

2022年9月大学英语六级考试真题 (第1套)



Part Ⅱ Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence “Nowadays more and more students are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of developing digital skills.” You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) It enables people to earn more money. B) It teaches the importance of financing.
C) It helps people with budgeting. D) It introduces a novel way to invest.
2. A) Many Americans are not satisfied with their income.
B) Many Americans have no idea about how to invest.
C) Most Americans do not know how to save money.
D) Most Americans do not stick to a budget.
3. A) Keep track of his money. B) Live within his means.
C) Find more sources of income. D) Refrain from buying luxuries.
4. A) It offers a greater variety of items. B) It helps avoid unnecessary spending.
C) It changes one's way of living. D) It saves one's time for shopping.

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

5. A) It is brand-new. B) It has plenty of rooms.
C) It belongs to her mother. D) It has been vacant for months.
6. A) Space. B) Tranquillity. C) Appliances. D) Location.
7. A) Talk to his wife about the contract terms. B) Pay the first month's rent and a deposit.
C) Check the references of the flat owner. D) Consult his solicitor one more time.
8. A) She can have a wonderful view of the pond.
B) She will be much closer to her work place.
C) She can make friends with new neighbours.
D) She will have plenty of space for her shoes.

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) The more commercial they see, the more brands they get to know.
B) The more commercials they see, the more they adore celebrities.
C) The more television they watch, the fewer conflicts in the family.
D) The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress.
10. A) Inform children of the family's financial situation.
B) Shift children's attention to interesting activities.
C) Involve children in making purchasing decisions.
D) Help children understand advertising's intent.
11. A) Their limited cognitive ability.
B) Their strong natural curiosity.
C) Their admiration for celebrities.
D) Their lack of social experience.

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

12. A) Bad guys may do good deeds.
B) Bad guys may go unpunished.
C) Good guys may not always cooperate.
D) Good guys may get unfair treatment.
13. A) By what we do.
B) By fair evaluation.
C) In comparison with others.
D) In accordance with set standards.
14. A) Learn from them earnestly.
B) Compete with them actively.
C) Leave them alone temporarily.
D) Cooperate with them sincerely.
15. A) Being dismissed as hypocritical.
B) Not getting the reward they deserve.
C) Having to make too many sacrifices.
D) Being misunderstood by people around.

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 I with a single line through the centre.

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

16. A) They are increasingly aware of gender differences.
B) They engage themselves in positive recollection.
C) They begin to see the importance of friendship.
D) They make friends with peers of the same sex.
17. A) Competing for position.
B) Pursuing fashion.
C) Forging close ties with friends.
D) Fulfilling family obligations.
18. A) They prioritize romance over friendship.
B) They try to strengthen same-sex friendships.
C) They begin to take friendship more seriously.
D) They compete intensely for romantic partners.

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

19. A) They regard it as a matter of sheer privacy.
B) They are worried about being turned down.
C) They fear that their condition will be made widely known.
D) They are afraid to be discriminated against once recruited.
20. A) After receiving a job offer.
B) During a job interview.
C) When confirming an interview.
D) Upon completing a cover letter.
21. A) Describe the true state of their health.
B) Provide all the information required.
C) Stress the irrelevance of their disability to the job.
D) Avoid mentioning the name of their disability.

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

22. A) Their scores were least affected by music with speech.

- B)It was the poorest when there was background speech.
 C)Their scores were most depressed with instrumental music.
 D)It was disrupted by the sound of an air conditioner or fan.
23. A)It has to do with the type and volume of the background noise.
 B)It has to do with short-term memory for listening comprehension.
 C)It depends on the overlap in processing different kinds of information.
 D)It depends on the participants'ability to concentrate on the task at hand.
24. A)Keep everything as quiet as possible, B)Play nothing but instrumental music.
 C)Use vocal material as little as possible. D)Wear a pair of earphones or headphones.
25. A)Sociable people were immune to all distractions.
 B)Shy quiet people were most adversely impacted.
 C)Less outgoing people were more affected by silence.
 D)Confident people were unaffected by high-arousal music.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

The now extinct passenger pigeon has the dubious honor of being the last species anyone ever expected to disappear.At one point,there were more passenger pigeons than any other species of bird. Rough 26 of their population went as high as five billion and they accounted for around 40 percent of the total indigenous bird population of North America in the early 19th century.

Despite their huge population,passenger pigeons were 27 to human intrusion into their nesting territory. Their nests were shabby things and two weeks after the eggs 28,the parent pigeons would abandon their offspring, leaving them to take care of themselves. People discovered that these baby pigeons were really tasty,and the adult birds were also quite 29.First the Native Americans and then the transplanted Europeans came to consider the birds a great 30

By the 1850s,commercial trapping of passenger pigeons was proceeding at an 31 pace. Hundreds of thousands of the birds were being harvested every day to be made into popular pigeon pies.In addition,large 32 f pigeons'nesting territory were being cleared away for planting crops and creating pasture land. As numerous as the passenger pigeons were,they were not an 33 resource. By the 1880s,it was noticed that the bird population had become seriously 34. The last passenger pigeons killed in the wild were shot in 1899.

Eventually those billions and billions of birds shrank to a single remaining 35,a passenger pigeon named Martha,who died on September 1,1914,in captivity at the Cincinnati Zoo. In addition to being the end of an era,it was also the first time humans were able to exactly time the extinction of a species.

A)vulnerable	B)unprecedented	C)tracts	D)specimen
E)robust	F)refuge	G)plazas	H)infinite
I)hatched	J)expired	K)excerpts	L)estimates
M)edible	N)depleted	O)delicacy	

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.

Is computer coding a foreign language?

