

大学英语六级考试冲刺模考一

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled *On Maintaining Trust* by commenting on the saying, "Trust is the most frequently used word when we are talking about interpersonal relationships. However, it is hard to build trust but easy to destroy it. Therefore, how to build and maintain trust is very important for us." You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

On Maintaining Trust

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.



扫一扫，随时听

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

1. A) Project organizer. B) Public relations officer.
C) Marketing manager. D) Market research consultant.
2. A) Quantitative advertising research. B) Questionnaire design.
C) Research methodology. D) Interviewer training.
3. A) They are intensive studies of people's spending habits.
B) They examine relations between producers and customers.
C) They look for new and effective ways to promote products.
D) They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.
4. A) The lack of promotion opportunity. B) Checking charts and tables.
C) Designing questionnaires. D) The persistent intensity.

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

5. A) His view on Canadian universities.
B) His understanding of higher education.
C) His suggestions for improvements in higher education.
D) His complaint about bureaucracy in American universities.
6. A) It is well designed. B) It is rather inflexible.
C) It varies among universities. D) It has undergone great changes.
7. A) The United States and Canada can learn from each other.
B) Public universities are often superior to private universities.
C) Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.
D) Private schools work more efficiently than public institutions.

- 8.A) University systems vary from country to country.
B) Efficiency is essential to university management.
C) It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.
D) Many private universities in the U. S. are actually large bureaucracies.

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) Government's role in resolving an economic crisis.
B) The worsening real wage situation around the world.
C) Indications of economic recovery in the United States.
D) The impact of the current economic crisis on people's life.
- 10.A) They will feel less pressure to raise employees' wages.
B) They will feel free to choose the most suitable employees.
C) They will feel inclined to expand their business operations.
D) They will feel more confident in competing with their rivals.
- 11.A) Employees and companies cooperate to pull through the economic crisis.
B) Government and companies join hands to create jobs for the unemployed.
C) Employees work shorter hours to avoid layoffs.
D) Team work will be encouraged in companies.

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

- 12.A) Whether memory supplements work.
B) Whether herbal medicine works wonders.
C) Whether exercise enhances one, memory.
D) Whether a magic memory promises success.
- 13.A) They help the elderly more than the young.
B) They are beneficial in one way or another.
C) They generally do not have side effects.
D) They are not based on real science.
- 14.A) They are available at most country fairs.
B) They are taken in relatively high dosage.
C) They are collected or grown by farmers.
D) They are prescribed by trained practitioners.
- 15.A) They have often proved to be as helpful as doing mental exercise.
B) Taking them with other medications might entail unnecessary risks.
C) Their effect lasts only a short time.
D) Many have benefited from them.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recording 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) How catastrophic natural disasters turn out to be to developing nations.
B) How the World Meteorological Organization studies natural disasters.
C) How powerless humans appear to be in face of natural disasters.
D) How the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced.
- 17. A) By training rescue teams for emergencies.
B) By taking steps to prepare people for them.
C) By changing people's views of nature.
D) By relocating people to safer places.
- 18. A) How preventive action can reduce the loss of life.
B) How courageous Cubans are in face of disasters.
C) How Cubans suffer from tropical storms.
D) How destructive tropical storms can be.

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

- 19. A) Pay back their loans to the American government.
B) Provide loans to those in severe financial difficulty.
C) Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.
D) Speed up their recovery from the housing bubble.
- 20. A) Some banks may have to merge with others.
B) Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.
C) It will be hard for banks to provide more loans.
D) Many banks will have to lay off some employees.
- 21. A) It will work closely with the government.
B) It will endeavor to write off bad loans.
C) It will try to lower the interest rate.
D) It will try to provide more loans.
- 22. A) It won't help the American economy to turn around.
B) It won't do any good to the major commercial banks.
C) It will win the approval of the Obama administration.
D) It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.

