

机密★启用前

大学英语六级模考卷(一)

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

— **Band Six** —

(6WZSHI)

试题册

[illegible]

敬告考生

一、在答题前,请认真完成以下内容:

1. 请检查试题册背面条形码粘贴条、答题卡的印刷质量,如有问题及时向监考员反映,确认无误后完成以下两点要求。
2. 请将试题册背面条形码粘贴条揭下后粘贴在答题卡 1 的条形码粘贴框内,并将姓名和准考证号填写在试题册背面相应位置。
3. 请在答题卡 1 和答题卡 2 指定位置用黑色签字笔填写准考证号、姓名和学校名称,并用 HB-2B 铅笔将对应准考证号的信息点涂黑。

二、在考试过程中,请注意以下内容:

1. 所有题目必须在答题卡上规定位置作答,在试题册上或答题卡上非规定位置的作答一律无效。
2. 请在规定时间内在答题卡指定位置依次完成作文、听力、阅读、翻译各部分考试,作答作文期间不得翻阅该试题册。听力录音播放完毕后,请立即停止作答,监考员将立即回收答题卡1,得到监考员指令后方可继续作答。
3. 作文题内容印在试题册背面,作文题及其他主观题必须用黑色签字笔在答题卡指定区域内作答。
4. 选择题均为单选题,错选、不选或多选将不得分,作答时必须使用 **HB-2B** 铅笔在答题卡上相应位置填涂,修改时须用橡皮擦净。

三、以下情况按违规处理:

1. 不正确填写(涂)个人信息,错贴、不贴、毁损条形码粘贴条。
2. 未按规定翻阅试题册、提前阅读试题、提前或在收答题卡期间作答。
3. 未用所规定的笔作答、折叠或毁损答题卡导致无法评卷。
4. 考试期间在非听力考试时间佩戴耳机。

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **how to cultivate college students' sense of social responsibility**. 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) Preparing for her final examination. C) Doing the usual schoolwork.
B) Doing some research for her homework. D) Helping her classmates with their schoolwork.
2. A) Because the class clashes with her other schedule.
B) Because the class is boring and useless.
C) Because the teacher is too strict.
D) Because she has taken a similar class.
3. A) It is one of the biggest and most ambitious film projects.
B) Its overall budget is \$381 million.
C) The shooting of the movie took eighteen years to finish.
D) The filming for all three films was done entirely in New York.
4. A) It aims to protect wild animals. C) It aims to eliminate environmental pollution.
B) It aims to protect the environment. D) It aims to curb water pollution.

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

5. A) An editor. C) E-papers.
B) A newspaper. D) News reading.
6. A) It has a history of more than 200 years.
B) It stopped publication a few times in its history.
C) It has won the most Pulitzer Prizes in the newspaper world.
D) It is an American weekly newspaper.
7. A) Employing more competent editors. C) Expanding its layout and organization.
B) Adding special weekly and monthly sections. D) Cutting the regular news and editorials.
8. A) Its wide coverage of news. C) Its up-to-date reports of current events.
B) Its professional and delightful layout. D) Its objective and thorough reports of events.

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) AI's first beating humans in poker. C) How AI beats humans in games.
B) AI's role in helping humans. D) The future development of AI.
10. A) Seven. C) Seventeen.
B) Twenty. D) Four.
11. A) Because poker is a perfect information game.
B) Because poker is an imperfect information game.
C) Because machines cannot figure out how poker works.
D) Because poker players can always change their game strategies.

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

12. A) Its net sales increased 30% compared with last year.
 B) It had sold more iPhones than ever before.
 C) Its total revenue remained stable compared with last year.
 D) It reported net sales of \$784 billion this year.
13. A) China. C) India.
 B) Japan. D) Germany.
14. A) It has been constantly dropping since 2003.
 B) It has been steadily rising in China since 2003.
 C) The iPhone sales suffered a continuous slowing-down.
 D) The revenue of iPad is second only to that of the iPhone.
15. A) Because they were expecting a new version of iPhone later this year.
 B) Because the current upgrading system would be simplified later this year.
 C) Because they were expecting a more stable operating system.
 D) Because they were satisfied with their current version of iPhone.

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 adding our working hours.
 B) They are changing our lives.
 C) They are making us dull.
 D) They are indispensable in our workplace.
17. A) Making calls with family members. C) Responding to or sending work emails.
 B) Checking emails from intimate friends. D) Ordering goods from online shops.

18. A) More than half of them check their first emails before going to bed.
B) More than half of them check their first emails at midnight.
C) More than a third of them check their first emails between 6 am and 7 am.
D) More than a third of them check their first emails between 11 pm and midnight.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) Disney World is an enchanting place for girls.
B) Disney World is an educational place for girls.
C) Disney princess culture can benefit girls a lot.
D) Disney princess culture may do harm to girls.
20. A) Obsession with it can lead to gender-stereotypical behavior.
B) Obsession with it can lead to aesthetic problems.
C) Obsession with it can lead to prejudice against men.
D) Obsession with it can lead to self-disgust.
21. A) They are not confident in math and science.
B) They are not confident in their beauty.
C) They're less likely to do housework because they might get dirty.
D) They're less likely to do experiment because they are not smart enough.
22. A) Keeping your kids away from any princess imagery.
B) Having your kids involved in all kinds of activities.
C) Discussing only the bad things about Disney princess culture.
D) Pointing out the negatives about the media they consume.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

23. A) Women and work; the power of balance.
B) Women and men; how they play different roles in society.
C) How women contribute to the growth of economy.
D) How men contribute to the growth of economy.

