorsed by professional athletes, 93% relied exclusively on sugar for all of their calories.

It's no surprise that high profile athletes can influence children's eating behaviors, but the scientists were able to quantify how prevalent these endorsements are in the children's environment. [24] Advertisements featuring professional athletes and their endorsed products tend to get impressive exposure, on TV, radio, in print and online. And in 2010, the researchers reported that children ages 12 to 17 saw more athlete-endorsed food and beverage brand commercials than adults.

One reason any campaign wants a popular celebrity spokesperson is because kids are attracted to them no matter what they are doing. We can't expect kids to turn off that admiration when the same person is selling sugar. At best, kids might be confused. At worst, they'll think the messages about soda are the same as the messages about water, but those two beverages aren't the same.

[25] If children are turning to athletes as role models, it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent. Consistent messaging of positive behaviors will show healthier lifestyles for kids to follow.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. **【解析】G) hypotheses**。空前的depends on和空后的experiments and reasoned methodologies提示, 本空应填复数名词, 故E) digits和G) hypotheses入选。科学需要先提出假设, G) hypotheses (假说, 假设, 前提) 符合语义, 并能与空后的experiments和methodologies构成同一语义场, 故为答案。E) digits (<从0到9的任何一个>数字) 与语义不符, 故排除。
27. **【解析】B) contextual**。空前的requires和空后的名词understanding, 以及与其并列的clear explanation and concise presentation提示, 本空应填形容词, 故B) contextual, C) convincing, D) devoted和J) indefinite入选。根据语义, 要想对某事物有很好的理解就必须联系背景, 故B) contextual (联系背景的) 符合语义, 为答案。C) convincing (令人信服的, 有说服力的), D) devoted (关于……的; 专用于……的) 和J) indefinite (不明确的, 含糊的) 均与语义不符, 故排除。
28. **【解析】A) arena**。空前的the public提示, 本空应填名词。根据动词词组step out (走出来) 可知, 此处是指站在公众的舞台, A) arena (舞台, 表演场地) 符合语义, 故为答案。备选的其他名词均与语义不符, 故排除。
29. **【解析】C) convincing**。空前的is和空后的形容词understandable提示, 本空应填形容词, 故C) convincing, D) devoted和J) indefinite入选。空后的and表明, 本空所填词应与understandable共同做表语, 形容 language, 故C) convincing (令人信服的, 有说服力的) 符合语义, 为答案。D) devoted (关于……的; 专用于……的) 和J) indefinite (不明确的, 含糊的) 均与语义不符, 故排除。
30. **【解析】I) incorporate**。空前的to support和and to提示, 本空应填动词原形, 且该动词能与后面的into 构成搭配, 故I) incorporate和K) indulge入选。scientific knowledge和public communications是两个不

同的领域，我们需要把它们融合在一起，故空格处应填表示“融入”之意的词，I) incorporate符合语义，故为答案。incorporate... into...意为“把……融入，把……合并”。K) indulge也可与into连用，但表示“使（自己）沉溺于”，故排除。

31. 【解析】D) devoted。分析句子结构可知，本空所填词充当谓语，根据本句的时间状语In the 1960s可知，空格处应填动词的过去式，备选的动词过去式中只有D) devoted符合要求。本空所填动词支配的宾语是spending（支出），故该动词应有“投入”之意，D) devoted（投入）符合语义，故为答案。备选的动词中只有D) devoted为动词过去式，无须考虑其他动词。
32. 【解析】N) reaping。本空所在句“主谓宾”成分完整，且空前有逗号，空后有名词词组提示，本空应填现在分词，在句中做伴随状语，故H) impairing和N) reaping入选。根据逻辑推理可知，投入支出一般会促进经济增长，故N) reaping（获得，得到，收获）符合语义，故为答案。H) impairing（损害，削弱）与语义不符，故排除。
33. 【解析】E) digits。空前的the single提示，本空应填名词。本句的主语是the figure（数字），与之有关的名词应该是E) digits（<从0到9的任何一个>数字），它们构成同一语义场，故答案为E）。备选的其他名词均与语义不符，故排除。
34. 【解析】M) pride。空前的we，空后的ourselves和下文的时态提示，本空应填动词原形。本空所填词应与空后的on连用，构成搭配，备选的动词原形中只有M) pride与on连用，意为“为……而自豪”，故为答案。
35. 【解析】F) hasten。逗号后的UC is investing提示，空前的to为动词不定式的小品词，故本空应填动词原形，故F) hasten，K) indulge和O) warrant入选。根据语义，投入资金（investing... money）是为了加快发展（development），故本空所填词应表示“加快”之意，F) hasten（加速，加紧）符合语义，故为答案。K) indulge（使<自己>沉溺于）和O) warrant（证明……是正当<或有理>的）均与语义不符，故排除。

## Section B

36. 【定位】根据题目中的consumers, smart-home, because 和compatibility将本题出处定位于[D]段。  
【解析】[D]。[D]段第2、3句提到，以智能家居的演化过程为例，许多公司正在大力推进这个行业，却又几乎被其复杂程度所难倒，即便这只是试探性地涉足普通消费者群体，因为其中有非常多的兼容性问题需要考虑。下文又具体描述到，没有任何一个普通人会想着去弄明白自己最喜欢的日程表软件是否能够和冰箱兼容，又或者他们的洗衣机是否能够和平板电脑兼容。由此可知，因为担心兼容性问题，消费者通常对尝试智能家居设备是迟疑的，题目所表达的意思与此含义一致。题目中的problems与文中的issues同义。
37. 【定位】根据题目中的This year's, show, presence和many officials from the federal将本题出处定位于[K]段。  
【解析】[K]。[K]段开头提到，这同样也解释了为什么华盛顿方面的官员大量出席今年的展会。众所周知，华盛顿是美国首都，是美国联邦政府所在地，这表明许多联邦官员出席了今年的电子产品展，下文具体列出了一系列联邦政府官员的名单。题目中的featured对应文中的explains。
38. 【定位】根据题目中的market, now和growing将本题出处定位于[B]段。  
【解析】[B]。[B]段第3句提到，但是现在这些电子产品的增长曲线已经减缓——或者在某些情况下出现了市场收缩——因为消费者已经不再那么渴望在新鲜科技玩意儿上花钱了。第3句中的these segments指上一句中的smartphones, televisions, tablets, laptops and desktops。由此可知，题目是对第3句的同义转述。
39. 【定位】根据题目中的analyst, aspects of和innovative将本题出处定位于[L]段。  
【解析】[L]。[L]段第一句提到，埃森哲咨询公司的分析人士柯伦称，随着技术成为人们生活的重要组成部分，政府对产品展会日益浓厚的兴趣就显得合乎情理了。下文引述了他的言论，他明确指出，我们必须明白并且思考这些创新可能引发的后果，并且在这些伟大创新和它们天生所具有的潜在的缺点之间找到一个平衡点。由此可知，柯伦主张既要看到伟大创新的积极方面，又要关注其消极方面，即两方面都需坦然接受。
40. 【定位】根据题目中的Consumer Electronics Show和focus more on the practical将本题出处定位于[F]段。

【解析】[F]。[F]段第3句提到，而在过去一些年，尤其今年，我们开始看到企业从最大屏幕尺寸、最小形状元素或最闪亮的机身转而更关注所有这些产品给消费者的生活带来的实用价值。接着第5句提到，不再关注令人眼花缭乱的炫酷元素，而是更关注实用性。题目是对此内容的同义转述，其中的in recent years对应文中的over the last couple of years，showiness对应a high cool factor。

41. 【定位】根据题目中的this year's electronic products show将本题出处定位于[A]段。

【解析】[A]。[A]段前两句提到，浏览一下在今年的消费类电子产品展会上最精彩的部分，你或许会有些似曾相识的感觉。今年很多最酷的小玩意儿和去年的一样，甚至和前年的都一样。题目是对这两句内容的概括，即今年的电子产品展上很少能找到创新产品。

42. 【定位】根据题目中的consumers are, more, companies, customized和services将本题出处定位于[H]段。

【解析】[H]。[H]段第一句提到，技术公司正在为我们描绘超链接、超智能世界，它们需要大量的消费者数据来给消费者提供个性化的定制方案，这些方案需要提高服务质量，但消费者对此似乎感到越来越不安。题目是对这一内容的同义转述，其中的are becoming more worried about对应文中的are growing more uneasy about，giving personal information对应handing over the massive amounts of consumer data，get customized products and services对应provide the personalized, customized solutions。

43. 【定位】根据题目中的The Consumer Technology Association和show将本题出处定位于[E]段。

【解析】[E]。[C]段首次提到The Consumer Technology Association，并以括注的形式标明其缩写名称CTA，[E]段再次提到CTA，并以定语从句（which puts on the show each year）的形式指出这个协会每年都会举办这一技术展。由此可知，题目是对第4句第二个破折号前内容的同义转换。题目中的the sponsor of the annual Consumer Electronics Show对应文中的which puts on the show each year。

44. 【定位】根据题目中的fitness monitored将本题出处定位于[I]段。

【解析】[I]。[I]段提到，企业已经部分赢得了这场战争，将科技渗透到了我们生活的方方面面，记录下了我们的步数和心跳。然而，这个恒久的问题“我为什么需要它呢？”，或者说白了，“你为什么需要知道它呢？”困扰着诸多新的风险项目。该段结尾处指出，这项调查发现，对于健康监控设备、智能恒温器以及联网家用摄像机的需求同样萎靡，即消费者对健康监控的必要性表示怀疑。题目中的wonder about the necessity of对应最后一句中的found flat demand for。

45. 【定位】根据题目中的industry, no wonder和hit将本题出处定位于[C]段。

【解析】[C]。[C]段第2句引用了消费者技术协会会长兼首席执行官盖里·夏皮罗对当前技术产业的评价，他说：“现在没有一个一炮打响的产品，并且在接下来的几年内也不会有。”下文指出，然而在他的眼里，这并不意味着创新停滞了，只是成长了一点点而已。最后作者再次引述了夏皮罗的言论：“许多产业正在从婴儿期步入青春期。”由此可知，题目是对本段内容的概括性转述。题目中的maturing对应文中的grown up和becoming adolescents。

## Section C

### Passage One

46. 【定位】根据题干中的the Paris climate agreement将本题出处定位于第1、2段。

【解析】A)。第1段介绍了《巴黎气候协定》的内容，第2段第1、2句首先指出现状：这一协议对易受气候变化影响的国家来说至关重要。不到4%的国家应为全球超过一半的温室气体排放负责。第3句作者则表达了自己的观点：我们所揭露的正是这种不公平到底有多严重。由此可知，作者认为《巴黎气候协定》对那些容易遭受气候变化伤害的国家是不公平的。A)是对第2段三个句子的概括推断，故为答案。将全球变暖保持在2℃以下是《巴黎气候协定》的内容，作者并未对此表示不满，故排除B)；第2段第2句提到不到4%的国家要为全球多于一半的温室气体排放负责，但并未提及对这些国家有利，故排除C)；D)在文中未提及，故排除。

47. 【定位】根据题干中的developed和climate “free-riders”将本题出处定位于第3段第1句。

【解析】C)。第3段第1句提到，发达国家，比如澳大利亚、美国、加拿大和欧洲国家从本质上来讲都是气候的“免费搭车者”：温室气体的大量排放造成了绝大部分问题，给他们带来的代价却微乎其微，比如气候变化对食物和水源的影响。C)是对该句的同义转述，故为答案。第3段第1句中提到，发达国家的高温室气体排放量给他们带来的代价微乎其微，比如气候变化对食物和水的影响，A)是



根据该内容设置的干扰项，故排除；B)和D)在文中未提及。

48. 【定位】根据题干中的“forced riders”和second-hand smokers将本题出处定位于第4段第1句和最后一句。

【解析】C)。第4段第1句提到，反过来说，存在很多的“被迫搭车者”，虽然它们几乎没有导致气候变化的问题，但遭受着气候变化的影响。第3句提到，这很像一个不吸烟的人因为吸入二手烟而得了癌症，而烟瘾大的人却很幸运地健康地吸着烟一样。对比这两句话可发现，“被迫搭车者”和“二手吸烟者”有一个共同点，即他们都不是问题的制造者，却不得不承担问题产生的后果。C)是对这两句的概括。A)在文中未提及；“容易遭受不健康的环境问题的伤害”是“被迫搭车者”的特点，并不是二手吸烟者的特点，故排除B)；D)在文中未提及。

49. 【定位】根据题干中的the \$100 billion funding将本题出处定位于第7段第1句和第3句。

【解析】B)。第7段第1句提到，超过1 000亿美元的资金已经被考虑用于支持发展中国家的减排。第3句提到，并且，究竟谁要提供资金或者更重要的是，谁来负责募集资金也几乎没有说明。B)是对这两句的概括，故为答案。A)和D)在文中未提及，故排除；第7段第1句提到，超过1 000亿美元的资金已经被考虑用于支持发展中国家的减排，C)不符合原文，故排除。

50. 【定位】根据题干中的urgent和climate agreement将本题出处定位于第8段第2句。

【解析】D)。第8段第2句提到，如果我们要实现在国家减排的同时帮助最易受气候变化影响的国家适应气候变化的话，就必须尽快有意义地动用《巴黎气候协议》里拟定的政策。D)是对该句的同义转述，故为答案。A)，B)和C)在文中均未提及，故排除。

### Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的内容(Lines 1-2, Para. 1)将本题出处定位于第1段。

【解析】C)。第1段提到，面临抑郁、焦躁、自杀危险的青少年所面临的问题就像是霓虹灯。但通过本段很难理解作者说这句话的含义。通过第2、3段可知，还有一些具有“无形危险”的青少年，他们的精神症状表现不是很明显，很容易被忽视。C)是对第3段最后一句做出的推断，其中的conspicuous对应文中的invisible。A)，B)和D)在文中未提及，故排除。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的finding和new study将本题出处定位于第2段。

【解析】D)。第2段提到，但是一项新的研究发现，还有另一群青少年也几乎在经历同样精神症状的危险。第3段将他们称作具有“无形危险”的青少年；第4段指出，在某种程度上，这些青少年很容易被忽视了。第8段第4句指出，但是这个第三类群体不是出乎意料的，如此明显，数量如此庞大，几乎占我们样本的三分之一，以至于成为这个研究的关键性发现。D)是对第2~4段及第8段第4句的概括推断。A)，B)和C)在文中均未提及，故排除。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的the “invisible risk” group将本题出处定位于第3段最后一句。

【解析】B)。第3段最后一句提到，因为他们的行为通常不会被认为是一种危险信号，所以这些年轻人被研究者们称作具有“无形危险”的群体。B)是对文中信息的同义转述，故为答案。A)和C)在文中未提及。D)是对第3段第1句的重复，并不是原因，故排除。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的the invisible group及出题顺序将本题出处定位于第7段。

【解析】A)。第7段提到，在所有这九种危险行为中得分都高的群体最有可能表现出抑郁的症状；这一群体中将近15%的学生报告说他们有抑郁的症状，而低风险群体中只有4%的学生有这种症状。但是具有无形危险的群体并没有和高风险群体相差甚多，他们中超过13%的人表现出抑郁的症状。A)是对第7段最后一句的同义转述，故为答案。第7段最后一句提到，超过13%的人表现出抑郁的症状，B)中的“没有表现出任何症状”与此不符，故排除；C)和D)在文中未提及。

55. 【定位】根据题干中的significance和Carli's study将本题出处定位于最后一段。

【解析】B)。最后一段提到，卡利说，他的这项研究最有重大意义的事情之一就是为父母、老师和心理卫生保健服务者提供了新的预先警示信号。他说，对心理健康问题的尽早识别、支持和治疗是阻止它们发展成完全失常的最好方法。B)是对文中信息的同义转述，故为答案。A)，C)和D)在

文中未提及。

Part IV Translation

逐句分析

- ① 句较长，如果将“学汉语的人数”和“使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一”都翻译成定语从句，则显得句子冗长，不利于理解。本句可将“使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一”作为一个独立的句子来处理，句首可用 it 指代前文提到的内容。“蓬勃”可译为“booming”。
- ② 句为简单句，句式结构较容易处理。翻译难点在于“国际上的排名”，可用短语“international rankings”表达。
- ③ 句“中国教育的巨大进步”是后文所述内容的原因，既可译为本句的伴随状语，也可译为本句的主语。“不足为奇”的主语较长，可采用 it 引导的形式主语表达，在本句中 it 可处理为形式宾语。
- ④ 句为简单句，“2015 年”提示本句应用一般过去时态。“蜂拥”可用“swarm”表达。
- ⑤ 句的主语为“科目”，谓语为“已不再限于”和“包括”。可将第一个谓语处理为非谓语动词，在句中充当状语，从而起到简化句子结构的作用。“限于”可用“confine”表达。
- ⑥ 句由两个语义上存在转折关系的句子构成，可用 although 或 but 等连接词连接。“占主导地位”可用“be dominated by...”，也可用“play a dominant role”表达，注意选择不同表达方式时，句子的语态也应进行相应变化。

完整译文

With the booming economy of China, the number of people who learn Chinese grows rapidly, which makes Chinese become one of the favorite languages to be learned in the world. In recent years, Chinese universities have risen significantly in the international rankings. The significant progress in education makes it no wonder that China has become one of the most favored destinations among overseas students. In 2015, nearly 400,000 international students swarmed into China for study. Not confined to Chinese language and culture, the subjects they choose to learn also include science and engineering. Although the global market is still dominated by US and UK, China is striving to catch up.

◆ 答案速查 ◆

1	A	2	D	3	C	4	D	5	B	6	C	7	A	8	D	9	B	10	C
11	A	12	C	13	A	14	B	15	C	16	A	17	C	18	D	19	A	20	B
21	B	22	D	23	A	24	D	25	C										
26	G	27	B	28	A	29	C	30	I	31	D	32	N	33	E	34	M	35	F
36	D	37	K	38	B	39	L	40	F	41	A	42	H	43	E	44	I	45	C
46	A	47	C	48	C	49	B	50	D	51	C	52	D	53	B	54	A	55	B



# 六级全真预测（第一套）

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay *commenting on the remark* “God helps those who help themselves.” You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 1* with a single line through the centre.

#### Conversation One

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Help her prepare the presentation.  
B) Give her extra time to finish the report.  
C) Give her some advice on doing the report.  
D) Hand in her report next Wednesday.
2. A) The professor often extend the time limit for assignments.  
B) The students will gain extra scores for handing in assignments ahead of time.  
C) The professor will punish students lightly for late assignments.  
D) The students will lose some scores for late assignments.
3. A) Sympathetic.      B) Skeptical.      C) Grateful.      D) Indifferent.
4. A) He lost everything including his computer.  
B) He suffered from a serious car accident.  
C) He went abroad to join his family.  
D) He was transferred to another class.

#### Conversation Two

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) She has finished her work.      C) Her kids will arrive home after school.  
B) She is too exhausted to work.      D) The man does not ask her to go back to the office.
6. A) It is weird.      B) It is convenient.      C) It is comfortable.      D) It is exhausting.
7. A) The woman does not like it.      C) One can see a lot of strange things in it.  
B) It is produced by weird people.      D) The man is determined to watch it tonight.
8. A) His boss might ask him to stay up late.  
B) The woman will record tonight's program.  
C) He may have to prepare for tomorrow's business trip.  
D) He will be having a meeting with his boss at that time.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question,

*you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 9. A) To attract people to the camps. C) To talk about camping experiences.  
B) To explain the aims of the camps. D) To describe the programmes of the camps.
- 10. A) Campers learn to cook food for themselves.  
B) Horses play a central role in the activities.  
C) Horse lessons are offered all the year round.  
D) Campers are required to wear camp T-shirts.
- 11. A) To help people understand horses better.  
B) To help people enjoy a family atmosphere.  
C) To help people have fun above other things.  
D) To help people achieve an educational purpose.
- 12. A) Horse riders. C) Parents of teenage girls.  
B) Teenage girls and boys. D) International travellers.

### Passage Two

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 13. A) Competition in business. C) A type of economic policy.  
B) Government grants. D) International transportation practices.
- 14. A) American industrialists. C) International leaders.  
B) French economists. D) Civil War veterans.
- 15. A) The rights of private business owners should be protected.  
B) The government shouldn't interfere in private business.  
C) Politicians should support industrial growth.  
D) Competition among companies should be restricted.

### Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear recordings of lectures or talks followed by some questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.**

- 16. A) They are weak both physically and mentally.  
B) They are at the lowest risk today.  
C) They have the problem of depression as girls do.  
D) They are likely to show out their anxiety.
- 17. A) They seem to get very well with their peers.  
B) They don't need supports from schools and teachers.  
C) They like to communicate with their fathers.  
D) They are not confused about sex as the girls are.
- 18. A) They are incapable of communicating their feelings.  
B) They are unwilling to undertake responsibility.  
C) They become easily anxious at things.

- D) They are vulnerable in face of pressure.
19. A) Instruct their boys on what is right and what is wrong.  
B) Listen patiently to their boys' experience without any judgments.  
C) Take their boys to psychology experts as often as possible.  
D) Give them the least interference and leave the problem at their own disposal.

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.**

20. A) It's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil.  
B) It's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it.  
C) It's only natural for good people to defeat evil.  
D) It's desirable for good men to keep away from evil.
21. A) They have less self-discipline.  
B) They have better sense of discipline.  
C) They have more mutual respect.  
D) They have less effective government.
22. A) Society should be responsible for the person committing crime.  
B) Modern civilization is responsible for the criminal.  
C) The criminal himself should bear the blame for his guilt.  
D) The standards of living should be improved to avoid robbery.

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.**

23. A) Later-borns do not compete for attention.  
B) First-borns tend to become rebels.  
C) First-borns achieve more than younger ones.  
D) Later-borns are likely to get diseases.
24. A) Competition for parental attention is key to one's personality formation.  
B) People's personalities are the critical factors affecting our society as a whole.  
C) The time parents spend with kids decreases with each new baby.  
D) Latter-born children are more likely to become the political activists.
25. A) To tell people that Thomas Jefferson is not the first-born child.  
B) To explain that not all the famous people are the first-born children.  
C) To prove the idea that most of famous people are the first-born children is wrong.  
D) To show that the later-born children are more radical than the first-born children.

### **Part III**

### **Reading Comprehension**

**(40 minutes)**

#### **Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Two groups of scientists demonstrated last week for the first time that the body launches a massive, effective counterattack on the virus soon after infection of HIV begins. If doctors can figure out how to reproduce that early, powerful immune response, they might be able to develop better treatments to 26 stages of the disease. The researchers should be 27 — and more than a bit of luck. After all, to study

someone at the beginning of a relatively 28 phase of the HIV infection, they had to find people who did not yet realise they had contracted the virus. It 29 that at least a third of HIV-infected people develop a fever or a severe sore throat within a few weeks to months after first 30. Such signs, which usually clear up in their own, can easily be 31 as a bad flu. In order to identify seven young men suffering from a primary HIV infection, the researchers took this project by 32 in hospital emergency rooms and talking to colleagues.

Using advanced laboratory tests that had been developed only in the past few years, both sets of scientists discovered an 33 growth of virus in the men's blood streams. Each litre of the men's blood contained as many as 10 million infectious viruses.

Within days after the virus burst, the researchers measured a rapid increase in the bloodstream of the number of anti-HIV *antibodies* (抗体). These Y-shaped bits of protein sought out the virus and targeted it for 34. Once the antibody attack reached full-scale in the seven test subjects, the level of HIV in the bloodstream dropped 35. In the majority of cases, the researchers could detect little or no virus two to three weeks later. In other words, the normal immune system can shut down the AIDS virus. Now researchers must figure out exactly how the body puts together this early effective defense — and how the virus manages, years later, to avoid it.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) abruptly    | I) lively       |
| B) destruction | J) misdiagnosed |
| C) exemplified | K) persistent   |
| D) exhausting  | L) residing     |
| E) explosive   | M) segregation  |
| F) exposure    | N) silent       |
| G) impair      | O) testifies    |
| H) interrupt   |                 |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### We Must Train People to Break the Rules

- A) Lay out the entrails, read omens and *auguries* (前兆, 预兆, 征兆), study the heavens, and shake your *hoary* (陈腐的, 老掉牙的) locks like an ancient prophet. Signs and portents bring us messages, and we should notice them before civilization crumbles.
- B) Off Hope Cove, on the Devon coast, a crew of strong, experienced men has saved a girl's life with minutes to spare, only to find itself "disciplined" because the only boat available was classified as an "additional facility awaiting inspection". Earlier and farther inland, two stronger men stood helplessly in their luminous Police Community Support uniforms, *wittering* (絮叨; 啰唆) into radios because they lacked the correct certificates to try to rescue a drowning boy.
- C) Elsewhere, a coastguard resigned after saving a 13-year-old dangling from a cliff. He failed to fetch and *buckle* (用扣环扣住, 扣紧) on his own safety harness, and immediately found himself in trouble from bosses droning that they "don't want dead heroes".
- D) Meanwhile a thousand small habitual practices — from cake stalls to carpentry classes — find themselves under heavy *reproof* (责备, 责怪, 指责) and restraint. And in a hospital ward somewhere a dying, fragile old man repeatedly falls out of bed because nurses reckon that they can't put up the sides of the bed without a "risk assessment", in case they breach his "human rights" and "unlawfully imprison" him.
- E) A frantic family tries to get a telephone line reconnected to a remote Welsh hillside where a man has had a

- stroke, and meets only call-centre shrugs because they don't have the account number off the bill; a neighbour phones the weekend "on-call" doctor service about a diseased *nonagenarian* (90 至 99 岁的人) neighbour, to be told by the doctor that nothing can be done until they give the victim's correct postcode and date of birth.
- F) An amateur dramatic group has to find lock-up storage for two plastic toy swords; and in Huddersfield, citizens have to barricade the road before Binmen will take away rubbish bags that didn't fit correctly into the wheelie bins, although the surplus is entirely due to the said Binmen having been on strike and omitting the last collection.
- G) From distant California, thanks to *Times* online message boards, comes the echo of a voice from the Ancient World. Jim from El Centro responded to the Hope Cove rescue story at the weekend with a quotation from Marcus Tullius Cicero: "A bureaucrat is the most contemptible of men, though he is needed as *vultures* (趁火打劫的人, 乘人之危的人) are needed, but one hardly admires vultures, which bureaucrats so strangely resemble. I have yet to meet a bureaucrat who was not petty, dull, almost witless, tricky or stupid, an oppressor or a thief, a holder of little authority in which he delights, as a boy delights in possessing a vicious dog. Who can trust such creatures?"
- H) Something is wrong. We read too many stories about this craven, inhuman, *poltroonish* (怯懦的, 胆小的) cowering behind rules and routines, and about individuals who get into trouble for momentarily breaching them in the name of humanity or sense. I take issue with Cicero and Jim a little, though — it is too easy to rage at bureaucracy itself and join in thoughtless laughing at "suits". Even Cicero accepts that efficient administration is necessary: It gets things done and distributed, and is a bulwark against chaos. So I think we have to choose our targets more carefully, and unpick more precisely the evil threads that make us so uneasy and unhappy and desperate to stick to rules in defiance of common sense and kindness.
- I) I would diagnose it as insecurity, linked to a misunderstanding of the concept of "training" (which incidentally links straight back to the culture of unintelligent testing in schools). Depressed, anxious people always prefer to stick to rules rather than think for themselves; at the extreme they *lapse* (陷入, 进入) into *obsessive-compulsive disorder* (强迫症), forever washing their hands and touching wood. Depressed, anxious institutions such as the *Maritime* (海事的) and Coastguard Authority, National Health Service (and quite a few call-centres) display this *pathology* (病理学) on a corporate level. You get the "training", tick the right multiple-choice boxes and refuse to think that there might be another choice, not listed. You feel safer that way, like a troubled child determined not to colour outside the lines.
- J) Yet this is the opposite of real training, as practised for years in real armies, navies, laboratories and institutions. Real training lays down a framework of expertise and safety not to prevent initiative, but to free it. If you really know the rules and understand their purpose, you can judge when to make an exception and break them.
- K) A nurse should be able to think (as some no doubt do): "Right, the patient is confused and rolling about, and might get hurt. I'll put up the sides of the bed and keep an eye on things, and have a word with the relatives later to explain."
- L) The boat crew should feel free to think (as they did): "The big lifeboat isn't going to be in time. We know our own boat's safe even though it hasn't got the certificate yet, and if we do get into trouble it's worth a try to save a life — go for it!" The dustmen should say: "OK, so there are bags lying beside the wheelie bins in violation of council regulations, but that'll be because of the strike, isn't it? *Chuck* (扔掉, 丢弃) them in."
- M) The NHS or telecom call-centre staff should be alert not only to the list of correct procedures on the wall, but to the note of panic in the distant voice.
- N) Employees should be allowed to be people too; and a good bureaucrat should feel safe to judge which value scored highest at the critical moment. We all see examples of this gentle accommodation every day. But we also know that those who break small rules for human values run a real risk, because of that



corporate anxiety and depression. It is brought on by soulless micromanagement from the top and a culture that assumes the citizen is a fool. Keeping the balance is not always easy: But human life is a tightrope and always has been. Certainly the reckless rule-breakers should be curbed or sacked; but so should the stupidly rigid bureaucrats.

- O) Can't leave you on that gloomy note. So rejoice: 125 miles out in the dark North Sea, in the excellent Tall Ships Race, 13 crew (mainly teenage) have just been rescued from the flooded cutter Clyde Challenger by the crew of a fellow-competitor (mainly teenage), the Norwegian ketch Loyal. I am sure that they all obeyed the rules: Perish the thought that they wouldn't. But if they had to break a few, good luck to them.
36. A good weapon to prevent chaos is efficient administration.
37. Instead of thinking for themselves, the depressed, anxious people prefer to stick to rules.
38. The purpose of real training is to free, but not to prevent initiative.
39. The stupidly rigid bureaucrats should be curbed or sacked.
40. Marcus Tullius Cicero compared bureaucrats to vultures.
41. The NHS or telecom call-centre staff should help the patient's panic-stricken family rather than just stick to the correct rules.
42. The weekend "on-call" doctor would not give service to the patient unless the correct postcode and date of birth is given.
43. The nurses think that they shouldn't put up the sides of the dying old man's bed without a "risk assessment".
44. A coastguard successfully saved a child, but he resigned because bosses didn't want dead heroes.
45. The two men in the uniforms did not rescue the drowning boy as soon as possible because they thought they had no right to rescue him.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Looking in from abroad, much of the world has historically been baffled by America's gun laws. In no other country can a mentally unstable person access a Glock pistol as easily as suspected Arizona shooter Jared Loughner did. And in no other country is the number of people who own guns as high as in the United States, where there are 90 guns for every 100 people.

The Second Amendment that guarantees the right to bear arms is part of America's founding fabric. So is senseless violence brought about by guns also American?

That was the question posed at today's White House press briefing by Russian journalist Andrei Sitov, the Washington Bureau chief for Moscow-based Itar-Tass. Predictably, the question *irked* (惹恼) many in the room, including White House Press Secretary Robert Gibbs.

"I think there's agreement on all sides of the political spectrum that violence is never, ever acceptable," Gibbs said from the podium. What happened in Tucson "was not in keeping with the important *bedrock* (基础的) values on which this country was founded," he said.

Several other reporters *scoffed* (嘲笑) at the suggestion as well. But much more scoffing over the last week came from overseas, where foreign news agencies reacted to the Tucson tragedy with an element of saying "we could have predicted this".

"The Tucson shooting, in which Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords was shot in the head, is another tragic

commentary on the poisonous political climate that has developed in the United States, allied to the country's pervasive gun culture," read an editorial published in New Zealand. In *The Sydney Morning Herald*, journalist Rod Tiffen stated what seems like an obvious point missed over the past week: "There is a strong correlation between the number of guns in a society and deaths resulting from them."

Ed Pilkington, a writer for the UK's *Guardian* asked it more simply, "What is it with guns and America? Why does the most advanced democracy, which prides itself on being a bastion of reason and civilisation in a brutal and ugly world, put up with this carnage in its own backyard?"

Is Sitov right? Is occasional violent tragedy an unpleasant byproduct of a free society? I walked out of the briefing room with Sitov, who appeared to realise the impact that his question had on the roomful of Americans. "It's an obvious question and nobody asks that question," he told me through his thick Russian accent. "This is a cost that your country pays for freedom."

46. What do we learn from the first paragraph?

- A) The use of guns has become a hot topic in the United States now.
- B) The US is now the country with the highest rate of privately-owned guns.
- C) People with mental disorder are banned to use guns in the US.
- D) Many countries have followed America's example in making their gun laws.

47. Russian journalist Andrei Sitov suggested that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it's gun users who should be blamed for violence
- B) it's nothing wrong for people to bear private weapons
- C) America gun violence is the cost of freedom
- D) Americans commit most violent crimes in the world

48. How did Robert Gibbs feel in face of Andrei Sitov's question?

- A) He felt very annoyed.
- B) He thought it's ridiculous.
- C) He was happy that Sitov raised the question.
- D) He wasn't convinced about the answer.

49. What is the view of the New Zealand editorial?

- A) It's impossible for the United States to prevent gun violence.
- B) America's dangerous political situation is connected with its gun culture.
- C) Foreign reporters should not comment on the Tucson tragedy thoughtlessly.
- D) The Tucson shooting is just an occasional incident in the democratic America.

50. It can be inferred from the context that "carnage" (Line 3, Para. 7) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the loss of freedom
- B) corruption of democracy
- C) the worsening political climate
- D) the deaths resulting from guns

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Western *tattooists* (文身师) work with a special electrical instrument, something like a dentist's drill. It holds a number of very fine needles which, for the purpose of reproducing the approved drawing, are dipped in black ink. When the current is switched on, and the instrument passed rapidly over the outline, the action of the needles drives the ink into the skin. The tattooist is constantly wiping away excess ink as he works. This is where skill is so important, for the speed of the instrument means that he must work rapidly over lines which are almost permanently covered over.

The basic drawing then has to be coloured in, using the same method but with non-poisonous paint now replacing the ink. The average tattoo contains four or five colours, each injected with a separate instrument. How many needles are used each time will depend on the area to be covered, but it is possible to use as many as ten or twelve, giving up to 300 injections a minute. Filling-in is a lengthier process than outlining, and since most people find half an hour under the needles quite enough, a major tattoo can take a number of visits to

complete. Every visit will leave the skin sore and stinging, and to prevent infection on the area is finally treated with an *antiseptic* (消毒的, 抗菌的) cream and covered with a dressing. After a few days it finally heals over, leaving the new tattoo clearly visible under the skin.

And there it stays, as those who get tattooed and think better of it soon discover that getting rid of the tattoo is a far more difficult business than getting it. The tattooist is powerless to undo what he has done and can only refer unhappy customers to their doctors who, no matter how sympathetic, are able to offer little encouragement. Removing a tattoo, if it can be done at all, has to be by one of two methods, neither of them pleasant or even completely satisfactory. The first is by surgery and skin replacement, an operation which leaves permanent marks. The other possibility is to re-tattoo over the offending design with a special acid-based substance which absorbs the colours as it goes. This is a painful and lengthy process which, though less expensive than private surgery, is still quite costly.

It is such a common event that responsible tattooists refuse to work on areas which cannot normally be covered up. "The trouble is that most people don't think about it until it's too late," says one tattooist who had his own hands tattooed some years ago, and freely admits to regretting it. "I realise now that it looks in bad taste."

51. What is the effect of using fine needles in the process of tattoo?
- A) It can drive the ink into the skin.
  - B) It can draw paintings.
  - C) It can cure disease.
  - D) It can reproduce the approved drawing.
52. Before a large-scale tattoo is finished, the customer may \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have to go to the tattooist several times  
B) pay for the work in several times  
C) be injected with four or five instruments  
D) be operated for several times
53. It's known from the passage that a dressing is used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) make colours more distinct  
B) cover the outline of the tattoo  
C) prevent the skin from infection  
D) keep the customers warm
54. Why don't doctors offer encouragement to the customers who want to get rid of the tattoo?  
A) Because doctors themselves do not like tattoos.  
B) Because the customers will regret it later.  
C) Because no methods are entirely successful.  
D) Because doctors are not willing to have operations on them.
55. What is the author's attitude towards tattoo?  
A) Critical.                      B) Indifferent.                      C) Positive.                      D) Neutral.

## **Part IV    Translation    (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on *Answer Sheet 2*.

那些看过李安的电影《饮食男女》(*Eat Drink Man Woman*)的人大概不会忘记中国菜吧, 菜的外表便足以让人垂涎三尺了。中式菜因为它的美味和吸引人的外表在世界上享有很高的声誉。亦因为气候和习俗的多样化, 在中国有很多当地特色食品。事实上, 中式菜品种繁多, 甚至大多数的中国人只能享受到其中的一小部分。总的来说, 北方人比较喜欢面食, 而大多数的南方人几乎每天以米饭为主。

# 六级全真预测（第一套）答案解析

## Part I Writing

### 【参考范文】

#### Self-reliance Is Very Important

Just as the famous saying goes, “God helps those who help themselves.” The saying reveals a truth that self-reliance is an important ability, which can help people overcome difficulties.