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

- 23. A) Being unable to learn new things.
C) Losing temper more and more often.
- B) Being rather slow to make changes.
D) Losing the ability to get on with others.
- 24. A) Cognitive stimulation.
C) Balanced diet.
- B) Community activity.
D) Fresh air.
- 25. A) Ignoring the signs and symptoms of aging.
B) Adopting an optimistic attitude towards life.
C) Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles.
D) Seeking advice from doctors from time to time.

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 continuous presentation of scary stories about global warming in the popular media makes us unnecessarily frightened. Even worse, it 26 our kids.

Al Gore famously depicted how a sea-level rise of 20 feet would almost completely flood Florida, New York, Holland, and Shanghai, even though the United Nations says that such a thing will not even happen, estimating that sea levels will rise 20 times less than that.

When 27 with these exaggerations, some of us say that they are for a good cause, and surely there is no harm done if the result is that we focus even more on tackling climate change.

This 28 is astonishingly wrong. Such exaggerations do plenty of harm. Worrying 29 about global warming means that we worry less about other things, where we could do so much more good. We focus, for example, on 30 warming's impact on malaria (疟疾) which will put slightly more people at risk in 100 years instead of tackling the half a billion people suffering from malaria today with prevention and treatment policies that are much cheaper and dramatically more effective than carbon reduction would be.

31 also wears out the public's willingness to tackle global warming. If the planet is doomed, people wonder, why do anything? A record 54% of American voters now believe the news media make global warming appear worse than it really is. A 32 of people now believe incorrectly that global warming is not even caused by humans.

But the worst cost of exaggeration, I believe, is the 33 alarm that it causes particularly among children. An article in *The Washington Post* cited nine-year-old Alyssa, who cries about the possibility of mass animal 34 from global warming.

The newspaper also reported that parents are searching for "productive" outlets for their eight-year-olds' *obsessions* (忧心忡忡) with dying polar bears. They might be better off educating them and letting them know that, contrary to common belief, the global polar bear population has 35 and perhaps even *quadrupled* (成为四倍) over the past half-century, to about 20,000. Despite diminishing and eventually disappearing summer Arctic ice, polar bears will not become extinct.

A) terrifies
B) excessively
C) unnecessary
D) argument
E) extinction
F) Exaggeration
G) confronted
H) doubled

I) majority
J) global
K) equipped
L) disgusts
M) ignorantly
N) suppresses
O) urgent

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**.

Google's Plan for World's Biggest Online Library: Philanthropy or Act of Piracy?

[A] In recent years, teams of workers dispatched by Google have been working hard to make digital copies of books. So far, Google has scanned more than 10 million titles from libraries in America and Europe including half a million volumes held by the Bodleian in Oxford. The exact method it uses is unclear: the company does not allow outsiders to observe the process. Why is Google undertaking such a venture?

[B] Why is it even interested in all those out-of-print library books, most of which have been gathering dust on forgotten shelves for decades? The company claims its motives are essentially public-spirited. Its overall mission, after all, is to "organise the world's information", so it would be odd if that information did not include books. The company likes to present itself as having lofty aspirations. "This really isn't about making money. We are doing this for the good of society." As Santiago de la Morn, head of Google Books for Europe, puts it: "By making it possible to search the millions of books that exist today, we hope to expand the frontiers of human knowledge."

[C] Dan Clancy, the chief architect of Google Books, does seem genuine in his conviction that this is primarily a *philanthropic* (慈善的) exercise. "Google's core business is search and find, so obviously what helps improve Google's search engine is good for Google," he says. "But we have never built a *spreadsheet* (电子数据表) outlining the financial benefits of this, and I have never had to justify the amount I am spending to the company's founders."

[D] It is easy, talking to Clancy and his colleagues, to be swept along by their missionary passion. But Google's book-scanning project is proving controversial. Several opponents have recently emerged, ranging from rival tech giants such as Microsoft and Amazon to small bodies representing authors and publishers across the world. In broad terms, these opponents have levelled two sets of criticisms at Google.

[E] First, they have questioned whether the primary responsibility for digitally archiving the world's books should be allowed to fall to a commercial company, in a recent essay in the *New York Review of Books*, Robert Darnton, the head of Harvard University's library, argued that because such books are a common resource the possession of us all only public, not-for-profit bodies should be given the power to control them.