- [A]As computer coding has become an increasingly sought-after skill,more K-12 schools are working it into their curriculums. Some states have considered allowing students to forgo(放弃)foreign language for coding classes,despite opposition from educators.
- [B]There's a debate over whether it's appropriate to teach coding in elementary schools,with fierce opinions on each side. When it comes to allowing coding to fill foreign language requirements,though,most educators agree: Coding should be added to curriculums,but not at the expense of foreign language classes.
- [C]The idea is that computer programming is a language,allowing people to communicate with machines and programs.It's the language of the 21st century and more valuable than a natural language,some advocates argue.The computer science field is growing faster than schools can keep up because of budget constraints and a lack of skills training for teachers.
- [D]According to the 2016 US News/Raytheon STEM Index,computer science jobs have helped boost wages in the US,and computer-related jobs hold the top seven positions in STEM fields for highest number of workers. Foreign language interest,on the other hand,is declining for the first time since 1995. The number of higher education language enrollments declined between 2009 and 2013 by more than 111,000 spots,according to the Modern Language Association of America.
- [E]"I think the opportunity to give people a choice is important,"says Florida state Senator r Jeremy Ring,who introduced a bill last year that would allow Florida students to choose between foreign language and coding classes for the purpose of university admissions requirements."I think if you're going to give two years of language in high school,you might as well do computer coding."
- [F]The Florida bill died this year after passing 35:5 in the state Senate when the full Legislature failed to take action. It would have been the first state to try this initiative.Ring says that although he will be out of office,an identical bill will be reintroduced within the next year by others on his behalf."In the speechI gave on the Senate floor,I said,'We can be the first state to do this,or we can be the 50th state to do it.It's our choice.It's going to happen,' Ring says.
- [G]A Kentucky bill similar to the one in Florida was met with complaints from educators,and was then amended to promote computer science education initiatives with no mention of foreign language requirements.Instead,the state will provide support for higher quality certified teachers for programming classes. Under the Washington bill,public universities would accept two years of computer science classes in place of two years of foreign language for admission purposes.A report detailing the opinions of state university officials is due to the Legislature by November 2017.
- [H]Texas passed a bill in 2013 that allows students to substitute computer coding only after they have attempted and performed poorly in a foreign language class. Srini Mandyam,CTO and co-founder of kid-friendly instructional coding company Tynker,believes allowing students to forgo foreign language because they struggle with it is unproductive because every subject, whether art,math or language,is a significant contribution to a well-rounded existence. "Many students don't fare well with algebra but we never discuss eliminating it or...say chemistry is now counted as an algebra class,"he said via email."We teach algebra because it's important and we should teach foreign language and coding for the same reason.Exposure to a wide breadth of subjects and material results in well-rounded students who are able to make informed decisions...about what they want to pursue."
- [I]Computer science courses already fulfill a math or science high school graduation requirement in 28 states and the District of Columbia,up from only 12 states in 2013.And while advocates

of the bills say they should count as foreign language instead,opponents stress the importance of balancing computer and foreign language skills.

[J]Studies show that bilingualism(双语)correlates with cognitive development,intelligence, memory and problem solving abilities,according to the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages.A 2007 study showed that foreign language students outperformed their non-foreign language peers on standardized tests after only two to three years of study. And while a 2014 report from German and American universities suggests that programmers are using language(but not mathematical)regions of the brain when understanding code,critics remain wary. They say that regardless of cognitive functions,being monolingual is a disadvantage in the increasingly international economy,even if English has become the de facto(事实上的)language of business .

[K]“Our world is shrinking but its problems are really growing,”says ACTFL National Language Teacher of the Year Ted Zarrow,who teaches high school Latin in Westwood,Massachusetts, and has also studied Spanish, French,German,Italian and Greek.“We need to find a way to put ourselves at the global table and to treat each other with mutual respect. And learning languages allows us to do that because language is not part of culture,language is culture.”

[L]Even with the benefits and skill sets languages provide,recruiters and employers value computer skills more. According to the National Association of Colleges and Employers’2016 report,study abroad and foreign language fluency were not very influential in the employee hiring processes,but 55 percent of employers looked for computer skills on applicants’ resumes. However,although 2016 computer science graduates can expect to make the second highest starting salary compared with other jobs this year,the Bureau of Labor predicts the demand for computer programmers will decrease 8 percent or by 26,500 jobs by 2024.

[M]Ring says foreign language skills are important,but expresses doubt that school districts could work both coding and language into their curriculum in a significant way because they lack the time in the school day.“Nothing against language,”he says.“I just think it's something you have to start early and not just have something that you do for a couple of years in high school,”he says.

[N]Zarrow agrees that foreign language education should begin earlier,but says it is possible to work both computer programming and foreign language learning into schools evenly. He suggests an immersive,dual language program where students spend half the day in English and half the day in another language,as several schools around the country have successfully implemented.“The study of language fosters a respect for diversity,a respect for ethnicity and really a respect for language,”Zarrow says.

[O]Though the benefits of computer programming skills are vast,foreign language and coding experts agree that computer science should be negotiated into curriculums rather than replacing foreign language outright. Mandyam says the two skill sets are essential but unrelated. “Coding is an incredibly important 21st century skill for our kids to learn,and that's why we spend so much time trying to teach it,”Mandyam says via email.“But I believe it is the same as or even really comparable to learning a foreign language. It would be a shame to lose something so important for the sake of adding something else,even something as important as coding. Clearly,education leaders must figure out a way to teach both.”

36. Employers attach more importance to applicants’computer skills than their language competence.
37. One US state senator proposed that high school students be allowed to study either foreign language or computer coding.
38. Learning languages broadens students’international perspective and nurtures mutual respect among peoples,according to a high school language teacher.
39. One US state will see to it that programming classes are taught by quality teachers.
40. Statistics show while computer-related jobs have been on the rise,foreign languages have become less appealing to American students since mid-1990s.

41. All school subjects are said to be essential to students'well-rounded development.
42. There is consensus among most educators that coding should be taught in schools but should not replace foreign language.
43. One study showed that foreign language learning improved students'academic performance.
44. Being short of funding and qualified teachers,schools lag behind the fast developing computer science field.
45. A distinguished high school language teacher also believes it is advisable to start learning a foreign language at an earlier age.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The US and China don't agree on much these days. Germany and France share a border and a currency but are frequently at odds. The UK and India like to march to their own drum. But there's one issue on which all these countries see eye to eye:Technology companies are too big,too powerful,and too profitable.And that power is only likely to intensify,leaving governments with no choice but to confront it head-on by taking the companies to court,passing new competition laws,and perhaps even breaking up the tech giants.

