****Part I Writing (30 minutes)****

****Directions****:For this part，you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on****the importance of building trust between teachers and students.**** You should write at least 120 words but no more than180 words.

【参考范文】

It is universally acknowledged that trust is one of the most valuable assets for interpersonal communication. However, it is not uncommon to have misunderstanding and generation gap between teachers and students. with the current trend of communication becoming necessary and indispensable in this ever-changing modern society, building trust is of great significance.

In order to set up the credibility between teachers and students, on the one hand, as teachers, weshould sincerely deal with the students’ problems and difficulties, comprehending their necessities.On the other hand, as students, it is necessary that more understanding and respect should begiven. Becoming good friends to have the trans-positional consideration each other canbuilda harmonious atmosphere.

Only in this way, would the relationship of trust between teachers and students be established effectively. When students encounter the difficulties and problems, they would be willing to turn to their respected teachers, whereby the education development in our country could have a further step.

****PartⅡ** **Listening Comprehension ( 25 minutes)****

****暂缺选项****

****PartⅢReading 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.****

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

D)enabling

E)eventually

F)exaggerated

G)extravagant

H)generously

I)misleading

J)precious

K)reward

L)smart

M)sphere

N)terrified

O)venture

【参考答案】

26. D. enabling

27. A. amassed

28. N.terrified

29. L. smart

30. F. exaggerated

31. E. eventually

32. C. emotional

33. B. casual

34. J. precious

35. O. venture

****Section B****

****Directions:****In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to eachstatement 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 “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 stack 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 is 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 extracurriculars.

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.

【参考答案】

46. [J] 题干：Modest institutions can also have successful graduates and strong alumni networks.

47. [G] 题干：The money the author made in high school helped pay for her living expenses and books at college.

48. [C] 题干：The author came to see how costly college education could be when she was trying to choose a university to attend.

49. [K] 题干：A recent study found that a graduate’s salary is determined by their potential, not the university they attended.

50. [B] 题干：The author cannot recall for sure what made certain top universities appear a lot better.

51. [H] 题干：None of the author’s job interviewers cared which college she went to.

52. [N] 题干：The author thinks she did the right thing in choosing a less prestigious university.

53. [A] 题干：In order to be admitted to a prestigious university, the author took part in various extracurricular activities and attended test preparation courses.

54. [E] 题干：The author liked her university which was not prestigious but less expensive.

55. [I] 题干：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.

B) It reflects the economic changes.

C) It evidences the improved welfare.

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 that 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.****

暂缺。

****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****.

【题目】

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，相对汽车而言，高速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临近城市居住，每天乘高铁上下班。

【参考译文】

Nowadays, China owns the biggest and fastest network of high speed railway in this world and its speed will continue to be increased. More cities will build high speed railway stations. The time spent in travel has been largely shortened. Owing to its feature of unaffected by the weather and traffic control basically, the outstanding advantage of high speed railway is on time compared with airplane. It has changed the lifestyle of Chinese greatly. Now, it has been the first choice for many businessmen in their business trips. An increasing number of people select high speed railway as their transportation means during their vacations. Many young people choose to work in a city but live in a neighboring city and commute by high speed railway.

【题目】

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，由于空气污染日益重，现在赵来赵多的人选择购买新能源车，中国政府也采取了一些措施，支持新能源汽车的发展。

In the past, having a private car at hand is a luxury for most Chinese.Nowadays, private cars can be seen here and there in China. Cars have become an indispensable part of Chinese life. They not only drive to commute from  work but also frequently to travel. In some cities, the growth ratio of cars is so rapid that the problems of traffic congestion and inadequate parking lots are getting increasingly serious, prompting the local government to issue new regulations in order to restrict the number of cars on the road. Considering the worsening condition of air pollution, at present a growing number of people choose to buy alternative energy powered vehicles and China’s government adopt some measures to support the development of new energy automobile industry as well.

**【六级翻译真题原文】**

**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，人们仅需用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。

**【六级翻译参考译文】**

Bicycles were once the most important vehicles in both urban and rural areas of China. That’s why China was once called the "bike kingdom." Nowadays, as the problem of urban traffic congestion and air pollution growsincreasingly serious, bicycle riding has become popular again. Recently, through combining mobile Internet technology with traditional bicycles, Chinese entrepreneurs have created an industry known as “bicycle-sharing”. People can use a shared bicycle at any time with only one mobile phone, which allows cycling more convenient. Many cities have built bicycle lanes in order to encourage people to cycle. Now, more and more Chinese people also like to exercise by cycling.

**Section A**

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

D)enabling

E)eventually

F)exaggerated

G)extravagant

H)generously

I)misleading

J)precious

K)reward

L)smart

M)sphere

N)terrified

O)venture

26. D. enabling

解析：根据上下文语法结构，此处必须是动词现在分词的形式，而misleading意思不对，因此选enabling, enable somebody to do something, 意为“可以使某人做某事”。

27. A. amassed

解析：根据上下文语法结构，在has后面的这个单词，应该是动词的过去分词形式，而exaggerated意思不对，因此选amassed, amass是“积累”之意。

28. N.terrified

解析：本空所在句表明一些人对于机器人的态度，在逗号后面有fearing, 表示害怕，所以这里的意思应该和后面的意思保持一致，所以用terrified, be terrified about表示对某事有恐惧。

29. L. smart

解析：本空在so之后，应该填形容词，根据上下文的意思，是说一些人害怕机器人变得太聪明，所以只能选smart.