Self-reliance is very important not only for an individual but also for a nation. For individuals, self-reliance is the key to success. In the pursuit of success, we always encounter various kinds of problems. We will lose the chance to get promoted if we turn to others for help as soon as difficulties approach. If we can face them head-on, we will find out how strong we really are. We are the captain of our life ship. Therefore, it is only we ourselves who can really help us. As for a nation, being independent is more important. For an independent nation, political independence is essential, and economic independence will give its people more security. Our nation attaches much importance to self-reliance, making some significant breakthroughs in the fields of science and technology, which contributes to the prosperity and fast development of the country.

In view of all the factors mentioned above, we can draw a conclusion that self-reliance is very important for both an individual and a nation. Therefore, let's be self-reliant.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

整体预测

本对话四道题选项中的 finish/doing the report, extend the time limit, gain extra scores, ahead of time, punish 和 late assignments 表明, 对话很可能与写报告有关, 涉及交作业的时间和奖罚等。

W: Hello, Dr Christianson.

M: Hello, Cathy, what can I do for you?

W: Well, I need an extension for my report on whales. Next Wednesday I am supposed to present in class and hand my report in, but I won't be ready.

M: You had six weeks to work on this, and I have a policy of penalizing students heavily for late assignments. You lose 20% the first day, and 10% for each day after.

W: Well, my computer broke down and I lost everything. I have taken the computer into the Campus Computer Centre but they cannot retrieve any of my files.

M: I can sympathize with the computer issue, because it happened to me once when I was a student. My computer crashed just as I was on the last page of a 10,000-word essay. I assume this will be a lesson to you.

W: Oh yes.

M: Well, let's look at the calendar and see if there is another opportunity for your presentation and report.

W: What about November 29?

M: Let me see. No, that wouldn't work, as Jane Clark is doing her presentation that day.

W: I'm not sure whether I can get it finished much sooner as I have to start writing the report from scratch.


M: Well, perhaps I can allow you to hand in your report on November 29, but the presentation must be sooner. Look at my calendar. The only possible day would be November 22. Rob Metcalf was supposed to present that day but I understand he was in a serious car accident and had to withdraw from university.

W: I didn't know that.


M: So, we have arranged for you to present on November 22, and hand in your report on November 29.

W: Thanks again, Dr Christianson.

#### 1. What does the woman want the man to do?

 **解析** B)。选项中的 help/give/hand in her 表明, 女士的话为听音重点。根据对话中女士提到的 “I need an extension for my report... but I won't be ready.” 可知, 女士想让男士多给她点时间完成报告, 故答案为 B)。听清关键信息词 extension 是解题的关键, but 转折处为常考点, 是听音重点。

#### 2. What kind of policy does the professor have for assignments?

 **解析** D)。选项中的 gain extra scores, assignments ahead of time, punish 和 late assignments 表明, 本题可能与完成作业的奖罚有关。根据对话中男士提到的 “... I have a policy of penalizing students heavily for late assignments. You lose 20% the first day, and 10% for each day after.” 可知, 迟交作业的学生要被扣分, 故答

案为 D)。问题中的 policy 是听音的关键, a policy of penalizing students heavily for late assignments 表明教授对迟交论文的学生的处罚很严厉, C) 中的 lightly 与其中的 heavily 意思相反, 故排除。

3. What was the professor's attitude towards the student's problem?

**解析 A)**。选项均为表示态度的形容词表明, 本题可能考查某人对某事的态度。由对话中男士提到的 I can sympathize with the computer issue 可知, 教授对此表示同情, 故答案为 A)。听到 sympathize 就不难选出答案。sympathetic 是 sympathize 的形容词形式。

4. What happened to Rob Metcalf who will be replaced by the woman on November 22?

**解析 B)**。选项均为与 he 有关的句子表明, 本题考查与 he 有关的事实状况。由对话中男士提到的 but... he was in a serious car accident 可知, 此人出了车祸, 故答案为 B)。but 转折处为常考点, 是听音重点。

Conversation Two

整体预测

本对话四道题选项中的 the office, stay up late, business trip, a meeting, 以及重复出现的 she 和 work 表明, 对话可能是关于女士的工作。

W: What a day! I'm exhausted.

M: Well, it's not over yet.

W: Yeah, but it's over for me. I have to go back home and be there when the kids get home.

M: Oh, that's right. I have to go back to the office. My lawyer is waiting there to talk about a contract dispute we have with one of our clients. How long does it usually take you to get home from here?

W: It depends on traffic. Sometimes I can get home within half an hour. I should be home today around 5 p.m.

M: It's so convenient that your office is close to the fourth ring road. I sometimes have to fight traffic for an hour just to get to the third ring.

W: I know. Hey, will you get home tonight in time to watch "That's Incredible!"?

M: I hope so. That's my favourite programme. I love all those weird things people do.

W: I'll be watching it too. Well, if your meeting goes too late, give me a call and I'll record it.

M: Thanks. I may do that. I might have to miss it tonight if my boss decides on our business trip to Shanghai tomorrow. Then I'll have to stay later to get ready.

W: Oh, I hate going to Shanghai.

M: It's not that bad. I would like to know earlier, however.

5. Why was the woman anxious to go back home?

**解析 C)**。选项中的 her work, her kids, home 和 office 表明, 本题涉及女士的工作和生活情况, 女士的话为听音重点。由女士提到的 I have to go back home and be there when the kids get home 可知, 女士急着赶回家是因为孩子要放学回家了, 故答案为 C)。C) 的内容是对 be there when the kids get home 的同义转述。

6. What did the man think of the woman's trip between office and home?

**解析 B)**。由对话中男士提到的 it's so convenient that your office is close... 可知, 男士认为女士回家方便 (convenient), 故答案为 B)。

7. What do you know about the programme "That's Incredible!"?

**解析 C)**。对话中男士提到的 I love all those weird things people do 表明, 这个节目是有关人们做的一些不可思议的事情, 故答案为 C)。C) 中的 strange things 是对 weird things 的同义转述。

8. Why might the man miss the programme?

**解析 C)**。选项中的 stay up, he 和 having a meeting 表明, 本题可能与男士的工作有关。对话中男士提到 might have to miss, 因为如果老板决定明天去上海出差, 男士就得加班到很晚来准备东西, 故答案为 C)。C) 中的 prepare for 对应男士所说的 get ready。

Section B

Passage One

整体预测

本短文四道题选项中的 camps, learn to cook, horse lessons 和 help people achieve an educational purpose 表明, 短文可能与夏令营有关, 涉及夏令营的活动、意义等。

Camp memories last forever! We make sure they are unforgettable!

Shadow Ridge Summer Camps offer so many exciting things for campers to do. Unlike the other camp programmes that include horses as a small part of their programme, at Shadow Ridge horses are the programme! We are 100% horse from stable management, nature walks, and track rides to bedroom furnishings.

Horses help us achieve many of our aims. Girls can learn to develop responsibility, self-confidence and personal connections in their lives while having fun. Using horses as a wonderful tool for education, our camps offer an interesting place for growth and learning.

Imagine each girl having her very own horse to spend time with and a best friend to love and take care of. Each camper is responsible for a horse for the week. Our riding programme provides a lot of riding and lesson time. Campers will learn how to take care of the horse as well as how to ride. Days are filled with horse-related activities to strengthen the connection between each girl and horse, as the girls learn to work safely around the horses.


At Shadow Ridge we try to create a loving, caring family atmosphere for our campers. We have “The Bunkhouse” (4 girls), the “Wranglers Roost” (4 girls), and “The Hideout” (2 girls) in our comfortable 177-year-old farm house. All meals are home-cooked, offering delicious and healthy food for the hungry riders.

Our excellent activities create personalised memories of your child’s vacation. Each child will receive a camp T-shirt and a photo album (usually 300-500 pictures) of their stay at camp.


Our camps are offered during June, July and August for small groups of girls aged 13-16 years, not only from Canada but also other parts of the world.

We will send you full programme descriptions at your request.


**9. What is the main topic of this passage?**

 **解析** **A**。选项均以“to+动词原形”开头，且重复出现了 camps，由此推断，本题考查与夏令营有关的行为目的。短文主要介绍了 Shadow Ridge Summer Camps 的活动内容、特色及教育意义，其目的是为了吸引顾客，故答案为 A)。


**10. What do we know about the camp programmes at Shadow Ridge?**

 **解析** **B**。选项中的 campers, learn to cook 和 horse lessons 表明，本题与夏令营的活动有关。短文用了很大篇幅来介绍 Shadow Ridge 夏令营的骑马活动，这个夏令营和其他夏令营的最大不同就是以骑马为主要活动项目，故答案为 B)。B) Horses play a central role in the activities. 对应短文中的 horses are the programme 和 We are 100% horse...。

**11. What is the main aim of the programmes at Shadow Ridge?**

 **解析** **D**。选项均以 to help people 开头表明，本题考查目的。短文中提到，马可以帮助我们达到很多目的，女孩可以培养自己的责任感、自信心和人际关系等，接着提到把马当作 a wonderful tool for education，由此可知，Shadow Ridge 的活动主要以教育为目的，故答案为 D)。

**12. Whom is the passage mainly written for?**

 **解析** **C**。选项的内容表明，本题考查人物身份。短文通篇在介绍 Shadow Ridge Summer Camps，其中主要提到夏令营的主要项目和其他娱乐活动，强调其教育意义，短文末尾提到，活动对象是加拿大和世界其他国家的 13~16 岁的女孩，所以其阅读对象应该是女孩的父母，故答案为 C)。

**Passage Two**


**整体预测**

本短文选项中的 competition in business, the rights of private business owners 和 the government 表明，短文很可能与企业或经济政策有关。


In the 18th century French economists protested the excessive regulation of business by the government. Their motto was laissez faire. Laissez faire means let the people do as they choose. In the economic sense, this meant that while the government should be responsible for things like maintaining peace and protecting property rights, it should not interfere with private business. It shouldn't create regulations that might hinder business growth, nor should it be responsible for providing subsidies to help. In other words, governments should take a hands-off approach to business.

For a while in the United States, laissez faire was a popular doctrine. But things quickly changed. After the Civil War, politicians rarely opposed the government's generous support of business owners. They were only too glad to support government lend grants and loans to railroad owners, for example. Their regulations kept tariffs high and that helped protect American industrialists against foreign competition. Ironically in the late 19th century, a lot of people believed that the laissez faire policy was responsible for the country's industrial growth. It was generally assumed that because business owners did not have a lot of external restrictions placed on them by the government, they could pursue their own interests, and this was what made them so successful. But in fact, many of these individuals would not have been able to meet their objectives if not for government support.


**13. What does the passage mainly talk about?**

 **解析** **C**。选项均为概括性较强的名词短语表明，本题可能考查短文主旨。根据短文开头提到的 the excessive regulation of business by the government 可知主题是一种经济政策，故答案为 C)。短文主旨首先可根据选项内容进行推断，然后根据短文内容进行确定。短文开头和结尾一定要给予足够的重视。

14. Who first used the motto *laissez faire*?

 **解析** B)。根据短文中提到的 In the 18th century French economists protested... motto was *laissez faire*。可知，法国经济学家最先使用了自由竞争 (*laissez faire*) 的口号，故答案为 B)。motto 意为“格言，箴言”；*laissez faire* 意为“自由竞争”。

15. What is the principal idea of the *laissez faire* policy?

 **解析** B)。选项中重复出现的 private business 以及 rights, protected 和 government 表明，本题可能与保护私人企业的政策有关。根据文中提到的 In the economic sense, this meant that while the government... should not interfere with private business。可知，自由主义政策的根本思想是政府不应干预私人企业，故答案为 B)。

**Section C**

**Recording One**

**整体预测**

19 题选项中重复出现了 their boys, 结合其他题选项中的 at the lowest risk, have the problem of depression, need supports, incapable of communicating, become easily anxious 和 take their boys to psychology experts 推测，本段录音可能与男孩有关，可能涉及男孩面临的问题以及解决的办法。

They're young, they're often highly visible — and they're in deep trouble. America's adolescent boys may look strong as they walk proudly down the street, but in reality they are the population at highest risk today for all kinds of serious problems.

Rates of anxiety disorders and depression are soaring among them. For the first time, depression among males is nearly as prevalent as among females in this group. The boys, as well as their sisters, belong to the first generation of divorce. Instead of a stable and supportive family base to keep them from feeling overwhelmed at times of stress, many are the products of absent parents and conflict.

And today's boys are facing unprecedented stresses from many directions. While there is less certainty about the outcome of the college race, there is no reduction in expectations for male success. There is more career confusion, and paths seem less clear.

Given the uneasiness, substance abuse is an easy attraction, as is the pressure for early sexual activity. Contrary to popular views, boys are just as anxious and confused about sex as the girls are.

But perhaps the biggest problem with today's young males is that they are unable to identify their own and others' feelings and thus unable to communicate about them. They never learned how from absent or overworked fathers.


However, the ability to communicate feelings is an increasingly important survival skill. It is certainly required for stable interpersonal relationships throughout life — at school, at work, and in the families most expect eventually to create.

For adolescent boys as for anyone, resolving the pressures in one's life involves figuring out how you feel. There is an immediate need to take action. If not, our sons face life-threatening consequences.


Ways to save our boys might not be easy, but surely worth the effort of trying. First, educate yourself about the psychology of boys. Know more about how boys are struggling with all the aspects of their lives. Second, talk with adolescent boys. Let them know that you're really interested in understanding their experience in the world. Make no attempt to judge the information or control the discussion.

Then all that you need is to discard the prevailing cultural myth that would have you take a step back from their lives. More than ever, adolescence is a time when kids need your support. You need to recognize that there is an all-important difference in the way genders display distress. Boys tend to express negative feelings in violence toward themselves or others, in self-destructive behavior and recklessness, and in substance abuse.


16. What is said about adolescent boys?

 **解析** C)。选项均为描述 they 的完整句子，其中的 are weak both physically and mentally 和 as girls do 表明，they 指的是男孩，本题考查男孩的情况。录音中提到，男孩子与女孩子患抑郁症的比例几乎持平，C) 是对此的同义转述，故答案为 C)。


17. What is the popular view towards boys?

 **解析** D)。选项均为描述 they 的完整句子，其中的 are not confused about sex as the girls 表明，they 依然指的是男孩，本题考查男孩的情况。录音中提到，和人们通常的想法正相反，男孩子和女孩子对性一样感到焦虑和困惑。由此可知，人们通常的想法是男孩子不像女孩子那样对性感到焦虑和困惑，故答案为 D)。

18. What may be the most serious problem today's young boys have?

 **解析** A)。选项均为描述 they 的完整句子，其中的 incapable, unwilling to undertake responsibility, become easily anxious 和 vulnerable 表明，本题可能考查 they 面临的问题。录音中提到，现代青春期男孩的最大问题也许是他们无法辨认自己或他人的情感，于是无法表达它们。A) 是对此的同义转述，故答案为 A)。

19. What should parents do to help boys deal with various behavior problems?

 **解析** B)。选项均为动词原形开头，且重复出现 their boys, 再结合选项中的 instruct their boys, take their boys to psychology experts 和 give the least interference 可推测，本题可能考查父母应该怎么做才能解决男孩的问题。录音中提到，父母要和青春期的男孩子们交谈。让他们知道你确实对理解他们在这个世界上

的经历感兴趣。不要试图评判他们的信息或控制你们的谈话，故答案为 B)。

## Recording Two

整体预测

选项中重复出现了 good people/men, evil, be responsible for 和 criminal, 由此可推测, 本段录音与好人和坏人以及谁应当为犯罪担责有关。

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once-proud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together — honesty, kindness, and so on — accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law — and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never learned to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities — smaller towns, usually — where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim: "In this family certain things are not tolerated — they simply are not done!"

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restraints are loosening. A robber considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life if you make him very angry.

The main cause of this break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is considered victimized: by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the church that failed to teach him with moral guidance, by the parents who didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

### 20. What do the wise man's words suggest?

**解析** B)。选项中重复出现了 good people/men 和 evil, 由此推测, 本题可能与好人和邪恶有关, 听音时应留意与此相关的信息。警官在讲话开头引用名言: 一位智者曾经说过, 邪恶之所以取得胜利, 是因为善良之人无所作为。选项中只有 B) 符合文义, 其中 evil will prevail 是对 triumph of evil 的同义转述, 故答案为 B)。

### 21. What does the police officer say about people in large cities, compared with people in smaller towns?

**解析** A)。选项均以 they have 开头, 且均含有比较级 (less, better, more), 结合 self-discipline 和 respect 推测, they 为某类人, 本题可能涉及某类人与其他人的比较。警官在讲话中做了对比: 在一些小城镇, 学校维持纪律, 家庭主持规范; 而在大城市和郊区, 内在约束在放松, 强盗抢东西成了理所当然的事。由此可见, 大城市的人们纪律性更差, 约束力小, 尤其根据 inner restraints are loosening 可知 A) 正确。

### 22. What does the police officer believe?

**解析** C)。选项中重复出现了 should, be responsible for 和 criminal, 结合其中的 society, modern civilization 和 the criminal himself 推测, 本题可能考查谁应该为犯罪负责, 听音时应留意是社会、现代文明还是罪犯本身。警官在演讲中提到, 三十年前, 罪行发生后通常认为社会是受害者; 而现在发生了巨大的转变, 认为罪犯自己是受害者, 并给出各种犯罪的理由, 比如成长环境不好, 教堂没有给予道德指引等等。警官接着以 "I don't believe it" 道出他的观点: 每一个犯罪的人应该为自己的行为负责任, 而不应该找各种各样的借口。选项中只有 C) 符合文义。

## Recording Three

整体预测

选项中重复出现了 later-borns, first-borns, personality 和 famous people, 结合选项中的 tend to, are (more) likely to 和 are more radical 推测, 本段录音可能与先出生和后出生的孩子的比较有关, 可能涉及他们的性格差异等。

In *The Birth Order Book: Why You Are the Way You Are*, Dr. Kevin Leman notes that 21 of the first 23 Americans in space were first-born males or only children. More than half of United States presidents have been first-borns or first-born boys. It's a pretty significant finding historically, because families used to be bigger than they are today.



In addition to being high achievers, older children also generally have higher IQs than younger ones. Researchers have noted that the more kids a family has, the lower each child's individual IQ tends to be. They give a few reasons for this.

Parents only have so much time, attention, and money. The more kids they have, the more these things are divided. First-borns initially get the entire parental time. What's more, the ratio of grown-ups to kids decreases with each new baby. So the younger kids are surrounded by more children's language on average than the older ones.

Some researchers think parental attention is the key to personality birth-order differences. In his book *Born to Rebel*, psychologist Frank Sulloway says competition for Mom and Dad's attention is the thing that really shapes our personalities and, in fact has shaped history. He argues that we adapt our personalities as part of our strategy to seek favor from Mom and Dad. Younger brothers or sisters tend to become rebels. Sulloway studied political activists and found that later-born activists were more radical than their first-born peers.

The conclusion of his book is that brothers or sisters' competition for parental attention can affect society as a whole in times of revolution. Thomas Jefferson, Karl Marx, and Fidel Castro were all younger brothers, for example.

As compelling as this all is, it's also something we should probably take with caution. There are other things that happen to us in life besides the addition of brothers or sisters to our families. A parent can die; a hurricane can leave us homeless; we can catch a life-threatening disease. Any one of these things will probably have more of an effect on our personalities than the presence of brothers or sisters.

A study bore this out. After interviewing 535 undergraduates, researchers concluded that personality differences related to birth order were "folklore", although IQ and achievement differences were widely supported by research.

**23. Which of the following statements is proposed by Dr. Kevin Leman?**

**解析** C)。选项中重复出现的 first-borns 和 later-borns 表明, 本题考查第一个出生的孩子和后出生的孩子的情况。讲座开头提到, 凯文·莱曼博士指出第一批进入太空的 23 名美国人中有 21 名是家中第一个出生的男孩或是独生子女。由此可知, 凯文·莱曼博士的观点是第一个出生的孩子取得的成就比其他孩子大, 故答案为 C)。

**24. What idea does Frank Sulloway support?**

**解析** A)。选项中重复出现了 personality, 由此可推测, 本题与性格有关, 听音时应留意与性格有关的信息。讲座中提到, 索罗威在《生来就反抗》一书中说, 获得父母关注的竞争就是塑造我们性格的东西, 也塑造了历史。由此可知, 索罗威认为争取父母的关注度对一个人的性格的形成有很重要的作用, 故答案为 A)。

**25. Why is Thomas Jefferson mentioned in the speech?**

**解析** D)。选项均以“To+do”开头表明, 本题可能考查目的或原因。选项中重复出现了 the famous people 和 first-born children, 还出现了 Thomas Jefferson。由此推测, 本题可能与托马斯·杰斐逊等名人是否是第一个出生的孩子有关, 听音时应留意与托马斯·杰斐逊等名人有关的信息。演讲中先提到, 索罗威研究政治激进分子后发现那些在家中后出生的孩子要比先出生的孩子更激进, 然后举例: 比如, 托马斯·杰斐逊、卡尔·马克思和菲德尔·卡斯特罗都不是家中先出生的孩子。由此可知, 演讲中提到托马斯·杰斐逊是为了说明前面的观点: 那些在家中后出生的孩子要比先出生的孩子更激进, 故答案为 D)。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. G)。分析句子结构可知, 空前的 to 为动词不定式的小品词, 本空应填动词原形, 故 G) impair 和 H) interrupt 入选。由前文的 HIV 可知, 本句中的 disease 是指艾滋病。H) interrupt 意为“打断, 中断”, 通常用于阻断人的行为或电流、信号等, 可排除。G) impair 意为“削弱”, 放在此处可使语义通顺, 即更好的治疗方法 (better treatments) 能削弱疾病的发展进程 (stages of the disease), 故为答案。
27. K)。单从句子结构上看, 本空可填形容词, 与 be 构成系表结构, 也可填动词过去分词构成被动语态。此处说科学成果的取得不能只靠一点运气, 言外之意是强调研究者需要具有坚持不懈的精神 (这一点从后文的内容中也可推知)。K) persistent 意为“坚持不懈的, 持之以恒的”, 与此处的语义相符, 故为答案。I) lively (活泼的) 和 N) silent (沉默的) 与此处语义不符; D) exhausting 不能修饰人; 此处不强调被动, 因此也排除 C) exemplified 和 J) misdiagnosed。
28. N)。空前的副词 relatively 和空后的名词 phase 提示, 本空应填形容词。由空后的句子可知, HIV 感染初期是不容易被发现的, 故答案为 N) silent。relatively silent phase 是指相对不活跃的潜伏期。
29. O)。主语 it 指代 that 从句的内容, 即研究的结果, 选项中的动词中只有 O) testifies “证明, 表明”在语义和时态上符合要求, 故为答案。C) exemplified 意为“举例说明, 作为……的例子”, 此处不涉及例证关系, 且 exemplified 的时态也与 that 宾语从句不符, 因此排除 C)。
30. F)。空前的 first 提示, 本空应填名词。此处是在描述 HIV 感染初期的症状。F) exposure 有“感染”之意, 与语境相符, 即病人初次感染 HIV 后会在几周或几个月内出现发烧症状或严重的嗓子疼, 故为答案。B) destruction (破坏, 毁灭) 和 M) segregation (隔离) 均与 a fever or a severe sore throat 没有关联, 可排除。
31. J)。空前的 be 和空后的 as 提示, 本空应填过去分词。综合本句和前句的内容可知, 感染 HIV 后的初期症状与感冒症状相似, 而且这些症状经常会自动消失。由此推断这些症状会很容易被误诊为感冒, 故答案为 J)。

- misdiagnosed (误诊)。C) exemplified 意为“举例说明, 作为……的例子”, 与此处语义不符, 因此被排除。
32. L)。空前的介词 by 和空后的 and talking 提示, 本空应填动名词。D) exhausting 意为“令人疲惫不堪的”, 是形容词, 因此应直接排除。L) residing 意为“居住”, 后常接表地点的介词短语, 空后的 in hospital emergency rooms 提示, 答案为 L)。
33. E)。空前的 an 和空后的 growth 提示, 本空应填以元音音素开头的形容词, 故 D) exhausting 和 E) explosive 入选。D) exhausting (令人疲惫不堪的) 不能用来说明 HIV 病毒的生长情况, 因此应排除。E) explosive 意为“爆炸性的”, 修饰 growth 时可以表示生长繁殖的速度极快, 故为答案。
34. B)。本句的主语 Y-shaped bits of protein 指的就是上句中的 antibodies。通过下句可知, Y-shaped bits of protein 的作用就是找到 HIV 病毒, 然后将其设为目标并杀死, B) destruction (破坏, 毁灭) 符合语义, 故为答案。
35. A)。根据后句可知, 在 antibody attack reached full-scale 的情况下, HIV 病毒的水平应是迅速降低的, 故答案为 A) abruptly (突然地, 猛地)。I) lively 做副词时意为“轻快地, 富有活力地”, 不能修饰动词 dropped, 也与前后文的语境不符, 故排除。

## Section B

### 文章大意

很多人都过于遵守规定, 而丧失了自己独立思考和独立做决定的能力。本文作者通过举例证明必须训练人们打破规定的约束的能力, 使人们在必要时能够根据实际情况适当地对规定进行一定的变通。

36. H)。根据题目中的 chaos 将本题出处定位于 H) 段倒数第二句, 该句中的冒号表明, 其后的内容是对 efficient administration is necessary 的解释说明。其中 it 指代的就是 efficient administration (有效的管理), 冒号后的 a bulwark against chaos 表达的意思就是 efficient administration 是防御暴乱的屏障。本题是对该句的同义转述。
37. I)。根据题目中的 the depressed, anxious people 将本题出处定位于 I) 段第 2 句, 该句中的 prefer to... rather than... (宁可坚守原则, 也不自己思考) 表明, depressed, anxious people 更倾向于 stick to rules。题目是对该句的同义转述, rather than 对应 instead of。
38. J)。根据题目中的 real training 将本题出处定位于 J) 段第 2 句, 该句中的 not to... but to... 表明 real training 的真正目的不是阻止主动性的发挥, 而是要释放主动性。题目与此同义。
39. N)。根据题目中的 the stupidly rigid bureaucrats 将本题出处定位于 N) 段最后一句。该句中 but 后的分句使用的是“so+助动词/be 动词/情态动词+主语”的用法, 其中 so 表示前面所述的情况也适用于后者。第 1 个分句指出, the reckless rule-breakers 应该被 curbed or sacked (抑制或解雇)。由此可知, the stupidly rigid bureaucrat 也应该被 curbed or sacked。题目是对原文的复现。
40. G)。根据题目中的 Marcus Tullius Cicero 将本题出处定位于 G) 段。该段第 2 句 Marcus Tullius Cicero 的话 A bureaucrat... is needed as vultures are needed (官僚主义者是最卑鄙的人, 尽管他像秃鹰一样被需要) 中的 as 以及... vultures... bureaucrats so strangely resemble 中的 resemble 都表明 Marcus Tullius Cicero 把 bureaucrats 比喻成了 vultures。
41. M)。根据题目中的 the NHS or telecom call-centre staff 将本题出处定位于 M) 段。该段指出接线员应该注意到打电话来的病人家属慌乱的声音, 而不仅仅是恪守墙上的正确步骤。题目与此同义。
42. E)。根据题目中的 weekend “on-call” doctor 将本题出处定位于 E) 段。该段第 2 个分句中提到, 邻居打电话给 weekend “on-call” doctor service, 结果被告知医生只有在知道了病人的 correct postcode 和 date of birth 才能提供服务。题目只是将原文的主动句改为了被动句, 其中的 would not give service 对应原文中的 nothing can be done。
43. D)。根据题目中的 nurse, dying and old man 将本题出处定位于 D) 段第 2 句, 该句指出, 尽管一位生命垂危、身体虚弱的老年病人不断地从床上掉下来, 医院的护士还是认为她们不能在没有进行风险评估(risk assessment) 的情况下擅自将床的两侧垫高 (put up the sides of the bed)。题目是对该句的同义转述。
44. C)。根据题目中的 coastguard and saved 将本题出处定位于 C) 段第 1 句。该段提到, 一个海岸警卫队队员 (coastguard) 在挽救了一个 13 岁儿童之后辞职了 (resigned), 紧接着交代了他辞职的原因: 他在实施营救的过程中没有戴好安全设备 (safety harness), 这引起了上司对他的意见, 上司“不想要死了的英雄”。题目用 because 将这两句内容合并。
45. B)。根据题目中的 drowning boy 将本题出处定位于 B) 段最后一句。该句指出, 两个穿着社区警察服装的强壮男士看到一个溺水的孩子却无能为力, 而这仅仅是因为他们缺少公认的证书 (lacked the correct certificates), 也就是说他们认为自己无权对那个孩子施救, 题目与原文内容相符。

## Section C

### Passage One

### 文章大意

本文主要说明人们对美国的枪支暴力事件的看法。第 1 段讲世界上许多国家都对美国的枪支法案感到不可理解。举例: 精神不稳定的枪击案嫌犯居然可以轻易获得手枪。第 2~8 段讲美国宪法保障枪支拥有权, 其他国家认为这是造成枪支暴力犯罪频发的根本所在, 而美国人则对此观点感到愤怒。

46. B)。根据题干中的 the first paragraph 将本题出处定位于第 1 段。该段最后一句提到,世界上也没有任何一个国家持有枪支的民众的人数像美国那样多,在美国,平均每百人拥有多达 90 支枪。由此可知,美国是世界上私人枪支拥有率最高的国家,故答案为 B)。美国的枪支使用成为国外热议的话题,而非美国人热议的话题,故排除 A)。由第 1 段第 2 句可知,在美国,精神不稳定的人可以轻易获得手枪,故排除 C)。第 1 句提到世界上大多数国家都一直对美国的枪支法案感到困惑,而非在制定枪支法案时效仿美国,故排除 D)。
47. C)。最后一段安德烈·斯托夫提到的“这个问题显而易见,但就是没人提出来。这是你们这个国家为自由所付出的代价”可知,安德烈·斯托夫认为枪支引发的暴力犯罪是美国为自由付出的代价,故答案为 C)。A) 在文中未提及。B) 是针对 The Second Amendment... guarantees the right to bear arms... 设的干扰项。D) 是针对第 2 段最后一句设的干扰项。
48. A)。根据题干中的 Robert Gibbs 和 question 将本题出处定位于第 3 段最后一句。该句提到, the question 惹恼了在场的许多人,这其中就包括白宫新闻办公室秘书罗伯特·吉布斯,而 the question 指的是安德烈·斯托夫提出的问题, A) 中的 annoyed 与 irked 对应, 故为答案, 同时排除 C)。B) 中的 ridiculous 是针对文中 scoffed (嘲笑) 设的干扰项。由第 4 段第 1 句提到的 I think there's agreement on all sides... 可知, 他很确定问题的答案, 故排除 D)。
49. B)。根据题干中的 the New Zealand editorial 将本题出处定位于第 6 段第 1 句。该句讲述新西兰一篇社论的观点: “……美国所形成的致命政治环境以及与其相关的泛滥的枪支文化……B) 正是对此的同义转述, 其中的 America's dangerous political situation 与 the poisonous political climate... United States 对应, is connected with its gun culture 与 allied to... gun culture 对应, 故答案为 B)。A) 是针对 the country's pervasive gun culture 设的干扰项。C) 是针对 tragic commentary 设的干扰项。由文中提到的 another tragic commentary 可知, 这不是 an occasional incident, 故排除 D)。
50. D)。根据题干将本题出处定位于第 7 段。该段提到, 记者埃德·皮尔金顿的问题则更为直接: “枪支和美国到底是怎么回事? 为什么这个世界上最民主的国家, 这个号称自己是残酷丑陋世界中理智文明的堡垒的国家, 会容忍自己家里发生这种惨案?” 前文都在讲美国的图森惨案以及枪支暴力悲剧, 结合前一句中提到的 guns and America 可知, 此处的 this carnage 也应该是指 the Tucson shooting, 即由枪支酿成的伤亡惨案, 故答案为 D)。

## Passage Two

文章大意

本文主要讲述了文身方面的问题。第 1~2 段主要介绍了文身的过程, 第 3 段主要说明文身不容易消除, 第 4 段则提到了一个文身师对文身的看法。

51. D)。根据题干中的 fine needles 将本题出处定位于第 1 段第 2 句。该句指出, 特殊的电子器具上带有细小针头是为了能够 reproducing the approved drawing (画出既定图案), 而这也是 fine needles (细针) 的作用, 故答案为 D)。
52. A)。根据题干中的 before a large-scale tattoo 将本题出处定位于第 2 段。该段第 4 句指出, 填充颜色所需时间比打轮廓要长, 并且因为大多数人只能忍受半个小时的针扎, 所以一个大的文身需要多次才能完成, 这就意味着文身者需要多次去文身师那里进行文身, 故答案为 A)。
53. C)。根据题干中的 dressing 将本题出处定位于第 2 段倒数第二句。该句中的动词不定式短语 to prevent infection 是 treated with an antiseptic cream and covered with a dressing 的目的, 由此可知 a dressing 在文身过程中的作用就是防止文过身的皮肤感染, 故答案为 C)。
54. C)。根据题干中的 get rid of the tattoo 将本题出处定位于第 3 段。由该段第 3 句中 “Removing a tattoo... has to be by one of two methods, neither of them pleasant or even completely satisfactory.” 可知, 除去文身是件很困难的事, 即便能有一两种办法, 也都不能令人满意, 而且此过程十分痛苦, C) 是对原文... neither of them pleasant or even completely satisfactory 的同义转述, 故为答案。
55. D)。本文主要讲述了文身方面的问题。第 1~2 段主要介绍了文身的过程, 第 3 段主要说明文身不容易消除, 第 4 段则主要说明一个文身师对文身的看法, 整篇文章中作者并没有对是否应该文身及文身的好坏进行评论, 他只是在客观地陈述事实, 由此可推断作者对文身的态度是 neutral (中立的), 故答案为 D)。

## Part IV Translation

### 【参考译文】

Those who have seen Ang Lee's film *Eat Drink Man Woman* will not forget the Chinese cuisine, the mere look of which whets one's appetite. Chinese food enjoys a high reputation over the world due to its exquisite taste and charming appearance. Due to the diversity of climates and customs, there are many local specialties in China. In fact, the breadth of Chinese cuisine is so vast that even most Chinese only get to enjoy a small piece of the cake. In general, people in North China favour staples made from flour, while the majority of southerners almost consume rice every day.

# 六级全真预测（第二套）

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay *commenting on the remark* "Make up your mind to act decidedly and take the consequences. No good is ever done in this world by hesitation." You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 1* with a single line through the centre.

### Conversation One

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. A) The celebration day of American Labour Day is later than that of Chinese Labour Day.  
B) There are more workers celebrating Labour Day in America than in China.  
C) American Labour Day is much more formal than Chinese Labour Day.  
D) The influence of American Labour Day is not as great as that of Chinese Labour Day.
2. A) It is welcomed by all the American workers.  
B) It is accompanied by satisfaction and suffering.  
C) It is beneficial to workers.  
D) It disappeared immediately since the establishment of Labour Day.
3. A) Have a parade.  
B) Have a family get-together.  
C) Have a party with workers.  
D) Have a picnic or a barbecue.
4. A) Survival and poor harvest.  
B) Death and hope.  
C) Death and harvest.  
D) Evil and hope.