China is the latest to implement an anti-trust crackdown,unveiling anti-monopoly rules last month. The draft rules followed the surprise suspension of a \$37 billion stock offering by billionaire Jack Ma's Ant Group Co.,making clear that no company can evade the government's regulation. The moves in China coincide with accelerating efforts in the US and Europe to rein in Amazon.com, Apple,Facebook,and Google.

"The big get bigger and bigger but without being better,"says Andreas Schwab,a German member of the European Parliament who championed a 2014 resolution to break up Google, "Growing economic power,growing influence on local markets all over the world,and a growing concern of competitors and consumers altogether have made it happen now."

In this new anti-trust era,the old focus on pricing power no longer applies,because several of the biggest tech companies have established trillion-dollar monopolies by charging consumers next to nothing.Tech giants are increasingly assuming powerful positions in banking,finance,advertising, retail,and other markets that force smaller businesses to rely on their platforms to reach customers.

For years,Europe alone confronted the power of digital giants. Governments were alarmed that European companies were failing to match Silicon Valley's innovations or to stop Google and Facebook from vacuuming up personal data and,with that,advertising revenue.Led by Margrethe Vestager,the European Union's competition chief,countries have sought to police the market and encourage fair play.

In China the crackdown has been driven at least partly by fear that the homegrown tech industry is becoming too powerful.The country has long championed Alibaba and Tencent,but their massive accumulation of data on the Chinese citizenry is a growing concern for Beijing.

In the US,a new breed of anti-trust experts argues that consideration should be given to privacy,control over data,workers'rights,and the overall impact on smaller companies.And the public in general have grown increasingly skeptical of social media companies. More than 60% say the sector has a negative effect on the country,and almost half want more regulation for social media,according to a 2020 Pew Research Center study.

46.What does the author say is the issue all major economic powers have to address?

- A)How to ensure the sustainable growth of their tech giants.
- B)How to keep the competitiveness of their tech companies.

- C)How to break up the powerful giant tech companies.
 D)How to stop tech companies from gaining monopoly.
- 47.What does the suspension of Ant Group Co.'s stock offering suggest?
 A)All attempts to evade regulation are doomed to failure.
 B)All attempts to monopolize sales must be cracked down.
 C)All companies must be regulated by the government.
 D)All companies,domestic or foreign,are created equal.
- 48.How are smaller companies impacted by tech giants'business expansion?
 A)They can no longer do business independent of tech giants.
 B)They are frequently denied access to tech giants'platforms.
 C)They have to change marketing strategies to keep customers.
 D)They no longer have the power to price their own products.
- 49.What have EU countries done to confront the power of digital giants?
 A)They have imposed strict regulation over digital giants'advertising.
 B)They have considered regulatory action to promote fair competition.
 C)They have limited sales of digital giants'products.
 D)They have sought to protect consumers'privacy.
- 50.What do Americans generally think of social media companies according to the author?
 A)They are invading people's privacy. B)They are increasingly influential.
 C)They are becoming untrustworthy. D)They are growing out of control.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Born from the accessibility of mass air travel,modern international tourism has been popularized as“holiday-making”in regions that offer comparative advantages of sand,sun and sea.Travel is often portrayed as a tool for personal growth and tourism as an economic motor for destination countries and cities.There is a tendency to assume that tourism is good for everyone involved.

Today the big bang of tourism drives over 1.2 billion tourists across international borders annually. Many popular places are literally being loved to death. Recent protests in ports of call like Venice and Barcelona against disturbances created by cruise ships show the unfortunate consequences of emphasizing quantity over quality in tourism.

Uncontrolled tourism development has become a primary driver of social and environmental disruption. Tourism studies provide much documentation of the many negative social impacts of tourism and resulting resentment that local populations direct toward visitors.

Antagonism toward tourists typically develops in mature,heavily visited destinations,Protests in heavily visited destinations suggest that traditional tourism has overstayed its welcome.

Residents often become frustrated when the benefits of tourism are not felt locally. Although it can generate foreign exchange,income and employment,there's no guarantee that multinational hotel chains will allocate these benefits equitably among local communities.

On the contrary,when people stay at large resorts or on cruise ships,they make most of their purchases there,leaving local communities little opportunity to benefit from tourist spending. These forms of tourism widen economic and political gaps between haves and have-nots at local destinations.

In recent decades,local residents in destination communities also have found themselves negotiating new cultural boundaries, class dynamics,service industry roles and lifestyle transformations.For example,data show that tourism activity corresponds to increased social problems as local residents adopt the behaviors of tourists.

What does all this mean for the everyday traveler?

First,all tourists should make every effort to honor their hosts and respect local conditions. This means being prepared to adapt to local customs and norms,rather than expecting local

conditions to adapt to travelers.

Second, tourism is a market-based activity and works best when consumers reward better performers. In the information age, there's little excuse for travelers being uninformed about where their vacation money goes and who it enriches.

Informed travelers also are better able to distinguish between multinational companies and local entrepreneurs whose businesses provide direct social, environmental, and economic benefits for local residents. Such businesses are in love with the destination and are therefore deserving of market reward. In the long run, being a responsible traveler means ensuring net positive impacts for local people and environments. With the information available at our fingertips, there has never been more opportunity to do so.

51. What is the popular assumption about international tourism?

- A) Its benefits may compensate for the adverse environmental consequences.
- B) Its rapid development is attributed to people's improved living standard.
- C) It appeals to people in places with favorable geographical conditions.
- D) It contributes to the economy of destination countries and regions.

52. What do we learn from some studies about uncontrolled tourism development?

- A) It gives rise to an increase in mass confrontations.
- B) It incurs local residents' antagonism to tourists.
- C) It inhibits the steady growth of local economy.
- D) It brings in a large chunk of mobile population.