24. A) Men and women would earn the same salary.
 B) Men and women would share housework equally.
 C) The world economy would be more prosperous.
 D) There would be no discrimination against women.
25. A) Provide more jobs for women. C) Offer more training to young girls.
 B) Provide better legal protection for women. D) Offer allowance to women technologists.

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 tree people in the *Lord of the Rings*—the Ents—can get around by walking. But for real trees, it's harder to uproot. Because they're literally rooted into the ground, they are unable to leave and go 26.

When a tree first starts growing in a certain area, it's likely that the 27 envelope—the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on—suits it. Otherwise, it would be unable to grow from a seedling. But as it 28, these conditions may change and the area around it may no longer be suitable for its 29.

When that happens, many trees like walnuts, oaks and pines, rely 30 on so-called “scatter hoarders,” such as birds, to move their seeds to new localities. Many birds like to store food for the winter, which they 31 retrieve.

When the birds forget to retrieve their food—and they do sometimes—a seedling has a chance to grow. The bird Clark's nutcracker, for example, hides up to 100,000 seeds per year, up to 30 kilometers away from the seed source, and has a very close *symbiotic* (共生的) relationship with several pine species, most 32 the whitebark pine.

As trees outgrow their ideal 33 in the face of climate change, these flying ecosystem engineers could be

a big help in 34 trees. It's a solution for us—getting birds to do the work is cheap and effective—and it could give 35 oaks and pines the option to truly “make like a tree and leave.”

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) ages | I) legacy |
| B) breathing | J) notably |
| C) climatic | K) offspring |
| D) elsewhere | L) replanting |
| E) exclusively | M) subsequently |
| F) forever | N) vulnerable |
| G) fruitful | O) withdraws |
| H) habitats | |

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**.*

Countries Rush for Upper Hand in Antarctica

- [A] On a glacier-filled island with *fjords* (峡湾) and elephant seals, Russia has built Antarctica's first Orthodox church on a hill overlooking its research base. Less than an hour away by snowmobile, Chinese labourers have updated the Great Wall Station, a vital part of China's plan to operate five bases on Antarctica, complete with an indoor badminton court and sleeping quarters for 150 people. Not to be outdone, India's futuristic new Bharathi base, built on *stilts* (桩子) using 134 interlocking shipping containers, resembles a spaceship. Turkey and Iran have announced plans to build bases, too.
- [B] More than a century has passed since explorers raced to plant their flags at the bottom of the world, and for decades to come this continent is supposed to be protected as a scientific preserve, shielded from intrusions like military activities and mining. But an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence here, with an eye not just towards the day those protective treaties expire, but also for the strategic and commercial opportunities that already exist.
- [C] The newer players are stepping into what they view as a treasure house of resources. Some of the ventures focus on the Antarctic resources that are already up for grabs, like abundant sea life. South Korea, which operates state-of-the-art bases here, is increasing its fishing of *krill* (磷虾), found in abundance in the Southern Ocean, while Russia recently frustrated efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean

sanctuaries here.

- [D] Some scientists are examining the potential for harvesting icebergs from Antarctica, which is estimated to have the biggest reserves of fresh water on the planet. Nations are also pressing ahead with space research and satellite projects to expand their global navigation abilities.
- [E] Building on a Soviet-era foothold, Russia is expanding its monitoring stations for Glonass, its version of the Global Positioning System (GPS). At least three Russian stations are already operating in Antarctica, part of its effort to challenge the dominance of the American GPS, and new stations are planned for sites like the Russian base, in the shadow of the Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity.
- [F] Elsewhere in Antarctica, Russian researchers boast of their recent discovery of a freshwater reserve the size of Lake Ontario after drilling through miles of solid ice. “You can see that we’re here to stay,” said Vladimir Cheberdak, 57, chief of the Bellingshausen Station, as he sipped tea under a portrait of Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen, a high-ranking officer in the Imperial Russian Navy who explored the Antarctic coast in 1820.
- [G] Antarctica’s mineral, oil and gas wealth are a longer-term prize. The treaty banning mining here, shielding *coveted* (令人垂涎的) reserves of iron ore, coal and chromium, comes up for review in 2048. Researchers recently found *kimberlite* (金伯利岩) deposits hinting at the existence of diamonds. And while assessments vary widely, geologists estimate that Antarctica holds at least 36 billion barrels of oil and natural gas.
- [H] Beyond the Antarctic treaties, huge obstacles persist to tapping these resources, like drifting icebergs that could jeopardise offshore platforms. Then there is Antarctica’s remoteness, with some mineral deposits found in windswept locations on a continent that is larger than Europe and where winter temperatures hover around minus 55 degrees Celsius.
- [I] But advances in technology might make Antarctica a lot more accessible three decades from now. And even before then, scholars warn, the demand for resources in an energy-hungry world could raise pressure to renegotiate Antarctica’s treaties, possibly allowing more commercial endeavours here well before the prohibitions against them expire. The research stations on King George Island offer a glimpse into the long game on this ice-blanketed continent as nations assert themselves, eroding the sway long held by countries like the United States, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.
- [J] Being stationed in Antarctica involves adapting to life on the planet’s driest, windiest and coldest continent, yet each nation manages to make itself at home. Bearded Russian priests offer regular services at the Orthodox church for the 16 or so Russian speakers who spend the winter at the base, largely polar