### Conversation Two

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

5. A) To give a brief introduction of a new book she bought.  
B) To talk about her problems in the first assignment.  
C) To consult about the trouble she has in the second assignment.  
D) To thank the Doctor for giving her an extension.
6. A) She has caught a serious disease.  
B) She planned her schedule properly.  
C) She performed well in her first assignment.  
D) She was given too many assignments.
7. A) In 12 days.  
B) About 25 days later.  
C) In 2 weeks.  
D) In 20 days.
8. A) The woman has checked out the journal articles in the list.  
B) Almost all the reading materials deal with the same issues.  
C) Students are expected to read all the reading materials.  
D) The Doctor will give the woman suggestions on reading the materials.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 9. A) Separating the fire.        | C) Removing the fuel.          |
| B) Reducing the heat.             | D) Cutting off the oxygen.     |
| 10. A) When it breaks out.        | C) What kind it is.            |
| B) How it comes about.            | D) Where it takes place.       |
| 11. A) Another class of fires.    | C) How fires break out.        |
| B) Another type of extinguishers. | D) How fires can be prevented. |

### Passage Two

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 12. A) Reading magazine articles.           | C) Writing research papers.                  |
| B) Reviewing book reports.                  | D) Selecting information sources.            |
| 13. A) Hand in assignments late.            | C) Gather non-relevant materials.            |
| B) Steal another person's ideas.            | D) Share notes with someone else.            |
| 14. A) In word for word.                    | C) In direct quotations.                     |
| B) In short phrases.                        | D) In the student's own words.               |
| 15. A) It should be assimilated thoroughly. | C) It should be paraphrased by the authors.  |
| B) It should be authorised by the source.   | D) It should be enclosed in quotation marks. |

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear recordings of lectures or talks followed by some questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.**

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 16. A) Careless disposal of chemical waste.                 | C) Harm from coal ash.     |
| B) Toxic gases from rotting waste.                          | D) Extremely cold weather. |
| 17. A) Madagascar has the best policy on waste disposal.    |                            |
| B) Many poor countries pay no attention to waste disposal.  |                            |
| C) America's policy on waste disposal is the tightest.      |                            |
| D) Britain hasn't made any policies about waste disposal.   |                            |
| 18. A) Charge people based on the quantity of the rubbish.  |                            |
| B) Encourage people to take charge of waste by themselves.  |                            |
| C) Prevent people from throwing stuff out of their houses.  |                            |
| D) Forbid companies from producing disposable products.     |                            |
| 19. A) They don't care about the results of waste disposal. |                            |
| B) They hate the government involving in waste disposal.    |                            |
| C) They would like to deal with rubbish themselves.         |                            |
| D) They are in a paradox when facing the issue of rubbish.  |                            |

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.**

- |  |
|--|
| 20. A) Whether he needs to replace the fire door before selling his house. |
| B) Whether his fire door complies with current fire safety requirements.   |

- C) Whether he should sell his house to the demanding buyer.  
 D) Whether the fire door between the garage and the kitchen is needed.
21. A) Those manufactured after 1955. C) Those with adequate weight.  
 B) Those with solid cores. D) Those made of plaster.
22. A) Stuffing the doors with metal. C) Stuffing the doors with plaster.  
 B) Covering the doors with sheet metal. D) Covering the doors with sheet plaster.

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.**

23. A) The ability to convey emotions easily to others.  
 B) The ability to promote their companies' image.  
 C) The ability to attract investment to their firms.  
 D) The ability to stand still in harsh environment.
24. A) Leaders that have a heroic image. C) Leaders that are smaller versions of us.  
 B) Leaders that are fairly easily persuaded. D) Leaders that resemble our own characteristics.
25. A) Through being entranced with them. C) Through their energetic quality.  
 B) Through our own creative thought. D) Through their open minds.

### Part III

### Reading Comprehension

**(40 minutes)**

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

An unidentified wit once said, "Laugh, and the world laughs with you. Snore, and you sleep alone." Yet snoring is far from a laughing matter, as those unfortunates with good hearing, who are rightly 26 to the sounds of the snoring disorder, will testify.

It has been estimated that one of eight Americans snores; this means that there are approximately 21 million people — women as well as men — who render an 27 sound when they are asleep. And assuming that each *snorer* (打鼾者) disturbs the sleep of at least one other person, it 28 follows that there are 21 million unhappy listeners.

While a sleeping person breathes, either in or out, several structures in his nose and throat 29 the snoring. The sounds, coming from the soft *palate* (腭) and other soft structures of the throat, are caused by vibratory responses to inflowing and outflowing air. When the soft tissues of the mouth and throat come close to the lining of the throat, the *vibrations* (振动) that occur are caused by the position of the tongue. In short, the noise made by snoring can be 30 to the noise when breezes flutter a flag on a pole. The 31 of the vibrations depends on the size, 32 and elasticity of the affected tissues and on the 33 of the air flow.

Although it is usually the process of *inhaling* (吸气) or exhaling through the mouth that cause snoring, short snores come from the nose of an open-mouthed sleeper. In all fairness to snorers, however, it should be emphasised that snoring is an 34 act which stops as the offender is 35.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| A) awakened  | I) involuntary |
| B) compared  | J) necessarily |
| C) density   | K) sequence    |
| D) force     | L) speed       |
| E) frequency | M) subjected   |
| F) generally | N) unexpected  |
| G) generate  | O) unpleasant  |
| H) incur     |                |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### Bring Our Schools Out of the 20th Century

- A) There's a dark little joke exchanged by educators with an opposing trace: Rip Van Winkle awakens in the 21st century after a hundred-year sleep and is, of course, utterly bewildered by what he sees. Men and women dash about, talking to small metal devices attached to their ears. Young people sit at home on sofas, moving miniature Athletes around on electronic screens. Older folk defy death and disability with devices in their chests and with hips made of metal and plastic. Airports, hospitals, shopping malls — every place Rip goes just baffles him. But when he finally walks into a schoolroom, the old man knows exactly where he is. "This is a school," he declares. "We used to have these back in 1906. Only now the blackboards are green."
- B) American schools aren't exactly frozen in time, but considering the pace of change in other areas of life, our public schools tend to feel like *throwbacks* (复古). Kids spend much of the day as their grandparents once did: sitting in rows, listening to teachers' lecture, *scribbling* (潦草地写) notes by hand, and reading from textbooks that are out of date by the time they are printed. A yawning gap separates the world inside the schoolhouse from the world outside.
- C) For the past five years, the national conversation on education has focused on reading scores, maths tests and closing the "achievement gap" between social classes. This is not a story about that conversation. This is a story about the big public conversation the nation is not having about education, the one that will ultimately determine not merely whether some fraction of our children get "left behind" but also whether an entire generation of kids will fail to make the grade in the global economy because they can't think their way through abstract problems, work in teams, distinguish good information from bad or speak a language other than English.
- D) Right now we're aiming too low. Competence in reading and maths is just the minimum. Scientific and technical skills are, likewise, utterly necessary but insufficient. Today's economy demands not only a high-level competence in the traditional academic disciplines but also what might be called 21st century skills.
- E) Here's what they are: knowing more about the world; thinking outside the box; becoming smarter about new sources of information; developing good people skills; real knowledge in the Google Era.
- F) Learn the names of all the rivers in South America. That was the assignment given to Deborah Stipek's daughter Meredith in school, and her mum who's dean of the Stanford University School of Education, was not impressed. "That's silly," Stipek told her daughter. "Tell your teacher that if you need to know anything besides the Amazon, you can look it up on Google." Any number of old-school assignments — memorising the battles of the Civil War or the periodic table of the elements — now seem faintly absurd. That kind of information, which is poorly retained unless you routinely use it, is available at a keystroke (按键).
- G) Still, few would argue that an American child shouldn't learn the causes of the Civil War or understand how the periodic table reflects the atomic structure and properties of the elements. As school critic E. D. Hirsch Jr. points out in his book, *The Knowledge Deficit*, kids need a substantial fund of information just to make sense of reading materials beyond the grade-school level. Without mastering the fundamental building blocks of maths, science or history, complex concepts are impossible.
- H) Many analysts believe that to achieve the right balance between such core knowledge and what educators call "portable skills" — critical thinking, making connections between ideas and knowing how to keep on learning — the US curriculum needs to become more like that of Singapore, Belgium and Sweden, whose students outperform (胜过) American students on maths and science tests. Classes in these countries dwell on key concepts that are taught in depth and in careful sequence, as opposed to a succession of forgettable details so often served in US classrooms. Textbooks and tests support this approach. "Countries from Germany to Singapore have extremely small textbooks that focus on the most powerful and generative ideas," says Roy Pea, co-director of the Stanford Centre for Innovations in Learning. These might be the

key rules in maths, the laws in science or the relationship between supply and demand in economics. America's thick textbooks, by contrast, tend to go through a mind-numbing stream of topics and subtopics in an attempt to address a vast range of educational standards.

- I) Depth over breadth and the ability to leap across disciplines are exactly what teachers aim for at the Henry Ford Academy, a public charter school in Dearborn, Michigan. Last fall, 10th-graders in Charles Dershimier's science class began a project that combines concepts from earth science, chemistry, business and design. After reading about Nike's effort to develop a more environment-friendly sneakers, students had to choose a consumer product, analyse and explain its environmental impact and then develop a plan for reengineering it to reduce pollution costs without sacrificing its commercial appeal. Says Dershimier: "It's a challenge for them and for me."
  - J) The juniors in Bill Stroud's class are attracted by a documentary called *Loose Change* playing on a small TV screen at the Baccalaureate School for Global Education, in urban Astoria, NY. The film uses 9/11 films and interviews with building engineers and Twin Towers survivors to make an oddly compelling case that interior explosions unrelated to the impact of the airplanes brought down the World Trade Centre on that *fateful* (重大的) day. Afterward, the student — an ethnic mix of New Yorkers with their own 9/11 memories — dive into a discussion about the nature of truth.
  - K) Throughout the year, the class will examine news reports, websites, history books, blogs, and even pop songs. The goal is to teach kids to be sharp consumers of information and to research, formulate and defend their own views, says Stroud, who is the founder and principal of the four-year-old public school. Classes like these, which teach key aspects of information literacy, remain rare in public education, but more and more universities and employers say they are needed as the world grows ever more flooded with information of variable quality. Last year, in response to demand from colleges, the Educational Testing Service unveiled a new, computer-based exam designed to measure information-and-communication-technology literacy.
  - L) A study of the test with 6,200 high school seniors and college freshmen found that only half could correctly judge the objectivity of a website. "Kids tend to go to Google and cut and paste a research report together," says Terry Egan, who led the team that developed the new test. "We kind of assumed this generation was so comfortable with technology that they know how to use it for research and deeper thinking," says Egan. "But if they're not taught these skills, they don't necessarily pick them up."
  - M) Teachers need not fear that they will be made outdated. They will, however, feel increasing pressure to bring their methods — along with the curriculum — in line with the way the modern world works. That means putting a greater emphasis on teaching kids to *collaborate* (合作) and solve problems in small groups and apply what they've learned in the real world. Besides, research shows that kids learn better in that way than with the old chalk-and-talk approach.
  - N) At suburban Farmington High School in Michigan, the engineering-technology department functions like an engineering firm, with teachers as project managers, a Ford Motor Co. engineer as a consultant and students working in teams. The principles of physics, chemistry and engineering are taught through activities that fill the hallways with the noise of nailing, sawing and *chattering* (机器的颤动). The result: the kids learn to apply academic principles to the real world, think strategically and solve problems.
  - O) Such lessons also teach students to show respect for others as well as to be punctual, responsible and work well in teams. Those skills were badly missing in recently hired high school graduates, according to a survey of over 400 human-resource professionals conducted by the Partnership for 21st Century Skills. "Kids don't know how to shake your hand at graduation," says Rudolph Crew, superintendent of the Miami-Dade school system. *Department* (举止风度), he notes, used to be on the report card. Some of the nation's more forward-thinking schools are bringing it back. It's one part of 21st century education that sleepy old Rip would recognise.
36. In Deborah Stipek's opinion, her daughter's assignment of learning the names of all the rivers in South America doesn't make any sense.
37. According to the author, the 21st century skills include learning more about the world.
38. Teachers of Henry Ford Academy emphasise students' intensive learning and thinking.



39. At Farmington High School in Michigan, teachers and students work out projects with the help of a Ford Motor Co. engineer.
40. Critical thinking, making connections between ideas and knowing how to keep on learning are what the educators call as portable skills.
41. The joke of Rip Van Winkle is mentioned to show the slow change of American schools.
42. Research shows that the new method of solving problems in groups and applying the knowledge in real world is better than the old chalk-and-talk approach.
43. According to Stroud, the ultimate goal of education in an age full of information of variable quality is to make students learn to think critically.
44. Only half of the 6,200 high school seniors and college freshmen tested can accurately determine the objectivity of a website.
45. Unlike classes in Singapore, Belgium and Sweden, US classes focus on a succession of details.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Amid weak job and housing markets, consumers are saving more and spending less than they have in decades, and industry professionals expect that trend to continue. Consumers saved 6.4 percent of their after-tax income in June. Before the recession, the rate was 1 to 2 percent for many years. In June, consumer spending and personal incomes were essentially flat compared with May, suggesting that the American economy, as dependent as it is on shoppers opening their wallets and purses, isn't likely to rebound anytime soon.

On the bright side, the practices that consumers have adopted in response to the economic crisis ultimately could make them happier. New studies of consumption and happiness show, for instance, that people are happier when they spend money on experiences instead of material objects, when they relish what they plan to buy long before they buy it, and when they stop trying to *outdo* (胜过) the Joneses.

If consumers end up sticking with their new-found spending habits, some *tactics* (策略) that retailers and marketers began using during the recession could become lasting business strategies. Among those strategies are offering goods that makes being at home more entertaining and trying to make consumers feel special by giving them access to exclusive events and more personal customer service.

While the current round of *stinginess* (匮乏) may simply be a response to the economic downturn, some analysts say consumers may also be permanently adjusting their spending based on what they've discovered about what truly makes them happy or fulfilled.

"This actually is a topic that hasn't been researched very much until recently," says Elizabeth W. Dunn, an associate professor in the psychology department at the University of British Columbia, who is at the forefront of research on consumption and happiness. "There's massive literature on income and happiness. It's amazing how little there is on how to spend your money."

Studies over the last few decades have shown that money, up to a certain point, makes people happier because it lets them meet basic needs. The latest round of research is, for lack of a better term, all about emotional efficiency: How to reap the most happiness for your dollar.

So just where does happiness reside for consumers? Scholars and researchers haven't determined whether Armani will put a bigger smile on your face than Dolce & Gabbana. But they have found that our types of purchases, their size and frequency, and even the timing of the spending all affect long-term happiness.

One major finding is that spending money for an experience — concert tickets, French lessons, sushi-rolling classes, a hotel room in Monaco — produces longer-lasting satisfaction than spending money on plain old stuff.

"It's better to go on a vacation than buy a new couch is basically the idea," says Professor Dunn.

Thomas DeLeire, an associate professor at the University of Wisconsin discovered that the only category to be positively related to happiness was leisure: vacations, entertainment, sports and equipment like golf clubs and fishing poles.

46. What's the dark side of American consumers' saving more and spending less?
- A) The job and housing markets will become even weaker.
  - B) There is little hope that the American economy will recover soon.
  - C) More and more retailers and marketers will have to go bankrupt.
  - D) It's possible that the American economy will rebound sooner.
47. What makes consumers happier according to the new studies?
- A) Overcoming the economic crisis.
  - C) Spending money for an experience.
  - B) Affording anything at any time.
  - D) Having as much money as other people.
48. What will happen if customers keep their spending habits formed in the economic downturn?
- A) They will get goods and services much cheaper.
  - B) It's likely that they will spend more time indoors.
  - C) Retailers will change their business strategies.
  - D) They will enjoy better services and experiences.
49. What surprises Elizabeth W. Dunn according to the passage?
- A) There is little about how to spend money to make people happy.
  - B) Consumers unconsciously adjust their spending habits to be happy.
  - C) People started researches on consumption-happiness relationship so early.
  - D) Happiness is proved to have nothing to do with consumption.
50. Scholars such as Prof Dunn and Prof DeLeire agree that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) richer people feel happier and more satisfied
  - B) most consumers prefer leading brands like Armani
  - C) spending on vacations brings long-term happiness
  - D) people should curb their spending on material things

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Although adults often jump at the chance to catch up on their reading during vacations, many children and teenagers, particularly those from low-income families, read few, if any, books during the summer break from school.

But the price for keeping the books closed is a high one. Several studies have documented a "summer slide" in reading skills once school lets out each spring. The decline in reading and spelling skills are greatest among low-income students, who lose the equivalent of about two months of school each summer, according to the National Summer Learning Association, an education *advocacy group* (宣传团体). And the loss compounds each year.

Now new research offers a surprisingly simple, and affordable, solution to the summer reading slide. In a three-year study, researchers at the University of Tennessee found that simply giving low-income children access to books at spring fairs — and allowing them to choose books that most interested them — had a significant effect on the summer reading gap.

The study, financed by the Department of Education, tracked the reading habits and test scores of more than 1,300 Florida children from 17 low-income schools. At the start of the study, 852 randomly selected first- and second-graders attended a school book fair in the spring where they were allowed to browse from 600 book titles. A variety of books were offered. The children chose 12 books.

The researchers also selected at random a control group of 478 children who weren't given reading books. Those children were offered free activity and puzzle books.

The book fairs and activity book *giveaways* (赠品) continued for three summers until the study participants reached the fourth and fifth grades. Then the researchers compared reading test scores for the two groups.

Children who had received free books posted significantly higher test scores than the children who

received activity books. The difference in scores was twice as high among the poorest children in the study.

One of the most notable findings was that children improved their reading scores even though they typically weren't selecting the curriculum books or classics that teachers normally assigned for summer reading. That conclusion confirms other studies suggesting that children learn best when they are allowed to select their own books.

But giving children a choice in the books they read is a message many parents resist.

At a bookstore recently, a study co-author, Anne McGill-Franzen, professor and director of the reading center at the University of Tennessee, said she witnessed an exchange between some mothers encouraging their fifth- and sixth-grade daughters to read biographies of historical figures, when the girls wanted to select books about Hannah Montana, a character played by the pop star Miley Cyrus.

"If those books get them into reading, that has great *repercussions* (影响) for making them smarter," Dr McGill-Franzen said. "Teachers and middle-class parents undervalue kids' preferences, but I think we need to give up being so uptight about children's choices in books."

51. Several studies reveal that during summer vacations, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) parents are eager to choose books for their children  
B) parents stimulate their children to relax  
C) many schools choose to close the library to save money  
D) children's reading skills decline without book reading
52. To solve the summer reading slide, researchers at the University of Tennessee suggest \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) schools provide free books to children  
B) children read in company with their parents  
C) children discuss with friends after reading  
D) parents buy some classics for their children
53. In the study, children were divided into two groups according to whether \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they came from low-income families  
B) the books were offered to them for free  
C) they were allowed to select their own books  
D) they read much and performed well in tests
54. What conclusion of the study is worthy of notice according to the passage?  
A) Children tend not to read the curriculum books in summer.  
B) Poor students get the lowest scores in the reading test.  
C) Children given choice in books improve their reading.  
D) Teachers' summer reading assignment fails to work on children.
55. What does Anne McGill-Franzen's experience in the bookstore illustrate?  
A) Parents oppose giving children a choice in books.  
B) Reading about fictional figures makes children smarter.  
C) Many children books are undervalued in bookstores.  
D) There exists generation gap in selecting reading material.

## Part IV

## Translation

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中华民族是龙的传人，而实际上“龙”这种动物根本没有存在过，它只是人们想象出来的 (fictitious) 一种动物象征，结合了许多种其他不同动物的特征，包括：鹿、鱼、老虎、狮子、马、牛、驴、蛇和鹰。龙被人们看作是一种具有神性的动物，它时常与云朵、雷电 (thunderbolt) 和降雨联系在一起，可以在陆地行走，在海里游泳，在天空翱翔。它代表着风神和雨神 (the deity of wind and rain)。中国人认为龙不仅是一种福神 (mascot)，而且还是权力、尊严、运气、力量和成功的化身。

# 六级全真预测（第二套）答案解析

## Part I Writing

### 【 参考范文 】

#### No Hesitation

It is widely accepted that we should make up our mind to act decidedly and take the consequences. No good is ever done in this world by hesitation. People who act decidedly are always brave and wise so that they can seize great opportunities to succeed. On the other hand, people who act with hesitation usually end up with failure because they let go of the opportunity.

Acting decidedly does good not only to yourself but also to others, even to the whole country. Lu Xun gave up medical studies and became a writer decidedly after he realised that inspiring words could help Chinese more. With his efforts, many people broadened their horizons and stood up to save our country.

As for myself, I seldom handle affairs waveringly. If I made a wrong decision, I would take the consequences, learn from it, enrich myself, be a cleverer man and try my best to make a right decision next time. In that way, I will grow up through each decision I make. I hope everyone can act decidedly and make his own achievements.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

整体预测

本对话四道题选项中的 celebration, American/Chinese Labour Day 以及重复出现的 workers 表明, 对话可能与美国劳动节和中国劳动节的不同习俗有关。

**W:** As you have given us detailed information about Christmas and Easter in America just now, could you name some other important holidays and special days?

**M:** Well, Labour Day, Halloween, New Year's Day, Valentine's Day, Mother's Day and Father's Day.

**W:** Oh, is American Labour Day the same as our Chinese Labour Day?

**M:** No, it is celebrated on the first Monday in September. People parade to honour workers. Labour Day began in the 19th century with the dream of a carpenter named Peter J. McGuire, who eventually grew up to become the president of a national union of carpenters. Since he was fully aware of both the satisfaction and the suffering that accompany hard work, he wanted to establish a holiday "to honour the industrial spirit, the great vital force of the nation". At his suggestion, the first Labour Day parade was held in New York City in 1882. In 1894, Labour Day became a federal holiday in the United States.

**W:** What do people do on this special day?

**M:** Since the holiday also marks the end of the summer vacation period for many people, it is often the time for an outing to the beach, a picnic in the park, or a barbecue in the backyard.

**W:** That's great. Then, how about Halloween?

**M:** Well, Halloween is a short way of saying All Halloween's Eve, which means the night before the Roman Catholic holy day of All Saint's Day. It comes from two different sources: an ancient Celtic festival in honour of the lord of death and a Roman festival in honour of the goddess of gardens and orchards. The Halloween colours, black and orange, suggest death and harvest.

**W:** That's why we often have pumpkin lanterns with candlelight.

#### 1. What is the difference between American Labour Day and Chinese Labour Day?

**解析(A)**。选项中重复出现的 American/Chinese Labour Day 和 than 表明, 本题可能考查中国和美国的劳动节的不同之处。对话中女士问男士美国的劳动节是否和中国的劳动节相同, 男士给予了否定回答, 并说美国庆祝劳动节是在9月的第一个周一(the first Monday in September), 而中国庆祝劳动节是在5月1日, 由此可推知美国劳动节和中国劳动节的不同之处在于二者的庆祝时间不同, 即美国比中国的庆祝时间要晚, 故答案为A)。


#### 2. What does Peter J. McGuire think of "hard work"?

**解析(B)**。男士提到彼得 J. 麦奎尔提议设立劳动节, 是因为他清楚地明白 the satisfaction and the suffering that accompany hard work (辛苦劳作带来的满足感与辛酸), 由此可知 hard work 会同时产生 satisfaction 和 suffering, 故答案为B)。

#### 3. What do Americans do on Labour Day?

**解析(D)**。选项均为以动词原形开头的短语表明, 本题可能考查与劳动节相关的一些活动或行为。对话中男士明确提到, 因为劳动节意味着暑假的结束, 所以在劳动节那天, 美国人就会去 the beach (海滩) 旅行, 在公园野餐(a picnic)或是在后院吃烤肉(barbecue), 故答案为D)。

#### 4. What do the two traditional Halloween colours symbolise?

 **解析** C)。对话结尾处，男士明确提到“Halloween colours, black and orange, suggest death and harvest.”，由此可知 black 和 orange 分别代表 death 和 harvest，故答案为 C)。

#### Conversation Two

整体预测

本对话四道题各选项中出现的 trouble, assignment(s), days, weeks, reading materials 和 suggestions 表明，对话可能与学生某项作业的完成情况有关，可能涉及做作业遇到的问题、所需的时间、要阅读的材料以及相关建议。

W: Excuse me, Dr Johnson. May I speak to you for a minute?

M: Sure.

W: I'm Melanie Griffin. I'm taking your course in population studies.

M: Right. So how can I help you?

W: I'm having a bit of trouble with the second assignment which is due in 12 days.

M: What sort of troubles are you having?

W: Well, I've trouble in getting hold of the books. I've been to the library several times and all the books were out.

M: It sounds like you should start borrowing the books a bit earlier.

W: Well, I have really a big assignment due for another course and I have been spending all my time on that, so I wonder if it is possible for me to get an extension of time to finish my assignment for you.

M: Well. Extensions are normally given only for medical or compassionate reasons. We don't like giving an extension to a student who simply didn't plan the work properly. What did you get for your first assignment?

W: I got 87.

M: Well, obviously you can produce good work. Since you did so well in your first assignment, I'm prepared to give you an extra two weeks for this one.


W: Oh, thank you.

M: Now what about the reading materials? So you check out the journal articles in the list?


W: Oh, no, not yet. There were about twenty of them. I'm not sure which ones should be most useful or all are important.

M: Well, they're all useful, but I don't expect anyone to read them all because a number of them deal with the same issues. And let me give you some suggestions...


#### 5. Why does the woman speak to the Doctor?

 **解析** C)。选项均以“to+动词原形”开头，其中重复出现的 her 表明，本题可能考查女士做某事的原因或目的。由对话中男士的问话 So how can I help you? 和女士的回答 I'm having a bit trouble with the second assignment which is due in 12 days. 可知，女士是来与博士商议她第二份作业遇到的问题的，故答案为 C)。


#### 6. Why does the Doctor prepare to give the woman an extra time?

 **解析** C)。选项中重复出现的 she 和 assignment(s) 表明，本题可能考查与女士的作业相关的情况。由男士的提问 What did you get for your first assignment? 和女士的回答“I got 87.”以及男士对这一成绩的反应“Since you did so well in your first assignment, I'm prepared to give you an extra two weeks for this one.”可知，由于这位女士在第一次作业中获得了高分，表现很好，所以男士同意额外给她两周时间来完成作业，故答案为 C)。

#### 7. When will the woman submit her second assignment?

 **解析** B)。选项均为表示将来的时间表明，本题可能考查做某事所需的时间。由对话中女士的话 I'm having a bit trouble with the second assignment which is due in 12 days. 以及男士的回答 I'm prepared to give you an extra two weeks for this one. 可知，女士原本应该 12 天后交作业，再加上额外的两周时间，总共 26 天，即大约 25 天之后，故答案为 B)。

#### 8. What do we learn from the conversation?

 **解析** D)。选项中重复出现 the reading materials 表明，本题可能考查与阅读材料相关的具体细节。由对话中男士的话“Well, they're all useful, but I don't expect anyone to read them all because a number of them deal with the same issues. And let me give you some suggestions...”可知，男士会给女士提一些建议，指导她如何阅读材料，故答案为 D)。

### Section B

#### Passage One

整体预测

本短文三道题选项中的 fire, class of fires 和 extinguishers 表明，短文很可能与火有关，包括火的分类、灭火的方法等。

To extinguish different kinds of fires, several types of fire extinguishers have been invented. They must be ready for immediate use when fire breaks out. Most portable kinds operate for less than a minute, so they are useful only on

small fires. The law requires ships, trains, buses and planes to carry extinguishers.


Since fuel, oxygen and heat must be present in order for fire to exist. One or more of these things must be removed or reduced to extinguish a fire. If the heat is reduced by cooling the material below a certain temperature, the fire goes out. The cooling method is the most common way to put out a fire. Water is the best cooling material because it is low in cost and easy to get.

Another method of extinguishing fire is by cutting off the oxygen. This is usually done by covering the fire with sand, steam or some other things. A blanket may be used to cover a small fire.


A third method is called separation, which includes removing the fuel or material easy to burn from a fire, so that it can find no fuel.

The method that is used to put out a fire depends upon the type of fire. Fires have been grouped in three classes. Fires in wood, paper, cloth and the like are called Class A fires. These materials usually help keep the fire on. Such fires can be stopped most readily by cooling with water.


**9. Which method is used if we cover a small piece of burning wood with a basin in order to stop the fire?**

 **解析 D**。选项的内容表明, 本题与火灾的预防或扑灭有关。由短文可知, fuel (燃料), oxygen (氧气), heat (热量) 是燃烧或火灾发生的三个必要因素。本题问的是用一个盆把一小截燃烧的木头扣灭是采用了什么灭火方法: 用盆扣住木头是为了使其缺少燃烧必要的氧气, 故答案为 D)。问题采用了 if 条件句, 此条件在短文中有所介绍, 故应将问题的条件与短文的内容对号入座。

**10. What should we first be clear about in choosing how to put out a fire?**

 **解析 C**。由上一题可知, 选项中的 it 指代的是火灾。由短文中提到的 the method that is used to put out a fire depends upon the type of fire 可知, 选择的灭火方式取决于火的类型, 故答案为 C)。C) 中的 kind 与短文中的 type 为同义词。

**11. What would the speaker probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?**

 **解析 A**。短文末尾对火灾进行了三个种类的划分, 但只介绍了 Class A, 接下来自然是要介绍其他种类, 故答案为 A)。

**Passage Two**

**整体预测**


本短文四道题选项中的 research papers, materials, notes, quotations 和 be paraphrased 表明, 短文可与写作某种类型的文章有关, 涉及写作材料和方法。

Your assignments this term will be to write two major research papers. One of the most important things about writing a research paper is giving proper credit of your resources of information. Failure to do this is called plagiarism which is a form of intellectual dishonesty.


Plagiarism is a kind of stealing or at least an unauthorised borrowing of someone else's ideas. Sometimes inexperienced students will plagiarise unintentionally, and then be surprised when the teacher won't accept their papers, or gives them a failing grade.

The best way to avoid an unintentional plagiarising is to be very careful in gathering your information. As you take notes on books and magazine articles about the topic you've selected, first try to assimilate the information thoroughly. Secondly, write it down in your own words. This is called paraphrasing. If you do a good job of paraphrasing, you'll capture the main idea from your source without actually using any phrases from it. Most of your notes should probably be paraphrases. However, occasionally you may find something you wish to quote directly in your research paper. In this case, be sure that you copy the quotation precisely in your notes and enclose it in quotation marks. That way when you're finalising your research paper, you'll be able to remember which of your notes are direct quotes and which are your own summaries of the material. You can then incorporate them appropriately and give the original author proper credit.


**12. What kind of assignment does the speaker discuss with the students?**

 **解析 C**。选项均以 v.-ing 形式开头, 且宾语各不相同表明, 本题可能涉及短文主题或正在进行的动作。短文开头即提到 "Your assignments this term will be to write two major research papers.", 故答案为 C)。短文的主题一般在开头部分, 听音时要注意。

**13. What does the speaker warn the students not to do?**

 **解析 B**。选项中的 late, steal 和 non-relevant 表明, 本题可能考查不应该做的事情。短文开头部分提到写研究论文最重要的事情之一就是 giving proper credit of your resources of information (尊重信息的来源), 然后从反面介绍剽窃现象 "Plagiarism is a kind of stealing... someone else's ideas."。由此可知, 说话者告诫学生写论文时不要剽窃别人的观点, 故答案为 B)。

**14. According to the speaker, how should most of the notes be taken?**

 **解析 D**。选项表明, 本题可能考查方式方法。短文中提到 "Secondly, write it down in your own words.", 故答案为 D)。短文脉络清晰, 听音时听到表顺序的词 (first, secondly...) 时要特别留意。

### 15. In the speaker's opinion, how should a direct quotation be used?

**解析 D**。短文用 however 将话题转移到 quotation 的使用上, 其中提到 be sure that you... enclose it in quotation marks(确保应……将其标上引号), D)表述与此一致, 故为答案。听清问题中的 a direct quotation, 明确选项中 it 指代的内容是解答本题的关键。

## Section C

### Recording One

整体预测

选项中重复出现的 waste 和 waste disposal 表明, 本段录音与垃圾和垃圾处理有关。

Humanity has always produced waste in vast quantities; but more people, more consumption and the contribution emissions from rubbish make to climate change mean that disposing of the stuff is an increasingly concerned issue.

People feel that they have a right to throw away as much stuff as they like. They shouldn't. Rubbish damages the environment and is expensive to dispose of. With household waste, just as with toxic chemicals, governments need to persuade people that they should be responsible for the rubbish they produce.

Waste is also becoming more hazardous. Modern industry produces many things, from coal ash to computers, which are difficult to dispose of properly. The consequences can be serious: in the city of Dzerzhinsk, in Russia, decades of careless handling of chemical waste has reduced male life expectancy to just 42 years. Rotting waste, meanwhile, produces one of the greenhouse gases, and thus contributes to global warming.

Yet as the special report on the waste business in this week's issue argues, there are grounds for optimism amid the piles of rubbish. Environmental concerns have spurred dramatic improvements in the way waste is managed in many countries. Recycling is becoming ever more common. Entrepreneurs are brimming with schemes to turn rubbish into electricity or fuel or fertilizer. Environmentalists dream of a world in which almost nothing is wasted.

But it is governments that have the power to turn such visions into reality, and their policies are all over the place. In America, for example, waste-burning places containing household rubbish are subject to tight regulation, whereas ones filled with toxic liquid waste from power plants are less tightly controlled. In Britain landfills are taxed out of all proportion to the damage they do to the environment. In poor countries many governments often ignore waste altogether. Only 6% of Madagascar's rubbish is even collected.

To clear up the mess, governments need to hold people and companies responsible for the waste they produce. One way of doing that is to work out the cost of disposal and charge firms and households for rubbish collection based on the volume they produce. That helps discourage people from throwing stuff out, and provides a revenue stream to dispose of it when they do. Another is to oblige manufacturers to take back and dispose of certain goods when consumers have finished with them. That gives firms an incentive to make their wares easy to recycle or re-use.

As consumers, people hate paying for rubbish disposal. But as voters, they claim to worry about the state of the planet. Such measures are the price of cleaning it up.

### 16. What caused the short male life expectancy in Dzerzhinsk?

**解析 A**。选项描述的都是不好的事物, 还重复出现了 waste, 由此推测, 本题可能与垃圾等不好的事物有关。录音中提到, 在俄罗斯的捷尔任斯克, 数十年对化工废料的草率处理使得当地男性公民的预期寿命减至 42 岁, 故答案为 A)。

### 17. What is said about policies of rubbish disposal in different countries?

**解析 B**。选项中重复出现了 policy on waste disposal, 结合选项中的 Madagascar, poor countries, America's policy 和 Britain 推测, 本题可能与各国的垃圾处理政策有关。录音中提到, 在许多贫穷的国家, 政府往往完全忽视垃圾。B)项中的 pay no attention to waste disposal 是对录音中的 often ignore waste altogether 的同义转述, 故答案为 B)。

### 18. What should governments do to discourage people from throwing stuff out?

**解析 A**。选项均为动词原形开头, 表明本题可能考查建议, 再结合其中的 charge people based on..., take charge of waste by themselves 和 prevent people from throwing stuff 等推测, 本题可能考查处理垃圾的建议。录音中提到, 一种可行的方式就是计算出垃圾的处理费用, 然后按照排放量对家庭和企业收费, 故答案为 A)。

### 19. What's people's attitude towards rubbish?

**解析 D**。选项中重复出现了 waste disposal, 结合其中的 don't care about, hate 和 would like 等提示, 本题可能考查 they 在垃圾处理方面的态度。录音最后提到, 作为消费者, 人们不愿为垃圾处理买单。但作为选民, 他们称对地球的状况很担忧。由此可知, 人们在垃圾问题方面的观点有些自相矛盾, 故答案为 D)。

### Recording Two

整体预测

选项中重复出现的 fire door 和 the doors 表明, 本段录音与防火门有关, with solid cores, made of plaster 和 with metal 提示, 录音中可能涉及防火门的构成和所使用的材料。

My house was built in 1955, before firewalls were required in garages. My buyers have asked that I upgrade the garage to comply with current fire safety requirements. I've cooperated with their request by patching several holes in the firewall. But now, they insist that I replace the door between the garage and the kitchen. This door is hollow core, but it has been covered with sheet metal for increased fire resistance. Isn't this safe enough? With the question, I consulted an expert. The following is his answer and hopefully can help those people who are with the same problem with me.

"Before answering your questions, I must clarify one essential point: Homes built in 1955 exist earlier than the fire separation requirement for garages. Firewalls between homes and garages have been specified in the Uniform Building Code since the first code book was published in 1927. Modifications to the code have been laid down since that time, but the basic firewall requirement still applies to 40-year-old homes.

The purpose of this code is to delay the spread of fire from a garage to a dwelling. In order to comply, wood-framed walls and ceilings between garages and dwellings must be finished with plaster or 5/8 inch drywall, and all doors must be solid core or labeled as fire-rated by the manufacturer.

When your home was built, these codes were not universally enforced, especially in rural areas. So many hollow core doors were improperly installed in attached garages. In those years, a common upgrade for such doors was the application of sheet metal. Although this modification does not comply with current fire standards, most building departments regard these doors as "legal nonconforming", which means that replacement is generally not required.

Another related upgrade is the requirement that fire doors be self-closing. The addition of a self-closing device would be an advisable upgrade to your garage door, but it is not a legal requirement for homes built in the 1950s.

As to the disagreement between you and your buyer, my advice would be to upgrade the garage door to current safety standards. It is not your obligation to make these improvements on the buyers' behalf, but they could certainly upgrade the quality of the fire door after closing the agreement."