[F] The second related criticism is that Google's scanning of books is actually illegal. This allegation has led to Google becoming *mired in* (陷入) a legal battle whose scope and complexity makes the Jarndyce and Jarndyce case in Charles Dickens' *Bleak House* look straightforward. At its centre, however, is one simple issue: that of copyright. The inconvenient fact about most books, to which Google has arguably paid insufficient attention, is that they are protected by copyright. Copyright laws differ from country to country, but in general protection extends for the duration of an author's life and for a substantial period afterwards, thus allowing the author's heirs to benefit. (In Britain and America, this post-death period is 70 years.) This means, of course, that almost all of the books published

in the 20th century are still under copyright and the last century saw more books published than in all previous centuries combined. Of the roughly 40 million books in US libraries, for example, an estimated 32 million are in copyright. Of these, some 27 million are out of print.

[G] Outside the US, Google has made sure only to scan books that are out of copyright and thus in the “public domain” (works such as the Bodleian’s first edition of *Middlemarch*, which anyone can read for free on Google Books Search).

[H] But, within the US, the company has scanned both in-copyright and out-of-copyright works. In its defence, Google points out that it displays only small segments of books that are in copyright arguing that such displays are “fair use”. But critics allege that by making electronic copies of these books without first seeking the permission of copyright holders, Google has committed piracy. “The key principle of copyright law has always been that works can be copied only once authors have expressly given their permission,” says Piers Blofeld, of the Sheil Land literary agency in London. “Google has reversed this it has simply copied all these works without bothering to ask.”

[I] In 2005, the Authors Guild of America, together with a group of US publishers, launched a class action *suit* (集团诉讼) against Google that, after more than two years of negotiation, ended with an announcement last October that Google and the claimants had reached an out-of-court settlement. The full details are complicated the text alone runs to 385 pages and trying to summarise it is no easy task. “Part of the problem is that it is basically incomprehensible,” says Blofeld, one of the settlement’s most vocal British critics.

[J] Broadly, the deal provides a mechanism for Google to compensate authors and publishers whose rights it has breached (including giving them a share of any future revenue it generates from their works). In exchange for this, the rights holders agree not to sue Google in future.

[K] This settlement hands Google the power but only with the agreement of individual rights holders to exploit its database of out-of-print books. It can include them in subscription deals sold to libraries or sell them individually under a consumer licence. It is these commercial provisions that are proving the settlement’s most controversial aspect.

[L] Critics point out that, by giving Google the right to commercially exploit its database, the settlement paves the way for a subtle shift in the company’s role from provider of information to seller. “Google’s business model has always been to provide information for free, and sell advertising on the basis of the traffic this generates,” points out James Grimmelmann, associate professor at New York Law School. Now, he says, because of the settlement’s provisions, Google could become a significant force in bookselling.

[M] Interest in this aspect of the settlement has focused on “orphan” works, where there is no known copyright holder these make up an estimated 5 ~ 10% of the books Google has scanned. Under the settlement, when no rights holders come forward and register their interest in a work, commercial control automatically reverts to Google. Google will be able to display up to 20% of orphan works for free, include them in its subscription deals to libraries and sell them to individual buyers under the consumer licence.

[N] It is by no means certain that the settlement will be *enacted* (执行) it is the sub-

ject of a fairness hearing in the US courts. But if it is enacted, Google will in effect be off the hook as far as copyright violations in the US are concerned. Many people are seriously concerned by this and the company is likely to face challenges in other courts around the world.

[O] No one knows the precise use Google will make of the intellectual property it has gained by scanning the world's library books, and the truth, as Gleick, an American science writer and member of the Authors Guild, points out, is that the company probably doesn't even know itself. But what is certain is that, in some way or other, Google's entrance into digital bookselling will have a significant impact on the book world in years to come.