scientists in fields like glaciology and meteorology. Their number climbs to about 40 in the warmer summer months. China has arguably the fastest-growing operations in Antarctica. It opened its fourth station last year and is pressing ahead with plans to build a fifth. It is building its second ice-breaking ship and setting up research drilling operations on an ice dome 13,422 feet above sea level that is one of the planet's coldest places. Chinese officials say the expansion in Antarctica prioritises scientific research, but they also acknowledge that concerns about "resource security" influence their moves.

- [K] China's newly renovated Great Wall Station on King George Island makes the Russian and Chilean bases here seem outdated. "We do weather monitoring here and other research," Ning Xu, 53, the chief of the Chinese base, said over tea during a fierce *blizzard* (暴风雪) in late November. The large base he leads resembles a snowed-in college campus on holiday break, with the capacity to sleep more than 10 times the 13 people who were staying on through the Antarctic winter. Yong Yu, a Chinese microbiologist, showed off the spacious building, with empty desks under an illustrated timeline detailing the rapid growth of China's Antarctic operations since the 1980s. "We now feel equipped to grow," he said.
- [L] As some countries expand operations in Antarctica, the United States maintains three year-round stations on the continent with more than 1,000 people during the southern hemisphere's summer, including those at the Amundsen-Scott station, built in 1956 at an elevation of 9,301 feet on a plateau at the South Pole. But US researchers quietly complain about budget restraints and having far fewer icebreakers than Russia, limiting the reach of the United States in Antarctica.
- [M] Scholars warn that Antarctica's political drift could blur the distinction between military and civilian activities long before the continent's treaties come up for renegotiation, especially in parts of Antarctica that are ideal for *intercepting* (拦截) signals from satellites or retasking satellite systems, potentially enhancing global electronic intelligence operations.
- [N] Some countries have had a hard time here. Brazil opened a research station in 1984, but it was largely destroyed by a fire that killed two members of the navy in 2012, the same year that a diesel-laden Brazilian barge sank near the base. As if that were not enough, a Brazilian C-130 Hercules military transport plane has remained stranded near the runway of Chile's air base here since it crash-landed in 2014.
- [O] However, Brazil's stretch of misfortune has created opportunities for China, with a Chinese company winning the \$100 million contract in 2015 to rebuild the Brazilian station.
- [P] Amid all the changes, Antarctica maintains its allure. South Korea opened its second Antarctic research base in 2014, describing it as a way to test robots developed by Korean researchers for use in extreme conditions. With Russia's help, Belarus is preparing to build its first Antarctic base. Colombia said this year that it planned to join other South American nations with bases in Antarctica.

[Q] “The old days of the Antarctic being dominated by the interests and wishes of white men from European, Australasian and North American states are over,” said Klaus Dodds, a politics scholar at the University of London who specialises in Antarctica. “The reality is that Antarctica is geopolitically contested.”

36. According to Chinese officials, their activities in Antarctica lay greater emphasis on scientific research.
37. Efforts to create one of the world’s largest ocean sanctuaries failed because of Russia’s obstruction.
38. With several monitoring stations operating in Antarctica, Russia is trying hard to counter America’s dominance in the field of worldwide navigational facilities.
39. According to geologists’ estimates, Antarctica has enormous reserves of oil and natural gas.
40. It is estimated that Antarctica boasts of the richest reserves of fresh water on earth.
41. The demand for energy resources may compel renegotiation of Antarctica’s treaties before their expiration.
42. Many countries are racing against each other to increase their business and strategic influence on Antarctica.
43. Antarctica’s harsh natural conditions constitute huge obstacles to the exploitation of its resources.
44. With competition from many countries, Antarctica is no longer dominated by the traditional white nations.
45. American scientists complain about lack of sufficient money and equipment for their expansion in Antarctica.

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.

Manufacturers of products that claim to be environmentally friendly will face tighter rules on how they are

advertised to consumers under changes proposed by the Federal Trade Commission.

The commission's revised "Green Guides" warn marketers against using labels that make broad claims, like "eco-friendly". Marketers must qualify their claims on the product packaging and limit them to a specific benefit, such as how much of the product is recycled.

"This is really about trying to cut through the confusion that consumers have when they are buying a product and that businesses have when they are selling a product," said Jon Leibowitz, chairman of the commission.

The revisions come at a time when green marketing is on the rise. According to a new study, the number of advertisements with green messages in mainstream magazines has risen since 1987, and peaked in 2008 at 10.4%. In 2009, the number dropped to 9%.

But while the number of advertisements may have dipped, there has been a rapid spread of eco-labeling. There are both good and bad players in the eco-labeling game.

In the last five years or so, there has been an explosion of green claims and environmental claims. It is clear that consumers don't always know what they are getting.

A handful of lawsuits have been filed in recent years against companies accused of using misleading environmental labels. In 2008 and 2009, *class-action lawsuits* (集体诉讼) were filed against SC Johnson for using "Greenlist" labels on its cleaning products. The lawsuits said that the label was misleading because it gave the impression that the products had been certified by a third party when the certification was the company's own.