## 20. What's the main problem the speaker wants to solve?

**解析(A)**。选项均以 whether 开头,且重复出现了 fire door,由此可推测,本题可能考查某人的疑问,该问题可能涉及防火门。录音开头提到,“我”要卖房子,买家坚决要求“我”换掉车库和厨房间的门(防火门),而“我”却认为这扇门已经足够安全,所以“我”去咨询专家,再结合最后一段专家的回答,可以推断出作者想要解决的主要问题是:是否需要更换防火门,故答案为A)。

## 21. Which kind of doors needn't be replaced in the garage?

**解析(B)**。选项均为名词短语,其中的 with solid cores(实心)和 made of plaster(用石膏做成)等表明,本题可能与某种设备的成分有关。录音中提到,根据法规,所有的门必须是实心的或有制造商标注的防火等级。四个选项中只有B)满足这两个条件中的一个,故答案为B)。

## 22. What do people usually do to upgrade the installed hollow core doors in the garage?

**解析(B)**。选项均为 stuffing/covering the doors with...,表明本题可能考查用什么材料来覆盖或者填充门,听音时应留意相关信息。录音中提到,改进空心门的普遍方法是外面包上金属板,故答案为B)。

### Recording Three

整体预测

选项中重复出现的 ability 和 leaders 提示,本段录音与领导者及其能力有关。

Personality may play only a small part in leadership effectiveness but there is no doubt that some leaders have a certain magic that leaves peers envious and followers entranced. If you could bottle this leadership X-factor — charm — the queue of interested executives would be a long one. But what qualities can these often highly successful leaders be said to possess?

As individuals, charming leaders have highly developed communication skills, including the ability to convey emotions easily and naturally to others, says Ronald Riggio, professor of leadership and organizational psychology. They are able to inspire and arouse the emotions of followers through their emotional expressiveness and verbal skills.

They connect with followers because they seem to truly understand others' feelings and concerns.

And they are great role models because they have the ability to engage others socially and display appropriate role-playing skills that allow them to walk the talk.

"One quality we like in our leaders is if they are seen to really represent us. We think someone is more charming, the more they represent our collective identity," Professor Van Knippenberg says. In this way, a charismatic leader is somehow a larger-than-life version of us.

Academics say that charming leaders also manage to stand out from the crowd. They might do this by being unconventional or by taking a different approach to problem solving, for example.

They are up for new things. They are open to out-of-the-box thinking, etc. An optimistic, energetic quality helps us to see leadership qualities in them and makes us open to their influence.

"A lot of charismatic leadership, and leadership in general, is very contextual. It's really good in entrepreneurial firms. It's also good for the change of an organisation if the organisation is in a bad state because it inspires", says Kai Peters, the chief executive of Ashridge Business School.



But not every organisation needs a charismatic leader. Leaders loaded with the X-factor can be self-glorifying, exploitative and authoritarian. As Peters says: "Where it is a problem is where you have 'look at me, I'm a star'."

**23. What ability do charming leaders have according to Ronald Riggio?**

**解析(A)**。选项均为 the ability+to do 的形式,表明本题考查某种能力,听音时应留意与能力相关的信息。录音中提到,作为个人,魅力型领导者们都具有高水平的交流技巧,包括轻松、自然地对他表达情感的能力,故答案为 A)。

**24. What kind of leaders would be welcomed by us?**

**解析(D)**。选项均为 leaders+定语从句,表明本题考查某类领导者。a smaller version of us 和 resembles our own characteristics 提示,这类领导者与我们有关,听音时应留意与我们有关的信息。录音中提到,我们希望领导具备的品质是:他们能被看作是我们真正的代表。我们觉得他们越是有魅力,他们就越应该能展现出我们的共同特性。D)项与此意表述一致,故答案为 D)。

**25. How can we become inclined to accept charming leaders' impact?**

**解析(C)**。选项均为 "through+名词短语" 的形式,表明本题考查某种方式。录音中提到,(领导者身上)乐观积极的品质能够帮助我们看到他们的领导者品质,并促使我们接受他们的影响,故答案为 C)。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. **M)**。空前动词 are 和空后介词 to 提示,所填词可能为动词的分词形式或形容词,且能与 to 搭配使用。句末的 testify (证明) 的内容是 snoring is far from a laughing matter (打鼾是一件令人不快的事)。所填词所在的从句是修饰 unfortunates with good hearing (听力好的不幸的人) 的定语从句,结合分析可知,本句主要讲那些听力好的人在什么样的情况下会证明 snoring is far from a laughing matter,很明显该情况就是那些听力好的人听到鼾声,备选项中的词用在句中符合此意义的是 M) subjected (受……影响),故为答案。be subjected to...意为“使受到……影响,使遭到……”。
27. **O)**。空前的不定冠词 an 和空后的名词 sound 提示,本空应填以元音音素开头的形容词或名词。分析本句结构可知,an 27 sound 指的就是 snoring。由上句中的 snoring is far from a laughing matter 可知,snoring 会让人产生不快,由此可知答案为 O) unpleasant (使人不愉快的)。
28. **J)**。本空位于主语 it 和谓语 follows 之间提示,本空应填副词,故 F) generally 和 J) necessarily 入选。上句指出,美国至少有 2100 万人打鼾,而本句提出一种假设:如果一个人打鼾会打扰至少另外一个人的睡眠,那么根据该假设,美国有 2100 万人受到鼾声的影响则是必然的,故答案为 J) necessarily (必要地,必定地)。
29. **G)**。分析句子结构可知,所填词在句中充当谓语,且因为主语 several structures 为复数形式,而且通篇使用的都是一般现在时,故所填词应为动词原形。本句主要讲 snoring 是如何产生的,故答案为 G) generate (产生)。
30. **B)**。空前的 can be 和空后介词 to 提示,所填词可能为动词的分词形式或形容词,且能与介词 to 搭配使用。the noise made by snoring 与 the noise when...二者本身并没有必然联系,但因其在同一句子,所以所填词就应该具有将二者联系起来的功能,备选项中只有 B) compared (比较,相比,比得上) 符合要求,故为答案。本句是将鼾声比喻成微风吹着旗帜发出的声音。
31. **E)**。空前的定冠词 the 和空后介词 of 提示,本空应填名词,故 C) density, D) force, E) frequency, K) sequence 和 L) speed 入选。空后的 vibrations 意为“振动”,备选项的名词中,通常与 vibrations 搭配使用的是 E) frequency (频率),the frequency of the vibrations 意为“振动的频率”。
32. **C)**。空后的并列连词 and 提示,所填词应与 size 及 elasticity 并列,为名词。而同样根据并列关系可知,备选名词中只有 C) density 能与 size 及 elasticity 构成语义场共现关系,故答案为 C) density (密度)。
33. **D)**。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的介词 of 提示,本空应填名词。本处句意为:振动的频率也取决于空气流的 33。备选名词中 D) force 意为“武力;力量;影响力”,而 L) speed 意为“速度”,相比较而言,“空气流的力量”要比“空气流的速度”更适合此处的语境,故答案为 D) force (力量)。
34. **I)**。空前的不定冠词 an 和空后名词 act 提示,本空应填以元音音素开头的形容词或名词。第 3 段第 1 句 (While a sleeping person breathes...) 讲鼾声是如何产生的,由该句可知鼾声产生的前提是人要睡着,故可推断人在睡眠中打鼾是他本人意识不到的,所以鼾声是一种无意识的行为,故答案为 I) involuntary (无意识做的,非故意的)。
35. **A)**。空前的动词 is 提示,本空应填形容词或动词的分词形式。结合第 34 题的分析可知,鼾声是人在睡眠中无意识发出的,由此可推断鼾声停止时自然是人醒着的时候,故答案为 A) awakened (醒来)。

### Section B

#### 文章大意

本文主要讲述美国学校的落伍之处和应改进的地方。文章首先指出,仅仅会读会写及学会现代科学技术是不够的,接着指出,随着网络的普及,死记硬背的学习方法已经不适合现代的学生了,并给出了新的学习方法;最后指出,除了文化方面的知识之外,为人处事及如何解决问题等也都是学生需要了解的知识,老师肩上的担子变得更重。

36. F)。根据题目中的 Deborah Stipek 和 her daughter 将本题出处定位于 F) 段。该段由德博拉的女儿梅瑞狄斯的一次家庭作业说开去, 德博拉认为女儿的老师布置的作业很愚蠢 (that's silly), that 指代的是背诵南美的河流名称这项家庭作业。由此可见, 德博拉觉得背诵河流名称这样的作业是没有意义的。题目是对这几句内容的概括。
37. E)。根据题目中的 more about the world 将本题出处定位于 E) 段。该段列出了 21 世纪所需要的技能, 它们分别是: 更多地了解世界、思考不受局限、对信息新来源有明智的判断、拥有良好的人际交往技能。原文句中的 they 指代上段最后一句提到的 21st century skills。题目是对原文部分信息的同义复现。
38. I)。根据题目中的 Henry Ford Academy 将本题出处定位于 I) 段。该段第 1 句指出, 密歇根州迪尔伯恩的一所公立学校亨利·福特学院的老师们的目标是使学生们注重深度而非广度上的理解并能在学科之间融会贯通。本题是对该句的同义转述, intensive learning and thinking 对应原文中的 depth over breadth and the ability to leap across disciplines。
39. N)。根据题目中的 Farmington High School 将本题出处定位于 N) 段。该段第 1 句提到, 在密歇根州的法明顿中学, 工程技术系就相当于工程公司, 老师们都是项目经理, 福特汽车公司的工程师作为顾问, 学生们都是分组工作。本题是对该句的同义转述。
40. H)。根据题目中的 critical thinking 和 portable skills 将本题出处定位于 H) 段。该段第 1 句提到, 许多分析家们相信, 要在核心知识和实用技能 (即批判性思维, 能够在观点之间建立联系, 懂得如何坚持学习) 两者之间达到平衡, 那么美国课程的设置就需要学习新加坡、比利时和瑞典。本题是对该句的同义转述, 原文使用破折号对 portable skills 进行解释说明, 本题对该部分的内容进行了重组。
41. A)。根据题目中的 Rip Van Winkle 将本题出处定位于 A) 段。本段讲了关于里普·凡·温克尔的一个笑话, 说他如果长睡百年后苏醒, 会惊异于当今世界发生的巨大变化, 但本段最后两句却笔锋一转: 当他走进学校, 他就知道自己在哪里了。他会说“这是学校, 1906 年那会我们的学校就是这样的。只不过现在的黑板变成绿色的了”。文章借此笑话意在批评教育制度缺乏变革, 难以适应日新月异的社会生活。
42. M)。根据题目中的 chalk-and-talk approach 将本题出处定位于 M) 段。该段指出, 教师们要根据当前社会的实际改进教学方法, 这就意味着重点应该放在教会孩子们相互之间如何合作解决问题并把学到的知识应用到现实生活中。而且研究表明, 这种教学方法比粉笔讲台式教学更有效。第 3 句句首的 that 指的是前一句中提到的 to bring their methods in line with the way the modern world works; 最后一句中的 in that way 指的就是倒数第二句的内容。题目是对这几句内容的概括。
43. K)。根据题目中的 Stroud 将本题出处定位于 K) 段。该段第 2、3 句提到, 四年前成立的公立学校创始人兼校长斯特劳德称, 其目的就是教会孩子们如何明智地对信息进行处理、研究形成自己的观点并能为自己的观点进行辩护。上述教学方法在公立教育中还很少见, 但越来越多的大学和雇主们称这些才是他们所需要的, 因为这个社会充斥着良莠不齐的信息。本题是对这两句的综合概述, in an age full of... 对应原文中 the world grows ever more flooded with...; to make students learn to think critically 是对原文中 “teach kids to be sharp consumers of information and to research, form and defend their own views, teach key aspects of information literacy” 的概述。
44. L)。根据题目中的 6,200 high school seniors and college freshmen 将本题出处定位于 L) 段。该段第 1 句说, 一项针对 6,200 名高三和大一学生的调查发现, 仅仅只有一半学生可以准确判断网站客观与否。本题是对该句的同义转述, accurately determine 对应原文的 correctly judge。
45. H)。根据题目中的 Singapore, Belgium and Sweden 将本题出处定位于 H) 段。该段第 2 句指出, 新加坡、比利时和瑞典这些国家注重对关键概念的深度理解以及顺序讲授, 美国则不然, 他们经常教授学生容易忘记的细节。句中 these countries 回指上一句中提到的 Singapore, Belgium and Sweden。本题是对该句的同义转述。

## Section C

### Passage One

### 文章大意

本文从消费者为应对经济危机调整消费模式产生的影响入手, 讲述如何用金钱来获得最大的幸福感。第 1~3 段主要讲述消费者应对经济危机而调整消费模式所产生的三方面影响。第 4~10 段主要说明如何用金钱来获得最大的幸福感。

46. B)。根据题干中的 American, consumers' 和 spending 将本题出处定位于第 1 段最后一句。该句提到, 6 月份, 消费者支出和个人收入基本上跟 5 月份持平。前面提到今年 6 月份, 消费者将其税后收入的 6.4% 存了下来, 在衰退前, 这一比例多年保持在 1% 到 2% 之间, 由此可知, 消费者现在是 saving more and spending less (存得多花得少)。文中又提到这一现象表明 the American economy... isn't likely to rebound anytime soon (美国经济不可能很快反弹), B) 正是对此的同义转述, 故为答案, 同时排除 D)。A) 是针对第 1 段第 1 句设的干扰项。C) 在文中未提及, 故排除。
47. C)。根据题干中的 happier 和 new studies 将本题出处定位于第 2 段最后一句。该句用三个 when 引导的时间状语从句表明人们什么时候更幸福, C) 与第一个从句 when they spend money on experiences instead of material objects 对应, 故为答案。A) 是针对该段第 1 句设的干扰项。B) 和 D) 是针对另外两个 when 引导的从句设的干扰项。

48. D)。根据题干中的 customers 和 spending habits 将本题出处定位于第 3 段。该段首先提到消费者最终将新形成的消费习惯坚持下去对零售商和营销者产生的影响：在衰退期间采取的一些措施就可能变成长期的商业战略。接着进行举例说明：提供一些让居家生活更有意思的商品；尝试着让消费者参与个人专享的活动，获得更个性化的服务，进而让其产生不一样的感觉。D)（他们将会享受更好的服务和体验）正是对这些例子的概括总结，故为答案。A) 在文中未提及，故排除。B) 是针对 among those strategies are offering goods that makes being at home more entertaining 设的干扰项。C) 与 some tactics...become lasting business strategies 矛盾，故排除。
49. A)。根据题干中的 Elizabeth W. Dunn 将本题出处定位于第 5 段最后两句。该段讲述了 Elizabeth W. Dunn 的观点，其中最后两句提到，有大量研究收入和幸福感的文献资料。而研究如何花钱的文献却非常少，这的确令人惊异。由此可知，使 Elizabeth W. Dunn 感到吃惊的是人们对如何花钱使自己幸福进行的研究很少，故答案为 A)。B) 是针对第 4 段后...adjusting their spending...设的干扰项。C) 是针对该段第 1 句中引言部分设的干扰项。D) 与原文意思相反，故排除。
50. C)。根据题干中的 Prof Dunn 和 Prof DeLeire 将本题出处定位于最后两段。倒数第二段提到 Dunn 教授的观点：与其买一套新沙发，不如花钱度假。最后一段提到 Prof DeLeire 发现唯一跟幸福正相关的类别是休闲消费，其中也包括度假，由此可知，两人都觉得度假可以带来幸福，故答案为 C)。A) 是针对第 6 段第 1 句设的干扰项。B) 是针对第 7 段第 2 句设的干扰项。D) 是针对第 8 段设的干扰项。

## Passage Two

### 文章大意

本文通过一项研究介绍了防止孩子暑期阅读能力下滑的一种方法——让孩子自己选书读，以及家长对此所持的态度。第 1~3 段说明孩子的阅读能力会在暑假下滑，低收入家庭的孩子下降幅度最大。第 4~8 段主要通过一项研究讲述解决孩子们暑期阅读能力下滑这一问题的方法。第 9~11 段主要讲述家长对该方法持反对态度。

51. D)。根据题干中的 several studies 将本题出处定位于第 2 段第 2 句。该句提到，有几项研究已经证明，春季学期一结束，学生的阅读能力就出现“暑期下滑”。也就是说，在暑假期间，孩子的阅读能力会下降，故答案为 D)。第 1 段提到，大人们通常都会抓住假期的机会补读书，而不是为孩子挑选书，故排除 A)。B) 和 C) 的内容在文中未提及，故排除。
52. A)。根据题干中的 summer reading slide 和 researchers at the University of Tennessee 将本题出处定位于第 3 段。题干中的 to solve... slide 对应该段第 1 句提到的 solution to... slide。该段最后一句提到田纳西大学研究人员的发现：在春季展览会的时候，只需给那些低收入家庭的孩子图书——并且，让他们选择自己最感兴趣的图书——就会对因暑期造成的阅读能力差距产生重要影响。也就是说，给孩子提供免费的图书就可以解决他们暑期阅读能力下滑的问题，故答案为 A)。B) 和 C) 在文中未提及。D) 与原文意思相反。
53. C)。根据题干中的 the study, children 和 groups 将本题出处定位于第 4 段和第 5 段。第 4 段和第 5 段分别介绍两组学生的情况。通过对比第 4 段提到的 were allowed to browse from 600 book titles, chose 12 books 和第 5 段提到的 weren't given reading books, were offered free activity and puzzle books 可知，这两组是按照孩子是否被允许自己选择图书来分的，故答案为 C)。A) 是根据 children from 17 low-income schools 设的干扰项。D) 是针对第 7 段第 1 句设的干扰项。
54. C)。根据题干中的 worthy of notice 将本题出处定位于第 8 段第 1 句。题干中提到的 conclusion of the study is worthy of notice 是对 one of the most notable findings 的同义转述，故对 one... findings 进行解释说明的 that 引导的表语从句即为本题答案出处。C)（被允许自己选择要读的书的孩子阅读能力有提高）是对 that 引导的表语从句的同义转述，故答案为 C)。A) 和 D) 是针对 they typically weren't selecting the curriculum books... that teachers normally assigned for summer reading 设的干扰项。B) 是针对第 7 段最后一句设的干扰项。
55. A)。根据题干中的 Anne McGill-Franzen 和 bookstore 将本题出处首先定位于倒数第二段。该段讲述 Anne McGill-Franzen 在书店的一次经历。通过阅读和分析发现，该段是对倒数第三段的举例说明，故将答案出处重新定位到倒数第三段。该段提到，很多家长都抗拒让孩子选择自己要读的书这一主张，A) 正是对该段的同义转述，故为答案。B) 在文中未提及。C) 是针对最后一段提到的 teachers and middle-class parents undervalue kids' preferences 设的干扰项。D) 是针对母亲和女儿选择不同的书而设的干扰项。

## Part IV Translation

### 【参考译文】

The Chinese people consider themselves descendents of the dragon, which is in fact a fictitious animal combining some features of the deer, fish, tiger, lion, horse, ox, donkey, snake and vulture. This divine animal is always associated with clouds, thunderbolts and rainfall. It can walk on the land, swim in the sea and fly in the air and is the deity of wind and rain. Chinese people believe it is a mascot for the embodiment of power, dignity, luck, strength and success.

# 六级全真预测（第三套）

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay **commenting on the remark** “Life isn’t about waiting for the storm to pass; it’s about learning to dance in the rain”. You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

### Conversation One

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. A) How to deal with hardships in life.  
B) Whether it is right for students to live off campus.  
C) How to create nice surroundings for study.  
D) The importance of a good study environment.
2. A) They can have a better environment for study and rest.  
B) They can have more freedom without supervision.  
C) They can have more chances to learn to be independent.  
D) They can have classes without paying for tuition.
3. A) Change the poor conditions in university accommodation.  
B) Catch up with the rapid changes in the society.  
C) Live off campus and be ready to meet the challenge in life.  
D) Adapt themselves to hardships at the university.
4. A) Many universities have common problems.  
B) Most college students can’t adapt themselves to them.  
C) The conditions can’t be improved in short time.  
D) The conditions can be improved soon.

### Conversation Two

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |   |  |                   |                           |
|---|--|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. A) At the airport.                       | B) At the bank.                                | C) On the street. | D) In the police station. |
| 6. A) 0.1%.                                 | B) 0.2%.                                       | C) 0.21%.         | D) 0.25%.                 |
| 7. A) To fill in some application forms.    | C) To demonstrate his certain certifications.  |                   |                           |
| B) To deposit money in his savings account. | D) To tell the woman his detailed information. |                   |                           |
| 8. A) Deposit account and savings account.  | C) Checking account and savings account.       |                   |                           |
| B) Current account and traveling account.   | D) Savings account and transaction account.    |                   |                           |

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question,

you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 9. A) Divorce rate.             | C) Single-parent families.                         |
| B) Fathers incorporated.        | D) Children's care in single-parent families.      |
| 10. A) With their father.       | C) With their grandparents.                        |
| B) With their mother.           | D) Part of the time with mother, part with father. |
| 11. A) Men need not do the job. | C) Men should not do the job.                      |
| B) Men can not do the job.      | D) Men can do the job as well as women.            |

### Passage Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 12. A) To grow beautiful flowers.                    | C) To grow all kinds of flowers in the world.             |
| B) To take part in the competition.                  | D) To grow a rose of a new colour and win a prizes.       |
| 13. A) They were naughty.                            | C) Mr Flowers didn't let them watch flowers.              |
| B) They hated Mr Flowers.                            | D) They just wanted to play a joke on Mr Flowers.         |
| 14. A) He was too old to see who did it.             | C) The boys ran too fast for him to catch.                |
| B) He was too kind to beat the boys.                 | D) It was impossible for him to be on guard all the time. |
| 15. A) They wanted to do what they were told not to. | C) They hated to see the notice.                          |
| B) The notice was closer to the path.                | D) The notice was in the way.                             |

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear recordings of lectures or talks followed by some questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 16. A) Bird communication.                        | C) Bird research.                        |
| B) Bird calls and songs.                          | D) Bird body language.                   |
| 17. A) To put their babies to sleep.              | C) To repel a mate.                      |
| B) To give short messages.                        | D) To defend their territory.            |
| 18. A) They beg quietly.                          | C) They do not beg when they are hungry. |
| B) They beg with a low frequency.                 | D) They beg with a high frequency.       |
| 19. A) Scientists still don't understand it well. | C) It has changed in recent years.       |
| B) It is similar to that of humans.               | D) Much of it seems very strange.        |

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 20. A) As a measure of Picasso's productivity. | C) As a key figure in Renaissance illusionism.         |
| B) As an important influence on Picasso's art. | D) As an artist whom Picasso reacted strongly against. |
| 21. A) Les Demoiselles d'Avignon.              | C) Family of Saltimbanques.                            |
| B) The Old Guitarist.                          | D) Three Musicians.                                    |
| 22. A) By place of residence.                  | C) By periods of development.                          |
| B) By thematic representation.                 | D) By political attitude.                              |

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 23. A) He wrote Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution. | C) He won the Nobel Prize. |
|--|----------------------------|

- B) He coined the word “sociobiology”.  
 24. A) A cultural trait.  
 B) A theoretical proof.  
 25. A) As a metaphor for the evolution of behaviour.  
 B) As a warning against the dangers of sociobiology.  
 C) As a contrast to the behaviour of social insects.  
 D) As the source of Wilson’s theory of altruism.

- D) His research was on insects.  
 C) A kind of behaviour.  
 D) A riddle.

## Part III

## Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

The Englishman suspects all theories, *philosophical* (哲学的) or other. He suspects everything new and is reluctant to accept it at the very beginning, unless he is 26 by the force of circumstances to see that this new thing has advantages over the old. They do not consult historical 27 in order to decide what to do: They first learn the facts as they are; then they depend upon their own common sense, not at all upon their university learning or upon philosophical theories.

It is difficult to get praise from the Englishman. A new idea, a noble action, and an 28 painting — any of these things will be admired and praised by every other people in Europe long before you can get Englishmen to praise. The Englishman all this time is trying to find fault. Why should he try to find fault? He has 29 the terrible caution of his ancestors in regard to mistakes. Unless it 30 him he is away from mistakes, he will not accept the new thing. He has learned 31 his ancestors taught him.

The judgment of the Englishman by all other European peoples is that he is the most 32, the most *unreceptive* (不愿意倾听的), and the most unfriendly among other peoples. Another typical character of English people is that they are the most 33 of all western peoples. If you ask a Frenchman, an Italian, a German, even an American, what he thinks about Englishmen, every one of them will have a common answer — Englishmen are so proud of themselves that it is difficult for them to accept things beyond their present conditions.

But you would find upon the other hand that nearly all nations would speak 34 of certain other English qualities — energy, courage, honour. The friendship of an Englishman once gained is more strong and true than any other. It must be acknowledged that the English character is especially well fitted for the struggle. It is neither a lovable nor an agreeable character; it is not even kindly, for kindness is an emotional 35, and the Englishman never likes to do things on the spur of the moment. But with all this, the character is a grand one, and its success has been the best proof of its value.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) arrogant  | I) importance |
| B) caution   | J) impulse    |
| C) compelled | K) inherited  |
| D) complied  | L) invariably |
| E) ensures   | M) precedents |
| F) exquisite | N) resembles  |
| G) grace     | O) suspicious |
| H) highly    |               |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

### The Serious Need for Play

- A) Stuart Brown, a Texas's psychiatrist, interviewed 26 convicted murderers and discovered that most of the killers shared two things in common: they were from abusive families, and they never played as kids.
- B) Brown did not know which factor was more important. But for years, he has interviewed some 6,000 people about their childhoods, and his data suggest that a lack of opportunities for unstructured play, which is critical for coping with stress and building cognitive skills such as problem solving, can keep children from growing into happy, well-adjusted adults. Research into animal behaviour confirms play's benefits and its evolutionary importance: play may provide animals (including humans) with skills that will help them survive and reproduce.
- C) A handful of studies support Brown's conviction that a play-deprived childhood disrupts normal social emotional and cognitive development in humans and animals. Brown and other psychologists worry that limiting free play in kids may result in a generation of anxious, unhappy and socially inadapted adults. But it is never too late to start: play also promotes the continued mental and physical well-being of adults.
- D) But kids play soccer and *Scrabble* (一种拼字游戏) — why are experts concerned that these games and more structured activities are eating into free play? "Certainly games with rules are fun and sources of learning experiences — they may foster group cohesion, for instance," says Anthony D. Pellegrini, an educational psychologist at the University of Minnesota. But, Pellegrini explains, "games have *priori* (先验的) rules — set up in advance and followed. Play, on the other hand, does not have *priori* rules, so it affords more creative responses."
- E) Creativity is key because it challenges the developing brain more than following predetermined rules does. The child initiates and creates free play. In free play, kids use their imagination and try out new activities and roles. It might involve fantasies — such as pretending to be doctors or princesses or playing house — or it might include mock fighting, as when kids (primarily boys) wrestle and tumble with one another for fun, switching roles periodically. And free play is most similar to play seen in the animal kingdom suggesting that it has important evolutionary roots.
- F) How do these seemingly pointless activities benefit kids? Perhaps most crucially, play appears to help us develop strong social skills. Children learn to be fair and take turns — they cannot always demand to be the fairy queen, or soon they have no playmates. Because kids enjoy the activity, they do not give up as easily in the face of frustration as they might on, say, a maths problem — which helps them develop persistence and negotiating abilities.
- G) Keeping things friendly requires a fair bit of communication — arguably the most valuable social skill of all. Playing with peers is the most important in this regard. Studies show that children use more sophisticated language when playing with other children than when playing with adults.
- H) Does play help children become socialised? Studies suggest that it does. According to a 1997 study of children living in poverty and at high risk of school failure, published by the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation, kids who enrolled in play-oriented preschools are more socially adjusted later in life

than are kids who attended play-free preschools where they were constantly instructed by teachers. By age 23, more than one third of kids who had attended instruction-oriented preschools had been arrested for a serious crime as compared with fewer than one tenth of the kids who had been in play-oriented preschools. And as adults, fewer than 7% of the play-oriented preschool attendees had ever been suspended from work but more than a quarter of the directly instructed kids had.

- I) Research suggests that play is also critical for emotional health, possibly because it helps kids work through anxiety and stress. In a 1984 study published in the *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, researchers assessed the anxiety levels of 74 three- and four-year-old children on their first day of preschool as indicated by their behaviour — whether they pleaded, cried and begged their parents to stay — and how much their palms were sweating. Based on the researchers' observations, they labelled each child as either anxious or not anxious. They then randomly split the 74 kids into four groups. Half of the kids were escorted to rooms full of toys, where they played either alone or with peers for 15 minutes; the other half were told to sit at a small table either alone or with peers and listen to a teacher tell a story for 15 minutes.
- J) Afterwards, the kids' levels of distress were assessed again. The anxiety levels of the anxious kids who had played had dropped by more than twice as much as compared with the anxious kids who had listened to the story. (The kids who were not anxious to begin with stayed about the same.) Interestingly, those who played alone calmed down more than the ones who played with peers. The researchers speculate that through imaginative play, which is most easily initiated alone, children build fantasies that help them cope with difficult situations.
- K) Play fighting also improves problem solving. According to a paper published by Pellegrini in 1989, the more elementary school boys engaged in *rough-housing* (喧嚣的游戏或打闹), the better they scored on a test of social problem solving. During the test, researchers presented kids with five pictures of a child trying to get a toy from a peer and five pictures of a child trying to avoid being scolded by his mother. The subjects were then asked to come up with as many possible solutions to each social problem while their score was based on the variety of strategies they mentioned, and children who play-fought regularly tended to score much better.
- L) Playing also appears to help with language development, according to a 2007 study in the *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*. Researchers at the University of Washington gave a box of toy blocks to children from middle- and low-income families aged 18 months to two and a half years. Parents of these kids, as well as parents of a similar group of kids who had no blocks, kept track of how often the children played. After six months, the kids who had played with blocks scored significantly higher on language tests than the others did. The researchers are not sure, however, whether these improvements resulted from playing with blocks — because by playing with blocks, the youngsters were spending less time in *unproductive activities* (徒劳无益的活动) such as watching television — but the end result was good for them in any case.
- M) If play is so crucial, what happens to children who are not playing enough? Ultimately, no one knows. Studies on rats indicates that play drive comes from the brain stem, a structure that precedes the evolution of *mammals* (哺乳动物).
- N) Of course, many parents today believe they are acting in their kids' best interests when they sacrifice free play for what they see as valuable learning activities. Some mothers and fathers may also hesitate to let their kids play outside unattended, and they may worry about the possibility of the scrapes and broken bones, says Sergio M. Pellis, a behavioural neuroscientist at the University of Lethbridge in



Alberta. Although those instincts are natural, protecting kids “simply *defrays* (支付) those dear costs to later, when those same children will have difficulty in dealing with an unpredictable, complex world,” Pellis says.

- O) Parents should let children be children — not just because it should be fun to be a child but because denying youth’s joys keeps kids from developing into inquisitive, creative creatures, Elkind warns. “Play has to be reframed and seen not as an opposite to work but rather as a complement,” he says. “Curiosity, imagination and creativity are like muscles: if you don’t use them, you lose them.”
36. For children who live in poverty and at high risk of school failure, the lack of unstructured play in childhood proves to hinder their socialisation.
37. According to Anthony D. Pellegrini, free play which must be initiated in a relaxed setting essentially has no clear goal.
38. Elkind holds that play and work fulfill complementary roles instead of contradicting each other.
39. Research into animal behaviour finds that play probably has evolved and persisted because it grants survival advantages.
40. Comparing with listening to stories, play can help the anxious children release pressure more effectively.
41. According to a paper by Pellegrini in 1989, rough play, in some sense, was conducive to problem solving.
42. Compared with free play, games which require predetermined rules tend to restrain one’s creativity.
43. Parents will defray dear costs for overprotecting their kids if the kids grow into socially inadapted adults.
44. Brown’s study indicates that children are prone to grow into maladjusted adults if they are deprived in childhood of free play.
45. Studies on rats suggest that both humans and animals are born with the motivation for play.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

The popular dietary supplement *ginseng* (人參) is said to improve one’s mood and all-around vigor, but a new study published in the *Journal of the American Dietetic Association* suggests that ginseng has little of any effect on psychological health. The study, conducted by researchers at Oregon State University and Wayne State University, is one of the most extensive peer-reviewed studies of ginseng ever conducted.

“Ginseng is being marketed to relatively healthy young people as a way to feel even better — a kind of *yuppie* (雅皮士) supplement,” said Bradley J. Cardinal, an associate professor in the College of Health and Human Performance at Oregon State, “We found it had no real effect on mood at all. It certainly did not live to some of its over-enthusiastic marketing claims.” Among the claims, the authors say, were that ginseng enhances mood, leads to positive well-being, and generally makes you feel better. Marketing strategies used to push ginseng promoted its use by astronauts and professional athletes, and claimed it did everything from easing childbirth to working as an *aphrodisiac* (壮阳剂).

The study by Cardinal and Hermann J. Engels of Wayne State University focused only on the alleged psychological properties of ginseng. The researchers gave a regular, 200mg daily dose of ginseng to one group of volunteers for eight weeks. A second group received a doubled dose of 400mg daily; the third group received

a sugar pill. None of the individuals knew what they were taking. At the end of the eight-week period, the researchers measured the effects of the supplements on the volunteers' "total mood disturbance" using a 65-question "Profile of Mood States" inventory. To eliminate bias, the researchers evaluated the tests without initially knowing which subjects were taking ginseng and which were taking placebos. They compared the results with a baseline survey of the volunteers taken just prior to the study. They found no significant difference among the three groups.

"What these findings on psychological effect do is to extend earlier research from our lab that examined physiological outcomes of ginseng," said Wayne State University's Engels. "Our previous research found, using a controlled physical exercise stress test, that ginseng had no effects when given to normal, healthy adults."

46. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Ginseng is one of the most popular dietary supplements.
- B) New study questions the role of ginseng as mood enhancer.
- C) The study of ginseng is one of the most extensive peer-reviewed studies.
- D) The study focused on the alleged psychological properties of ginseng.

47. It can be concluded that Cardinal's attitude towards marketing claims about ginseng is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) questioning                      B) neutral                      C) positive                      D) negative

48. The study conducted by Cardinal and Hermann J. Engels aims to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) analyse the reason for the popularity of ginseng
- B) demonstrate the unwanted side effects of ginseng
- C) evaluate the alleged effect of ginseng on psychological health
- D) eliminate bias by both the volunteers and the researchers themselves

49. "Placebos" (Line 7, Para. 3) refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) poor-qualified ginseng                      C) small tablets
- B) high-qualified perfume                      D) sugar pills

50. We learn from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) all groups experienced increase in positive feeling during the eight weeks
- B) ginseng didn't seem to enhance the psychological well-being of normal, healthy adults
- C) ginseng regarded as a popular dietary supplement had no effects at all
- D) it was impossible that ginseng had an effect on certain individuals

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Well-to-do parents are increasingly choosing to send their children to single-sex preparatory schools, reversing the trend of recent years. Last week, Michael Gove told us that we needed to promote a Dangerous Book for Boys culture so that boys could be boys again. At the beginning of this month, it (re-)emerged that there were far fewer male teachers in primary schools to act as role models.

Underlying this is anxiety about achievement; recent Department for Education figures show that nearly double the number of boys failed to reach expected standards at seven. The gender gap is more than 10 points in English at 11. Behaviour is a worry too. Boys are three and a half times more likely to be excluded, and the figure is worse still if you are a working-class or black boy.

Today's answer to the problem seems to be single-sex schools. Yet debates about their value are both age-old and decidedly unresolved. *Proponents* (倡导者) argue that keeping boys together allows them to expel their "boyish" energy more freely — ensuring they are in line and on task. Girls are said to benefit too, with

more support to build self-confidence.

But there is also evidence in the other direction. A report commissioned by the Headmasters and Headmistresses conference, which represents top private schools, shows that single-sex schools make little difference to outcomes. What's more, arguing that Eton is a good school because it only admits boys is like saying Wayne Rooney is a good footballer because he wears a nice kit — one does not necessarily lead to the other.

In practice, the single-sex question is a distraction from what really matters. It sounds obvious, but boys (and girls) will do better if they are taught better by teachers who understand their individual needs. That means skilled *practitioners* (从业者) using the curriculum creatively to engage and excite every single child in front of them — regardless of their gender. And, incidentally, male and female teachers have equal capacity to get this right.