36. Google has involved itself in a legal battle as it ignored the copyright of the books it scanned.
37. The method Google's book scanning project adopts is not available to the outside world.
38. The class action suit against Google was settled with the details being complicated and difficult to understand.
39. Opponents of Google Books believe that digitally archiving the world's books should be controlled by non-profit organizations.
40. Google defends its scanning in copyright books by saying that it displays only a small part of their content.
41. Critics remarked that the settlement of the commercial provision could make Google a strong competitor in bookselling business.
42. Google claims its plan for the world's biggest online library is to serve the interest of the general public.
43. Google's entrance into digital bookselling will tremendously influence the book world in the future.
44. The commercial provisions of the settlement remained controversial after the law suit ended.
45. The settlement of orphan works, if enacted, will in reality end the lawsuits concerning copyright violation in the US filed against Google.

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.

"Depression" is more than a serious economic downturn. What distinguishes a depression from a harsh recession is paralyzing fear—fear of the unknown so great that it causes consumers, businesses, and investors to retreat and panic. They save up cash and desperately cut spending. They sell stocks and other assets. A shattering loss of confidence inspires behavior that overwhelms the normal self-correcting mechanisms that usually prevent a recession from becoming deep and prolonged: a depression.

Comparing 1929 with 2007 ~ 2009, Christina Romer, the head of President Obama's Council of Economic Advisers, finds the initial blow to confidence far greater now than then.

True, stock prices fell a third from September to December 1929, but fewer Americans then owned stocks. Moreover, home prices barely dropped. From December 1928 to December 1929, total household wealth declined only 3%. By contrast, the loss in household wealth between December 2007 and December 2008 was 17%. Both stocks and homes, more widely held, dropped more. Thus *traumatized* (受到创伤), the economy might have gone into a free fall ending in depression. Indeed, it did go into free fall. Shoppers refrained from buying cars, appliances, and other big-ticket items. Spending on such “durables” dropped at a 12% annual rate in 2008’s third quarter, a 20% rate in the fourth. And businesses shelved investment projects.

That these huge declines didn’t lead to depression mainly reflects, as Romer argues, countermeasures taken by the government. Private markets for goods, services, labor, and securities do mostly self-correct, but panic feeds on itself and disarms these stabilizing tendencies. In this situation, only government can protect the economy as a whole, because most individuals and companies are involved in the self-defeating behavior of self-protection.

Government’s failure to perform this role in the early 1930s transformed recession into depression. Scholars will debate which interventions this time the Federal Reserve’s support of a failing credit system, guarantees of bank debt, Obama’s “stimulus” plan and bank “stress test” counted most in preventing a recurrence. Regardless, all these complex measures had the same psychological purpose: to reassure people that the free fall would stop and, thereby, curb the fear that would *perpetuate* (使持久) a free fall.

All this improved confidence. But the consumer sentiment index remains weak, and all the rebound has occurred in Americans’ evaluation of future economic conditions, not the present. Unemployment (9.8%) is *abysmal* (糟透的), the recovery’s strength unclear. Here, too, there is an echo from the 1930s. Despite bottoming out in 1933, the Depression didn’t end until World War II. Some government policies aided recovery; some hindered it. The good news today is that the bad news is not worse.

46. Why do consumers, businesses and investors retreat and panic in times of depression?

- A) They suffer great losses in stocks, property and other assets.
- B) They find the self-correcting mechanisms dysfunctioning.
- C) They are afraid the normal social order will be paralyzed.
- D) They don’t know what is going to happen in the future.

47. What does Christina Romer say about the current economic recession?

- A) Its severity is no match for the Great Depression of 1929.
- B) Its initial blow to confidence far exceeded that of 1929.
- C) It has affected house owners more than stock holders.
- D) It has resulted in a free fall of the prices of commodities.

48. Why didn’t the current recession turn into a depression according to Christina Romer?

- A) The government intervened effectively.
- B) Private markets corrected themselves.
- C) People refrained from buying durables and big-ticket items.
- D) Individuals and companies adopted self-protection measures.