"We are very proud of our accomplishments under the Greenlist system and we believe that we will prevail in these cases," Christopher Beard, director of public affairs for SC Johnson, said, while acknowledging that "this has been an area that is difficult to navigate."

Companies have also taken it upon themselves to contest each other's green claims.

David Mallen, associate director of the Council of Better Business Bureau, said in the last two years the organization had seen an increase in the number of claims companies were bringing against each other for false or misleading environmental product claims.

"About once a week, I have a client that will bring up a new certification I've never even heard of and I'm in this industry," said Kevin Wilhelm, chief executive officer of Sustainable Business Consulting. "It's kind of a Wild West, anybody can claim themselves to be green." Mr. Wilhelm said the excess of labels made it difficult for businesses and consumers to know which labels they should pay attention to.

46. What do the revised “Green Guides” require businesses to do?
- A) Manufacture as many green products as possible. C) Specify in what way their products are green.
B) Indicate whether their products are recyclable. D) Attach green labels to all of their products.
47. What does the author say about consumers facing an explosion of green claims?
- A) They can easily see through the businesses’ tricks.
B) They have to spend lots of time choosing products.
C) They have doubt about current green certification.
D) They are not clear which products are truly green.
48. What was SC Johnson accused of in the class-action lawsuits?
- A) It gave consumers the impression that all its products were truly green.
B) It gave a third party the authority to label its products as environmentally friendly.
C) It misled consumers to believe that its products had been certified by a third party.
D) It sold cleaning products that were not included in the official “Greenlist”.
49. How did Christopher Beard defend his company’s labeling practice?
- A) There were no clear guidelines concerning green labeling.
B) His company’s products had been well received by the public.
C) It was in conformity to the prevailing practice in the market.
D) No law required the involvement of a third party in certification.
50. What does Kevin Wilhelm imply by saying “It’s kind of a Wild West” (Lines 2-3, Para. 11)?
- A) Businesses compete to produce green products.
B) Each business acts its own way in green labeling.
C) Consumers grow wild with products labeled green.
D) Anything produced in the West can be labeled green.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

These days, nobody needs to cook. Families graze on high-cholesterol take-aways and microwaved ready-meals. Cooking is an occasional hobby and a vehicle for celebrity chefs. Which makes it odd that the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house; what the great hall was to the medieval castle, the kitchen is to the 21st-century home.

The money spent on kitchens has risen with their status. In America the kitchen market is now worth \$170 billion, five times the country's film industry. In the year to August 2007, IKEA, a Swedish furniture chain, sold over one million kitchens worldwide. The average budget for a "major" kitchen overhaul in 2006, calculates *Remodeling* magazine, was a staggering \$54,000; even a "minor" improvement cost on average \$18,000.

Exclusivity, more familiar in the world of high fashion, has reached the kitchen: Robinson & Cornish, a British manufacturer of custom-made kitchens, offers a Georgian-style one which would cost £145,000 – 155,000—excluding building, plumbing and electrical work. Its big selling point is that nobody else will have it: "You won't see this kitchen anywhere else in the world."

The elevation of the room that once belonged only to the servants to that of design showcase for the modern family tells the story of a century of social change. Right into the early 20th century, kitchens were smoky, noisy places, generally located underground, or to the back of the house, and as far from living space as possible. That was as it should be: kitchens were for servants, and the aspiring middle classes wanted nothing to do with them.

But as the working classes prospered and the servant shortage set in, housekeeping became a matter of interest to the educated classes. One of the pioneers of a radical new way of thinking about the kitchen was Catharine Esther Beecher, sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe. In *American Woman's Home*, published in 1869, the Beecher sisters recommended a scientific approach to household management, designed to enhance the efficiency of a woman's work and promote order.

Many contemporary ideas about kitchen design can be traced back to another American, Christine Frederick, who set about enhancing the efficiency of the housewife. Her 1919 work, *Household Engineering: Scientific Management in the Home*, was based on detailed observation of a housewife's daily routine. She borrowed the principle of efficiency on the factory floor and applied it to domestic tasks on the kitchen floor.

Frederick's central idea, that "stove, sink and kitchen table must be placed in such a relation that useless steps are avoided entirely", inspired the first fully fitted kitchen, designed in the 1920s by Margarete Schütte-Lihotsky. It was a modernist triumph, and many elements remain central features of today's kitchen.

51. What does the author say about the kitchen of today?

- A) It is where housewives display their cooking skills. C) It has become something odd in a modern house.
B) It is where the family entertains important guests. D) It is regarded as the center of a modern home.

52. Why does the Georgian-style kitchen sell at a very high price?
- A) It is believed to have tremendous artistic value.
 - B) No duplicate is to be found in any other place.
 - C) It is manufactured by a famous British company.
 - D) No other manufacturer can produce anything like it.
53. What does the change in the status of the kitchen reflect?
- A) Improved living conditions.
 - B) Women's elevated status.
 - C) Technological progress.
 - D) Social change.
54. What was the Beecher sisters' idea of a kitchen?
- A) A place where women could work more efficiently.
 - B) A place where high technology could be applied.
 - C) A place of interest to the educated people.
 - D) A place to experiment with new ideas.
55. What do we learn about today's kitchen?
- A) It represents the rapid technological advance in people's daily life.
 - B) Many of its central features are no different from those of the 1920s.
 - C) It has been transformed beyond recognition.
 - D) Many of its functions have changed greatly.