Of course this is hard, and I can say I fell short many times. But just by introducing a gender control on the group isn't going to make it any easier. What about the girl who likes active learning or the boy who is shy? I am not sure they would get a fair deal if our teaching is framed by gender behaviours. In any case, we want kids to be able to perform better in response to all learning environments — not just the ones they are comfortable in. So let girls be *boisterous* (活跃的), and boys self-reflect. And let them learn together, taught by the best teachers we can find.

51. What's the trend of recent years according to the passage?
- A) More rich parents choose single-sex education for their kids.  
B) Male teachers enjoy increasing popularity among parents.  
C) Boys from working class start to catch up with girls in study.  
D) Many people send their children to mixed-sex preparatory schools.
52. What's supporters' argument for single-sex schools?
- A) There exists no gender gap in these schools.      C) Boys gain more confidence in boy schools.  
B) They are beneficial to both boys and girls.      D) They help girls achieve their full potential.
53. The example of Wayne Rooney is used to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) single-sex education does not necessarily make boys successful  
B) sports gear is extremely important in an athlete's achievement  
C) boys tend to make greater progress once they go to boy schools  
D) good single-sex schools can solve boys' behavioural problems
54. According to the author, what really matters in children's education?
- A) The gender of teachers.      C) Individualised teaching.  
B) Teachers' character.      D) The curriculum set by schools.
55. What does the author suggest parents do to girls who like active learning?
- A) Send them to a class with stern teachers.      C) Try to teach them how to behave themselves.  
B) Separate them from active boys in school.      D) Find them teachers that can meet their needs.

## Part IV

## Translation

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

在指南针发明以前,人们在茫茫大海上航行,只能靠太阳和星星的位置辨认方向,如果遇上阴雨天,就会迷失方向。是中国人发明的指南针帮助解决了这个难题。指南针是指示方向的仪器。早在战国时期 (the Warring States Period) (475 BC–221 BC), 中国人就发现了磁石能够指示南北的特性,并根据这种特性制成了指示方向的仪器——司南 (*sinan*)。到了宋代,人们制成了“罗盘” (*luopan*)。指南针的发明,给航海事业带来了划时代的影响,世界航运史也由此翻开了新的一页。

# 六级全真预测（第三套）答案解析

## Part I Writing

### 【参考范文】

#### We Should Take the Challenge and Be Strong When Facing Difficulty

It is true that life is full of unknown challenges and difficulties, which are like storms in life. What shall we do? Life isn't about waiting for the storm to pass; it's about learning to dance in the rain. In other words, instead of avoiding difficulties, we should take the challenge and be strong.

Being strong can give us the courage to insist and create miracles. Liao Zhi, once a dancing teacher in Sichuan Province, lost her legs and dear daughter in the Wenchuan earthquake. However, instead of being overcome by grief, the optimistic mother survived this disaster and trained herself hard to dance without legs. Eventually she continued her career as a dancer and was regarded as the most beautiful teacher. Her story inspired a lot of people to face difficulties bravely. Her story shows how beautifully we can dance in the storm of life.

Therefore, when we encounter the storm of life, we should be strong and take the challenge to dance bravely and beautifully in the rain. As long as we are brave and strong enough, it is no surprise that we can see the most splendid rainbow after the storm.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

整体预测

本对话选项中的 right, students, live off campus, surroundings for study, study environment 和 poor conditions in university accommodation 表明, 对话可能与学生的学习或住宿条件有关, 再根据选项中的 create, importance, adapt... to, improved 可推知, 对话还可能涉及改善学校的某些方面的情况。

**M:** As far as I know, many students who choose to live off campus have good reasons. For example, they think the school doesn't offer satisfactory accommodation.

**W:** Yes, I agree with you to some extent. Conditions in university accommodation need to be improved. But students come to the university for the purpose of gaining knowledge and preparing themselves for future career. So living conditions should be their second consideration.

**M:** I don't think you are right here. Nice surroundings will stimulate our learning. Students who rent a house off campus can have a nicer and quieter environment in which to study and rest.

**W:** But don't you see that we can still work better at our lessons with poor dormitory rooms? At any rate, if we want to study, we can go to the library or the classrooms.


**M:** I truly can't agree with you. School dormitories are usually noisy and crowded. Some rooms are very damp. These kinds of living conditions will seriously affect the quality of our rest. Without good rest, how can we study with enough energy?

**W:** To certain degrees, what you said is true. However, crowdedness and noises are something that can't be avoided in our daily life. So we should learn to be tolerant of hardships. If we can't be adaptive and flexible at the university, how can we expect ourselves to survive in the society? Not to mention making a success of our life.


**M:** Hardships can teach us many things, but it will also make us pay for it. I don't think living on campus to experience the hardships is a good choice when other options are available. Anyway, if the university can offer satisfactory accommodation, maybe no one will live off campus.

**W:** I'm afraid you are off the point. The conditions can't be improved within one day, so let's face the reality.

#### 1. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?


 **解析 B**。选项均为完整的句子且其意义各不相同表明, 本题可能考查对话谈论的主题。对话开始时, 男士就表明了自己的观点: 学生在校外住宿 have good reasons (有合理的理由), 女士话中的 but students come to the university for the purpose of gaining knowledge and preparing themselves for future career 表明她认为学生来上大学的主要任务是学习以及为将来的事业做好准备, 所以他们应该把住宿条件放在次要位置。接着由下文男士话中的 I don't think you are right here 和 I truly can't agree with you 以及女士话中的 “but..., however...” 等可推知, 对话双方主要在讨论学生是否应在校外住宿 (whether it is right for students to live off campus), 故答案为 B)。

#### 2. According to the man, what is the possible reason for students to rent a house off campus?


 **解析 A**。选项均以 they can have 开头, 结合其中的 better environment, more freedom/chances 表明, 本

题可能考查 they 做某事的原因，或从某种事能获得的好处。对话中男士在说明居住环境对学生学习的影响时提到，students who rent a house off campus can have a nicer and quieter environment in which to study and rest（在校外租房的学生能够有一个更舒适和更安静的学习环境和休息环境），而这正是学生在校园外面租房住的原因，故答案为 A）。

3. What does the woman think university students should do if they want to survive in the society?

 **解析 D**）。选项均以动词原形开头表明，本题可能考查建议或行为活动。对话中女士说学生在生活中难免会遇到一些问题，所以他们应该 learn to be tolerant of hardships（学会忍受艰难困苦），如果他们不能 be adaptive and flexible at the university（适应和灵活应对学校的生活），那么他们就无法 survive in the society（在社会上生存下去），也就是说女士认为如果学生要想在社会上生存，就必须先 adapt themselves to hardships at the university（使自己适应学校的艰苦），故答案为 D）。

4. What does the woman think of the accommodation conditions in university?

 **解析 C**）。选项中重复出现的 the conditions can't be improved 以及 problem 和 adapt 表明，本题可能考查对某些条件或问题的看法。对话结尾处，女士提到 the conditions can't be improved within one day（住宿条件不可能在短期内有所改善），故答案为 C）。in short time 相当于 within one day。

Conversation Two

整体预测

本对话四道题选项中的 deposit money, deposit account, savings account 和 transaction 表明，对话可能与银行业务有关。

W: Next...can I help you?

M: Yes. I'd like to open an account.

W: Certainly. Do you have any identification with you?

M: Yes. I have my passport and a driver's license.

W: That'll be sufficient. What type of account are you interested in?

M: I don't know, really. Could you explain the options to me?

W: Of course. There are several accounts suited to your specific needs. What will you be using it for?

M: I'm going to have my salary deposited into it. I want to be able to pay my bills, and I also want to use it to save some money.

W: Will you be making regular deposits?

M: I usually put away 200 dollars each pay check.

W: I see. Well, I'd recommend that you open two separate accounts, one savings account and one transaction account.

M: Why not just one account?

W: The advantage of the savings account is that it gives you better interest.

M: Oh, what is the difference in the interest rates?

W: Well, let's see. I'll just check. The interest rate on the savings account is currently 0.2 percent. Interest is paid monthly.

M: Hmm. I see. What's the interest on the transaction account?

W: It's only 0.1 percent, and there are no fees unless your monthly balance falls below 250 dollars.

M: And can I have a cheque book with that account?

W: Yes, of course. And you can have the two accounts linked to one card.


M: Oh, that's convenient.

W: Yes, you can also have a portion of your salary automatically transferred into your savings account when you get paid.


M: Oh, great. That sounds good. I think I'll open both accounts.

W: All right. I'll get the application forms.


5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

 **解析 B**）。选项均为表示地点的介词短语表明，本题可能考查对话发生的地点或对话中所提到的地点。由对话中多次出现的 account（账户）以及 deposits（存款），interest rate（利率），savings account（储蓄账户），transaction account（交易账户）等关键信息可推断出对话很可能发生在银行，故答案为 B）。


6. What is the interest rate on the savings account at present?

 **解析 B**）。选项内容表明，听音时应注意和百分比有关的数字信息。对话中女士明确告诉男士 savings account 的利率为 0.2 percent，故答案为 B）。

7. What would the man do first to get his accounts opened after the conversation?

 **解析 A**）。选项均以“to+动词原形”开头表明，本题可能考查行为活动或目的。对话结尾处，男士在告诉了女士他决定要开哪种账户之后，女士说到她将 get the application forms（拿申请表）。由此可推断，男士需要先 fill in the application forms（填写申请表）才能开户，故答案为 A）。

8. What kind of accounts does the man choose to open at last?

 **解析 D**）。选项均为各种账户类别表明，本题可能考查对账户类别的选择。对话结尾处，男士说他想 open both accounts（开立这两种账户），而本对话前面只介绍了两种账户：savings account 和 transaction account，

因此可知男士最后开立了储蓄账户和交易账户，故答案为D)。

## Section B

### Passage One

整体预测

本短文三道题选项中的 divorce rate, children's care, single-parent families 和 men need/can/should 表明，短文可能与离婚现象和单亲家庭有关，涉及对孩子的关爱和男人的责任。

Most single-parent families result when a marriage ends in divorce. In most cases the divorced parents decide who will have the children. About 85 percent of the children live with their mother after divorce. However, more divorced men want their children to live with them. Sometimes a divorce causes a dispute about who will care for the children. In these cases a judge decides. In an increasing number of disputes, a judge orders that both parents share the children. Usually the children will live with one parent, and both the mother and father will take part in decisions affecting the children. In other cases the children will live with the mother part of the time, and with the father part of the time. Frank and his divorced wife, for example, share responsibility for caring for their 6-year-old daughter. The little girl lives with Frank for 10 days; then she lives with her mother for 10 days.

In other cases men care for their children alone. Tony, for example, was 18 when his girlfriend had a baby. His girlfriend disappeared and left the baby behind. Tony decided he wanted to care for his son by himself. Yet he was not sure he knew how to do it. So he joined a group in Boston called Fathers Incorporated. The group offers advice and skills to help. Tony takes care of his son. Tony believes he can be a good parent. He says women have been doing the job for a long time. "So," he says, "why not men?"

#### 9. What is the main topic of this passage?

☐ 解析 D)。选项均为概括性较强的名词短语表明，本题可能考查短文的主题。短文中提到父母离婚后孩子的抚养可分为三种情况，第一种是绝大部分孩子由母亲来照顾，第二种是由父母共同来抚养，第三种是由父亲单独抚养。由此可知，短文主要讨论的是单亲家庭中孩子的抚养情况，故答案为 D)。解答此题需对全文进行归纳概括。

#### 10. Whom will most children live with after their parents are divorced?

☐ 解析 B)。选项均以 with 开头及其中的 father 和 mother 表明，本题可能考查孩子与谁一起生活。短文中提到 about 85 percent of the children live with their mother after divorce, 由此可知离婚后大部分孩子和母亲生活在一起，故答案为 B)。问题中的 most children 是对短文中的 about 85 percent of the children 的同义转述。

#### 11. What does Tony mean by saying "why not men"?

☐ 解析 D)。选项均以 men need / can / should 开头表明，本题可能考查男人的责任。短文中提到 Tony decided he wanted to care for his son by himself, 由此可知，他下定决心要照顾好他自己的儿子。他说 women have been doing the job for a long time, 接下来用反问句 why not men 来表达自己的决心和观点：男人也可以照顾好孩子，故答案为 D)。

### Passage Two

整体预测

本短文四道题选项中的 grow, flowers, competition 和 Mr Flowers 表明，短文很可能与 Mr Flowers 种花参加比赛有关。

There was once a man who spent all his time in his glasshouse. Flowers was his name, and flowers were his main joy in life. He grew flowers of every colour under the sun. He grew these flowers in order to enter them for competition. His greatest hope in life was to grow a rose of an entirely new colour that would win him the silver cup for the Rose of the Year.

Mr Flowers' glasshouse was close to a public path, which was always used by children walking to and from school. Boys were often attracted to throw a stone or two at his glasshouse. So Mr Flowers did his best to be in or close by his glasshouse at the beginning and end of the school day.

However, it was not convenient or possible to be on guard all the time. Mr Flowers had tried many ways to prevent harm to his glasshouse, but nothing that he had done had been successful.

Then, just as he was giving up hope of ever winning the battle, and of growing the Rose of the Year, he had a truly wonderful idea. He put up a large notice made of good, strong wood, some metres away from the glasshouse, where it could be clearly seen from the path. He had painted on the board the words: DO NOT THROW STONES AT THIS NOTICE. After this, Mr Flowers had no further trouble. The boys were much more attracted to throw stones at the notice than at the glasshouse.

#### 12. What was Mr Flowers' greatest hope?

☐ 解析 D)。选项均为以 "to+动词原形" 开头的短语表明，本题可能考查行为活动或目的。由短文中提到的 his greatest hope... was to grow a rose of an entirely new colour that... win... the silver cup... 可知，答案为 D)。D) 中的 win prizes 是对短文中提到的 win... the silver cup 的同义转述。问题中的 greatest hope 为听音重点。that 引导定语从句，先行词为 a rose of an entirely new colour。

#### 13. Why did the boys often throw a stone or two at the glasshouse?

☐ 解析 A)。短文中提到 "Mr Flowers' glasshouse was close to a public path... used by children walking..."

school. Boys were attracted to throw... glasshouse”, 由此可推断出, 男孩们是因为淘气才这么做的, 故答案为 A)。attracted to 表明男孩们很好奇, 比较淘气, A) 中的 naughty 与此对应。

**14. Why was Mr Flowers not able to prevent harm to his glasshouse at first?**

☐ **解析 D)**。由短文中提到的 “However, it was not convenient or possible to be on guard all the time.” 可知, Mr Flowers 不可能一直监视他的花房, 故答案为 D)。however 转折处为常考点, 是听音重点。

**15. Why did the boys throw stones at Mr Flowers' notice?**

☐ **解析 A)**。选项中重复出现的 notice 表明, 本题涉及 notice 的情况。短文最后提到 the boys were much more attracted to throw stones at the notice than at the glasshouse, 结合 notice 上的文字 “DO NOT THROW STONES AT THIS NOTICE” 可知, 男孩们想做别人不让他们做的事, 故答案为 A)。

**Section C**

**Recording One**

**整体预测**

本段录音第 16 题选项中重复出现的 bird 以及 communication, research, language 和后三题选项中的 short messages, scientists 表明, 录音很可能与研究鸟类之间如何交流有关, 可能涉及信息的表达方式等。

Birds use communication for a variety of reasons: to repel other birds, to attract other birds, to find family members, and to alert other birds to danger. They communicate with each other in unique and fascinating methods, which include singing, dancing and strutting. Biologists have only recently begun to compare to understand the implications of some of these, er, interesting behaviors.

Verbally, birds make noises that scientists label “calls” and “songs”. Now, most birds make only a single call, but some birds, known as song birds, are able to craft more complex tunes. In recent years biologists have used tape recorders to better analyze bird noises and study other bird's responses to them. They have discovered that single calls communicate simple messages, such as “Here I am,” or “Watch out for that hawk!” Um, songs, on the other hand, are performed, or usually performed, only by males, and for one of two specific reasons: to defend territory or to find a mate.

Biologists know that baby birds make a cheeping sound to indicate to their parents that they are hungry or hurt, a behavior that they term “begging”. Different kinds of birds beg with higher or lower frequencies, depending on the location of their nests. Birds with nests in trees beg louder, using a lower frequency, because they have less worry of attracting the enemies. Birds with nests on the ground beg with a higher frequency that doesn't carry the sound as far, because they are more vulnerable to an enemy's attack. Um, begging birds compete for their mother's attention, to be fed first or to get extra food or care. Usually, a baby bird that has had enough to eat will quit begging loudly. However, biologists have recently found that this is not always the case. New studies indicate that parents often give more food and attention to the most persistent beggars—the youngsters who cheep longest and loudest. Ironically, human babies often exhibit the same kind of behavior.

Birds also use a series of non-verbal signals, or body language, to communicate various intentions. Many male birds will perform some type of dance to attract a mate. Other species attract mates by flashing feathers with extraordinary colors, such as a peacock's tail. A male will usually puff up the colored parts of his body and walk proudly near the female, hoping to impress her. When male birds succeed in attracting a female, the new pair will often perform an intricate dance together to indicate their acceptance of each other.

**16. What is the main topic of the lecture?**

☐ **解析 A)**。选项均为与鸟类有关的名词短语且意义各不相同表明, 本题可能考查录音的主题。录音一开始教授就提到鸟类会出于各种原因去进行交流, 接着又讲述了鸟类是如何利用叫声和肢体语言在同类之间进行信息传递的。由此可见, 该录音主要是跟鸟类之间的信息交流有关, 故答案为 A)。

**17. How do male birds use songs?**

☐ **解析 D)**。选项均以 “to+动词原形” 开头表明, 本题可能考查某种行为或目的。由教授提到的 “for one of two specific reasons: to defend territory or to find a mate” 可知, 雄鸟会出于两种特殊原因而 “唱歌”——保卫它们的领地或求偶, D) 是其中的一个原因, 故为答案。C) 选项干扰性较强, 当出现多个原因或观点时, 要注意认真辨听主要的动词或关键词。

**18. What is true of baby birds whose nests are in trees?**

☐ **解析 B)**。选项中重复出现的 they beg 以及 quietly, low/high frequency 表明, they 可能指某种鸟类, 本题可能考查这类鸟哀求和讨要东西的方式。由教授在录音中提到的 birds with nests in trees beg louder, using a lower frequency 可知, 在树上筑巢的那些鸟儿不用过分担心会招来敌人, 所以他们会以较低的频率去大声 “哀求 (beg)”, 故答案为 B)。

**19. What does the professor imply about birds' communication?**

☐ **解析 A)**。选项中的 scientists, don't understand, similar to... humans 和 changed 表明, 本题可能考查对某种现象的看法或理解, 可能涉及对该现象的研究等。录音中谈到生物学家们通过研究对鸟类之间如何进行信息交流有了一定的认识和见解, 然而教授又提到生物学家们最近又发现鸟类的某些交流方式并非总是如此, 即在鸟类之间如何交流的问题上, 科学家的认识还不够全面, 故答案为 A)。

本段录音第 20 题选项中重复出现的 Picasso 以及 art, artist 和第 21 题选项中的作品名称表明, 录音很可能与毕加索本人或其作品有关。

We're now going to spend some time, class, talking about the most revolutionary, the most amazing artist in the history of Modern Western art. Do you know who I'm talking about? Of course it's Pablo Picasso. He was the artist who invented Cubism, and he was the artist who experimented with more styles and media than probably any other artist in history, with the possible exception of Leonardo da Vinci. And what I'm passing out to you now are figures of some of Picasso's most famous and most revolutionary paintings.

1901 to 1904 is known as Picasso's "Blue Period", when he was a starving artist and sometimes had to burn his own drawings to keep warm. All his paintings during this period were done in grave shades of blue, and they depicted thin, depressed figures, beggars and homeless people. If you look at the handout I gave you, you'll see an example of his Blue Period — *The Old Guitarist*, painted in 1903. Not a very happy looking fellow, is he?

From 1904, then, to 1905, Picasso passed through his "Rose Period", when he began to use warmer, more tender colours — and his subjects became circus performers and clowns. You can see his most famous painting from this period on the sheet. You'll notice, though, that this quiet group of circus performers still look alienated and uncommunicative, though they are treated more kindly than he treated the old guitar player.

All of Picasso's paintings were rather two-dimensional up to this point, but then he began exploring pictorial volume, and this led to one of his most revolutionary works, *Les Femmes d'Alger*, which he painted in 1917. This is usually considered the first Cubist painting. You can see how Picasso reduces the ladies' figures to a series of wide, intersecting planes. In this way, they suggest a multiple view of the world. This was a radically new, abstract pictorial language.

In my handout, you'll also find some other examples of how Picasso's Cubism developed between 1907 and 1921 — *Woman with a Guitar* is from 1912, for instance, and *Three Musicians*, which is a masterpiece of his later "synthetic cubism" style, was painted in 1921. You can see in the *Three Musicians* how Picasso's works have become much broader and more simple, and how they exploit colour so much more.

By 1945, Picasso was well established as one of the great masters of modern art, but he continued to experiment with styles and techniques throughout his life. We'll be looking at him again later in the term, when we examine Cubism and other modern visual movements in more detail.

## 20. Why does the lecturer mention Leonardo da Vinci?

**解析** A)。选项均为由 as 引导的名词短语, 结合其中重复出现的 Picasso 以及 measure, art, key figure, artist 可知, 本题可能考查文中所提人物或例子对毕加索或其作品的影响。教授在谈及毕加索在艺术上的高深之处时提到, 毕加索尝试过很多种风格和媒体的结合, 这可能是历史上除了达·芬奇之外, 其他艺术家无法能比的。由此可知, 教授在此提到达·芬奇是为了证明毕加索的作品之多, 范围之广, 故答案为 A)。

## 21. Which is considered Picasso's first Cubist painting?

**解析** A)。选项内容表明, 本题可能考查毕加索的某个作品名称。由教授提到的 *Les Femmes d'Alger*... is usually considered the first Cubist painting 可知, 毕加索的第一张被认为带有立体主义色彩的作品是《亚威农少女》(*Les Femmes d'Alger*), 故答案为 A)。

## 22. How has the lecturer organized his lecture?

**解析** C)。选项内容表明, 本题可能考查演讲主题的层次是如何排列的, 即演讲者是按照什么顺序或线索展开演讲的。教授在引出话题后, 分别提及毕加索在两个主要阶段的创作情况及作品简介, 即 Blue Period 和 Rose Period, 并提及了 1945 年毕加索已经被公认为现代艺术界的佼佼者。由此可知, 演讲者是按照毕加索作品的不同发展阶段来展开叙述的, 故答案为 C)。

## Recording Three

### 整体预测

本段录音三道题选项中重复出现的 evolution, sociobiology, behaviour 和 insects 提示, 录音很可能与生物社会学中的某种进化行为有关, 可能涉及的主题是昆虫的行为等。

Well, it looks like everybody's here. Some of you are Sociology majors, I know, and others of you are in the Biology Department, so I think the first thing I should do is give you all an idea of what sociobiology is all about. It's a relatively new field. The word "sociobiology" didn't even exist until 1946, and it wasn't really noticed until after 1975, when the great zoologist Edward O. Wilson, who studies insects, discussed it in his book. It was after this book was published that sociobiology really exploded into an exciting new field of research.

What is it that Dr. Wilson writes in his book? Well, briefly, Wilson wanted to use the theories of biological evolution and natural selection — you know, Darwin's theories — and apply them to explain the development of social behaviors. Wilson's research was mostly on ants, and he was interested in the reasons for their complex social behaviours, like division of labor, like mating and parenting — and he was especially interested in the idea of altruistic behaviour, of altruism. Now, you should already know that word. "Altruism" is the act of helping someone else when the action does not seem to help you yourself.



Now, ants — what we call the “social insects” — are perfect altruists. Almost all the members of their colonies are female workers who never get a chance to reproduce. Instead, they spend their lives defending and taking care of the nest and their queen and the queen’s offspring. It’s only the queen who gets to pass along her genes to the next generation. Wilson wondered why this was, why such a system would evolve, why an organism would give up its own genes to accept another’s. He knew that there must be some advantage to this, so he set out to discover what that advantage might be.

I’m sure you all know the old riddle about “what came first, the chicken or the egg?” — and also the slightly humorous idea that “a chicken is just an egg’s way of producing another egg”. Well, that’s essentially what the basis of Wilson’s theory is — that an organism is just a gene’s way of producing another gene. Dr. Wilson thought that the genes of all the members of an ant colony are so similar that a worker ant is really taking care of its own genes when it takes care of the queen’s offspring. And if such a colony is more successful, if it has a better chance of surviving, because of this specialization of labor — because the workers specialize in working and the queen specializes in laying eggs — then evolution will support this altruistic behaviour.

**23. Which fact is true of Edward O. Wilson?**

**解析 D**。选项均为描述 he 的句子，结合其中的 wrote, coined the word, won 和 research 表明，本题可能考查有关 he 的事实细节，可能涉及 he 所取得的成就或研究的方向等。录音一开始提到，动物学家爱德华·威尔逊是研究昆虫的，并在他的书中探讨了“生物社会学”的概念，整篇演讲中并未提及该书名或者其是否获得诺贝尔奖，故答案为 D)。

**24. What is altruism?**

**解析 C**。选项均为名词短语，结合其中的 trait, proof, behaviour 和 riddle 可知，本题可能考查对某个概念或某种现象的解释。由教授提到的 “Altruism” is the act of helping someone else when the action does not seem to help you yourself. 可知，altruism (利他主义) 是一种行为，一种对别人有好处，而对自己没有任何明显益处的自觉、自愿行为，故答案为 C)。

**25. Why does the lecturer mention “chickens” and “eggs”?**

**解析 A**。选项均为由 as 引导的名词短语，结合其中的 metaphor, warning against, contrast 和 source 可知，本题可能考查文中所举例子的用意。教授在演讲中举例提到“鸡和鸡蛋”的问题，以此引出威尔逊理论的本质：生物其实是一个基因产生另一个基因的方式，即还原论。由此可知，这个例子以巧妙易懂的方式解释了之前提到的行为进化，故答案为 A)。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. C)。空前的系动词 is 和空后的介词 by 提示，本空应填及物动词的过去分词，故 C) compelled 和 K) inherited 入选。reluctant to accept it 中的 it 指代 everything new, 说明了在接受新事物的过程中，英国人并不是自愿的。因此，选项中的动词只有 C) compelled (强迫) 符合句意，为答案。
27. M)。空前的形容词 historical 提示，本空应填名词。本段最后一句讲到，英国人在遇到问题时并不依赖以前的知识。由此可知，M) precedents 符合句意，即：他们并不依赖于历史先例来决定该做什么。
28. F)。空前的不定冠词 an 和空后的名词 painting 提示，本空应填以元音音素开头的形容词，故 A) arrogant 和 F) exquisite 入选。any of these things will be admired and praised 中的 these things 指代前文的 idea, action 和 painting。根据 admire 和 praise 可知，这三种事物都具有某种优点。因此，本空要填的形容词应该是能够突出 painting 的优点的，备选形容词中只有 F) exquisite (精致的) 符合要求，为答案。
29. K)。本空所在句中，he 为主语，the terrible caution 为宾语，谓语不完整，故本空应填过去分词，与助动词 has 构成谓语。该段最后一句中的 his ancestors taught him 说明，英国人的这种性格特点是从他们的祖辈传下来的。选项中的动词 inherited 符合语义，故 K) inherited (继承) 为答案。
30. E)。it 为主语，him 为宾语，且根据上下文的时态确定，本空应填动词的第三人称单数形式，故 E) ensures 和 N) resembles 入选。it 指代后面出现的 the new thing。因此可以看出，此句所要表达的是除非新事物能使他远离错误，否则他不会接受。此处动词能表现新事物对他的影响，由选项可以看出，E) ensures (确保) 符合语义，为答案。
31. B)。空前的 he has learned 为主、谓成分，空后的 his ancestors taught him 为修饰本空所填词的定语从句，因此可确定，本空应填名词，做宾语，故 B) caution, G) grace, I) importance 和 J) impulse 入选。结合 the terrible caution of his ancestors 和 his ancestors taught him 可判断，此处是单词复现，故 B) caution (谨慎) 为答案。
32. O)。空后的两处 “the most + 形容词” 提示，本空应填形容词。此处是讲别的国家的人对英国人的评价。由并列关系及前文讲英国人对任何事物都持怀疑态度这一性格特点，可以判断 O) suspicious 为答案。A) arrogant 虽然也可以用在地方，但是综合上文的语义承接和第 40 题，此处答案为 O) suspicious (怀疑的)。
33. A)。空前的 the most 提示，本空应填形容词。由 another typical character of English people 可知下文是对英国人另一性格特点的描述。从 so proud of themselves 可以看出，此处的性格特点是骄傲，故 A) arrogant (傲慢的) 为答案。

34. H)。空前的 would speak 和空后的 of 提示, 本空应填副词, 故 H) highly 和 L) invariably 入选。从 but 表示转折关系可以看出, 此处是要描述他们性格中的优点。对这些优点, 别国的人也是持肯定态度的, 故 H) highly 为答案。speak highly of 的意思是“高度评价”。L) invariably 在此体现不出这种态度, 故排除。
35. J)。空前的 an emotional 提示, 本空应填名词。此句 for 后面的部分都是解释为什么英国人的性格不是 kindly。空后部分说英国人不喜欢凭一时冲动行事。由此可判断, kindness 是一种冲动之下的选择, 所以 J) impulse (冲动) 为答案。

## Section B

### 文章大意

本文主要探讨了玩耍对孩子的性格以及成长的影响, 它不仅能帮助孩子释放压力, 还能帮助孩子养成良好的社会适应能力。因此家长们不要对孩子过于保护, 要正确认识工作与玩耍的关系, 让孩子在自由玩耍的环境中健康成长。

36. H)。根据题目中的 in poverty and at high risk of school failure 将本题出处定位于 H) 段第 3 句。该句指出, 一份对贫穷且学业难以为继的孩子的研究报告发现, 与经常受到老师教导的幼儿园里的孩子相比, 以玩耍为主导的幼儿园里的孩子能够更好地适应以后的生活。本题是对该句的同义转述, the lack of unstructured play 对应原文中的 constantly instructed by teachers; their socialisation 对应 socially adjusted。
37. D)。根据题目中的 Anthony D. Pellegrini 和 free play 将本题出处定位于 D) 段。该段主要介绍了佩莱格里尼对于自由玩耍的相关观点, 第 2 句中佩莱格里尼承认带有规则的游戏的优点: 既有趣又可以让孩子学到很多东西; 最后一句中他又指出, 如果游戏事先不设置规则的话, 可以激发更多的创造性。由此可以推测, 佩莱格里尼认为, 在自由玩耍中, 不应该有明确的规则或者目标。
38. O)。根据题目中的 Elkind 将本题出处定位于 O) 段。该段第 2 句中, 埃尔金德指出, 需要重新定义玩耍, 不能将它看作是工作的对立面, 而应看作是工作的补充。本题是对该句的同义转述。
39. B)。根据题目中的 research into animal behaviour 将本题出处定位于 B) 段。该段最后一句指出, 对动物行为的研究也证实了玩耍的好处及其在生物进化过程中的重要性——玩耍可能会为动物(包括人类)提供有助于生存和繁衍的技能。本题是对该句的同义转述, grants survival advantages 对应原文的 help them survive and reproduce。
40. J)。根据题目中的 listening to stories 和 anxious children 将本题出处定位于 J) 段第 2 句。该句介绍了实验的结果: 与刚听过故事的焦虑型孩子相比, 刚刚玩耍过的焦虑型孩子的焦虑指数的下降程度是前者的两倍多, 由此可见, 玩耍可以更有效地帮助焦虑的孩子释放压力。本题是对该句的同义转述。
41. K)。根据题目中的 Pellegrini 和 1989 将本题出处定位于 K) 段第 2 句。该句中提到, 佩莱格里尼 1989 年发表的一篇论文指出, 小学里的男生打闹越多, 他们在社会问题解决能力水平测试中的分数就越高。本题是对该句的同义转述, rough play 对应原文中的 rough-housing。
42. E)。根据题目中的 predetermined rules 和 creativity 将本题出处定位于 E) 段第 1 句。该句指出, 创造性至关重要, 因为与遵循既定规则相比, 它能更好地发展大脑的思维能力。也就是说, 那些已定好规则的游戏会限制创造性。
43. N)。根据题目中的 defray dear costs 将本题出处定位于 N) 段。本段最后一句指出, 尽管保护的本能是天生的, 但是如果孩子成人后很难适应社会时, 父母们就要为儿时的这种过度保护付出很大的代价了。本题是对该句的同义转述, socially inadapted adults 对应原文中的 “have difficulty in dealing with an unpredictable, complex world”。
44. B)。根据题目中的 Brown 和 maladjusted adults 将本题出处定位于 B) 段第 2 句。该句提到, 布朗通过大量的采访发现, 在童年时没有自由玩耍过的孩子长大成人后很难成为一个快乐和适应能力强的人。本题是对该句的同义转述, grow into maladjusted adults 对应原文中的 keep children from growing into happy, well-adjusted adults; deprived in childhood of free play 对应原文中的 a lack of opportunities for unstructured play。
45. M)。根据题目中的 studies on rats 将本题出处定位于 M) 段第 3 句。该句提到, 对老鼠的研究表明, 玩耍的冲动来自于大脑的脑干, 这一部分早在哺乳动物进化之前就已经存在了。也就是说, 对于人类和哺乳动物而言, 玩耍的动机是与生俱来的。

## Section C

### Passage One

### 文章大意

本文介绍了人参的营养价值并非很高。第 1 段指出人参作为一种高级补品已普遍被人们接受。人们一般认为人参能够调节心情, 使人精力充沛, 但目前这一观点受到了质疑。第 2 至 4 段具体介绍了发表在《美国饮食协会杂志》上的一篇研究报道, 该报道指出在改善人们的心理健康这方面, 人参所起的作用并不大。

46. B)。文章第 1 段第 1 句指出, ginseng (人参) 作为膳食补充可以改善人的情绪, 增强活力, 但是转折连词 but 后的内容却说明了实际情况: ginseng has little of any effect on psychological health。以下内容都是围绕该实际情况而展开的, B) 表述内容与文章主旨一致, 故为答案。

47. D)。根据题干中的 Cardinal 将本题出处定位于第 2 段第 1 句。该句中卡迪纳尔说道：“We found it had no real effect on mood at all. It certainly did not...”由此可知，卡迪纳尔对宣传所说的人参的效用持有 negative（否定）观点，故答案为 D）。
48. C)。根据题干中的 Hermann J. Engels 将本题出处定位于第 3 段。该段第 1 句指出，the study... focused only on the alleged psychological properties of ginseng（研究集中在人参所谓的精神功效上），题干中的 aims to 对应原文中的 focused on，所以原文中介词 on 的宾语就是本题的主体内容，C）项是原文中 on 的宾语的同义转述，故为答案。
49. D)。根据题干中的 “placebos”（Line 7, Para. 3）将本题出处定位于第 3 段第 7 行。该句中的 subjects 指的就是参加实验的三组志愿者，由上文可知，这三组志愿者中前两组分别服用了剂量不等的人参，而第三组只服用了糖片，由此可判断 taking placebos 指的就是服用 sugar pill 的人，故答案为 D）。
50. B)。根据题干中的 last paragraph 将本题出处定位于最后一段。该段最后一句指出 “ginseng had no effects when given to normal, healthy adults”（人参对正常的、健康的成年人没有作用），而通过上一句可以发现，the effects 主要指的是 psychological effects（心理作用），B）为该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

## Passage Two

文章大意

本文主要说明了单一性别的学校教育并不能解决男孩在教育中出现的问题。

51. D)。根据题干中的 the trend of recent years 将本题出处定位于第 1 段第 1 句。该句提到，越来越多条件优越的家长选择将孩子送到单一性别学校，与近些年来趋势正好相反。由此可推断出，近些年来趋势是将孩子送到混合性别的学龄前学校，故答案为 D），同时排除 A）。文中仅提到男性教师少，并未说男性教师越来越受家长欢迎，故排除 B）。根据第 2 段最后一句可排除 C）。
52. B)。根据题干中的 supporters' argument 将本题出处定位于第 3 段最后两句。这两句提到，支持者争辩说，把男孩们放在一起可以让他们更加自由地释放出“男孩子气的”能量——确保他们既能行为得体，又能完成学业。女孩们也会受益匪浅，能获得更多支持，建立自信。由此可知，支持者认为单一性别学校对男孩和女孩都有益，故答案为 B）。A）是根据第 2 段第 2 行的 gender gap 设置的干扰项。第 3 段最后一句提到，女孩可以建立更多自信，故排除 C）。文中提到让男孩们自由地释放出自己的能量，而不是让女孩充分发挥潜能，故排除 D）。
53. A)。根据题干中的 Wayne Rooney 将本题出处定位于第 4 段最后一句。该段第 2 句提到一份报告得出的结论：单性学校并未给结果带来多大改变，最后一句进一步举例说明：说伊顿学校不错是因为它只招收男孩，就好比说韦恩·鲁尼是个出色的球员是因为他的装备很好——两者之间没有必然的因果关系。由此可知，单一性别教育并不一定会使男孩子成功，故答案为 A），同时排除 C）。B）和 D）与原文意思相反，故排除。
54. C)。根据题干中的 what really matters 将本题出处定位于第 5 段前两句。该段第 1 句提到，单性问题分散了人们的注意，使人们看不到什么才是关键。第 2 句说明关键问题是：如果男孩（以及女孩）由了解他们个性需求的老师来教的话，他们表现会更好。由此可知，作者认为关键在于让明白孩子个性需求的老师来教孩子，即个性化教育，故答案为 C）。根据该段最后一句可排除 A）。B）在文中未提及。D）是针对 curriculum 设置的干扰项。
55. D)。根据题干中的 girls 和 active learning 将本题出处定位于最后一段。该段第 3 句提出问题：那些喜欢在活跃气氛中学习的女孩子或者害羞的男孩子怎么办？最后两句提出解决办法：还是让女孩们活跃，让男孩们自我思考吧。让他们共同学习，让我们能找到的最好的老师来教他们。由此可知，作者认为应该找到 best teachers 来教这些女孩，结合上题的分析可知，此处的 best teachers 指的是能针对女孩喜欢在活跃气氛中学习这一特点进行教学的老师，即能满足她们喜欢在活跃气氛中学习这一需求进行教学的老师，故答案为 D）。由 so let girls be boisterous 可知，教她们的老师不应该是 stern（严厉的），故排除 A）。B）与文中提到的 let them learn together 矛盾。C）是根据 behaviours 设置的干扰项。

## Part IV Translation

### 【参考译文】

Before the compass was invented, people only identified directions at sea according to the position of the sun and stars. If it was cloudy or rainy, people would completely get lost. It was the compass, invented by the Chinese people, that solved this problem. A compass is an instrument used for indicating direction. As early as the Warring States Period (475 BC-221 BC), the Chinese discovered that a magnet could be applied to indicate the south and north, and a direction-indicating instrument *sinan* was made on the basis of this feature. In the Song Dynasty, people created a proper compass called *luopan*. The invention of the compass had an epoch-making influence on navigation, thereby opening up a new era in the history of international navigation.