53. Why does the author say local residents of popular destinations often feel frustrated?

- A) They fall victim to social conflicts and environmental disturbances.
- B) They have little opportunity to enjoy themselves on cruise ships.
- C) They cannot find employment in multinational hotel chains.
- D) They do not think they benefit as much as they deserve.

54. How does the author say local residents in destination communities respond to tourism activity?

- A) They endeavor to adapt to it.
- B) They readily adopt new lifestyles.
- C) They immerse tourists in their culture.
- D) They try to upgrade their business models.

55. What can tourists do to exert more positive impacts on the tourist destinations?

- A) Show interest in local customs and lifestyles.
- B) Seek possibilities to invest in local companies.
- C) Use the services provided by local businesses.
- D) Give favorable comments about their services.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

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

贴春联(Spring Festival couplets)是中国人欢度春节的一个重要习俗。春联由一对诗句和四字横批(horizontal scroll)组成,诗句和横批用金色或黑色写在红纸上,红色代表幸运,金色代表财富。春联贴在大门左右两侧和门框上方。春联的诗句体现中国传统诗词的特点,两句诗的数字相同、内容相关。横批凸显春联的主题,更是锦上添花。春联以简洁的文字描绘生动的形象,抒发美好的愿望。当家家户户贴春联时,人们就会意识到春节已经正式拉开序幕。

参考答案与解析

Part I Writing

【高分范文】

In recent years,the event of COVID-19 triggers the urgency to learn digital skills and boosts their importance of them. More and more students are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of developing digital skills.Digital skills can be beneficial in many aspects of education.



Firstly,students with adequate digital skills have access to free online courses. There are many platforms that offer free online courses,such as MOOCs. Students can learn new skills by enrolling in these courses within a short time.Secondly,digital skills encourage self-learning. Thanks to the Internet,you can find useful information online on just about any topic you can think of,making basic digital skills more accessible. You can learn the skills you need and practice at your own pace.Finally, digital skills are crucial to dealing with online scams on campus. Today,there are higher than ever cybercrime rates.Students are reported to have been scammed daily.All these things probably happen because most students do not have digital skills.

In the final analysis,with improved digital skills,students can create and share digital content, communicate and collaborate,and solve problems in life,learning and social activities at large.

【高频词汇】

trigger v. 引发; 触发
cybercrime n. 网络犯罪
scam n. & v. 欺诈; 诈骗

urgency n. 紧迫性
accessible adj. 可使用的; 易得到的
collaborate v. 合作

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

【听力原文】

M: Welcome to Money Matters, (1) a weekly program that helps you manage your money
Tonight, I'll be talking to Mary Johnson about budgeting.

W: Hello, everyone

M: There's a magic about money. When it's not planned for, tracked and kept a record of, it literally disappears. What are some of the steps we can take to prevent this from happening?

W: Well, it's all about keeping track of your money. If you don't do that, you'll never be able to set any goals for your budget or have the discipline to stick to them.

M: That's easier said than done. (2) I read recently that only 41% of Americans adhere to a budget.

W: Yes, but (3) knowing what you earn and what you spend can give you reassurance that you won't get into debt in the first place. You can do this by adding up all of your sources of income you have and writing them all down on a piece of paper. On the same page, write down all of your monthly expenses.

M: I'm always amazed at how much my expenses add up. But designating each item as an income or an expense really helps me have a much better sense of all my spending.

W: Right, most people have no idea how much they spend each day, let alone each week or month, no matter how careful they are. Next, subtract your monthly expenses from income. If the result is positive, you are living within your means. If the result is a negative number, you're going to have to cut back on your spending.

M:I'm usually a negative number.I just can't resist the allure of all those prestigious goods.

W:Well,it's not a catastrophe.But you do have to make some changes:try cutting back on those non-essential items,sell some stuff in your attic(4)or shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations like chocolate. Failing that you can always find yourself a part-time job.

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

1. What does the man say about the weekly program?
2. What did the man read recently?
3. What does the woman suggest the man do first to avoid getting into debt?
4. What does the woman say about online shopping?

【答案解析】

1. C 题干问的是男士对这个每周节目说了什么。根据定位句可知，这个每周节目帮助你管理金钱的，也就是说，它帮助人们做预算，故选C。
2. D 题干问的是男士最近了解到什么情况。根据定位句可知，我最近了解到，只有41%的美国人坚持预算，言下之意，大多数美国人都不能坚持做预算，故选D。
3. A 题干问的是为了避免负债，女士建议男士首先做什么。根据定位句可知，了解自己的收入和支出可以确保自己不会在一开始就负债，即了解自己钱的去向，故选A。
4. B 题干问的是关于网上购物，女士说了什么。根据定位句可知，网上购物可以避免巧克力等不必要的诱惑，也就是说，网购可以避免不必要的开支，故选B。

Conversation Two

【听力原文】

M:Hi there. I've come to see the flat. My name is Mark Adams,We spoke on the phone on Wednesday

W:Hi,Mark,come on up.I'll buzz you in. Green door on the second floor on the right side. Nice to meet you.I spoke to all your references and they all checked out okay. So let me show you around.(5)The place actually belongs to my mother. But her health isn't great.So we finally managed to persuade her to move in with us and rent this old place out.

M:It's a great size.Plenty of space. Very versatile. I think it's a winner for us.

W:Yes,all the appliances are brand-new. There's a washing machine and a tumble dryer in the utility room next to the kitchen.

M: Lots of closet space too,which is fabulous. My wife has a ridiculous number of shoes. (6) Now the big question,what about noise and the neighbours?

W:Well,all the neighbours are elderly,so no noisy kids.And the back of the house overlooks a clear and peaceful pond. So it's perfect if tranquility is what you are looking for.

M:That's good news. We've been living in a less than glamorous part of Aberdeen,constantly harassed day and night by noisy neighbours. Getting to work was a nightmare too,as we only have one car and my wife has to use it as she works nights at the hospital.