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**.

随着网上购物平台的数量日益增加,网络团购已经迅速成为一个亮点。团购是一种新型的购物方式,顾名思义就是指很多人一起购买同一产品,旨在获得优惠的购买价格。据了解,网络团购的主要群体是中国大、中城市的年轻人。由于团购只是另一种形式的网上购物,因此其性质与其他网上购物模式没有区别。网上购物中存在的问题也可以在团购中找到,比如虚假广告或不良的售后服务。

未得到监考教师指令前,不得翻阅该试题册!

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **how to cultivate college students' sense of social responsibility**. You are required to write at least **150** words but no more than **200** words.*

★ 请用黑色签字笔在答题卡1指定区域内作答作文题,在试题册上的作答无效! ★

粘贴条形码

请认真填写以下信息:

准考证号:

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姓 名: _____

错填、未填以上信息,按违规处理!

大学英语六级模考卷(二)

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

— Band Six —

(6WZSHI)

试 题 册

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

敬告考生

一、在答题前,请认真完成以下内容:

1. 请检查试题册背面条形码粘贴条、答题卡的印刷质量,如有问题及时向监考员反映,确认无误后完成以下两点要求。
2. 请将试题册背面条形码粘贴条揭下后粘贴在答题卡1的条形码粘贴框内,并将姓名和准考证号填写在试题册背面相应位置。
3. 请在答题卡1和答题卡2指定位置用黑色签字笔填写准考证号、姓名和学校名称,并用HB-2B铅笔将对应准考证号的信息点涂黑。

二、在考试过程中,请注意以下内容:

1. 所有题目必须在答题卡上规定位置作答,在试题册上或答题卡上非规定位置的作答一律无效。
2. 请在规定时间内在答题卡指定位置依次完成作文、听力、阅读、翻译各部分考试,作答作文期间不得翻阅该试题册。听力录音播放完毕后,请立即停止作答,监考员将立即回收答题卡1,得到监考员指令后方可继续作答。
3. 作文题内容印在试题册背面,作文题及其他主观题必须用黑色签字笔在答题卡指定区域内作答。
4. 选择题均为单选题,错选、不选或多选将不得分,作答时必须使用HB-2B铅笔在答题卡上相应位置填涂,修改时须用橡皮擦净。

三、以下情况按违规处理:

1. 不正确填写(涂)个人信息,错贴、不贴、毁损条形码粘贴条。
2. 未按规定翻阅试题册、提前阅读试题、提前或在收答题卡期间作答。
3. 未用所规定的笔作答、折叠或毁损答题卡导致无法评卷。
4. 考试期间在非听力考试时间佩戴耳机。

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **food safety**. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. 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) A car accident. C) A train accident.
B) An earthquake. D) A plane accident.
2. A) He gave the man some water to drink.
B) He called the ambulance immediately.
C) He called the police first.
D) He gave the man first aid.
3. A) Those who are suffering from choking.
B) Those who are suffering from a headache.
C) Those who are suffering from cancer.
D) Those who are suffering from diabetes.
4. A) It may cure the disease. C) It may save one's life.
B) It may free one from punishment. D) It may help one escape the injury.

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

5. A) It has got its name from a style of architecture.
B) It has got its name from a kind of music.
C) It has got its name from a tribe named Goths.
D) It has got its name from a special art.
6. A) Priests and worshipers. C) Kings and knights.
B) Some non-human entities. D) Successful businessmen.
7. A) Because mankind is always in search of fame.
B) Because mankind is greedy for gold and youth.
C) Because mankind is always after forbidden knowledge.
D) Because mankind believes that they can achieve everything.
8. A) The narrative spirals toward the hidden truth. C) The narrator is often a third-person narrator.
B) The narrative directly reveals the truth. D) The narrator often hides his own secrets.

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) An 81-year-old Japanese woman's technical life.
B) An introduction to a traditional art in Japan.
C) How exercise is linked to health.
D) How to delay aging process.
10. A) Because she is fond of new inventions.
B) Because she is interested in preserving Japanese traditions.
C) Because she is keen on technology and communication.
D) Because she is good at keeping healthy.

11. A) Keeping doing exercise. C) Surfing the Internet.
B) Playing computer games. D) Having regular physical examination.

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

12. A) Teaching non-native English learners.
B) Providing various teaching methods to English teachers.
C) Accepting more non-native English speaking students into kindergarten.
D) Encouraging young students to spare more effort in learning English.
13. A) There are more schools for Spanish-speaking students.
B) More Spanish-speaking students think about going to college.
C) The number of Spanish-speaking high school graduates has increased.
D) More Spanish-speaking students can graduate from college.
14. A) It attracts the federal's attention to the issue. C) It leads to better working conditions of teachers.
B) It makes federal money more accessible. D) It raises the number limit of new programs.
15. A) Allowing them longer time to master the language.
B) Teaching them reading and math in their native language.
C) Using both English and their native language when teaching.
D) Making them proficient in English before teaching them other subjects.