# 六级全真预测（第四套）

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the remark "The jealous are troublesome to others, but a torment to themselves." You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

### Conversation One

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. A) American presidents' interference in television programmes.  
B) American presidents' favourite television programmes.  
C) Television development with American presidents.  
D) Television's effect on American presidential elections.
2. A) He wants to study in a graduate school.      C) He has some acquaintances there.  
B) There are more specialised materials.      D) There is a larger volume of books.
3. A) It covers such a wide range that a lot of efforts are needed.  
B) Its background information is too obscure to continue.  
C) It has no real meaning so the man should make a change.  
D) It is such a common topic that there is a lot of related information.
4. A) By sending e-mails to other universities.      C) By turning to the librarian for advice.  
B) By typing the request in the computer.      D) By making calls to public libraries.

### Conversation Two

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

5. A) How the pepper plant is grown.      C) Why white pepper is superior to dishes.  
B) How different kinds of peppers are produced.      D) How various peppers are used in cooking.
6. A) He read about it in a cookbook.      C) He studied it in cooking school.  
B) He heard about it from a friend.      D) He grew his own herbs and spices.
7. A) It's easier to grow.      C) It's more pure than other types of pepper.  
B) It has a fruity flavour.      D) It helps maintain the colour of certain sources.
8. A) The woman likes what the man has just cooked.  
B) The man received a good grade in cooking class.  
C) The woman is indifferent to the man's knowledge.  
D) The man answered all the woman's questions correctly.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- |  |  |                |                |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|
| 9. A) Different types of sandwiches.     | C) The origin of sandwiches.                       |                |                |
| B) The most popular sandwich in UK.      | D) The reasons for sandwich's popularity.          |                |                |
| 10. A) 2.5 million.                      | B) 2.8 billion.                                    | C) 60 million. | D) 60 billion. |
| 11. A) It was created by a poor gambler. | C) Its name was after a famous English author.     |                |                |
| B) It is the primary form of hamburger.  | D) It emerged as a snack for England's super-rich. |                |                |

### Passage Two

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 12. A) It is an online study website.                     | C) It is a non-profit organisation. |
| B) It is a social communication tool.                     | D) It is a recruiting website.      |
| 13. A) Half a million.                                    | C) Half a billion.                  |
| B) Seven million.   | D) Seven billion.                   |
| 14. A) It will cause many social security problems.       |                                     |
| B) It will leak too much privacy to strangers.            |                                     |
| C) It will affect the way people communicate with others. |                                     |
| D) It will affect a job seeker's employment opportunity.  |                                     |
| 15. A) 20 times per month.                                | C) 70 times per month.              |
| B) 50 times per month.                                    | D) 90 times per month.              |

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear recordings of lectures or talks followed by some questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.**

- |   |                                       |            |             |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 16. A) Bicycle invention.                     | C) The first bicycle.                 |            |             |
| B) The history of bicycles.                   | D) Modern bicycles.                   |            |             |
| 17. A) He was a great artist.                 | C) He was an excellent cyclist.       |            |             |
| B) He was mentally ill.                       | D) He was a visionary inventor.       |            |             |
| 18. A) In 1490.                               | B) In 1817.                           | C) In 1870 | D) In 1839. |
| 19. A) Wooden bicycles with no pedals.        | C) Bicycles with a large front wheel. |            |             |
| B) Bicycles with pedals and equal-size tires. | D) Bicycles with chains and gears.    |            |             |

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.**

- |   |   |                 |                |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------|
| 20. A) Its history.                             | B) Its production.                            | C) Its meaning. | D) Its appeal. |
| 21. A) In modern Las Vegas.                     | C) In 1930s Russia.                           |                 |                |
| B) In 19th Century Munich.                      | D) In 20th century England.                   |                 |                |
| 22. A) To make a point about Leonardo da Vinci. | C) To exemplify a popular form of kitsch.     |                 |                |
| B) To help form a definition of modern art.     | D) To refute its reputation as a masterpiece. |                 |                |

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.**

23. A) Prototypes of early horses. C) The use of horses in the Botai culture.  
B) Circumstantial evidence. D) The origins of horse domestication.
24. A) Remains of the dead horses. C) Discoveries of the use of horses.  
B) DNA comparisons. D) A lack of concrete evidence.
25. A) Domestication appears to have occurred simultaneously in several places.  
B) Domestication can be narrowed down to a specific location and time period.  
C) Domestication most probably occurred when horses were first used in warfare.  
D) Domestication first occurred with a prototype known as Przewalski's Horse.

### **Part III**

### **Reading Comprehension**

**(40 minutes)**

#### **Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Today, there are many avenues open to those who wish to continue their education. However, nearly all require some break in one's career in order to attend school full time. Part-time education, that is, attending school at night or for one weekend a month, tends to drag the process out over time and puts the 26 of a degree program out of reach of many people. Additionally, such programs require a 27 time commitment which can also impact negatively on one's career and family time. Of the many approaches to teaching and learning, however, perhaps the most flexible and accommodating is that called distance learning. Distance learning is an educational method, which 28 the students the flexibility to study at his or her own pace to achieve the academic goals, which are so 29 in today's world. The time required to study may be set aside at the student's 30 with due regard to all life's other requirements. Additionally, the student may enroll in distance learning courses from 31 any place in the world, while continuing to pursue their chosen career. Good distance learning programs are characterised by the inclusion of a subject evaluation tool with every subject. This 32 the requirement for a student to travel away from home to take a test. Another characteristic of a good distance-learning program is the 33 of the distance-learning course with the same subject materials as those students taking the course on the home campus. The resultant diploma or degree should also be the same whether distance learning or on-campus study is 34. The individuality of the professor/student relationship is another 35 of a good distance-learning program. In the final analysis, a good distance learning program has a place not only for the individual students but also the corporation or business that wants to work in partnership with their employees for the educational benefit, professional development, and business growth of the organisation.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) allows      | I) fixed          |
| B) amazingly   | J) characteristic |
| C) completion  | K) irregular      |
| D) convenience | L) necessary      |
| E) efficient   | M) precludes      |
| F) employed    | N) unfamiliarity  |
| G) equivalence | O) virtually      |
| H) excludes    |                   |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### Part-Time Vegetarians

- A) For the last 15 years, Dawn Jackson Blatner has been what's now called a "flexitarian" or "almost vegetarian". She eats lots of fruits, vegetables, nuts and vegetarian burgers. But she sometimes indulges in a pork chop or her grandma's pot roast.
- B) It might seem like being a vegetarian of convenience isn't particularly inspiring, but a growing number of experts and even some famous *gourmets* (美食家) are fans. They say that cutting back on meat, rather than giving up completely, may be a practical compromise that benefits our bodies and our environment.
- C) "It gives you the health benefits of a vegetarian diet without having to follow the strict rules," says Blatner, a registered *nutritionist* (营养师). "We know that people live longer and live healthier when they eat vegetarian, but it's just too hard to do it 100 percent of the time." Even gourmet food writers, used to meat delicacies, are advocating the eat-less-meat movement. In January, Mark Bittman, author of *How to Cook Everything*, is coming out with new book called *Food Matters*, (Simon & Schuster) about how our diet affects global warming and "globesity" (global obesity). Bittman has been very critical of America's tendencies to eat too much meat at a meal. "I am an advocate of what I like to think of as a much healthier diet — a largely plant-based diet," he says. A meat-based diet is, he says, "not even close to sustainable." Last year, Bittman published *How to Cook Everything Vegetarian*, (Wiley, 2007), though he is not a vegetarian himself.
- D) Bittman notes that Americans eat about 200 pounds of meat and fish a year — twice as much as the global average. He argues that not only is a heavily vegetable diet healthier for us physically, but that it's also true that the industrial production and processing of grain-fed *livestock* (家畜) consumes a huge amount of energy and has a negative impact on the environment.
- E) It's unclear how many people are official "flexitarian" converts, but nutritionists believe there are a growing number of people who are simply eating fewer meat main courses whether it's for health, or economic reasons or because there are more good meatless dishes on offer. Think how many Americans regularly eat peanut-butter sandwiches, bean *burritos* (墨西哥玉米煎饼) and cheese pizzas as their main courses, says Blatner. "I do feel like that is a shocking thing, when you think about how much vegetarian food we eat without even trying."
- F) And while only 2 to 3 percent of Americans are traditional vegetarians according to the Vegetarian Resource Group, vegetarian foods have become increasingly popular among non-vegetarians. "If you look around at every regular, mainstream grocery stores, you have *soy* (大豆) milk right next to regular milk, you have vegetarian burgers in the frozen section, and tubs of tofu sitting there in the produce section," says Blatner. She suggests that many of those who buy these products may be flexitarians and not even realize it. Even devoted vegetarians say they are somewhat flexible. A 2003 study in *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* found that two out of three vegetarians say they can't stick to a pure vegetarian diet all the time.
- G) Some vegetarian advocates hope that a movement that begins with eating less meat might lead to more people embracing a no-meat and no-fish lifestyle. Vegetarian Resource Group co-director Charles Stahler calls it a "step in the right direction". It should also inspire even more restaurants to create vegetarian

- options, and more people to realise that it's "easy to be a vegetarian," he says. In fact, it already has become a bit easier for gourmet food lovers to find main courses that are good and meatless.
- H) Still, not everyone agrees that it's a great idea to be mostly vegetarian instead of strict vegetarian. "Given the environmental, cruelty and health impact of a meat-based diet, going strict vegetarian is best, going vegetarian is good, and being a flexitarian is like smoking two packs of cigarettes instead of ten and beating one pig down the slaughter jump instead of two," says Kathy Guillermo, director of research for the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.
- I) Blatner disagrees with the meat-is-immoral crowd. "It's not that meat is some sort of evil," she says. "It's just that we eat excessive amounts of it." She does agree that a plant-based diet is healthful, decreases the risk of cancer, and increases one's lifespan.
- J) Many big-name vegetarian cookbook authors like the idea of flexitarianism — though they tend to dislike the name. "How about just moderation?" says Deborah Madison, author of *Vegetarian Cooking for Everyone*. Though she eats mainly a plant-based diet, she indulges in meat about once a week. "I've always had a hard time saying, 'I can't eat that meal you made for me,'" she says. "I just think it's rude." Many of her readers, too, are not strict vegetarians. "They want to be able to have a vegetarian meal a couple of times a week," she says.
- K) Mollie Katzen, author of the well-known vegetarian bible *Moosewood Cookbook* (Ten Speed Press, 2000) says she, too, is a flexible eater — indulging in occasional bites of her mom's chicken. "I'm very happy that people can make the definition of 'vegetarian' be a positive statement about vegetables rather than a negative statement about meat — I don't eat this, and I don't eat that. I'm sick and tired of the no's." That said, she believes a plant-based diet is good for people and for the environment. "The environmental impact of meat and livestock raising is severe," she says. "I'm not against eating meat or fish, but I believe people should be responsible and limited in their consumption."
- L) It's important to remember, as well, that it's possible to be vegetarian and unhealthy. "If you fry tofu, and eat baked goods, you're going to be less healthy," says registered nutritionist Mary Russell, director of nutrition services at the University of Chicago. But a diet that emphasises fruits and vegetables, done properly, should help protect the heart and lower blood pressure, she says.
- M) Many former vegetarians turn to fish or meat because they feel they need more protein. Katie Petersen, 25, a personal trainer, became a vegetarian when she was 14, largely because she didn't like the texture of meat or the way it made her feel. But about two years ago, she started adding fish to her diet. She participates in "figure" competitions, a type of lightweight *bodybuilding* (健身), and felt she wasn't getting enough protein from vegetarian burgers.
- N) Sometimes people start adding a little fish or meat to their diets because the main course their friend or roommate is cooking in the kitchen simply smells too good to resist. Katelin Domanski, 21, a senior at Northwestern University, gave up meat completely when she was 13 — after she had some pieces of chicken with "blood veins" in them, she says. But just this month, she started eating a bit of chicken prepared by her gourmet roommate. Domanski also thinks it may be easier, when she graduates in June, to be flexible about her diet when she is in the workplace.
- O) Of course, if vegetarians and gourmets like Mark Bittman have their way, most restaurants will someday offer enough main courses without meat to satisfy vegetarians whether they're part-time or 100 percent committed. The good news is the days of vegetarian lovers being confined to the 'tofu surprise' are over.

36. Blatner disapproves of the notion that meat is immoral.



- 37. Deborah Madison likes the idea of flexitarianism but dislikes the name.
- 38. A 2003 study shows that about 67% vegetarians believe they can't always adhere to a pure vegetarian diet.
- 39. People who eat more vegetarian food than meat belong to the flexitarian.
- 40. The famous vegetarian bible is Moosewood Cookbook, written by Mollie Katzen.
- 41. Mark Bittman is in favour of the eat-less-meat movement.
- 42. Charles Stahler supports a no-meat and no-fish lifestyle.
- 43. Katie Petersen started to eat meat again for she needed more protein.
- 44. Katelin Domanski chooses to eat a bit of chicken because the food smells too good to resist.
- 45. Bittman agrees that all the people on earth on average eat about 100 pounds of meat and fish yearly.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Language is, and should be, a living thing, constantly enriched with new words and forms of expression. But there is a vital distinction between good developments, which add to the language, enabling us to say things we could not say before, and bad developments, which subtract from the language by rendering it less precise. A lively, colourful use of words is not to be confused with mere *slovenliness* (不修边幅). The kind of slovenliness in which some professionals deliberately indulge is perhaps similar to the cult (风尚) of the unfinished work, which has eroded most of the arts in our time. And the true answer to it is the same — that art is enhanced, not hindered, by discipline. You cannot carve satisfactorily in butter.

The corruption of written English has been accompanied by an even sharper decline in the standard of spoken English. We speak very much less well than was common among educated Englishmen a generation or two ago. The modern theatre has played a bad part in dimming our appreciation of language. Instead of the immensely articulate dialogue of, for example, Shaw (who was also very insistent on good pronunciation), audiences are now subjected to streams of barely literate trivia, often designed, only too well to exhibit “lack of communication”, and *larded* (夹杂) with the obscenities and grammatical errors of the intellectually impoverished. Emily Post once advised her readers: “The theatre is the best possible place to hear correctly-pronounced speech.” Alas, no more. One young actress was recently reported to be taking lessons in how to speak badly, so that she should fit in better.

But the BBC is the worst traitor. After years of very successfully helping to raise the general standard of spoken English, it suddenly went into reverse. As the head of the Pronunciation Unit Covly put it, “In the 1960s the BBC opened the field to a much wider range of speakers.” To hear a BBC disc jockey talking to the latest apeline pop idol is a truly shocking experience of verbal *squalor* (污秽). And the prospect seems to be of even worse to come. School teachers are actively encouraged to ignore little Johnny's incoherent grammar, awful spelling and disorganized punctuation, because worrying about such things might inhibit his creative genius.

46. The writer relates linguistic slovenliness to tendencies in the arts today in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) both appear to avoid perfection  
B) both occasionally aim at a certain fluidity  
C) both may make use of economical short cuts

- D) both from time to time show a regard for the finishing touch
47. What is it claimed has happened to spoken English according to the passage?
- A) On the whole, people tend to worry if they make pronunciation mistakes.
- B) Writing problems are not reflected in poor oral expression.
- C) Educated Englishmen now are less communicative than they were in the past.
- D) Like written English, it has undergone a noticeable change for the worse.
48. Many modern plays, the author finds, frequently contain speech which \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) unintentionally shocks the reader  
B) is far too ungrammatical for most people to follow  
C) is incoherent and linguistically unpleasant  
D) deliberately tries to hide the author's intellectual inadequacies
49. Teachers are likely to overlook linguistic errors in their pupils since \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they fear the children may become less coherent  
B) more importance is now attached to oral expression  
C) they find that children no longer respond to this kind of discipline nowadays  
D) the children may be discouraged from giving vent to their own ideas
50. The author's opinion of the developments in English is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it is more relaxed linguistically, and he strongly condemns this  
B) it is more relaxed, and he tends to be pleased with the changes  
C) there is little to hope for, except in the attitude of school teachers  
D) there is some cause for satisfaction, even in the attitudes of school teacher

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Each year Universum, a Swedish consulting firm, asks American MBA students where they would most like to work. The 2007 survey showed a few surprises in its top 50 companies named: Hewlett-Packard and Cisco Systems had fell, while old reliable ones such as General Electronic, Coca-Cola and General Mills had jumped up the list. But the most desired industry remains consulting, despite the beating it has taken since the end of the *dotcom boom* (网络泡沫), and the top firm remains McKinsey. Perhaps the reason is: in recent years McKinsey has done as much as any company to provide MBA graduates with increasingly better and more profitable positions.

The reason for this was the firm's popularization of a concept known as "war for talent". It advocated finding the best and brightest and rewarding their innovations in proportion to "talent" instead of their performance or seniority. But what is talent? And how does a company measure its employees' talent, especially when assigning them to new projects? The "war for talent" recommends a careful assessment of the inner skills and characteristics ready for success but gives few clues as to what those inner skills might be, which might make the war standardless. For a company focused on quick growth, one *shortcut* (捷径) could be young hires who had already been rewarded for their talent by receiving MBAs from well-respected schools. Thus as the idea of finding talented employees who could quickly learn the skills took off, so did the asking price of the star MBA graduates.

Unfortunately, now the "war for talent" seems less of a brilliant idea. The economic downturn, bringing with it less competition for the available talent, also did its part to control in *indulgent* (纵容的) employers.

Similarly, Professor Jeffrey Pfeffer emphasized that cultivating a talent means not just hiring the most

effective performers, but being able to deal quickly and firmly with the least effective C performers. But he adds that the C refers not to the person but to the individual's performance in a given job. Some low-performing managers were A or B performers earlier in their careers — and may attain that level of performance again.

MBA programs will remain attractive recruiting areas, but the MBA model itself has come under increasing criticism. Prof Pfeffer, in a 2007 article found little evidence that an MBA had much effect on future salary or career. Future MBA students might need to provide more evidence of their talent to impress potential employers.

51. McKinsey is favoured by American MBA students in that it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is famous for its consulting business
- B) makes very attractive job offers to MBA holders
- C) has a world-wide reputation for high salary
- D) successfully survived the burst of dotcom bubble

52. What is a weak point of “war of talent” plan?

- A) Talent is very hard to be defined or measured effectively.
- B) Talent is something invisible and might be shown with time.
- C) The talented people do not always have an MBA degree.
- D) Different companies always rank the same person differently.

53. From the third paragraph, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the “war for talent” is totally useless nowadays
- B) the “war for talent” has caused serious economy decrease
- C) the economy decrease was caused by the lack of available talent
- D) employers’ attitude toward available talent has changed

54. What is Professor Pfeffer’s attitude towards cultivating a talent?

- A) Only the A performers is worthy to be hired.
- B) How to do with the C performers also needs attention.
- C) C performers cannot change into A or B performers.
- D) There is no difference among the A, B and C performers.

55. What is said about the MBA degree in the last paragraph?

- A) It has lost all its original function.
- B) It will still mean high income in future.
- C) It might not be convincing in future.
- D) Its holders lack talent evidence now.

## Part IV

## Translation

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

西方人很早就把中国和瓷器 (porcelain) 联系在一起了, 这是因为制瓷技术是中国人发明的, 瓷器是从陶器 (pottery) 发展来的。如果从生产原始瓷器的商代算起, 中国的瓷器大约有 3000 多年的历史了。中国的制瓷技术从东汉以来发展很快, 各个历史时期都出现了别具特色的制作瓷器的名窑 (kiln) 和瓷器新品种。中国瓷器不仅是精美的日用品, 也是珍贵的艺术品。自汉唐以来, 中国的瓷器就大量销往国外, 中国的制瓷技术也逐渐传遍世界各地。

# 六级全真预测（第四套）答案解析

## Part I Writing

### 【参考范文】

#### On Jealousy

It is generally accepted that jealousy is a vice, not a virtue. We tend to equate jealousy with pettiness and selfishness. As the remark has it, the jealous trouble both others and themselves.

Many remarkable reasons account for this argument. On the one hand, the jealous can do harm to others. Extreme jealousy can lead to excessive behaviour. Unlawful practices, including killing, done by the jealous have become commonplace. On the other hand, the jealous also plague themselves. Undoubtedly, jealousy will kill friendship and harmony. Also, too much jealousy will hinder a person from concentrating on his work wholeheartedly. It can cause depression and even suicide.

All mentioned above tell us that jealousy is harmful. However, there's no doubt that everyone experiences some level of jealousy at one time or another. In my opinion, while it may never be possible to completely avoid having such feelings, it is possible to control jealous behaviour. For one thing, we need to adjust our attitude and try to learn from others' strong points. For another, keeping and maintaining trust is also a key ingredient to avoiding jealous situations. Only in this way can we keep jealousy from ruining our life.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

整体预测

选项中重复出现了 American presidents, 结合 books, librarian 和 libraries 可知, 对话可能涉及美国总统和图书馆。

M: Excuse me. I wonder if you could help me.

W: What can I do for you?

M: Well, I'm working on a term paper about the influence of television on American presidential elections.

W: Have you ever been to the main library?

M: Yes, I've found a few useful books there, but the librarian at the main library suggested that the library here at the graduate school has more specialised materials.

W: Okay. It depends on what you want. We do subscribe to a large number of journals. Since you're working on such a broad topic you'll probably have to do a lot of digging.

M: Do you think I can get something relevant here?

W: It may take some time, but you'll be able to find many articles relevant to your topic. We also have quite a few newspapers on microfilm.

M: I think I've come to the right place. How can I find out which journals you have?

W: There's a list of all of them. But if you want to search by author or by subject you can use one of the computers over there. Everything we have is in there.


M: What if I run across a reference to a research study that isn't available here?

W: You can request any outside materials just by typing your request into the computer.


M: You mean I can get materials from other universities?

W: Not only from other universities, but from virtually any public or private library in the United States. The only limitation is that outside materials cannot be checked out.


#### 1. What is the topic of the man's term paper?

 **解析 D**。选项中重复出现的 American presidents 和 television 表明, 本题与美国总统和电视有关。对话开头男士提到自己正在写一篇关于 the influence of television on American presidential elections 的 term paper, 故答案为 D), 其中的 effect 与 influence 对应。

#### 2. Why did the man come to the graduate school library?


 **解析 B**。选项中的 he wants to, more... materials, there 和 larger volume of books 表明, 本题可能与男士去 there 的原因有关。女士问男士是否已经去过主图书馆, 男士说 I've found a few useful books there, but the librarian at the main library suggested... has more specialised materials, 由此可知, 男士来研究生院图书馆是为了查找 more specialised materials, 故答案为 B)。

#### 3. What does the librarian say about the topic of the man's term paper?

 **解析 A**。选项中的 it, too obscure 和 should make a change 表明, 本题考查对 it 的看法。女士说 since you're working on such a broad topic you'll probably have to do a lot of digging, 言外之意就是男士需要做很多工作,

故答案为 A)。since 表原因处常设为考点，听音时应留意。

4. How can the man refer to materials from other libraries?

 **解析 B)**。选项均为“by+动名词”开头表明，本题考查做某事的方式。对话最后，男士问如果他需要查阅的资料这里没有怎么办，女士说 you can request any outside materials just by typing your request into the computer。由此可知，答案为 B)。

Conversation Two

整体预测

从本对话四道题选项中重复出现的 pepper，并结合第 5 题可知，对话可能与胡椒粉有关，涉及生产过程、口味、颜色等。

M: Could you hand me the white pepper?

W: Why white pepper and not black? Aren't they the same thing?

M: They are from the same plant, but the white pepper is milder and it has a more subtle flavour.

W: How?

M: Well, it depends on how ripe it is when it's picked. You surely ask a lot of questions.

W: That's because you have all the answers. Did you learn about this stuff in cooking school?

M: Yeah, we studied all kinds of herbs and spices.

W: It's interesting. How do we get black pepper then?

M: Well, the peppercorn is actually a fruit. It grows on vines. It's not really black or white. It turns from green to yellow, to red, as it ripens. For black pepper, you pick it when it's still a little immature, and then it's dried.

W: Dried in darkness?

M: Well, the skin turns dark as it dries.

W: Does that mean white pepper is pepper without the skin?

M: Exactly. It is put to dry in the sun after the skin has been wrapped off. It's also matured a little longer than black pepper.

W: So they do all that just to get a milder peppercorn?

M: For synthetical reasons. Some chefs like the idea that it keeps white sources white.

W: These green peppercorns are interesting. I've never seen them before.

M: Green pepper has a very distinctive flavour.

W: So it must be picked when it's really young.


M: Right. It's either put in a liquid or freeze dried to keep its colour.

W: Well, you are quite the pepper expert, aren't you?


M: Oh, a good chef's got to know all the spices.

W: I'll be the judge of that. Let me taste. Hmm, you passed.


5. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

 **解析 B)**。选项各不相同且具有概括性表明，本题可能考查对话的话题。对话开头女士问男士白胡椒和黑胡椒是否是一种东西。男士说，虽然都是胡椒，但是根据采摘时的成熟程度不同会有不同的味道。然后详细说明了二者的生产过程，故答案为 B)。


6. How did the man learn about pepper?

 **解析 C)**。根据第 5 题可知，本题选项中的 it 指 pepper。结合 in a cookbook, from a friend 和 in cooking school 可知，本题可能考查男士了解 pepper 的渠道。对话中女士问男士 Did you learn about this stuff in cooking school? 男士给出肯定回答 (yeah)，故答案为 C)。

7. According to the man, why do some cooks prefer white pepper?

 **解析 D)**。选项中的 easier to grow 和 fruity flavour 表明，本题可能考查 pepper 的优点。在说到白胡椒时，男士提到 “Some chefs like the idea that it keeps white sources white.”，即不会改变汤汁的颜色，故答案为 D)。

8. What can we learn from the conversation?

 **解析 A)**。选项中重复出现的 the woman, the man 以及其中的 likes, received 和 indifferent 表明，本题可能考查女士或男士的行为态度或喜好。对话结尾处女士说男士做的东西很好吃 (Let me taste. Hmm, you passed.)，故答案为 A)。

Section B

Passage One

整体预测

本短文三道题选项中重复出现了 sandwiches，结合 created 和 emerged 可知，短文可能与三明治有关，涉及三明治的起源等。

At lunch time, and sometimes at other times in the day, people in the UK often eat a “sandwich”. This consists of two pieces of bread and a filling.

However, there are literally hundreds of different types of sandwiches, and each variation has its own flavour.

Some of the most popular and famous sandwiches in the UK are: BLT, Ploughman's, Tuna, and Egg sandwiches. Sandwiches of all varieties are extremely popular, and quick and easy to eat. In fact, British people eat 2.8 billion each year — not bad for a population of only 60 million people!

In 1762 the first written record of the word “sandwich” appeared in the diary of the English author Edward Gibbons, who remembered seeing the wealthiest elite in the country eating “a bit of cold meat” between pieces of bread. Gibbons did not think this was very appropriate behaviour for such men!

The snack was named after the Fourth Earl of Sandwich. Sandwich was a frequent gambler, and was so addicted to gambling that he would often refuse to stop even to eat meals. To avoid having to stop gambling, the Earl of Sandwich asked the cooks at his gambling club to prepare him a meal consisting of beef between two slices of bread, so that he always had one hand free to play cards and gamble, and his hands wouldn't become dirty from the meat.

When other men saw what he was eating, they began to order “the same as Sandwich!”, and so the sandwich was born — beginning as a snack for some of the wealthiest men in England! It quickly became popular and widespread as a quick and easy food to eat.

### 9. What is the passage mainly about?

**解析**(C)。选项均为与 sandwich (es)有关的名词短语且概括性强表明, 本题考查短文主题, 该主题应该与三明治有关。短文开头提到, 英国人非常喜欢吃三明治, 接着介绍三明治有很多类型, 并举例说明英国一些受欢迎且有名的三明治, 随后提到关于三明治的文字记载最早出现在 1762 年, 短文最后详细介绍了三明治及其名字的由来。由此可知, 短文主要讲了三明治的起源, 故答案为 C)。A)、B)、D) 均为短文内容的一部分, 不能概况短文的主要内容, 故排除。

### 10. How many sandwiches do British people eat each year?

**解析**(B)。选项的内容表明, 本题考查数字, 听音时应留意与数字相关的信息。短文中提到, British people eat 2.8 billion each year, 故答案为 B)。数字处常设为考点, 是听音重点。

### 11. What can we learn about the sandwich?

**解析**(D)。选项中的 it was created, primary form of hamburger 和 emerged as a snack 表明, 本题与它的起源有关, it 可能指三明治。短文结尾处提到 the sandwich was born — beginning as a snack for some of the wealthiest men in England, D) 正是对此的同义转述, 故为答案。

## Passage Two

整体预测

本短文四道题选项中的 online... website, communication tool, privacy 和 communicate 表明, 短文可能是对某一网络交流平台的介绍。

Each Facebook user has on average 130 friends and shares 70 bits of personal information — including home movies and family photos — every month. With 500 million users detailing their moods and passions online, Facebook is more than a social networking site. It's a global phenomenon that's shaping the way people communicate.

Facebook has half a billion users. That's huge for a planet of less than 7 billion people.

What grew as the pet project of Mark Zuckerberg, when he was a student at Harvard, has exploded — gaining eight new users every second for the past 15 months.

Facebook has changed the way many people communicate — letting its millions of users share personal thoughts and images with their network of friends.

Zuckerberg, Facebook's CEO, said, “People have really gotten connected, not only sharing more information and different kinds but being more open and with more people, and that social norm is just something that's changed over time.” And people share a lot. Whole lives play out on Facebook. Births, graduations, marriage, even divorce.

Some experts say that sharing too much information can have downsides — including affecting the way prospective employers may evaluate a job candidate.

Yet, people share personal information on the site 70 times per month on average.

Information can easily spread like a virus with the click of a mouse, says Nelson. “Now we have this technology for this one community to talk to another community, and all these different conversations happen at the same time, almost effortlessly,” he said.

He says the future of social media is mobile. More phones will be able to support Facebook giving even more people access to their online communities from the palm of their hand.

### 12. What is Facebook?

**解析**(B)。选项中的 it is, study website, communication tool 和 recruiting website 表明, it 可能是一种网络产品, 本题考查其本质。短文开头提到 Facebook 不仅仅是一个社交网站 (a social networking site), 它还是影响人们交流方式的一种全球现象。由此可知, Facebook 是一种社交工具, 故答案为 B)。

### 13. How many Facebook users are there all over the world?

**解析**(C)。选项的内容表明, 本题考查数字, 听音时应留意与数字相关的信息。短文提到 Facebook has half a billion users, 故答案为 C)。数字处常设为考点, 是听音的重点。

14. What is one of the downsides of sharing too much information on Facebook, according to some experts?

**解析** D)。选项中的 it, cause... problems, leak... privacy 和 affect... opportunity 表明, 本题考查 it 的不良影响, 听音时注意 it 指代什么。短文中提到 some experts say that sharing too much information can have downsides — including affecting... employers may evaluate a job candidate, 言外之意就是会影响求职者的就业机会, 故答案为 D)。列举处为常考点, 听音时应留意。

15. How often do people share information on Facebook on average?

**解析** C)。选项的内容表明, 本题考查某事每月发生的频率。短文开头提到 each Facebook user... shares 70 bits of personal information... every month, 故答案为 C)。

Section C

Recording One

整体预测

本段录音第 16 题和 19 题选项中重复出现的 bicycles 以及 invention, history 和第 18 题选项中的年代表明, 录音很可能是关于自行车的历史及其发明情况。

We don't know with certainty who invented the bicycle, or where it was invented, or when. We do know that the modern bicycle had several predecessors from different parts of Europe, and that many of its individual components were developed separately at different periods of time. Some historians claim that the famous artist Leonardo da Vinci is the true father of the bicycle. In 1490, da Vinci sketched a remarkable picture of a modern bicycle, but his idea was never implemented. Ironically, da Vinci also sketched a modern helicopter hundreds of years before it was officially "invented". Hmm. Anyway, about three hundred years later, a French inventor built something similar to a bicycle, called a running machine. This funny equipment was made of wood, and it had two wheels connected by a beam, but no pedals or a, um, controlling mechanism. In 1817, a German named Karl von Drais improved the running machine by adding a front wheel that could be easily steered. He called his device a Draisienne, but because that word was hard to pronounce, it became popularly known as a "hobby horse," which was the name of a popular children's toy at the time. Hobby horses were a popular fashion for a while. However, they were still hard to ride along the unpaved roads of that day.

Many credit Kirkpatrick Macmillan with the invention of the first modern bicycle in 1839. Macmillan, a Scottish blacksmith, made a rear-wheel driven machine that people said could reach high speeds — high being a relative term, of course. The French, however, said, er, took exception to Macmillan's claim. To this day, they call Pierre Michaux the "father of the bicycle", because Michaux and his son, Ernest, added pedals and cranks in the mid-1860s. They called their innovation a velocipede, which means "fast foot", and it sparked a bicycle craze in both Europe and the US. Um, just like hobby horses, though, the popularity of velocipedes was short-lived. Turns out velocipedes were heavy, clumsy to mount and steer, and, despite their nickname, slow.

Next, in 1870, a British engineer named James Starley developed a more efficient, all-metal machine. Starley called it a "penny farthing", and later it was the first machine to be called a bicycle — meaning "two wheels". Penny farthings had a large front wheel and a small back wheel, along with wire spokes and something new: solid rubber tires, courtesy of another Brit — R.W. Thompson — who had patented the first type of rubber inner tube in 1845. These tires provided a smoother ride, because the large front wheel could travel, um, farther with one rotation of the pedals.