30. F. exaggerated

解析：本空之后的意思主要是说人们有能力控制机器人，所以这种恐惧是“过于渲染的，夸张的”，根据本空所要填的词性和上下文意思，我们只能选择exaggerated.

31. E. eventually

解析：根据上下文，本空只能填副词，而generously的意思并不符合上下文意思，所以选择eventually, 表示“终究”。

32. C. emotional

解析：本空在名词intelligence之前，为形容词，而选项中其他形容词都不符合句子意思，只有emotional intelligence符合。

33. B. casual

解析：本空在名词user前，因此只能填形容词，terrified, smart, emotional已经选过，剩下的形容词casual在这里正好合适。

34. J. precious

解析：本空在space前，需要填形容词，根据上下文意思，这句话想表达的含义是“机器人可以帮忙碌的人们节省时间，为人们提供宝贵的空间”，因此选“precious”。

35. O. venture

解析：根据本句意思，我们欢迎埃伦马斯克的什么，这里需要填一个名词。这个名词就是马斯克对机器人使用的商业尝试，而venture是“商业冒险”，符合题意，因此选venture.

真题】

**Section B**

**Directions:**In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to eachstatement 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 “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 stack career—I wanted to keep running but my times weren’t quite fast enough to secure a scholarship.

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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?

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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 is 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 extracurriculars.

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.

【参考答案】

36. [J] 题干：Modest institutions can also have successful graduates and strong alumni networks.

37. [G] 题干：The money the author made in high school helped pay for her living expenses and books at college.

38. [C] 题干：The author came to see how costly college education could be when she was trying to choose a university to attend.

39. [K] 题干：A recent study found that a graduate’s salary is determined by their potential, not the university they attended.

40. [B] 题干：The author cannot recall for sure what made certain top universities appear a lot better.

41. [H] 题干：None of the author’s job interviewers cared which college she went to.

42. [N] 题干：The author thinks she did the right thing in choosing a less prestigious university.

43. [A] 题干：In order to be admitted to a prestigious university, the author took part in various extracurricular activities and attended test preparation courses.

44. [E] 题干：The author liked her university which was not prestigious but less expensive.

45. [I] 题干：Colleges are reluctant to admit that graduates today are in heavier debt.

【答案解析】

36. 根据题干中的信息确定题干信息词：Modest institutions, successful graduates, strong alumni networks，回文快速扫读文章，发现J段中第三句话与该题干属于同义替换。

37. 根据题干中的内容确定题干信息词：money the author made in high school, living expenses and books，回文快速扫读文章，发现G段中第3句话Living costs and books I paid for with money earned during high school与该题干属于同义替换。

38. 根据题干中的内容确定题干信息词：costly、 college education 、 choose a university，回文快速扫读文章，发现C段中第4句话 “Up until then, I hadn’t truly realized just how expensive an education can be.”与本题题干为同义替换，因此对应C段。

39. 根据题干中的内容确定题干信息词：A recent study、a graduate’s salary、their potential, not the university they attended，回文快速扫读文章，发现K段中第2句话与本题题干为同义替换。

40. 根据题干中的内容确定题干信息词：cannot recall、certain top universities、better，回文快速扫读文章，发现B段中第一句话即为本题题干的同义替换，故本题对应文章B段。

41. 根据题干中的内容确定题干信息词：None、 job interviewers、which college she went to，回文快速扫读文章，发现H段中第4句话即为本题题干的同义替换，故本题对应文章H段。

42. 根据题干中的内容确定题干信息词：The author 、 the right thing、choosing a less prestigious university，回文快速扫读文章，发现N段中第3句话即为本题题干的同义替换，故本题对应文章N段。

43. 根据题干中的内容确定题干信息词：be admitted to a prestigious university、 various extracurricular activities、test preparation courses，回文快速扫读文章，发现A段中第2-3句话以及第5-6句话中都提及了有关“extracurricular activities”和“prestigious university”的相关信息，故本题题干对应文章A段。

44. 根据题干中的内容确定题干信息词：liked her university、 not prestigious but less expensive，回文快速扫读文章，发现E段中第1-2句话即为本题题干的同义替换，故本题对应文章E段。

45. 根据题干中的内容确定题干信息词：Colleges、are reluctant to admit、in heavier debt，回文快速扫读文章，发现I段中第1-2句话即为本题题干的同义替换，故本题对应文章I段。

题目：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. 150-200 words.

范文：

Trust is needed in every relationship, including employers and employees. The trust between employers and employees plays a significant role in the company’s development.

In the first place, with trust between employers and employees, employers feel at ease to assign work to their employees, while their employees are able to consider themselves as an important member of the company. In this way, the employees are more likely to be initiative and active in their work.