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) Most people love reading books on smartphones.
B) Most people love reading *The New York Times*.
C) Most people still love printed books.
D) Most people have changed their taste for printed books.

17. A) Visit a magnificent Gilded Age Manhattan library.
B) Spend much time in book stores of all kinds.
C) Borrow a lot of books from libraries.
D) Buy a lot of books from book stores.
18. A) He is a librarian. C) He is a businessman.
B) He is an author. D) He is a bookseller.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) Those who can show their love romantically.
B) Those who can speak American English.
C) Those who can speak more than one language.
D) Those who can learn a new language quickly.
20. A) About one in four. C) About nine out of ten.
B) About one in eight. D) About two thirds.
21. A) The one that has similar pronunciation with your mother tongue.
B) The one that has similar spelling with your mother tongue.
C) The one that has similar grammar with your mother tongue.
D) The one that is part of the same family as your mother tongue.
22. A) Its use of a special pronunciation. C) Its use of a totally different spelling.
B) Its use of the Cyrillic alphabet system. D) Its use of too many grammatical rules.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

23. A) Favorable. C) Critical.
B) Doubtful. D) Reserved.
24. A) Women are likely to have a longer life expectancy than men because of parenthood.
B) Men's life expectancy increases more than women, because of parenthood.
C) Women can expect to live 18 months longer than men because of parenthood.
D) Men can expect to live 2 years longer than women because of parenthood.

25. A) Married women. C) Unmarried women.
B) Married men. D) Unmarried men.

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 robotics revolution is set to bring humans face to face with an old fear—man-made creations as smart and capable as we are but without a moral compass. As robots take on ever more complex roles, the question naturally 26: Who will be responsible when they do something wrong? Manufacturers? Users? Software writers? The answer depends on the robot.

Robots already save us time, money and energy. In the future, they will improve our health care, social welfare and standard of living. The 27 of computational power and engineering advances will 28 enable lower-cost in-home care for the disabled, 29 use of driverless cars that may reduce drunk- and distracted-driving accidents and countless home and service-industry uses for robots, from street cleaning to food preparation.

But there are 30 to be problems. Robot cars will crash. A *drone* (遥控飞行器) operator will 31 someone's privacy. A robotic lawn mower will run over a neighbor's cat. Juries sympathetic to the 32 of machines will punish entrepreneurs with company-crushing 33 and damages. What should governments do to protect people while 34 space for innovation?

Big, complicated systems on which much public safety depends, like driverless cars, should be built, 35 and sold by manufacturers who take responsibility for ensuring safety and are liable for accidents. Governments should set safety requirements and then let insurers price the risk of the robots based on the manufacturer's driving record, not the passenger's.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) arises | I) manifesting |
| B) ascends | J) penalties |
| C) bound | K) preserving |
| D) combination | L) programmed |
| E) definite | M) proximately |
| F) eventually | N) victims |
| G) interfere | O) widespread |
| H) invade | |

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 Changing Generation

- [A] It turns out today's teenagers aren't so scary after all. Results of USA WEEKEND's Teens & Parents survey reveal a generation of young people who get along well with their parents and approve of the way they're being raised. They think of their parents with affection and respect. They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem. Most feel that their parents understand them, and they believe their family is the No. 1 priority in their parents' lives. Many even think their parents are cool! Although more than a third have an object in their rooms they would like to keep secret from their parents, rarely is it anything more alarming than a diary or *off-color* (低俗的) book or CD.
- [B] Such results may seem surprising against the background of shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young. In October 2000, the same month the survey was taken, the Washington-based Center for Media and Public Affairs wrote in its publication *Media Monitor* that, in a recent month of TV news coverage of American youth, just 2% of teens were shown at home, and just 1% were portrayed in a work setting. In contrast, the criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds. No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control once they hit the turbulent waters of adolescence.
- [C] The overall facts ought to reassure us. The survey shows us that today's teens are affectionate, sensible and

far happier than the angry and tortured souls that have been painted for us by stereotypes. From other sources, we also know teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline. We, of course, need to pay attention to youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility, but we should not allow these extreme cases to distort our view of most young people.

[D] My own research at the Stanford Center on Adolescence uses in-depth interviews with small samples of youngsters rather than large-scale surveys. Still, in my studies and others I have read, I find the same patterns as in USA WEEKEND's survey. Today's teenagers admire their parents and welcome parental guidance about important matters such as career choice—though certainly not Mom and Dad's advice on matters of personal taste, such as music or fashion. When we ask teens to choose a hero, they usually select an older family member rather than a remote public figure. Most teens say they enjoy the company of both parents and friends.

[E] Contrary to some stereotypes, most adolescents believe they must be tolerant of differences among individuals (though they do not always find this easy in the *cliquish* (拉帮结派的) environment of high school). Many of them volunteer for community service with disadvantaged people. One prevalent quality we have found in teens' statements about themselves, their friends and their families is a strikingly positive emotional tone. By and large, these are very nice kids, and as the band The Who used to sing, "The kids are alright."