16. What is the main topic of the lecture?

**解析** B)。选项均为名词短语, 结合其中重复出现的 bicycles 表明, 本题可能考查录音的主题, 可能涉及自行车。录音一开始就提出我们不能确定自行车是什么时间由谁在哪儿发明的, 接着介绍了不同时期自行车的发明情况。由此可知, 该录音的主题是自行车的历史, 故答案为 B)。

**点睛** 录音中提到了自行车的发明情况, 但整个演讲并不是围绕自行车是如何被发明的话题展开, 故排除 A)。

17. What does the professor imply about Leonardo da Vinci?

**解析** D)。选项均为描述 he 的句子, 结合其中的 great artist, excellent cyclist 和 visionary inventor 可知, 本题可能考查有关 he 的一些事实细节, 可能涉及对其身份的评价。录音中提到, 达·芬奇曾经绘制了一张非常完美的现代自行车构图, 但他从未实现这个想法。更讽刺的是, 在直升机被正式发明的几百年前他也曾画过一架现代直升机。由此可知, 教授在暗示达·芬奇是一个有远见的发明家, 故答案为 D)。

18. When was the first modern bicycle invented?

**解析** D)。选项内容表明, 本题可能考查某件事情发生的年代。由录音中提到的 "Many credit Kirkpatrick Macmillan with the invention of the first modern bicycle in 1839." 可知, 第一辆现代自行车是在 1839 年被发明的, 故答案为 D)。

19. What are "penny farthings"?

**解析** C)。选项中重复出现的 bicycles with 以及 pedals, tires, chains 和 gears 等表示自行车部件的名词表明, 本题可能考查某种自行车的具体构造。录音中提到, "penny farthings" 后来被第一次称之为自行车, 也就是 "两个轮子", 接下来又补充到 "penny farthings" 前轮大后轮小 (had a large front wheel and a small back wheel), 带有辐条和其他新的装置等。由此可知, "penny farthings" 主要是指一种前轮大、后轮小的自行车, 故答案为 C)。

本段录音后两题选项中重复出现的 definition, kitsch, art 和 taste(s) 表明, 录音很可能是关于对某种艺术的定义或评价, 注意辨听 kitsch 到底指的什么艺术。

Kitsch typically makes us think of something cheap or distasteful, but it can also, um sometimes, be used as a compliment as well. Kitsch comes from, is originally a German term, and it, generally speaking it refers to works of art that are widely considered to be pretentious or in poor taste. Kitsch is produced for the masses, to appeal to the popular and, um, indiscriminating tastes of quote-unquote regular people. While it usually carries a negative connotation, some people find kitsch to be quite appealing, because of its backward value and its uh, how should I put it? It's accidentally irony. Still, many art purists believe that kitsch have been put into all popular culture, and others even go so far as to say that kitsch and popular culture are one and the same.

The term most likely arose in 19th century Munich art markets. It was an English mispronunciation of a German word that means, um, "scraping up mud from the streets", and was later understood as artwork that was "slapped together" rather than, um, er, painstakingly created. Kitsch is most often associated with art that has a sentimental quality to it. But it can also be used to refer to any kind of art that is, uh, lacking in some shape or form, whatever it may be. What differentiates Kitsch from popular art is that it typically copy high art; it insists on being taken seriously even though it is obviously superficial and parasitic. Though kitsch objects might initially appear to be arts — uh, beautiful, or creative, a closer look reveals that they repeat the formula and convention of high art, but without any spark of inspiration or originality. In this context, Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece painting, Mona Lisa, is genuine art, but hand-painted, mass-produced reproductions of the painting are kitsch.

So does it become less of a masterpiece when it's um, like I just said, mass reproduced on cheap canvasses and coffee mugs and stuff? Well, in a sense, yes it does become less than, less of a masterpiece. Um... the major appeal is the facial expression, but with true art the medium is important too. It's the expression, plus the canvas, plus the paint, plus the artist's signature strokes, all put together. A photographic or hand-painted reproduction just can approximate that image, but it can't capture it just the same way.

#### 20. What aspect of kitsch does the professor mainly discuss?

**解析**(C)。选项内容表明, 本题可能考查录音主要探讨的是 its 的哪个方面。录音一开始就针对德语中 kitsch 这一术语进行简单的解释, 接着又进一步具体阐述这个术语的来源并举例说明其含义。由此可知, 教授在录音中主要探讨了 kitsch (庸俗的文艺作品) 的含义, 故答案为 C)。

#### 21. According to the professor, where did the term kitsch originate?

**解析**(B)。选项均为表示年代和地点的名词短语, 听音时应注意与数字和地点相关的信息, 听清问题所问。由录音中提到的 "The term most likely arose in 19th century Munich art markets." 可知, kitsch 这一术语最早可能是在 19 世纪的慕尼黑出现的, 故答案为 B)。

#### 22. Why does the professor mention Mona Lisa?

**解析**(C)。选项均以 "to+动词原形" 开头表明, 本题可能考查某种目的或行为建议。教授在演讲中提到, 达·芬奇的杰作《蒙娜丽莎》是真正的艺术, 而那些手工绘制的、大批量生产的复制品则是庸俗的文艺作品, 之后还就学生对该观点的疑问做了解答。由此可见, 教授在此提到《蒙娜丽莎》这幅作品, 是想通过举例说明一种很流行的庸俗艺术, 故答案为 C)。

### Recording Three

本段录音第 23 题和 25 题选项中重复出现的 prototypes, horses 和 domestication 表明, 录音很可能与马的驯养有关, 可能涉及马原来的样子等。

Several theories compete to explain when, how, and where — check that, why — wild horses were initially domesticated. Primitive cave art depicts horses as early as 32,000 years ago, but it's generally agreed that humans did not domesticate the animals until sometime between 5,000 and, uh, 2,000 BC. Many scholars accept a theory, er, an hypothesis, that domestication occurred in the Ukraine about 4,000 BC. However, recent evidence indicates that horses in northern Kazakhstan might have been domesticated as much as 1,600 years earlier than that by people of the Botai culture. But one of the archaeologists who discovered this new evidence has speculated that horses were domesticated even earlier, probably in Russia or the Ukraine, and then ridden east to Kazakhstan. Thus the plot thickens.

Why is it so hard to explain exactly the definitive time and place of the earliest horse domestication? One, a major reason is a lack of concrete evidence. Modern horses are almost identical to their wild ancestors when comparing the structure of their bodies, which forces researchers to rely on circumstantial evidence in formulating domestication hypotheses. Part of the case presented for domestication is soil analysis that indicates the waste matter from ancient horses within an enclosure.

But again, the fact horses may have lived, been kept together in an enclosure does not necessarily equate with domesticity, because many ancient peoples used horses for meat and, uh, help with labor, similar to the use of oxen in



harvesting today. Recent DNA comparisons between living horses and horse fossils suggest that domestication cannot be narrowed to a single place or time; rather, it occurred more or less simultaneously all over the world. Because the DNA analysis revealed widespread genetic variances among both modern and ancient horses — unlike other domesticated animals, like sheep and cattle — it appears that domesticated horses had multiple wild descendants in many different places.

### 23. What is the lecture mainly about?

**解析 D**。选项均为名词短语表明，本题可能考查录音的主题。选项中除 B) 之外其他都与马有关系，故 B) 为答案的可能性较小。录音一开始就引出话题：几种说法曾争着解释野马最初被驯养的时间、地点和原因，接着提出了为什么很难解释最早进行马匹驯养的确切时间和地点。由此可知，该录音主要是讲马匹驯养的起源问题，故答案为 D)。

### 24. According to the professor, what is the main reason to determining the origin of horse domestication?

**解析 D**。选项中的 discoveries 以及 DNA 和 evidence 表明，本题可能考查研究马匹驯养过程中的发现或相关证据。教授在讲为什么很难解释最早进行马匹驯养的确切时间和地点时提到，其中最主要的原因就是缺乏确凿的证据 (a lack of concrete evidence)，故答案为 D)。D) 是原文中的信息再现。

### 25. What does DNA analysis reveal about the domestication of horses?

**解析 A**。选项中重复出现的 domestication 和 occurred 以及 places, period, used in warfare 表明，本题可能考查有关研究马匹驯养所得出的一些结论。录音中明确提到，近期将现存马匹与之前的化石做 DNA 比对后发现，马匹驯养不能定位于某个地方或某个时期，相反，这种驯养差不多在全世界同时发生。A) 的说法与该观点相符，故为答案。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. C)。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的介词 of 提示，本空应填名词，故 C) completion, D) convenience, G) equivalence, J) characteristic 和 N) unfamiliarity 入选。本句主要指出 part-time education 的缺点：drag the process out over time 和 puts the of a degree program out of reach... part-time education 是指在晚上或周末上课，所以如果学习 a degree program (一门课程) 的话，就会耗时长久。换句话说就是，part-time education 使完成一门课程变得很难，所以所填词应含有“完成”之意。备选项中只有 C) completion (完成) 符合要求，故答案为 C)。
27. I)。空前的不定冠词 a 和空后的名词 time 提示，本空应填以辅音音素开头的形容词，故 I) fixed 和 L) necessary 入选。本文第 1~4 句主要是说明许多全日制或非全日制教学的缺点。第 5 句则指出了另一种教学模式：distance-learning，这种教学模式是 the most flexible and accommodating (最灵活，最方便的)。根据上下文可知，distance-learning 的优点则说明了 part-time education 的缺点就是：不灵活、不方便。这种不灵活就体现在上课时间固定、不能根据参加学习的人自己的时间而设定上课时间，所以所填词应该含有“固定”的含义，故答案为 I) fixed (固定的)。
28. A)。which 引导的非限制性定语从句缺谓语，且 which 指代单数名词短语 distance learning，故本空应填动词的第三人称单数形式，A) allows, H) excludes 和 M) precludes 入选。句中的动词不定式短语 to study... 提示，所填词应能与 to 构成搭配，形成动词短语... to do sth.，备选项中只有 A) allows (允许) 符合要求，故答案为 A)。
29. L)。空前系动词 are 和程度副词 so 提示，本空应填形容词，故 E) efficient, F) employed, K) irregular 和 L) necessary 入选。空前的 which 引导非限制性定语从句修饰前面整句话，把备选项一一代入该从句中可知，符合句意的为 L) necessary (必要的)，故答案为 L)。
30. D)。空前的名词所有格和空后介词 with 提示，本空应填名词。第 5 句已经指出，远程教育 is the most flexible and accommodating。本句是讲远程教育的时间安排，所以所填词应和 flexible, accommodating 构成语义场共现的关系，且能与 at 构成搭配。备选项中的名词符合要求的只有 D) convenience (便利，方便)，故答案为 D)。at one's convenience 意为“在某人方便的时候”。
31. O)。分析句子结构可知，本句不缺少任何主要成分，因此可确定本空应填副词，故 B) amazingly 和 O) virtually 入选。如果单从意思上来看，这两个副词都适合本句，但在用法上却有所差别。B) amazingly 通常作评注性副词，表示某种情感，本句明显不带有感情色彩，故可将其排除。O) virtually (几乎是，近乎) 为程度副词，修饰 any place in the world，符合语义，故为答案。
32. M)。分析句子结构可知，所填词在句中作谓语，故应为动词。本句主语为 this，再结合前后的一般现在时态可知，所填词应为动词的第三人称单数形式。根据第 28 题的分析，可首先将 A) allows 排除，这样答案限定在 H) excludes 和 M) precludes 中。二者是近形、近义词，但在用法上稍有区别：exclude 作“把……排斥在外，不包括”讲时是指故意将某物或某事排除在外，含有主观臆动性，而 preclude 则不含有主观臆动性。本句明显不含有主观因素，故可将 H) excludes 排除，因此答案为 M) precludes (阻止，排除，妨碍)。
33. G)。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的介词 of 提示，本空应填名词。分析句子结构可知，所填词应能与 with 搭配使用，故可将答案限定在 G) equivalence 和 N) unfamiliarity 中。本句是讲远程教育的优点，所以可将含有否定意义的 N) unfamiliarity 排除，且该词含义也与句意不符。故答案为 G) equivalence

(同等)。

34. F)。空前的系动词 is 提示, 本空应填形容词或动词的分词形式。备选项中没有现在分词, 故可初步确定所填词可能为形容词或过去分词。distance-learning 和 on campus study 是两种不同的教育方式, 本句是想表达, 不论是采用哪种教育方式, 最后的证书或文凭都应是一样的, 故所填词应含有“使用, 采用”之意, 答案为 F) employed (使用)。
35. J)。空前的 another 提示, 本空应填名词。本题可以采用排除法进行选择, 将备选项中的各个名词分别代入原文, 从句意的逻辑性上判断最佳选项。本空所在句的意思是“好的远程教育的另一个……就是师生关系的独特性”, 备选项中符合语义的为 J) characteristic (特性, 特征), 故答案为 J)。

## Section B

### 文章大意

本文主要围绕“弹性素食主义者”展开讨论。A) 段首先给出“弹性素食主义者”的定义。B) ~G) 段指出“弹性素食主义者”的好处——饮食健康, 无须遵循严格规定。H) ~K) 段举例说明一些人不喜欢“弹性素食主义者”这个概念。L) ~O) 段客观总结, 指出并不是所有的素食主义者都能坚持到底, 好在现在素食种类更多。

36. I)。根据题目中的 Blatner 将本题出处定位于 I) 段第 1 句, 该句提到 Blatner 反对“吃肉是不道德的”这个观点, 题目与此同义, 其中的 disapproves 对应原文中的 disagrees with。
37. J)。根据题目中的 Deborah Madison 将本题出处定位于 J) 段第 2 句。该段第 1 句为主题句, 指出很多作家喜欢 flexitarianism 这种观点但却讨厌这个名字。其后所举的 Deborah Madison 的例子是为了解释说明主题句。由此可知, Deborah Madison 虽然喜欢 flexitarianism 这种观点但却讨厌这个名字。
38. F)。根据题目中的 a 2003 study 将本题出处定位于 F) 段最后一句。该句说在《美国临床营养学杂志》里的一项 2003 年的研究发现, 三分之二的素食主义者都不能一直坚持吃纯素食食物。题目与此同义, 其中 adhere to 对应原文中的 stick to, 67% 对应 two out of three。
39. A)。根据题目中的 flexitarian 将本题出处定位于 A) 段, 该段第 1 句中提到 Dawn Jackson Blatner 被称为 flexitarian, 或 almost vegetarian (近乎素食者)。第 2、3 句具体解释为什么她被称为 flexitarian, 因为她吃“大量的水果、蔬菜、坚果和素的汉堡”偶尔也吃“猪肉或烤肉”, 即她吃蔬菜比肉多, 而她属于 flexitarian。题目是对此的概括总结。
40. K)。根据题目中的 Mollie Katzen 将本题出处定位于 K) 段第 1 句。该句中很明确地提到了莫莉·卡曾所著的著名的素食主义者的圣经是《穆斯伍德食谱》。
41. C)。根据题目中的 Mark Bittman 将本题出处定位于 C) 段第 4 句。该句指出马克·比特曼的新书是关于饮食结构对全球变暖和全球肥胖的影响, 第 5 句指出他认为美国人吃肉太多。第 6 句进一步指出他赞成“主要以蔬菜为主的饮食”。因此, 他会赞成少吃肉的运动, 题目是根据原文的合理推断。
42. G)。根据题目中的 Charles Stahler 和 lifestyle 将本题出处定位于 G) 段第 2 句, 该句中的 it 指该段第 1 句提到的一些素食主义的支持者希望一场以少吃肉开始的运动可能促使更多的人接受不吃肉、不吃鱼的生活方式, 查尔斯·斯塔勒认为这是往正确方向迈了一大步, 由此可推断查尔斯·斯塔勒也支持“不吃肉、不吃鱼”的生活方式。
43. M)。根据题目中的 Katelin Domanski 将本题出处定位于 M) 段, 本段的第 1 句为主题句, 指出很多人以前是素食主义者, 后来开始吃鱼和肉, 因为他们觉得自己需要蛋白质。接着以凯蒂·彼得森为例说明这一观点。题目是对该段的概括。
44. N)。根据题目中的 Katelin Domanski 将本题出处定位于 N) 段, 本段的第 1 句是主题句, 指出一些人开始在饮食中加入一些鱼和肉是因为身边的人烹饪的味道太好了, 难以抗拒, 随后以凯特琳·多曼斯基为例做了具体说明。题目是对本段的概括, 其中的 smells too good to resist 是原文信息的复现。
45. D)。根据题目中的 average 和 meat and fish 可将本题出处定位于 D) 段第 1 句, 该句说比特曼注意到美国人平均每人每年大概吃 200 磅的肉和鱼, 是全世界人均水平的两倍, 由此可知全世界的人均消耗量是 100 磅。题目与此同义, 其中 yearly 对应原文中的 a year, on earth 对应原文中的 global。

## Section C

### Passage One

### 文章大意

本文主要批判了英国语言发展中的不良势头。第 1 段指出语言处在不断发展变化中, 但良性发展和不良发展有很大区别。第 2 段指出书面英语和口头英语水平都呈下降趋势。剧院给人们带来了不良影响。第 3 段指出 BBC 也在向不良方向发展。

46. A)。根据题干中的 slovenliness 和 arts 可将本题出处定位于第 1 段第 4 句。该句指出语言的随意性和当代艺术的共同之处: 狂热地追求不完美 (the cult of the unfinished work), 故答案为 A)。B) 和 C) 在原文中

未提及；D) 与文意相悖，选项中的 finishing touch 意为“最后一笔”。

47. D)。根据题干中的 spoken English 可将本题出处定位于第 2 段第 1 句。由该句可知，口语标准下降的程度大于书面英语，故答案为 D)。A) 和 B) 在文中都没有提及；现代人使用的语言更随意了，而不是不愿意交流了，C) 对原文理解有误。
48. C)。题干中的 modern plays 对应文章第 2 段中的 modern theatre，故将本题出处定位于第 2 段，由第 2 段第 3、4 句可知，剧院扮演了不好的角色，弱化人们对语言的理解力，戏剧中夹杂着语法错误和污言秽语，故答案为 C)。A) 是根据第 3 段的 shocking experience 设置的干扰项，戏剧还没有到大多数人无法理解的地步，B) 夸大其词，D) 在原文中没有提及。
49. D)。题干中的 overlook linguistic errors 对应文章最后一句中的 ignore... incoherent grammar，故将本题出处定位于本文最后一句，该句提到，教师不纠正学生的语言错误，是担心那样会阻碍其创造力的发展 (inhibit his creative genius)，故答案为 D)，give vent to 意为“吐露，发泄”。而其他选项在文中均未提及。
50. A)。在文中，作者重点对英语向随意方向的发展进行了批判，A) 准确地概括了文章的主题，故为答案。作者对此现象进行了批判，pleased 表述错误，B) 与文意相悖；在文中作者并未评价老师的这种不负责任的态度，故排除 C) 和 D)。

## Passage Two

### 文章大意

本文围绕人才话题展开讨论，首先通过一个对美国 MBA 学生的调查结论引出“人才战争”这一概念，指出 MBA 学生受欢迎的原因；而后谈到经济局势对引进人才的影响，最后说明培养人才的内涵以及未来 MBA 学生应该如何做。

51. B)。根据题干中的 McKinsey 可将本题出处定位于第 1 段倒数第二句。文章第 1 段最后两句提到，最受青睐的行业仍然是咨询业，最受欢迎的公司仍然是麦肯锡，原因或许是近几年麦肯锡为 MBA 毕业生提供了越来越好、越来越赚钱的职位，这一点不逊于其他任何一家公司。B) “为 MBA 学位持有者提供极具吸引力的工作机会”与原文意思相符，其中的 attractive job offers 与 increasingly better and more profitable positions 对应，故答案为 B)。其他选项内容在文中均未提及，故排除。
52. A)。根据题干中的 “war for talent” 可将本题出处定位于第 2 段第 5 句。该句提到，“人才战争”推荐一套细致的体系来评估具有成功潜力的内在能力和性格，但“人才战争”没有提示这些内在能力可能是什么，这使得人们无据可依，A) “很难定义并有效判别人才”正是对此的同义转述，故为答案。其他三项未在文中提及。
53. D)。题干将本题出处直接定位于第 3 段。该段提到，不幸的是，现在“人才战争”似乎不再当道，经济低迷减弱了对可用人才的竞争，也使得原来宠爱 MBA 人才的雇主们不那么宠爱这些人才了，由此可知，雇主对可用人才的态度改变了，故答案为 D)。文中提到“war for talent”现在是 less of a brilliant idea，并非 totally useless，A) 的内容过于极端，故排除。B) 和 C) 是针对“war for talent”和 economic downturn 设的干扰项，文中并未提及经济衰退是“人才战争”或“可用人才缺乏”造成的，故排除 B) 和 C)。
54. B)。根据题干中的 Professor Pfeffer 可将本题出处定位于第 4 段。该段提到，杰弗里·普费弗教授强调，培养人才不仅仅是雇佣最高效的雇员，还要能够迅速坚定地与表现不佳的雇员打交道。B) “如何与表现不佳的雇员打交道也需要注意”与原文意思相符，其中的 to do with 与文中的 to deal... with 对应，故答案为 B)。根据文中提到的“培养人才不仅仅是雇佣最高效的雇员”可排除 A)。第 4 段最后一句提到，一些工作低效的经理曾经是高效的优秀员工，并且能够再次恢复到原先的状态，C) 与之矛盾，故排除。D) 在文中未提及，故排除。
55. C)。题干将本题出处直接定位于最后一段。最后一段第 2 句提到，普费弗教授在 2007 年的文章中说几乎没有证据能证明 MBA 学位对未来的薪水或职业道路有很大影响。C) “它在未来可能不具说服力”与原文意思相符，故为答案。文章欲说明 MBA 学位在职业发展道路上的作用可能不再像过去那样巨大，并非认为 MBA 学位完全无用，A) 的内容过于极端，而 B) 与该意思相反，故排除。文中提到未来拥有 MBA 学位的学生需要提供更多证明他们才能的证据，但这并不代表 MBA 学位的拥有者现在缺少证明他们才能的证据，故排除 D)。

## Part IV Translation

### 【参考译文】

Westerners have long linked China with porcelain, because the techniques of manufacturing porcelain originated from China. Porcelain was developed on the basis of pottery. China's porcelain has a history of about 3,000 years since the Shang Dynasty when the primitive porcelain was first produced. The techniques of manufacturing porcelain have developed rapidly since the Eastern Han Dynasty. Famous kilns producing porcelain products with unique features and new porcelain varieties constantly came forth in subsequent dynasties. China's porcelain wares are not only daily necessities, but also precious arts and crafts. From the Han and Tang dynasties on, China's porcelain wares and their manufacturing techniques gradually spread all over the world.

# 六级全真预测（第五套）

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay *commenting on the remark* “Even if you’re on the right track, you’ll get run over if you just sit there”. You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 1* with a single line through the centre.

### Conversation One

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A) After midnight.                              | C) When she’s bored.                     |
| B) After she goes swimming.                        | D) When she can’t concentrate.           |
| 2. A) He lost his meal tickets.                    | C) He missed his favourite TV programme. |
| B) The cafeteria food was awful.                   | D) His TV was broken.                    |
| 3. A) He wasted his time.                          |  |
| B) He didn’t understand the woman’s explanation.   |  |
| C) He watched only one programme.                  |  |
| D) He was so bored.                                |  |
| 4. A) Part of the brain requires more nutrition.   |  |
| B) Part of the brain is not used at all.           |  |
| C) It takes shorter to process visual information. |  |
| D) It takes longer to process complex information. |  |

### Conversation Two

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5. A) Easy enough.               | C) Normal.                      |
| B) Easier than the woman feels.  | D) Very difficult.              |
| 6. A) Go to university           | C) Call on her sister.          |
| B) Visit Bob.                    | D) Attend a party.              |
| 7. A) He never has enough time.  | C) He is always very busy.      |
| B) He always holds off his work. | D) He never tries anything new. |
| 8. A) Keep running.              | C) Be a soldier.                |
| B) Make troubles.                | D) Read books.                  |

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the

corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |                                    |  |               |                         |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------|
| 9. A) Her future prospects.        | C) Her favourite job.                          |               |                         |
| B) Her unique experience.          | D) Her lonely life.                            |               |                         |
| 10. A) Authority.                  | B) Independence.                               | C) Good luck. | D) A good relationship. |
| 11. A) She may remain single.      | C) She may live an empty life.                 |               |                         |
| B) She will work in a bookstore.   | D) She will earn a lot of money.               |               |                         |
| 12. A) She should find a good job. | C) She should have more control over her life. |               |                         |
| B) She should get married.         | D) She should open a small restaurant.         |               |                         |

### Passage Two

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 13. A) His mum's support.  | C) His terrible experience in the hotel.            |
| B) His wife's suggestion.  | D) His previous business success of various levels. |
| 14. A) Careful, helpful and beautiful.                                     | C) Modest, helpful and hard-working.                |
| B) Strict, sensitive and supportive.                                       | D) Loving, supportive and strong-willed.            |
| 15. A) Self-confidence, hard work, higher education and a poor family.     |   |
| B) Mum's encouragement, clear goals, self-confidence and hard work.        |   |
| C) Clear goals, mom's encouragement, a poor family and higher education.   |   |
| D) Mum's encouragement, a poor family, higher education and opportunities. |   |

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear recordings of lectures or talks followed by some questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.

- |                                     |                                |                 |               |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 16. A) By function.                 | B) By species.                 | C) By distance. | D) By region. |
| 17. A) The length of the migration. | C) The frequency of migration. |                 |               |
| B) The seasons of migration.        | D) The direction of migration. |                 |               |
| 18. A) Wandering.                   | B) Seasonal.                   | C) Travelling.  | D) Regional.  |
| 19. A) Sight.                       | B) Touch.                      | C) Taste.       | D) Hearing.   |

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.

- |   |                         |            |                         |
|---|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 20. A) They were almost the same as before.                               |                         |            |                         |
| B) They have changed significantly over the past 100 years.               |                         |            |                         |
| C) They have been reduced greatly.  |                         |            |                         |
| D) Infectious diseases are still the leading causes of death and disease. |                         |            |                         |
| 21. A) Drug abuse.  | B) Heart disease.       | C) Cancer. | D) Infectious diseases. |
| 22. A) Alcohol and drug abuse.  | C) Infectious diseases. |            |                         |
| B) Exposure to occupational health hazards.                               | D) Poor safety habits.  |            |                         |

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 23. A) Its biological composition. | C) Its seed dispersal range. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|

- B) Its toxicity ratio.  
 24. A) It causes liver damage.  
 B) It destroys digestive worms.  
 25. A) People have underestimated the plant's nutritional value.  
 B) The plant's threat to animal health has been exaggerated.  
 C) The plant has no threat to farmers and landowners.  
 D) The plant poses a potential danger to human beings.

- D) Its reputation.  
 C) It reduces swelling.  
 D) It induces paralysis.

### Part III

### Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

You might think you left the world of *cliques* (小团体) and in-crowds behind when you left high school.

You'd be wrong. The benefits of being popular 26 all the way into the adult workplace, based on research in the latest issue of the *Journal of Applied Psychology*.

Just like children on the playground, co-workers not only agree on who's popular, but they also afford those lucky few more favourable treatment. This 27 more help and good manners, and less rudeness and withholding of helpful information, 28 on a study of 255 employees and their co-workers in hospital, restaurant, sales and administrative jobs.

The researchers, Brent Scott of Michigan State University and Timothy Judge of the University of Florida, said popular workers 29 more co-worker support 30 of their status on the organisation chart. They also may gain an unfair advantage over less 31 colleagues, the researchers suggest, which may hinder a *meritocracy* (唯才是举). "By valuing popularity, organisations may be promoting a certain 'clubby' atmosphere that imitates school culture" rather than 32 merit, the researchers write.

I've been fortunate in working in meritocracies most of my life, but that's not the 33 among fictional examples, consider the television comedy "The Office". Who in his or her right mind would promote the cold, manipulative Angela Martin over the friendly Jim Halpert? The popular paper salesman proves the study's point, rising 34 on the Dunder Mifflin organisation chart with his smart "people skills", despite his 35 to his job.

In fact, what these researchers call popularity, career coaches might call *savvy* (精明的) office politics the art of getting people in your corner. And it's clearly a big deal in many workplaces.

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A) based      | I) includes     |
| B) charming   | J) indifference |
| C) concludes  | K) norm         |
| D) drew       | L) ordinary     |
| E) enthusiasm | M) regardless   |
| F) extend     | N) rewarding    |
| G) fast       | O) slowly       |
| H) get        |                 |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.*

### A Cooler Planet

- A) Scientists are cooking up solutions based on current technology that they say could dramatically turn down the heat of global warming over the next 50 years. Innovations such as cheaper wind power, gas-electric *hybrid cars* (混合动力车) and gas cars that generate funds for climate change projects already are available. Introducing them across the nation could put a *dent* (减少) in the growth of greenhouse gases that are warming the planet, scientists say.
- B) The concentration of carbon dioxide — a *potent* (强效的) greenhouse gas — is likely to double before the end of the century, the United Nations says. Scientists say further warming is inevitable as greenhouse gas emissions climb but that the worse effects can still be avoided. “The question now is not ‘whether to adapt?’ but ‘how to adapt?’” says a 2004 UN report on climate change. The solutions, say experts, must come from action by politicians, business people, scientists and individuals. Over the next century, power could be derived from sources that release less carbon dioxide into the atmosphere such as nuclear fusion, hydrogen fuel cells and more efficient *combustion* (燃烧) engines.

### Scientists: Technology Already Exists

- C) Technology is a crucial component to meet the challenge of global warming, say climate researchers and policy experts. “You need technology,” says Elliot Diringer, international strategies director with the Pew Centre on Global Climate Change. “There’s no question about that. The question is, ‘What is the most efficient way to not only generate the technology but get it deployed.’”
- D) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a UN body issuing regular assessments on the climate, says innovation has advanced faster than expected. It estimates technological improvements could reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 2000 levels within 20 years and avert even more risky levels of such concentrations. The IPCC has estimated that technological improvements could sometime between 2010 and 2020 reduce greenhouse gas emissions to levels below those in the year 2000. “We need to move as fast as we can,” Diringer says. “The longer we wait to take concerted action, the greater the impacts will be... the more it will cost to achieve the reduction.”
- E) Technology with the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions already exists, say Princeton University scientists Stephen Pacala and Robert Socolow in a 2004 study published in the journal *Science*.
- F) Improving efficiency and conservation could reduce billions of tons in atmospheric emissions of greenhouse gases each year. Improvements such as efficient engineering, better gas *mileage* (英里数) and new fuel sources for vehicles and power plants have the potential to halt growth of emissions by around 2050, according to the study.
- G) “It is important not to become diverted by the possibility of revolutionary technology,” the Princeton authors write in *Science*. “Humanity can solve the carbon and climate problem in the first half of this century simply by increasing what we already know how to do.” The scientists picked seven actions that they say could make the climate stable by 2054. They focused on technology already in place that simply needs to be expanded a lot.
- H) Cars are an easy target. Each gallon of gas burned gives off about 20 pounds of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. That’s a lot of carbon for the 2 billion

cars that may be on the road by 2054, nearly four times the number today, the authors report. The Science article suggests that doubling the average fuel efficiency of cars from 30 miles per gallon today to 60, switching to wind-generated hydrogen fuels or *halving* (减半) the annual number of miles travelled per car to 5,000 could reduce carbon dioxide emissions. The savings would provide one-seventh of the total cuts needed to make US emissions stable, the article states. In addition, scientists are watching plenty of other technologies being developed to make emissions stable.

### **Carbon Storage**

- I) Burying carbon dioxide allows fossil fuel companies to continue pumping oil while reducing greenhouse emissions. The United Nations estimates by 2050 it should be possible to store half of the increasing global emissions in underground reservoirs at reasonable prices. The US government already has started a test project at a West Virginia coal power plant. The energy company BP sends 1 million tons of carbon dioxide each year beneath the sands of the Sahara desert at one of its facilities in Algeria.
- J) These carbon reducing projects send millions of tons of carbon dioxide gas into underground geologic formations such as gas beds now filled with water, natural gas or oil. The risks of such techniques include leakage of carbon dioxide from underground reservoirs that may endanger human life and the environment. Scientists are studying techniques to find which rock formations permanently store gases such as carbon dioxide.

### **Renewable Energy**

- K) Renewable power is a major facet of reducing global warming emissions, according to the United Nations. Because most renewable energy sources — wind, ocean tides, solar, *biomass fuel* (生物质燃料) — emit less carbon dioxide into the atmosphere than they absorb, they do not add to climate change.
- L) The share of renewable in the world energy supply accounts for at least 14 percent of the total, the United Nations estimates. The price of these renewable fuels and technology is *plummeting* (垂直下落) as demand grows and hardware improves. “Green” tariffs, already introduced in some European countries, guarantee premium prices for energy derived from renewable sources. States such as New York and California also require utilities to generate a fraction of their energy supply from renewables.

### **Trading Carbon**

- M) Carbon emissions trading is designed to make global warming prevention affordable, according to the UN Convention on Climate Change. Under the Kyoto Agreement, participating countries agree to emit a certain amount of carbon. If a country cannot afford to meet its carbon emissions limit, it can buy “credits” from a country that has produced less than its *allotted* (分配) amount.
- N) Although critics say there are significant problems under the Kyoto system, the United Nations says emissions trading allows countries gradually to eliminate carbon dioxide while preventing some economic hardships of reducing emissions growth.

### **Corporate Action**

- O) Companies are also devising ways for businesses and individuals to offset greenhouse emissions. Oregon-based Climate Neutral Network says it will offer air travellers access to “Cool Class” air travel in which a portion of airline fares, negotiated through contracts with different companies are invested in ways to reduce greenhouse emissions.

- 36. Before the end of the century, the concentration of carbon dioxide may become twice as high as the present level.
- 37. One gallon of gas burned can emit about 20 pounds carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, according to the Environment Protection Agency.



38. The reason that renewable energy sources are beneficial to climate is that the carbon dioxide they emit into the atmosphere is less than they absorb.
39. Technology is the essential component in slowing global warming, according to Elliot Diringer.
40. Innovations such as cheaper wind power, gas-electric hybrid cars can be used to turn down the heat of global warming.
41. Once carbon dioxide leaks from underground reservoirs, both human life and the environment will be confronted with danger.
42. According to the United Nations, about 14 percent of the total world energy supply goes to the renewable energy.
43. In spite of the problems under Kyoto Agreement, carbon emissions trading can reduce the cost of global warming prevention.
44. According to Diringer, the concerted action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions should be taken as soon as possible.
45. The number of cars on the road by 2054 is likely to be nearly 4 times as many as today's.

### Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

The term "joint international business venture", joint venture for short, has come to mean many things to many people. It sometimes is taken to mean any joint relationship between one or more foreign firms and one or more local firms. Such a broad definition is excluded here. Joint venture will be taken to mean joint ownership of an operation in which at least one of the partners is foreign based.

Joint ventures can take many forms. A foreign firm may take a majority share, a minority share, or an equal share in ownership. While it is not necessary to have financial control or to have operating control, some firms refuse to use the joint venture form if it is not possible to have a majority position in ownership. There are firms that have few *qualms* (担忧) about holding minority position, however, so long as they can have operating control. They achieve this through technical-aid, management, or supply contracts.

It should be recognized that maintaining operating control is sometimes difficult if one does not have financial control too. Objectives of the participants may *diverge* (相异); when they do, financial control becomes important. Management may wish to reinvest earnings while the majority of the board may wish earnings distributed as dividends. Unless policy issues of this kind can be settled peacefully, lack of financial control can prove to be very unsatisfactory, if not fatal.

Many joint ventures emerge as matters of necessity: that is, no single firm is willing to assume the risks entailed, while a *consortium* (联盟) of firms is. Large, capital-intensive, long-lived investments are natural candidates for the joint venture. Exploitation of resource deposits often is done by a consortium of several petroleum or mining firms. Roles are parceled out even though each phase of the operation is owned jointly. One firm does the actual mining, another provides transportation, and still another does the refining and extraction. There is a wide variety of combinations.

Also the joint venture can pose problems, especially if it is an enforced marriage of partners. For many ventures in small countries, it is difficult to find a suitable local partner, that is, one with sufficient capital and know how to be able to contribute to the partnership. In some developing countries, a small handful of families

control the entire locally-owned part of the industrial structure. Under these circumstances, a joint venture merely insulates them further from independent, foreign-owned plants that would compete against them. For this and other reasons, the only suitable partner may end up being the government itself. Most multinational firms, however, shy away from such arrangements where possible.

46. "Joint venture" in this passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) any joint ownership of an operation in which there are at least two partners
- B) any joint relationship between foreign firms
- C) joint ownership of an operation in which at least one of the partners is foreign based
- D) any joint relationship between one or more foreign firms and one or more local firms

47. Some firms may not worry about their minority position in ownership of a joint venture, but the precondition is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they can provide technical-aid
- B) they can have financial control
- C) they can have operating control
- D) they can make the biggest profit

48. In what circumstance does the financial control in ownership become necessary?

- A) When there is disagreement among the partners about the purpose of some would be action.
- B) When operating control can not play any important role in running a joint venture.
- C) When the majority of the board want to distribute the earnings as dividends.
- D) When a firm does not have the majority position.