49. What is the chief purpose of all the countermeasures taken?
A) To create job opportunities. B) To curb the fear of a lasting free fall.
C) To stimulate domestic consumption. D) To rebuild the credit system.
50. What does the author think of today's economic situation?
A) It may worsen without further stimulation.
B) It will see a rebound sooner or later.
C) It has not gone from bad to worse.
D) It does not give people reason for pessimism.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A recurring criticism of the UK's university sector is its perceived weakness in translating new knowledge into new products and services.

Recently, the UK National Stem Cell Network warned the UK could lose its place among the world leaders in stem cell research unless adequate funding and legislation could be assured. We should take this concern seriously as universities are key in the national innovation system.

However, we do have to challenge the unthinking complaint that the sector does not do enough in taking ideas to market. The most recent comparative data on the performance of universities and research institutions in Australia, Canada, USA and UK shows that, from a relatively weak starting position, the UK now leads on many indicators of commercialization activity.

When viewed at the national level, the policy interventions of the past decade have helped transform the performance of UK universities. Evidence suggests the UK's position is much stronger than in the recent past and is still showing improvement. But national data masks the very large variation in the performance of individual universities. The evidence shows that a large number of universities have fallen off the back of the pack, a few perform strongly and the rest chase the leaders.

This type of uneven distribution is not peculiar to the UK and is mirrored across other economies. In the UK, research is concentrated; less than 25% of universities receive 75% of the research funding. These same universities are also the institutions producing the greatest share of PhD graduates, science citations, patents and licence income. The effect of policies generating long-term resource concentration has also created a distinctive set of universities which are research-led and commercially active. It seems clear that the concentration of research and commercialization work creates differences between universities.

The core objective for universities which are research-led must be to maximise the impact of their research efforts. These universities should be generating the widest range of social, economic and environmental benefits. In return for the scale of investment, they should share their expertise in order to build greater confidence in the sector.

Part of the economic recovery of the UK will be driven by the next generation of research commercialization spilling out of our universities. There are three dozen universities in the UK which are actively engaged in advanced research training and commercialization

work.

If there was a greater coordination of technology transfer offices within regions and a simultaneous investment in the scale and functions of our graduate schools, universities could, and should, play a key role in positioning the UK for the next growth cycle.

51. What does the author think of UK universities in terms of commercialization?
- A) They have lost their leading position in many ways.
 - B) They do not regard it as their responsibility.
 - C) They fail to convert knowledge into money.
 - D) They still have a place among the world leaders.
52. What does the author say about the national data on UK universities' performance in commercialization?
- A) It does not reflect the differences among universities.
 - B) It masks the fatal weaknesses of government policy.
 - C) It does not rank UK universities in a scientific way.
 - D) It indicates their ineffective use of government resources.
53. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that "policy interventions" (Line 1, Para. 4) refers to _____.
- A) fair distribution of funding for universities and research institutions
 - B) compulsory cooperation between universities and industries
 - C) concentration of resources in a limited number of universities
 - D) government aid to non-research-oriented universities
54. What does the author suggest research-led universities do?
- A) Generously share their facilities with those short of funds.
 - B) Fully utilise their research to benefit all sectors of society.
 - C) Spread their influence among top research institutions.
 - D) Publicise their research to win international recognition.
55. How can the university sector play a key role in the UK's economic growth?
- A) By increasing the efficiency of technology transfer agencies.
 - B) By establishing more regional technology transfer offices.
 - C) By promoting technology transfer and graduate school education.
 - D) By asking the government to invest in technology transfer research.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

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

中欧经济贸易合作取得了可喜的成果 欧盟已经成为中国的重要经贸伙伴,是中国最大的技术供应方、第三大贸易伙伴和第五大实际投资方 2001 年,中欧贸易达到 766 亿美元,比上一年增长 11%,尤其是中国从欧盟的进口增长了 15.8% 我非常赞赏中欧贸协(Europe-China Business Association)与比中经贸理事会(Belgium-Chinese Economic and Commercial Council)为发展中欧关系所做出的努力 中欧经济贸易合作具有广阔的前景 中欧经济具有很强的互补性,在贸易、投资、科技等领域具有很大的合作潜力



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