W:Well,if you like the place,it's yours as soon as I get a contract drawn up with a solicitor. (7) The first month's rent and a deposit are mandatory on signing the contract. Then we can work out when is the best day for you to pay rent each month.

M:We'll be incredibly happy to be your new tenants.Thank you so much.(8)My wife will be thrilled to get out of the shabby place we are now in and start filling those wardrobes with all those shoes.

Questions 5 to8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What does the woman say about the flat?
6. What is the man's chief consideration in looking for a flat?
7. What does the man have to do on signing the contract?
8. Why does the man say his wife will feel very excited if they move into the flat?

【答案解析】

5. C 题干问的是关于公寓，女士说了什么。根据定位句可知，这地方其实是女士母亲的，故选C。
6. B 题干问的是男士在找房子时主要考虑的是什么。根据定位句可知，男士问到他认为最大

的问题,即噪音如何?邻居吵不吵?由此可推,男士比较希望房子的周围环境安静,故选B。

7. B 题干问的是男士在签合同时要做什么。根据定位句可知,签订合同时必须支付第一个月的租金和押金,故选B。

8. D 题干问的是为什么男人说如果他们搬进公寓,他的妻子会很兴奋。根据定位句可知,男士原来居住的地方破旧,男士妻子有很多鞋子,搬进新家后,有空间放鞋子了,故选D。

Section B

Passage One

【听力原文】

(9) A new study has found a positive correlation between how much television children watch and their parents' stress levels. Why? Because the more television kids watch, the more they're exposed to advertising. The more advertising they see, the more likely they are to insist on purchasing items when they go with their parents to the store. This could generate conflict if the parents refuse. All that, researchers say, can contribute to parents' overall stress levels. What's the solution? Perhaps the most obvious is curtailing screen time. Commercial content is there for a reason—to elicit purchasing behavior. So parents might want to shut off the TV. Researchers concede that this is easier said than done. So they suggest another option. Parents can change how they talk to their kids about purchases. (10) The researchers suggest that parents seek input from their children on family purchasing decisions. They shouldn't try to control all purchases. Instead, parents might tell their children things like "I will listen to your advice on certain products or brands." This type of communication, the researchers assert, can lead to children making fewer purchasing demands. That means less parents' stress. However, the protective effect of this kind of communication diminishes with greater exposure to television. This is because advertising aimed at children is especially persuasive. Advertisers use an assortment of tactics, such as bright colors, happy music and celebrity endorsements to appeal to children. Plus, (11) children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent. That makes them particularly vulnerable to advertisements.

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

9. What has the new study found about children watching television?

10. What are parents advised to do to reduce the impact of TV commercials?

11. What makes children particularly vulnerable to TV commercials?

【答案解析】

9. D 题干问的是关于孩子看电视的新研究发现了什么。根据定位句可知,一项新的研究发现,孩子看电视的时间与父母的压力水平呈正相关,也就是说,孩子看电视时间越长,父母的压力越大,故选D。

10. C 题干问的是为减少电视广告的影响,建议家长们做些什么。根据定位句可知,研究人员建议,父母在做家庭购买决定时应该征求孩子的意见,故选C。

11. A 题干问的是什么让孩子们特别容易受到电视广告的影响。根据定位句可知,孩子没有完全理解广告意图的认知能力,这使得他们特别容易受到广告的影响,由此可知,孩子的认知能力有限,故选A。

Passage Two

【听力原文】

Everyone is supposed to cheer for good guys, and we should only punish the bad guys. But that's not what we always do. Most of the time, we do indeed reward good people. We also often punish people who harm others or who aren't good team players. But (12) sometimes the good guys also get punished or criticized, specifically because they are so good. This seems baffling, because it's detrimental to group cooperation. However, the phenomenon has been discovered in multiple fields, and it has been found in every society. Why does this happen? Research suggests a simple reason. When one person looks really good, others look bad by comparison. Those others then have an incentive in stopping that person from looking good, especially if they can't or won't

compete. After all, (13) we're all judged in comparison with others. When faced with someone better, what can a normal person do? (14) One option is to actively compete. A second option is to bring that person down. That is to suppress their cooperation or work ethic, infer selfish motives for their actions, or imply real or imagined hypocrisy. Other tactics include attacking them on unrelated dimensions or punishing them outright. Why does this matter? Critics often attack the motives of people who protect the environment, donate money or work too hard. (15) Such good deeds are dismissed as naive or hypocritical by those who do not perform those deeds. This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds. So it's important to recognize these attacks for what they are.

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

12. What baffling phenomenon is discussed in the passage?
13. How are we all judged according to the passage?
14. What can a normal person do when faced with people who perform better?
15. What may discourage people from performing good deeds?

【答案解析】

12. D 题干问的是文章中讨论了什么令人困惑的现象。根据定位句可知，有时好人也会受到惩罚或批评，特别是因为他们太好了，这看起来让人困惑。也就是说，好人没有好报，好人受到了不公正待遇，故选D。
13. C 题干问的是根据这篇文章，我们是如何被评判的。根据定位句可知，我们都是通过与其他人的比较被评判的，故选C。
14. B 题干问的是面对表现更好的人，一个正常人会怎么做。根据定位句可知，一种选择是积极竞争，故选B。
15. A 题干问的是什么会阻止人们做善事。根据定位句可知，这些善行被那些不做这些善行的人视为天真或虚伪而不予理睬，故选A。

Section(

Recording One

【听力原文】

In America, most researchers concede that boys and girls are brought up in different ways, taught different skills and rewarded for different acts. Women, it is agreed, excel at certain tasks, men at others.

There's little argument that some personality traits appear more dominant in one sex than in the other. All of this notwithstanding, gender differences are very much in the media these days. Since the rise of the women's movement, gender role behavior has come under closer scrutiny.

How has this affected friendship? How do the sexes differ in their friendship relations? (16) Most preteen children have a best friend who is usually someone of the same sex and similar age. Both sexes share an essentially positive recollection of these childhood friendships. They do not differ in this respect.