[F] How much is today's spirit of harmony a change from our more turbulent past? A mere generation ago, parent-child relations were described as "the generation gap". Yet even then reports of widespread youth rebellion were overdone: Most kids in the '60s and '70s shared their parents' basic values. Still, it is true that American families are growing closer at the dawn of this new *millennium* (千年). Perhaps there is less to fight about, with the country in a period of tranquility and the dangers of drug abuse and other unwholesome behavior well known. Perhaps in the face of impersonal and intimidating globalization, a young person's family feels more like a friendly haven than an oppressive trap. And perhaps parents are acting more like parents than in the recent past. Within just the past five years, I have noticed parents returning to a belief that teenagers need the guidance of elders rather than the liberal, "anything goes" mode of child-rearing that became popular in the second half of the 20th century.

[G] But missing from all these data is the sense that today's young care very much about their country, about the broader civic and political environment, or about the future of their society. They seem to be turning inward—generally in a pro-social manner, certainly with positive benefits for intimate relationships, but too often at the expense of a connection with the present and future world beyond, including the society they will one day inherit.

- [H] Recently, we examined more than 400 essays on the “laws of life” that teens from two communities had written as part of an educational program initiated by the John Templeton Foundation in Radnor, Pa. In those essays, and in follow-up interviews with a few of the teenagers, we found lots of insight, positive feeling and inspirational thinking. But we also found little interest in civic life beyond the tight circles of their family and immediate friends.
- [I] For example, only one boy said he would like to be president when he grows up. When I was in high school, dozens in my class alone would have answered differently. In fact, other recent studies have found there has never been a time in American history when so small a proportion of young people have sought or accepted leadership roles in local civic organizations. It is also troubling that voting rates among our youngest eligible voters—18- to 24-year-olds—are way down: Little more than one in four now go to the polls, even in national elections, compared with almost twice that many when 18-year-olds were first given the vote.
- [J] In our interviews, many students viewed politics with suspicion and distaste. “Most politicians are kind of *crooked* (不诚实的),” one student declared. Another, discussing national politics, said, “I feel like one person can’t do that much, and I get the impression most people don’t think a group of people can do that much.” Asked what they would like to change in the world, the students mentioned only personal concerns such as slowing down the pace of life, gaining good friends, becoming more spiritual, becoming either more materially successful or less materially oriented (depending on the student’s values), and being more respectful of the Earth, animals and other people. One boy said, “I’d rather be concentrating on artistic efforts than saving the world or something.”
- [K] It is fine and healthy for teens to cultivate their personal interests, and it is good news when young people enjoy harmonious relations with their family and friends. But there is also a place in a young life for noble purposes that include a dedication to the broader society, a love of country and an aspiration to make their own leadership contributions.
- [L] In the past, the young have eagerly participated in national service and civic affairs, often with lots of energy and idealism. If this is not happening today, we should ask why. Our society needs the full participation of its younger citizens if it is to continue to thrive. We know the promise is there—this is a well-grounded, talented, warm-hearted group of youngsters. We have everything to gain by encouraging them to explore the world beyond their immediate experience and to prepare themselves for their turn at shaping that world.

36. Not many young people eligible for voting are interested in local or national elections these days.
37. Parents are concerned that their children may get involved in criminal offences once they reach their teens.
38. Even during the turbulent years of last century, youth rebellion was often exaggerated in the media.
39. Teenagers of today often turn to their parents for advice on such important matters as career choice.
40. The incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing nowadays.
41. Young people should have lofty ideals in life and strive to be leaders.
42. Some young people like to keep something to themselves and don't want their parents to know about it.
43. It is beneficial to encourage young people to explore the broader world and get ready to make it a better place.
44. Many teenagers now offer to render service to the needy.
45. Interviews with students find many of them are only concerned about personal matters.

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.

Any veteran nicotine addict will testify that fancy packaging plays no role in the decision to keep smoking. So, it is argued, stripping cartons of their branding will trigger no mass movement to quit.

But that isn't why the government—under pressure from cancer charities, health workers and the Labour

party—has agreed to legislate for standardised packaging. The theory is that smoking should be stripped of any appeal to discourage new generations from starting in the first place. Plain packaging would be another step in the reclassification of cigarettes from inviting consumer products to *narcotics* (麻醉剂).

Naturally, the tobacco industry is violently opposed. No business likes to admit that it sells addictive poison as a lifestyle choice. That is why government has historically intervened, banning advertising, imposing health warnings and *punitive* (惩罚性的) duties. This approach has led over time to a fall in smoking with numbers having roughly halved since the 1970s. Evidence from Australia suggests plain packaging pushes society further along that road. Since tobacco is one of the biggest causes of premature death in the UK, a measure that tames the habit even by a fraction is worth trying.

So why has it taken so long? The Department of Health declared its intention to consider the move in November 2010 and consulted through 2012. But the plan was suspended in July 2013. It did not escape notice that a lobbying firm set up by Lynton Crosby, David Cameron's election campaign director, had previously acted for Philip Morris International. (The prime minister denied there was a connection between his new adviser's outside interests and the change in legislative programme.) In November 2013, after an unnecessary round of additional consultation, health minister Jane Ellison said the government was minded to proceed after all. Now we are told Members of Parliament (MPs) will have a free vote before parliament is dissolved in March.

Parliament has in fact already authorised the government to tame the tobacco trade. MPs voted overwhelmingly in favour of Labour amendments to the children and families bill last February that included the power to regulate for plain packaging. With sufficient will in Downing Street this would have been done already. But strength of will is the missing ingredient where Mr. Cameron and public health are concerned. His attitude to state intervention has looked confused ever since his bizarre 2006 *lament* (叹惜) that chocolate oranges placed seductively at supermarket checkouts fueled obesity.