In the second place, trust between employers and employees can create a favorable and harmonious working atmosphere, which provides the bosses and workers a pleasant and satisfactory feeling, and improves working efficiency.

In the last place, trust between bosses and staff contributes to their communication and cooperation. Just like in a football team where cooperation is the soul, communication and cooperation inside the company strengthens it.

All in all, the importance of trust between employers and employees should never be neglected.

译文：

每种关系都需要信任的支持，包括雇主和员工之间的关系。雇主和员工之间的信任对于公司的发展有着重要的作用。

首先，雇主和员工之间有信任，雇主可以放心把工作交给员工，而员工会对公司有主人翁意识，也就更可能在工作中发挥积极性和主动性。

其次，雇主和员工之间的信任能够创造良好和谐的工作氛围，能让老板和员工产生一种快乐和满足的感觉，提高工作效率。

最后，老板和员工之间的信任，可以促进老板和员工的交流与合作。正如合作是足球队的灵魂，公司内部的交流与合作也会使公司强大。

总之，雇主和员工之间的信任的重要性不容忽视。

**题目】——考生回忆版**

For this part, you are allowed 30minutes to write an essay on the importance of building trust between businesses and consumers.You should write at least **150**words but no more than**200** words.Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1.**

**【参考范文】**

No body could deny the fact that trust is the foot-stone for a profit-making organization in every walk of life. Against the background of an era featured by increasing commercialization and digitization, it is exceedingly crucial to build trust between businesses and consumers.

At the top of the list, trust can lay a solid foundation for commercial activities. If businesses fail to establish  trust between themselves and their consumers, customers will lack purchasing confidence when the businesses provide goods and services, with these organizations suffering a great loss in finance ; therefore, it does great harm to businesses if they abuse the trust. More importantly, in a netted world,if a company has a dishonest attitude toward its customer, the adverse side-effect of such dishonesty can spread at a high speed beyond imagination, which can exert devastating consequences on the business even the whole commercial atmosphere.

Taking into account what has been argued above, we may safely arrive at a conclusion that businesses should take a leading role in establishing customers trust: to be honest to their consumers. Undoubtedly, it is sensible for commercial organizations to keep in mind that honesty is the best policy, because where is trust, there is money.

**【参考译文】**

没有人能够否认诚信是各行各业盈利机构的基石。处于日益商业化和电子化的时代背景之下，建立企业和消费者之间的信任至关重要。

首先，信任可以为商业活动打下坚实的基础。如果企业没有建立自己与消费者之间的信任，那么企业在提供产品和服务时，消费者就会丧失购买信心，企业就要承受巨大的经济损失。因此，如果企业滥用信任会带来极大危害。更为重要的是，在网络时代，如果一家企业欺骗消费者，这样不诚信的行为会以难以想象的速度快速传播，从而对企业甚至整个商业环境造成致命伤害。

将以上分析考虑在内,，我们大可以得出一个结论：企业应该在建立消费者信任上起主 导作用，也就是要诚信面对消费者。毫无疑问，企业应该将诚信为本谨记于心，因为有信任的地方就有利润。

**【解析】**

本次六级作文三套试卷中考察的都是建立信任的重要性：分别是建立企业与消费者之间的互信、建立师生之间的互信以及建立老板和员工之间的互信。大家可以采取典型的三段论写作套路：第一段提出问题：信任对于各行各业都重要，商业活动更是如此。第二段进行重要新分析——为什么建立企业和消费者的信任是如此重要。第三段解决问题——企业应该起主 导作用；也可以从法律法规方面着手解决。

【题目】

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.

【参考范文】

It is universally acknowledged that trust is one of the most valuable assets for interpersonal communication. However, it is not uncommon to have misunderstanding and generation gap between teachers and students. with the current trend of communication becoming necessary and indispensable in this ever-changing modern society, building trust is of great significance.

In order to set up the credibility between teachers and students, on the one hand, as    teachers, we should sincerely deal with the students’ problems and difficulties, comprehending their necessities. On the other hand, as students, it is necessary that more understanding and respect should be given. Becoming good friends to have the transpositional consideration each other can build a harmonious atmosphere.

Only in this way, would the relationship of trust between teachers and students be established effectively. When students encounter the difficulties and problems, they would be willing to turn to their respected teachers, whereby the education development in our country could have a further step.

【参考译文】

众所周知，信任是人际沟通间最宝贵的财产。然而，老师和学生之间经常会产会误解和代沟。 随着沟通在日异变化的现代社会变得越来越重要，建立师生之间的信任显得尤为重要。

为了建立起师生之间的信任，一方面，作为老师我们应该真诚地处理学生的问题和困难，理解他们的需求。另一方面，作为学生应该给予老师更多的理解和尊重。彼此间换位思考成为好朋友能够建立一个更为和谐的氛围。

只有这样，师生间的关系才可以有效地建立起来。当学生遇到难题时，他们才会愿意向老师求肋。这样，我国的教育发展才会迈向新的台阶。