However, the type of play engaged in during these early friendships is telling of the difference to come. Boys tend to form play groups that are competitive in nature. Girls' groups more frequently revolve around cooperative enterprises. Thus at an early age, boys become concerned with trying hard and winning, while girls, by contrast, playhouse and school, engaging in roles that require complementary support. Speaking of their childhood, men recall being highly responsive to and aware of the gender-role opinions of other boys. Girls in preteen years appear to be less susceptible to gender-role pressure. It is not until the dating years that women report being concerned with feminine behavior. Males, for the most part, are responsive to the suggestion that their behavior is unmanly at almost any age. These early attitudes reinforced by social conditioning continue to play an active part in the friendships of both sexes during adolescence. (17) This is a period when the majority of males once again report a closer alliance with same-sex friends. Now, however, with heightened intensity, considerable energy is devoted to competing for position and a definite undercurrent of competition permeates the relationship. Although in dissimilar fashion,

females share equally fragile relationships at this age.(18)For them,the bond of loyalty extends only to the line of romantic involvement.This is most apt to be the case in late adolescence when dating and relationships with boys take sharper precedence over sisterhood. Actually dating dilutes the intensity of same-sex friendships for men also. For the majority of us,the moment we begin to date seriously,there's a competition between romance and friendship.

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

16. What does the speaker say about most preteen children?
17. What do most males devote much of their energy to during adolescence?
18. What do children do when they reach late adolescence?

【答案解析】

16. D 题干问的是关于大多数青春期前儿童，演讲者说了什么。根据定位句可知，大多数青春期前的孩子都有一个最好的朋友，通常是和他们年龄相仿、性别相同的人，故选D。
17. C 题干问的是大多数男性在青春期的会把大部分精力花在什么上。根据定位句可知，在这一时期，大多数男性再次表示与同性朋友关系更加密切，故选C。
18. A 题干问的是孩子们进入青春期后期会做什么。根据定位句可知，对女孩来说，忠诚的纽带只涉及恋爱。这种情况最容易出现在青春期后期，这时与男孩的约会恋爱比姐妹关系更重要。事实上，约会也稀释了男性同性友谊的强度。由此可见，无论男孩还是女孩，在青春期后期，都会把恋爱置于友谊之上，故选A。

Recording Two

【听力原文】

Good afternoon. In today's lecture,we'll be talking about how and when to disclose a disability when applying for a job. On average,about 20 percent of the population has some form of disability. Most countries,these days,have equal opportunity and non-discrimination laws. Yet disabled people often find it hard to decide when,how and if at all to raise their disability problem with the potential employer.(19)There is uncertainty about how a recruiter will perceive their disability. As such,many candidates fear they wouldn't be considered for a position as a result of disclosing this personal information. And research has validated this as a genuine concern for many job applicants.It's a natural reaction,but it shouldn't be a reason to stay quiet. People need to remember that they are applying for a position they have the skills and experience to excel in. Discussing a disability with the potential employer may help them make reasonable workplace adjustments in their favor.(20)It's most appropriate to discuss a disability when they reply to confirm an interview. This information needn't be put upfront in their cover letter or resume, because it's probably not relevant to the position itself.Candidates with disabilities should feel they have the power to make their own decisions around sharing this information free from prejudice. If they find an organization that doesn't celebrate diversity and inclusion,it could say a lot about the company's culture. Perhaps the organization isn't the right fit. It's important for them to remember that they are seeking a manager,an employer that's going to be supportive and continue to give them a great employment experience. Companies sometimes offer candidates the chance to disclose disabilities on their application form, but people shouldn't feel restricted by this method or timing.(21)People should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition. There is always the risk that the recruiter will research information that is inaccurate or irrelevant.If people don't think their disability will impact their ability to perform in the advertised position,then it's entirely their entitlement to choose when and whether to share this information.

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

19. Why do disabled job applicants feel reluctant to disclose their disability information?
20. When does the speaker suggest applicants reveal their disability information?
21. What are people advised to do when filling out their job application form?

【答案解析】

19. B 题干问的是为什么残疾求职者不愿意公开他们的残疾信息。根据定位句可知，招聘人员如何看待他们的残疾是不确定的，所以他们担心如果公开了残疾信息，用人单位不会

考虑他们，故选B。

20. C 题干问的是演讲者建议求职者何时公开他们的残疾信息。根据定位句可知，当他们反复确认要面试时，说一下残疾的事情是最合适的，故选C。
21. D 题干问的是在填写工作申请表时，演讲者给求职者的建议是什么。根据定位句可知，人们应该避免分享他们的残疾类型或级别，故选D。

Recording Three

【听力原文】

Smartphones distract attention and reduce learning because of their potential to offer activities more inviting than study. But what about background sound alone? A group of American researchers compared students' comprehension of verbal material when reading in the presence of background speech, instrumental music or general noise. General noise is neutral, such as that from the sound of an air conditioner or fan. (22) Students' scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech. Comprehension was slightly better with the presence of music than with speech. However, when they were asked to identify melodies rather than understand text, background music interfered more. When the background speech was in a language unfamiliar to participants, there was little if any hindrance of reading comprehension.

British researchers compared the effects of background speech, vocal music, instrumental music, general background noise and silence on short-term memory. Background speech had the biggest negative effect. Vocal music was slightly more disruptive than instrumental. In general, background noise and silence were least disruptive. (23) It seems the degree of interference from background noise depends on the overlap between the processing required on the task and the processing required to screen out the background noise. The studies suggest that when people read and when they try to remember any verbal material, background speech will inhibit their ability. Instrumental music will have at worst a slight effect. (24) When students write essays, however, other research has found it is best to reduce all background noise as much as possible.

Not everyone reacts in the same way to distractions. Other studies suggest some aspects of personality may make a difference. The researchers subjected shy quiet people and confident outgoing ones to higher arousal or lower arousal background music, general noise or silence while asking them to remember words. Everyone performed best in the silent condition. (25) But less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions. So when children are reading and trying to incorporate new material, parents could consider allowing some background music, particularly if it is instrumental and their child is the outgoing type.