The government has moved reluctantly into a sensible public health policy, but with such obvious over-cautiousness that any political credit due belongs to the opposition. Without sustained external pressure it seems certain Mr. Cameron would still be hooked on the interests of big tobacco companies.

46. What do chain smokers think of cigarette packaging?

- A) Fancy packaging can help to engage new smokers.
- B) It has little to do with the quality or taste of cigarettes.
- C) Plain packaging discourages non-smokers from taking up smoking.
- D) It has little impact on their decision whether or not to quit smoking.

47. What has the UK government agreed to do concerning tobacco packaging?
- A) Pass a law to standardise cigarette packaging.
 - B) Rid cigarette cartons of all advertisements.
 - C) Subsidise companies to adopt plain packaging.
 - D) Reclassify cigarettes according to packaging.
48. What has happened in Australia where plain packaging is implemented?
- A) Premature death rates resulting from smoking have declined.
 - B) The number of smokers has dropped more sharply than in the UK.
 - C) The sales of tobacco substitutes have increased considerably.
 - D) Cigarette sales have been falling far more quickly than in the UK.
49. Why has it taken so long for the UK government to consider plain packaging?
- A) Prime Minister Cameron has been reluctant to take action.
 - B) There is strong opposition from veteran nicotine addicts.
 - C) Many Members of Parliament are addicted to smoking.
 - D) Pressure from tobacco manufacturers remains strong.
50. What did Cameron say about chocolate oranges at supermarket checkouts?
- A) They fueled a lot of controversy.
 - B) They attracted a lot of smokers.
 - C) They made more British people obese.
 - D) They had certain ingredients missing.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

More than 100 years ago, American sociologist W. E. B. Du Bois was concerned that race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences between different populations of people. He spoke out against the idea of “white” and “black” as distinct groups, claiming that these distinctions ignored the scope of human diversity.

Science would favor Du Bois. Today, the mainstream belief among scientists is that race is a social construct without biological meaning. In an article published in the journal *Science*, four scholars say racial categories need to be phased out.

“Essentially, I could not agree more with the authors,” said Svante Pääbo, a biologist and director of the

Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany. In one example that demonstrated genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines, the full *genomes* (基因组) of James Watson and Craig Venter, two famous American scientists of European ancestry, were compared to that of a Korean scientist, Seong-Jin Kim. It turned out that Watson and Venter shared fewer variations in their genetic sequences than they each shared with Kim.

Michael Yudell, a professor of public health at Drexel University in Philadelphia, said that modern genetics research is operating in a paradox: on the one hand, race is understood to be a useful tool to illuminate human genetic diversity, but on the other hand, race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity.

Assumptions about genetic differences between people of different races could be particularly dangerous in a medical setting. “If you make clinical predictions based on somebody’s race, you’re going to be wrong a good chunk of the time,” Yudell told *Live Science*. In the paper, he and his colleagues used the example of cystic fibrosis, which is underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a “white” disease.

So what other variables could be used if the racial concept is thrown out? Yudell said scientists need to get more specific with their language, perhaps using terms like “ancestry” or “population” that might more precisely reflect the relationship between humans and their genes, on both the individual and population level. The researchers also acknowledged that there are a few areas where race as a construct might still be useful in scientific research: as a political and social, but not biological, variable.

“While we argue phasing out racial *terminology* (术语) in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health *disparities* (差异) between groups,” Yudell said.

51. Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as _____.

- A) a basis for explaining human genetic diversity
- B) an aid to understanding different populations
- C) an explanation for social and cultural differences
- D) a term to describe individual human characteristics

52. The study by Svante Pääbo served as an example to show _____.

- A) modern genetics research is likely to fuel racial conflicts
- B) race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity

- C) race as a biological term can explain human genetic diversity
D) genetics research should consider social and cultural variables
53. The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that _____.
A) it is absolutely necessary to put race aside in making diagnosis
B) it is important to include social variables in genetics research
C) racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions
D) discrimination against black people may cause negligence in clinical treatment
54. What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists?
A) They be more precise with the language they use.
B) They refrain from using politically sensitive terms.
C) They throw out irrelevant concepts in their research.
D) They examine all possible variables in their research.
55. What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph?
A) Clinging to racism prolongs inequity and discrimination.
B) Physiological disparities are quite striking among races.
C) Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging.
D) Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.

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**.

相声(cross talk)是一种中国的喜剧艺术,也是一门综合四种基本技能的言语言艺术——说、学、逗、唱。相声起源于华北地区的民间说唱曲艺,在北京和天津尤其受欢迎。大多数相声来自于人们的日常生活。相声演员常运用有趣的对话来博得观众的笑声。在一代又一代表演者的努力下,相声一直是深受知识分子和平民喜爱的国民艺术。许多80后的相声演员在他们的相声段子中就新闻时事、流行词汇等年轻人日常谈论的内容进行评说。

未得到监考教师指令前,不得翻阅该试题册!

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **food safety**. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You are required to write at least **150** words but no more than **200** words.

★ 请用黑色签字笔在答题卡1指定区域内作答作文题,在试题册上的作答无效! ★

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请认真填写以下信息:

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