49. The advantage of joint venture in this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it can enable the firms to develop very fast
- B) its ability to withstand risks is greater
- C) it can build a good relationship among the firms
- D) it can maximize the profits

50. The author's attitude towards joint venture is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) subjective
- B) objective
- C) positive
- D) optimistic

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled *cog* (齿轮) in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and "human-relations" experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not wholeheartedly participate in his work and that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue-collar and the white-collar workers have become economic *puppets* (傀儡) who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be

promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the right mixture of submissiveness and independence. From that moment on they are tested again and again — by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, *sociability* (社交能力), capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the pre-industrial mode of production or to nineteenth century “free enterprise” capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities — those of love and of reason — are the aims of all social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

51. By “a well-oiled cog in the machinery” the author intends to render the idea that man is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) an unimportant part in comparison with the rest of society, though functioning smoothly
- B) a necessary part of the society though each individual's function is negligible
- C) a humble component of the society, especially when working smoothly
- D) working in complete harmony with the rest of the society

52. Unemployment is what the worker and employee worry about, but they also worry that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they are faced with the fundamental realities of human existence
- B) they are deprived of their individuality and independence
- C) they don't own the genuine satisfaction or interest in life
- D) they are unable to acquire new jobs

53. What kind of people will probably get the real happiness of life, according to the passage?

- A) The people who are higher up in social status.
- B) The people who perform better than their fellow-competitors.
- C) The people who could keep far away from this competitive world.
- D) The people who are at the bottom of the society.

54. To solve the present social problems, the author suggests that we should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) take the fundamental realities for granted
- B) enable man to fully develop his potentialities
- C) offer higher wages to the workers and employees
- D) resort to the production mode of our ancestors

55. The author's attitude towards bureaucratically managed industrialism might best be summarized as one of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) tolerance
- B) suspicion
- C) approval
- D) dissatisfaction

## Part IV

## Translation

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国长城，世界奇迹之一，在 1987 年被联合国教科文组织 (UNESCO) 列为世界遗产。长城就像一条巨龙，蜿蜒曲折，横跨沙漠、草原、高山和高原，从东向西绵延约 9000 公里。明长城是现存长城中保存最完整、最坚固的一段。借鉴其他朝代的经验，明长城的城墙上增设了更重要的军事防御工事 (military fortification)；在平坦地区的外城墙则挖壕沟 (wide moat)，使他人不易接近。众所周知，长城是中国的瑰宝，它既是战争时期伟大防御系统的体现，也是建筑史上了不起的成就。

# 六级全真预测（第五套）答案解析

## Part I Writing

### 【参考范文】

#### Keep Making Progress and Never Stop

Just as a famous saying goes, “He who does not advance loses ground.” Life is like a journey to the other side of the river. The only way to cross the river is to chart out a correct course and keep moving forward. If we want to succeed, we should keep making progress every day and never stop.

Nowadays, in China, numerous people are on the right track to success, but they refuse to make progress any further. As a matter of fact, tempted by various kinds of entertainments and distractions, some excellent students in the first-class universities stop learning hard as usual and spend lots of time playing online games. On the contrary, some students with average talents in ordinary college cherish the opportunity of learning at university. They make the most of library resources to acquire knowledge and skills, which are essential to their future career. There is no doubt that the “common” students will surpass the “excellent” students in the future.

A clear goal and a right direction are essential but not enough in the pursuit of success. Above all, we should try our best to make progress every day. Only in this way can we achieve success.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

整体预测

预览四道题各选项，并结合其中重复出现的 TV (programme) 以及 watched only one programme 可推知，对话可能与看电视有关。

W: What a great day, don't you think?

M: I guess so. I hadn't noticed. I feel awful because I watched television until after midnight last night.

W: After midnight! Did you watch so late because you were bored? I usually watch TV only if I have nothing better to do.

M: Bored? No, I was upset because I left my meal tickets in the cafeteria. That's more than fifty dollars' worth of meal tickets down the drain.

W: So, did watching TV make you feel better?

M: Well, I felt a bit better while I was watching TV. You know, it can take my mind off my troubles. But after I turned the TV off, I just felt disgusted with myself for wasting so much time.

W: I've had that feeling before.

M: I had intended to watch just one programme, but somehow I couldn't make myself switch off the TV.

W: Actually, I've read that there's a scientific explanation for that. It seems that there's a part of the brain that processes complex information, but that part becomes less active while watching TV.

M: That's certainly how I felt last night — like my brain wasn't very active.


W: That's not the worst of it. If you watch TV a lot, or for a long time, that part of the brain — the part that processes complex information — shows lowered activity and you become more and more passive.

M: That's incredible.


W: Next time you feel upset, you should go swimming. That's what I do, and it always makes me feel better.

M: I suppose. Right now, I've got to go to the cafeteria and get some more meal tickets.


#### 1. When does the woman normally watch TV?

 **解析** C)。B)、C)、D) 均涉及女士的行为活动，而 A) 却未涉及，与其他选项明显不同，为答案的可能性较小。根据对话中女士提到的 I usually watch TV only if I have nothing better to do 可知，答案为 C)。

#### 2. Why was the man upset?

 **解析** A)。根据对话中男士提到的 I was upset because I left my meal tickets in the cafeteria 可知，男士感到心烦是因为他丢了饭票，故答案为 A)。A) 中的 lost 对应对话中的 left。

#### 3. Why did the man feel disgusted with himself?

 **解析** A)。选项均以 he 开头表明，本题与男士的行为动作有关。由对话中提到的 I just felt disgusted with myself for wasting so much time 可知，他对自己感到厌烦是因为浪费了这么多的时间，故答案为 A)。听清问题中的 feel disgusted 为答题关键。

#### 4. According to the woman, what happens to the brain while watching TV?

**解析 D**。预览各选项可知，本题可能考查 brain 的功能或状态。由对话中提到的... a part of the brain... processes complex information... becomes less active while watching TV 可知，处理复杂信息时间变长，故答案为 D)。but 转折处通常为考点，其后的内容通常为答案所在。

### Conversation Two

整体预测

本对话四道题选项中的 easy, difficult, university, busy 和 read books 表明，对话可能与学习有关。

**W:** What did you think of the exams, Pete? I reckon they were dead easy.

**M:** Maybe they were easy enough for you, but not for me.

**W:** Oh, come on. You've probably done better than you think.

**M:** No, I'm dead certain I've failed in Latin, and most likely in French and History too. Thank goodness it's all over though. We can forget about it now at least until the results come out.

**W:** Yes. Now I can get on with reading all the books I've been wanting to read for months, but haven't had time for.

**M:** What! ... Well, it's up to you, I suppose, but I've had enough of reading; I'm not going to open another book for months. Don't you think we all deserve a break?

**W:** Well, yes... I'll take a day or two off perhaps. And I think I'll come to Bob's sister's party tomorrow night. But if I'm going to university in October, I'll have to get down to some serious work again pretty soon.

**M:** I've got to get through the A level exams first. I'll worry about university if and when I ever get there.

**W:** That's the trouble with you. You always try to do everything at the last minute.

**M:** And you're too serious; that's your trouble. You never stop working.

**W:** Well, I like reading.

**M:** And I can't stand it. I don't know why I decided to try to go to the university in the first place. I think I'll run away and join the army or something.

#### 5. What does the man think of the exams?

**解析 D**。选项中的 easy, normal 和 difficult 表明，本题考查对某事的看法。对话中女士提到她认为考试很简单，男士说也许对女士来说的确很简单，但对于他来说不是，由此可知，男士认为考试很难，故答案为 D)。

#### 6. What will the woman do tomorrow evening?

**解析 D**。选项均以动词原形开头，结合其中的 call on her sister 可知，本题可能考查女士的打算或建议。由女士提到的 and I think I'll come to Bob's sister's party tomorrow night 可知，女士明天要去参加聚会，故答案为 D)。

#### 7. What does the woman think of the man?

**解析 B**。选项中的 he, always holds off/very busy 和 never tries anything 表明，本题可能考查对 he 的评价。由女士提到的 "You always try to do everything at the last minute." 可知，女士认为男士总是拖延工作，故答案为 B)。

#### 8. What does the man probably prefer to do?

**解析 C**。选项均以动词原形开头表明，本题可能考查计划或建议。对话最后女士说她喜欢读书，男士说他不能忍受读书，他不明白当初为什么要选择上大学，他认为他会离开大学去参军，故答案为 C)。

## Section B

### Passage One

整体预测

本短文四道题选项中的 future prospects, unique experience, job, independence 和 remain single 表明，短文与未来的生活、工作有关。

I'll still be working, but things would be different. With any luck, I'll earn more money. But the most important thing will be the job itself and how interesting it is. I hope I'll be able to choose the kind of job I do and who I work for. Of course, I like to have more money and more authority than I have now. But I don't think they are the only things in life. What I really want is to be more independent than I am now, to have more control over my own life, perhaps to open a small restaurant, or write a book, or something like that. I am not really sure if I'll ever have children or even if I want to be married. It all depends, of course. If I meet the right person, anything could happen. But I won't feel that my life is empty and meaningless if I still live alone for 10 years or even 20 years from now. Not at all. My mother was always saying "There is nothing like a good relationship". But I am not so sure. There is nothing worse than a really bad one either.

#### 9. What is the speaker talking about?

**解析 A**。选项概括性强表明，本题可能考查短文主旨。短文以第一人称叙述自己今后的工作及生活愿望，由 I'll, I hope, I want to, if I'll ever have 等提示信息可以判断出答案为 A)。

#### 10. What does the speaker want most?

**解析 B**。短文中提到，what I really want is to be more independent than I am now, 由此可知，说话者最

看重的是“independence”(独立), 故答案为 B)。其他选项在短文中都有提及, 但并非说话者最想要的。

**11. What will the speaker most probably do in the future?**

**解析 A)**。各选项中的内容都是人生中可能发生的, 但由短文中的 I won't feel that... still live alone for 10 years or even 20 years from now 可知, 说话者并不介意单身生活, 这是说话者今后 10 年或 20 年内可能的生活状态, 故答案为 A)。but 转折处通常为考点, 考生应注意。

**12. What is her mother's suggestion to the speaker?**

**解析 B)**。选项均以 she should 开头表明, 本题可能考查某人给女士所提的建议。短文最后提到, my mother was always saying “There is nothing like a good relationship” (没有什么能比得上良好的夫妻关系), 其言外之意是建议说话者应该结婚, 故答案为 B)。there is nothing like... 意为“没有东西能比得上……”。

**Passage Two**

**整体预测**

选项中的 his mum's 和 mum's encouragement 表明, 短文可能与说话者和妈妈的故事有关。

My father died when I was nine months old, making my mum a single mother at the age of eighteen. While I was growing up, we lived a very hard life. We had little money, but my mum gave me a lot of love. Each night, she sat me on her lap and spoke the words that would change my life, “Kemmons, you are certain to be a great man and you can do anything in life if you work hard enough to get it.”

At fourteen, I was hit by a car and the doctors said I would never walk again. Every day, my mother spoke to me in her gentle, loving voice, telling me that no matter what those doctors said, I could walk again. She drove that message so deep into my heart that I finally believed her. A year later, I returned to school — walking on my own!

When the Great Depression hit, my mum lost her job. Then I left school to support the both of us. At that moment, I was determined never to be poor again.

Over the years, I experienced various levels of business success. But the real turning point occurred on a vacation I took with my wife and five kids in 1951. I was dissatisfied with the second-class hotels available for families and was angry that they charged me an extra \$2 for each child. That was too expensive for the average American family. I told my wife that I was going to open a motel for families that would never charge extra for children. There were plenty of doubters at that time.

Not surprisingly, Mum was one of my strongest supporters. She worked behind the desk and even designed the room style. As in any business, we experienced a lot of challenges. But with my mother's words deeply rooted in my soul, I never doubted we would succeed. Fifteen years later, we had the largest hotel system in the world — Holiday Inn. In 1979 my company had 1,759 inns in more than fifty countries with an income of \$1 billion a year.

**13. What caused Kemmons to start a motel by himself?**

**解析 C)**。选项均为 his 开头的短语表明, 本题与某位男士有关。短文叙述了 Kemmons 的一次经历: 他和妻子带着五个孩子去住旅馆, 但他的每个孩子被加收了两美元, 这对于普通的美国家庭来说有点贵, 所以他决定自己开一家不对儿童额外收费的家庭旅馆, 故答案为 C)。

**14. Which can best describe Kemmons' mother?**

**解析 D)**。选项的内容表明, 本题考查对人物的评价。短文中提到, 在失去父亲后, “我们”的生活很艰难, 但是母亲给了“我”很多 love; 当“我”出车祸医生说“我”永远也站不起来时, 母亲用 gentle, loving voice 告诉“我”, “我”能再次学会走路; 当“我”想要开一家家庭旅馆却遭到很多人怀疑时, 母亲是 one of my strongest supporters, 这三个事例都说明母亲 loving, supportive and strong-willed 的特点, 故答案为 D)。短文中通过一系列例子表现母亲的性格, 抓住其中表现母亲性格的词不难选出答案。

**15. What led to Kemmons' success according to the passage?**

**解析 B)**。根据上题分析, Kemmons 受到母亲的鼓励, 明确目标, 再加上他的自信和努力工作才有了最后的成就, 故答案为 B)。短文中描述母亲对 Kemmons 各方面的鼓励才成就了最后的事业, 所以对短文进行总结很重要。

**Section C**

**Recording One**

**整体预测**

本段录音前两题选项中重复出现的 migration 和 animal 以及 seasons, direction 表明, 录音很可能与动物的迁徙有关, 可能涉及季节、方向等因素。

Good morning, class. It's a beautiful spring day outside, isn't it? So, it's a perfect day to begin talking about migration. Migration is the main strategy that animals have for avoiding adverse environments and taking advantage of rich environments.

Now there are all kinds of migrations, but the most familiar one is the seasonal, latitudinal migration. In the fall, the birds fly south, and in the spring they fly north again. In the southern hemisphere, of course, this works in the opposite direction. This is the way that species have been able to colonize, to use those subpolar resources that are seasonally difficult to access, that are unavailable to many living things for half the year. Another kind of seasonal migration is altitudinal migration, which is where animals move vertically rather than to a different region of the earth. They go up the mountain in the spring and down it in the winter.

In regions with irregular climate patterns, some animals are nomadic—that is, they just kind of wander around from one area to another as, for instance, the rains bring fresh plant growth to these different places. Many animals of east Africa do this, wandering around the famous Serengeti Plain to where the grass is greenest.

Now most such migrations are undergone in search of food and water, but there are also reproductive migrations, where the purpose is to find a habitat that is safe and secure for the young.

Some animals, like our Arctic Tern, travel thousands of kilometers a year, and the most amazing thing is that many of them arrive in very specific places, in almost the same place, year after year. How do animals do that, how do they navigate great distances so accurately—and with just the right timing?

Well, the answers seem to be multiple. Some migrants just seem to follow coastlines and mountain ranges and other landmarks—and they either remember them, or they are genetically programmed to recognize them, or more likely a bit of both. Other animals use their other senses to help them get where they're going. Research has revealed that our salmon are able to recognize the fine differences in the composition and concentration of the waters flowing from different sources, so that for the salmon, each little stream has its own unique flavour, and they can follow that flavour all the way up the river to their birthplace.

Other migrants have evidently evolved very sophisticated navigation systems that use the sun and the stars, or use day length or polarized light, or even use the Earth's magnetic field, as timers and direction finders.

#### 16. How has the professor organized his presentation of migration?

**解析 A**。选项均为名词短语表明，本题可能考查录音的主题，且与 migration（迁徙）有关。教授首先提到为了适应不同的气候而进行的季节性迁移，包括水平迁移和垂直迁移，然后又提到游牧式的迁移以及为了食物、水源或繁殖后代而进行的迁移。由此可知，该录音是按照迁移的目的（功能）去展开对动物迁移的阐述，故答案为 A。

#### 17. According to the lecture, what is the main difference between altitudinal and latitudinal migration?

**解析 D**。选项中重复出现的 migration 以及 length, seasons, frequency 和 direction 表明，本题可能考查各种迁徙之间的主要区别。录音中提到另一种季节性迁徙是垂直迁移，而不像水平迁移那样从一个地方平移到另一个地方。动物们春天爬到山顶，冬天再回到山下。由此可知，水平迁徙与垂直迁徙的主要区别在于迁移的方向不同，故答案为 D。

#### 18. Based on the professor's remarks, what does “nomadic” mean?

**解析 A**。选项均为意义不同的形容词表明，本题可能考查对某种现象的评价或解释。由录音中提到的 some animals are nomadic—that is, they just kind of wander around from one area to another as...可知，此处 nomadic 意指“游牧的，游荡不定的”，故答案为 A。A) 中的 wandering 与文中的 wander 为同根词复现。

#### 19. Which sense is used by the salmon as a method of navigation?

**解析 C**。选项均为表示感官的名词表明，本题可能考查某种感官因素在动物迁徙中的作用。录音中提到，研究发现，三文鱼能够发现不同水源在成分和浓度上的细微差别，因此每一条河流对它们而言都有其特殊的味道（unique flavour），它们也正是顺着这种味道才能游回到自己的出生地。由此可知，三文鱼是靠味觉导航完成迁徙的，故答案为 C。

### Recording Two

整体预测

本段录音三道题选项中重复出现的 disease(s), hazards 以 changed significantly, reduced greatly 和第 21 题的名词（词组）表明，录音可能与疾病有关，可能涉及其影响或起因。

From the statistics, we can conclude that potential threats and hazards to human health have changed significantly over the past 100 years. Changes in the leading causes of death and disease show a shift from infectious diseases to chronic degenerative diseases such as heart disease, cancer, and stroke. What I must say is that these chronic diseases are greatly influenced by personal life style.

As we can see, today's life style is considered more of a health determinant than it was in 1900. The infectious diseases have been effectively controlled in the United States, where the leading cause of death is heart disease. It is estimated that health life style factors contribute to 54 percent of all deaths due to heart disease. Health life style risk factors for heart disease include smoking, high blood pressure, lack of exercise, obesity, and stress. Most of these risk

factors can be controlled by the individual. Although health status is often determined by environment, body genes and the available health care delivery systems, personal health life style is a major factor. Major risks include alcohol and drug abuse, high blood pressure, exposure to occupational health hazards, poor safety habits, and the lack of enough nutrition.

Smoking is considered the leading preventable cause of death and disability in the United States. It is closely linked to heart disease, cancer and stroke. Efforts to inform the public of the hazards of smoking have increased the number of former smokers, but it is still a major health problem.

Alcohol and drug use and abuse have been common practices for centuries. Studies have shown alcohol and drug abuse to be linked to violent crime, suicide, motor vehicle accidents, and the damage to liver.

High blood pressure has been called the silent killer. Because there are no physical symptoms, people are often unaware that they have the condition. High blood pressure has been linked to heart disease and stroke. With proper care and treatment, either through medication, diet modification, exercise, or stress management, high blood pressure can be effectively controlled.

Exposure to environmental and occupational hazards such as radiation and toxic substances is a significant risk factor. Many of the cancers that affect humans can be linked to such hazards. Most communities and companies take extra precautions to ensure safety against hazardous environments.

Besides, many accidental deaths and disabilities can be avoided with proper safety procedures. It is estimated that injuries from automobile accidents in the United States could be reduced by 50 percent if seat belts were always used.

**20. According to the lecture, how do the potential threats and hazards to human health change over years?**

**解析**(B)。选项中 almost the same, changed significantly, reduced greatly 和 still the leading causes 表明, 本题可能考查 they 所发生的变化。录音一开始就提到, 过去一百年内对人类健康的威胁和危害已经发生了很大 (significantly) 变化。造成死亡和疾病的最主要原因已经不再是传染疾病, 取而代之的是诸如心脏病、癌症和中风等慢性疾病, 故答案为 B)。

**21. What is the leading cause of death in the United States at present?**

**解析**(B)。选项内容表明, 本题可能考查与某种疾病相关的事实。录音中提到, 在美国传染性疾病已得到了有效的控制, 而现在导致死亡的主要疾病是心脏病, 故答案为 B)。

**22. According to the lecturer, which is not the presently dominant hazards linked to personal health life style?**

**解析**(C)。选项均为表示危害或疾病的名词词组表明, 本题可能考查有关疾病或某种危害的细节。录音中明确提到, 对人们健康构成威胁的主要是与个人生活方式 (personal life style) 有关的慢性疾病, C) 所说传染病显然不属此列, 故为答案。

**Recording Three**

**整体预测**

本段录音三道题选项中的 biological composition, toxicity, seed dispersal, threat 和 damage 表明, 录音很可能与某种植物有关, 可能涉及该植物的习性或造成的危害。

Today... ahem, can I have your attention please? Thank you. Today I want to talk about a stimulating plant that is known by such flattering aliases as "Stinking Ninny" and "Mare's Fart". It's called ragwort, and although it is a flower, it's definitely not the type you want to give your wife on Valentine's Day. Ragwort is a wildflower with characteristics of a weed. Though it's indigenous to Europe, it can be found all over the world, primarily in cool climates with high rainfall. Ragwort is a hearty weed that can, is capable of rapid multiplication, and sometimes overruns the places where it grows. Because of this, Ragwort is controversial. It has a reputation — an undeserved reputation, in my opinion — as an invasive and, uh, deadly plant.


In the past, we, er, humans have used it as a type of salve to reduce swelling and relieve pain, and also to make green and yellow dyes. Some of the natural ingredients contained in Ragwort are still used in some natural herbal remedies today. Ragwort's reputation for deadliness springs from its chemical inherent organic compounds. These compounds make the plant toxic to animals such as, uh, horses and cattle, which can get fatal liver damage from eating too much of the plant. This has cast Ragwort into, shall we say, disrepute among large farm owners, and created controversy about the actual degree of danger it poses to livestock. The key question being, "how much is too much?" British horse breeders, for instance, have claimed that Ragwort poisoning causes as many as 6,500 horse deaths a year. Hmm... [pause] Critics are extremely skeptical of this number, because research suggests that the animals would have to eat a large amount of Ragwort to produce such a huge number of deaths.

The British government classified Ragwort as one of five "injurious weeds" in its Weed Act of 1959. A common mistake, er, misperception is that these legislative orders require landowners to prevent Ragwort from spreading on their property. In reality, all the acts do is to empower government officials to order such prevention if they deem it necessary. The acts themselves seem based on another misconception: that Ragwort is an, um, intensely invasive plant. It's true that Ragwort seeds are dispersed by wind, but evidence shows that these seeds do not travel far. In a United




States study of the dispersal of more than 53,000 Ragwort seeds, it was found that almost 90 percent of them traveled less than six yards, and that no seeds were dispersed more than 15 yards from their producer. It seems safe to conclude, therefore, that Ragwort plants pose little threat of widespread colonization.


**23. What aspect of the Ragwort plant does the professor mainly discuss?**

 **解析 D**。选项中的 biological composition 和 seed dispersal 表明, its 可能指的是某种植物, 本题可能考查录音的主要探讨内容。录音一开始就提到, 由于 Ragwort (千里光草) 的种种属性, 它被称为致命的蔓延性植物, 名声严重受损。接下来以各种研究数据和政府将其归为五大有害野草之一的事实来说明这种植物的名声遭到非议。由此可知, 教授主要是针对该植物的名声展开讨论的, 故答案为 D)。

**24. According to the professor, what is the one way that Ragwort can affect horses?**

 **解析 A**。选项均为描述 it 的句子, 结合其中的 causes, destroys, reduces 和 induces 表明, 本题可能考查 it 所造成的影响。由录音中提到的... horses and cattle, which can get fatal liver damage from eating too much of the plant 可知, 这种植物的毒性会对牛马的肝造成致命的损伤, 故答案为 A)。

**25. What is the professor's opinion of Ragwort?**

 **解析 B**。选项中的 people have underestimate, exaggerated, the plant has no threat 和 potential danger 表明, 本题可能考查对该植物的看法或该植物是否构成威胁。录音中提到, 一些批评者怀疑研究中所反映的数据事实, 并且教授也指出政府对这种植物的一些错误认识, 并在最后给出结论: 千里光草不会对越来越多的殖民地区造成太大的威胁 (pose little threat)。由此可知, 教授认为人们夸大了千里光草对动物健康所造成的威胁, 故答案为 B)。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. **F**。本空所在句的主语为 benefits, 故本空应填动词原形做谓语, F) extend 和 H) get 入选。空格所在句意为“良好人缘带来的好处会一直 26 成年人的职场生涯。”介词 into 表达一种“到……”的含义, 由此可知所填词与 into 连用, 表达“良好人缘带来的好处会一直延伸至成年人的职场生涯”, 符合句意的为 F) extend (持续, 延长)。
27. **I**。空前的 this 提示, 本空应填动词的第三人称单数形式, 故 C) concludes 和 I) includes 入选。空前的 this 指代前面一句中提到的“更多友善对待”, 空后的 more help... helpful information 都属于友善对待的具体说明, 由此可知应填一个表示“包含”的词, 备选项中符合此意的为 I) includes (包括, 包含)。C) concludes (推断出, 推论出) 在词形上有很大干扰, 但词义不符。
28. **A**。空前的完整句子和逗号提示, 本空应填动词的分词形式。空前描述的是结论, 空后是一项研究, 根据逻辑关系可知应该是“基于研究得出的结论”, 故符合条件的为 A) based (以……为基础)。
29. **D**。备选的选项能与 support 连用的选项为 D) drew 和 H) get。再由空前的 said 可知, 描述的是过去的事实, 所填词应为过去式, 故选 D) drew。draw support 意为“获得支持”。
30. **M**。第 2 段中提到受欢迎的员工会得到更多友善的对待, 对应本空所在句所说的“人缘好的员工会得到同事们更多的帮助”, 可以推断出这是和他们在组织中的地位无关的, 且所填词能与 of 连用, 符合条件的为 M) regardless。regardless of 意为“不管; 不顾”。
31. **B**。空前的 less 提示, 本空应填形容词。空格所在句是对两类员工的对比, they 指的是上句中提到的 popular workers, 那么 less 31 colleagues 应该是与其相对的另一类, 所填词与 popular 表达同义, 故选 B) charming (有吸引力的)。
32. **N**。由 rather than 可看出该句是一个对比结构, 所填词应与前面的 promoting 对应, 故应填现在分词, 且该词能与 merit 连用, 符合条件的为 N) rewarding。reward merit 意为“奖励功绩”。
33. **K**。空前的定冠词 the 提示, 本空应填名词。本句由 but 连接两个转折的分句, 前面一个分句说“我很庆幸自己大多数时间都工作在唯才是举的环境”, 下文举例说明与作者所处环境相反的情况, 由此可推断, but 后的分句作者表达的是唯才是举并不普遍。能够表达“普遍”之意的为 K) norm。the ordinary 意为“普通的人或事”, 故排除 L) ordinary。
34. **G**。所填词修饰 rising, 故本空应填副词, G) fast 和 O) slowly 入选。该句前半部分说“这位广受欢迎的纸品推销员以自身经历验证了上述研究结果……”, 由上文可知研究结果是受欢迎的员工有优势, 那么此处表达的应该是这位受欢迎的推销员晋升很快, 故选 G) fast。
35. **J**。空前的 his 提示, 本空应填名词。该段的例子是为了说明受欢迎度在职场的重要作用, despite 表示转折, 可推断出那位受欢迎的推销员对工作不是那么努力, 仅靠其受欢迎度就能在职场中不断攀升, 符合逻辑的为 J) indifference (缺乏兴趣; 漠不关心)。

## Section B

### 文章大意

本文介绍目前解决全球变暖问题的进展情况。文章从五个方面讲述了全球变暖问题：现有技术、二氧化碳气体的贮藏、可再生能源、碳交易以及共同努力，旨在说明经过人类的共同努力以及科技的进步，全球变暖问题是可以解决的。

36. B)。根据题目中的 before the end of the century 和 the concentration of carbon dioxide 将本题出处定位于 B) 段第 1 句。题目中的 may become twice as high as the present level 是对文中 is likely to double 的同义转述。原文意为“联合国指出，到 21 世纪末来临之前，二氧化碳这种强烈的温室气体的浓度可能会翻倍”。
37. H)。根据题目中的 gas burned, about 20 pounds carbon dioxide into the atmosphere 和 the Environment Protection Agency 将本题出处定位于 H) 段第 2 句。题目中的 one gallon of 对应文中的 each gallon of; emit 对应 gives off。原文意为“美国国家环境保护局指出，每加仑汽油燃烧会向空气中排放大约 20 磅的二氧化碳”。
38. K)。根据题目中的 renewable energy sources, into the atmosphere 和 than they absorb 将本题出处定位于 K) 段第 2 句。题目中的 are beneficial to climate 对应文中的 do not add to climate change。原文意为“因为大多数可再生能源——风能、海洋潮汐能、太阳能和生物燃料——所排放的二氧化碳气体比吸收的要少得多，所以它们并不会使气候变化加剧”。
39. C)。根据题目中的 technology, component 和 Elliot Diring 将本题出处定位于 C) 段。题目中的 essential 对应本段第 1 句中的 crucial。本段第 1 句指出，在面对全球变暖的挑战中，科技的角色很重要，接着下文引用 Elliot Diring 的原话，说明科技对于减缓气候变暖具有重要作用同样也是 Elliot Diring 的观点。
40. A)。根据题目中的 innovations such as cheaper wind power 和 gas-electric hybrid cars 将本题出处定位于 A) 段第 2 句。结合 A) 段第 1 句可知，第 2 句中的 available 指的是可以被用来 (dramatically turn down the heat of global warming over the next 50 years) 在未来 50 年里极大地减少全球变暖的热度的技术创新。
41. J)。根据题目中的 underground reservoirs 和 human life and the environment 将本题出处定位于 J) 段第 2 句。题目中的 carbon dioxide leaks 对应文中的 leakage of carbon dioxide; be confronted with danger 对应 endanger。原文意为“这种技术的风险包括二氧化碳从地下油气层泄漏，这样可能会危及人类生命与环境”。
42. L)。根据题目中的 the United Nations, 14 percent of the total 和 world energy supply 将本题出处定位于 L) 段第 1 句。题目中的 according to the United Nations 对应文中的 the United Nations estimates。原文意为“在世界能源供应中，可再生能源至少占到总量的 14%”。
43. N)。根据题目中的 problems under Kyoto Agreement 将本题出处定位于 N) 段。题目中的 reduce the cost of global warming prevention 对应文中的 preventing some economic hardships of reducing emissions growth。原文主要说的是，尽管有人评价说《京都议定书》制度存在一些重大问题，但是联合国认为排放交易在防止出现减排方面的一些经济困难的同时能使各国慢慢消除二氧化碳。
44. D)。根据题目中的 Diring, concerted action 将本题出处定位于 D) 段。题目中的 as soon as possible 与 D) 段第 4 句中的 as fast as we can 同义。4、5 句中 Diring 指出，减少温室气体排放量的行动应该越快越好，因为等得越久，影响越大，费用也就越高。原文中的 move 指的就是 reduce greenhouse gas emissions 的行动。
45. H)。根据题目中的 on the road by 2054 和 4 times 将本题出处定位于 H) 段第 3 句。该句指出，到 2054 年可能会有 20 亿辆汽车，这个汽车数量几乎是当今的 4 倍，这些车将排放许多碳。

## Section C

### Passage One

### 文章大意

本文主要介绍了合资企业能够增强抵御风险的能力，但是也存在一定的问题，如在较小的国家寻找有充足的资金并且还懂得经营的作者十分困难等，而解决此类问题的最好办法就是寻找政府作为合作伙伴。

46. C)。根据题干中的 “joint venture” 将本题出处定位于第 1 段。该段第 3 句中的 board definition 是对第 2 句中 joint venture 的定义，即 any joint relationship between one or more foreign firms and one or more local firms (一个或多个外国公司和一个或多个当地公司之间构成的联合关系)，但第 3 句中的 such a board definition is excluded here 表明，本文中的 joint venture 指的并不是第 2 句对它的描述。通过该段第 4 句可知，在本文中 joint venture 指的是 joint ownership of an operation...，C) 为原文的同义表达，故为答案。
47. C)。根据题干中的 minority position 将本题出处定位于文章第 2 段。倒数第二句中的 so long as 提示 they can have operating control (他们可以拥有运营权) 是 there are firms that have few qualms about holding minority

position (有的公司不担心他们在合资企业中的较低地位) 的原因。题目中的 the precondition 是 so long as 的同义表达, 故答案为 C)。

48. A)。根据题干中的 financial control 将本题出处定位于文章第 3 段。该段第 2 句中第二个分句中的 do 指的是前一分句中的 diverge, 由此可知, when they do 表达的意思是“当参与者的目标确实出现了分歧”。通过第二个分句可知, financial control becomes important 的前提是“参与者的目标出现分歧”, 也就是说在参与者的目标出现分歧时, financial control 就变得十分有必要, 故答案为 A)。
49. B)。根据题干中的 advantage 将本题出处定位于文章第 4 段。该段第 1 句指出, 许多 joint ventures (合资企业) 的出现有其必然性, 冒号后的内容是对这一说法的解释, 即没有单个的公司愿意 assume the risks entailed (承担所包含的风险), 但是 a consortium of firms is (企业联盟则愿意承担风险), 由此可推断, a consortium of firms 愿意承担风险是因为相对于单个公司来说, 企业联盟抵御风险的能力更大一些, a consortium of firms 在本文中对应 joint venture, 故答案为 B)。
50. B)。文章第 4 段主要是讲合资企业在抵御风险、合力协作方面的一些优点; 而第 5 段第 1 句中的 also the joint venture can pose problems 表明, 合资企业也有其缺点。由此可知, 作者对 joint venture 是持客观态度的, 故答案为 B)。

## Passage Two

### 文章大意

在注重生产和消费的现代化社会中, 人类的地位变得十分渺小, 本文介绍了现代化社会的不足之处。第 1 段指出社会是一个由官僚政治管理的庞大企业, 人类的地位十分低下; 第 2、3 段指出不论处于社会下层还是社会上层的人都有其担心之事; 第 4 段中作者提出自己的观点。

51. A)。根据题干中的 “a well-oiled cog in the machinery” 将本题出处定位于文章第 1 段。该段第 1 句提到 enterprises 时用了修饰词 giant, 而用 small, well-oiled cog 来修饰 human, 由 giant 与 small 之间的鲜明对比可以看出, human 在注重工业化的社会里显得十分渺小。而该段第 2 句中的 all this oiling does not alter the fact... 同样说明了这一点, A) 的表述内容与原文一致, 故为答案。
52. C)。根据题干中的 unemployment 将本题出处定位于文章第 2 段。该段第 1 句指出, 工人和被雇用者忧心忡忡, 不仅是因为他们会 find themselves out of a job (失业), 而且还因为 they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life (他们不会获得生活中任何真正的满足或兴趣), C) 为原文中第二个原因的同义转述, 故为答案。
53. C)。根据题干中的 happiness of life 将本题出处定位于文章第 4 段。第 3 段最后一句指出, 一个人不断地证明自己和竞争对手一样甚至更加优秀导致了 anxiety and stress (忧虑和压力) 的产生, 而它们即是 unhappiness and illness (不快乐和疾病) 的原因, 由此可推断出这三者之间的联系: 竞争导致 anxiety and stress, 而 anxiety and stress 又导致 unhappiness and illness, 由此关系可知, 如果一个人能够脱离竞争如此激烈的社会, 他可能会感到幸福, 故答案为 C)。
54. B)。根据题干中的 the present social problems 将本题出处定位于文章第 4 段。题干中的 the present social problems 指的是在由官僚政治统治管理的工业社会中, 人类的地位越来越低。作者在最后一段第 4 句对解决这一问题的方法提出了建议。该句指出, 作者的解决办法就是将社会体系由官僚政治统治的工业主义转变成 a humanist industrialism (以人类为中心的工业主义), 在该体系下, 人类及其 full development of potentialities 是所有社会安排的目的, 由此可推断, 要想改变现在的社会问题, 所要做的工作之一就是使人类能充分发挥他们的潜能, 故答案为 B)。
55. D)。第 1 段最后一句 the blue-collar and the white-collar workers...、第 2 段最后一句 they live and die without...、第 3 段 this constant need to prove... 及最后一段作者为改变当前社会问题而提出的建议都表明, 作者对 bureaucratically managed industrialism 是不满意的, 故答案为 D)。

## Part IV Translation

### 【参考译文】

The Great Wall of China, one of the greatest wonders in the world, was listed in the World Heritage by UNESCO in 1987. Just like a gigantic Chinese legendary dragon, the Great Wall winds up and down across deserts, grasslands, mountains and plateaus, stretching approximately 9,000 kilometres from east to west of China. The Ming Wall is the solidest and most complete one compared with those in other dynasties. The Ming Dynasty had learned experience from the previous dynasties when they built the wall. More important military fortifications were added on the wall. In flat areas, outside the wall, wide moats were dug to make approach difficult. As we all know, the Great Wall is the treasure of China. It embodies the great systems of defense created during the time of the wars; moreover it indicates a great achievement in the history of architecture.

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