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

22. What did some American researchers find about students' reading comprehension in the presence of background noise?
23. What do we learn from the British researchers about the degree of interference from background noise?
24. What is best for students to do when writing essays according to some research?
25. How do people of different personalities react to distractions according to other studies?

【答案解析】

22. B 题干问的是一些美国研究人员对学生在有背景噪音的情况下的阅读理解有什么发现。根据定位句可知，学生在有讲话背景的情况下阅读理解的得分最低，故选B。
23. C 题干问的是关于背景噪音的干扰程度，我们从英国研究人员那里了解到什么。根据定位句可知，来自背景噪音的干扰程度似乎取决于任务所需处理和屏蔽背景噪音所需处理之间的重叠程度，故选C。
24. A 题干问的是根据研究，学生在写作文时最好做什么。根据定位句可知，学生写作文时，最好尽可能减少所有背景噪音，也就是，尽可能保持安静，故选A。
25. B 题干问的是根据研究，不同性格的人对干扰物有什么反应。根据定位句可知，不善交际的人更容易受到各种干扰的负面影响。也就是说，相比较而言，害羞安静的人受到的负面影响最大，故选B。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【答案解析】

26. L 空格前是形容词rough, 空格后是of, 因此空格处应填入名词。本句指出, 据粗略_____, 旅鸽的数量高达50亿只, 约占19世纪早期北美本土鸟类总数的40%。这里说的50亿只并不是精确数值, 只是个估值, 选项中的estimate意为“(对数量的)估计”, 符合此处语境, 故选L。
27. A 空格前是be动词, 空格后是介词to, 因此空格处应填入形容词。本句指出, 尽管旅鸽的数量庞大, 但它们_____人类入侵巢穴。从语义上, 该句是要表明由于人类入侵巢穴, 旅鸽数量减少, 也就是说, 旅鸽受到人类活动的影响, 备选项形容词中unprecedented意为“前所未有的”, infinite意为“无限的”, edible意为“可食用的”, robust意为“强壮的”, 均不符合题意, 而vulnerable意为“易受影响的; 易受伤的”, 符合此处语境, 故选A。
28. I 空格所填处为after引导的时间状语从句的谓语部分, 缺少动词, 因此该处应填入动词。本句指出, 它们筑的巢很简陋, 蛋_____两周后, 鸽子父母就会抛弃他们的幼崽, 让他们自己照顾自己。after引导的时间状语从句中, 谓语动词的动作发出者是“蛋”, 该句后面offspring意为“(动物的)幼崽”, 由此可知, 该句是指鸽子蛋孵化出小鸽子, 选项中hatch意为“孵化”, 符合此处语境, 故选I。
29. M 空格前是副词quite和be动词, 因此空格处填入形容词。本句指出, 人们发现这些小鸽子很美味, 而且成年鸽子也_____。前句提到小鸽子美味, 根据上下文语境以及提示词also, 后句作者想要表达的是, 成年鸽子也美味, 也可吃。edible意为“可食用的”, 符合此处语境, 故选M。
30. O 空格前是形容词和不定冠词, 因此空格处应填入名词, 充当动词consider的宾补。本句指出, 先是美洲原住民, 然后是移居的欧洲人, 逐渐把这种鸟视为_____。该句的前一句提到人们发现无论小鸽子还是成年鸽子都可以食用, 而且非常美味, 接着作者具体说明哪些人, 即美洲原住民和移居的欧洲人都认为这种鸟好吃。句中的birds包含baby pigeons和adult birds, 选项中的delicacy意为“美味; 佳肴”, 符合此处语境, 故选O。
31. B 空格前是不定冠词an, 空格后为名词, 因此, 空格处应填入形容词。本句指出, 到了19世纪50年代, 商业捕旅鸽以_____的速度进行。该句后面提到每天成百上千的鸽子被捕, 由此可知捕鸽速度很快, 选项中的unprecedented意为“前所未有的”, 符合语境, 故选B。
32. C 空格前是形容词large, 空格后是介词of, 因此空格处应填入名词。本句指出, 此外, 鸽子筑巢的领域的大片_____被清理出来, 用于种植庄稼和开辟牧场。根据后半句, 用于种植庄稼和开辟牧场的一定是土地, 所以填入词和“土地”相关, 选项中的tracts意为“大片土地”, 符合此处语境, 故选C。
33. H 空格前是不定冠词an, 空格后是名词resource, 因此空格处应填入形容词修饰名词resource, 而且该形容词首字母发音为元音音标。本句指出, 尽管旅鸽数量众多, 但它们并不是_____。前后半句语义上相反, 后半句意在说明旅鸽的数量也是有限的, 并不是无限的, 选项中的infinite意为“无限的; 无穷无尽的”, 符合此处语境, 故选H。
34. N 空格前是副词seriously和系动词become, 因此空格处应填入形容词, 构成系表结构。本句指出, 到了19世纪80年代, 人们注意到鸟类的数量已经严重_____。该句前一句提到旅鸽(亦即这种鸟类)的数量虽然众多, 但并不是无限的。该句后一句提到最后一批旅鸽被射杀于1899年, 由此可推, 旅鸽的数量一直在减少, 选项中的depleted意为“耗尽的; 减少的”, 符合此处语境, 故选N。
35. D 空格前面是形容词remaining, 因此空格处应填入名词。本句指出, 最终, 数以亿计的这种鸟类数量缩减为仅存的单一_____, 一只名叫玛莎的旅鸽, 于1914年9月1日死于辛辛那提动物园的圈养期。根据语境可知, 这里作者想要表达旅鸽数量减少, 只剩下一只, 而随着最后一只旅鸽的死亡, 该物种也灭绝了。空格处需要填入的应该是单数名词, 指代该旅鸽, 选项中的specimen意为“(尤指动植物的)单一实例”, 符合此处语境, 故选D。



Section B

【答案解析】



36. L 题干的意思是比起语言能力,雇主更看重应聘者的计算机技能。根据题干中的关键词 **employers, applicants** 和 **computer skills** 定位到文章 L 段首句。定位句提到,即使有语言带来的好处和技能,招聘人员和雇主更看重计算机技能。题干中的 **attach more importance to** 对应定位句中的 **value ... more**, 故选 L。
37. E 题干的意思是一位美国州参议员提议允许高中生学习外语或计算机编码。由题干中的关键词 **state senator** 定位到 E 段首句。定位段提到,他(指美国佛罗里达州参议员杰里米·林)去年提出了一项法案,允许佛罗里达州的学生要求选择外语和编码课程以满足大学入学要求。题干中的 **students be allowed to** 对应定位句中的 **allow students to**, 题干中的 **study either foreign language or computer coding** 对应定位句中的 **choose between foreign language and coding classes**, 故选 E。
38. K 题干的意思是一位高中语言老师表示,学习语言拓宽了学生的国际视野,培养了各国人民之间的相互尊重。根据题干中的关键词 **mutual respect** 定位到文章 K 段。定位段第二句提到,我们需要找到一种方式,把自己放在全球谈判桌上,以相互尊重的方式对待对方。题干中的 **intentional** 对应定位句中的 **global**, 题干中的 **mutual respect** 可以直接在定位句中找到,题干中的 **high school teacher** 对应定位句中的 **teaches high school**, 故选 K。
39. G 题干的意思是美国的一个州将确保编程课程由高质量的教师授课。根据题干中的关键词 **programming classes** 和 **quality teachers** 定位到 G 段第二句。定位句提到,相反,该州将为更高质量的编程课程认证教师提供支持。题干中的 **programming classes** 和 **quality teachers** 可以直接在定位句中找到, 故选 G。
40. D 题干的意思是数据显示,虽然计算机相关的工作一直在增加,但外语对美国学生的吸引力从 90 年代中期开始下降。根据题干中的关键词 **computer-related jobs** 和 **since mid-1990s** 定位到文章 D 段。该段前两句提到,计算机相关工作占据了 STEM 领域工作人数最多的前七个职位。另一方面,对外语的兴趣自 1995 年以来首次下降。题干中的 **on the rise** 对应定位段首句中的 **hold the top ... for highest number ...**, 题干中的 **less appealing** 对应定位段第二句中的 **interest is declining**, 故选 D。
41. H 题干的意思是据说学校的所有科目都对学生的全面发展至关重要。由题干中的关键词 **well-rounded** 定位到 H 段。该段第二句后半句提到,因为每一门学科,无论是艺术、数学还是语言,都是对全面发展的重要贡献。题干中的 **all subjects** 对应定位句中的 **every subject**, 题干中的 **essential** 对应定位句中的 **significant**, 故选 H。
42. B 题干的意思是大多数教育工作者一致认为,学校应该教授编码,但不应该取代外语。根据题干中的关键词 **most educators** 和 **coding** 定位到 B 段。定位段第二句提到,大多数教育工作者都一致同意编码应该被添加到课程中,但不能以牺牲外语课程为代价。题干中的 **consensus** 对应原文中的 **agree**, 题干中的 **not replace** 对应原文中的 **not at the expense of**, 故选 B。
43. J 题干的意思是一项研究表明,外语学习可以提高学生的学习成绩。根据题干中的关键词 **study** 定位到 J 段。定位段第二句提到,2007 年的一项研究表明,外语学术只学习了两到三年,在标准化测试中就超过了非外语学生。题干中的 **a study** 对应该句中的 **one 2007 study**, 题干中的 **improved ... performance** 对应定位句中的 **outperformed**, 故选 J。
44. C 题干的意思是由于缺乏资金和合格的教师,学校落后于快速发展的计算机科学领域。根据题干中的关键词 **computer science field** 定位到 C 段。定位段最后一句提到,由于预算限制和缺乏对教师的技能培训,计算机科学领域的发展速度超出了学校的能力。题干中的 **short of funding and qualified teachers** 对应该句中的 **budget constraints and a lack of skills training for teachers**, 题干中的 **fast developing** 对应该句中的 **growing fast**, 故选 C。
45. N 题干的意思是一位著名的高中语言老师也认为应该在较早的年龄开始学习外语。根据题干中的关键词 **learning a foreign language at an earlier age** 可以定位到文章 M 段, M 段

的最后一句提到, 林认为外语技能是一件应该尽早开始的事情。但是题干中要求的是 also believes 这种观点的人, 说应该在该定位句之后的内容而且含有人名的句子或者段落。而N段的首句, 就提到, 扎罗赞同外语教育应该更早开始, 而扎罗的A distinguished high school language teacher 的身份在K段首句可以得到证实, 故选N。

Section C

Passage One

【答案解析】

46. D 题干问的是作者认为所有主要经济大国都必须解决的问题是什么。

根据题干中的关键词the issue all major economic powers have to address定位到第一段第四句。定位句提到, 在一个问题上, 所有这些国家的看法都是一致的; 科技公司太强大、有影响力而且利润可观, 再根据第二段开头可进一步推测, 这些科技公司形成垄断, 各国需要出台措施反垄断, 故选D。

47. C 题干问的是蚂蚁集团暂停发行股票表明了什么。根据题干中的关键词Ant Group Co.'s 和stock offering定位到第二段第二句。定位句提到, 亿万富翁马云旗下蚂蚁集团有限公司意外暂停了370亿美元的股票发行, 接着草案条例出台。随后一句指出, 该条例明确表示没有一家公司可以逃避政府的监管。也就是说, 所有公司都必须接受政府的监管, 故选C。

48. A 题干问的是科技巨头的业务扩张对小公司有何影响。根据题干中的关键词smaller companies定位到第四段的尾句。定位句提到, 越来越多的科技巨头在银行、金融、广告、零售和其他市场占据举足轻重的位置, 迫使小型企业依靠它们的平台接触客户。由此可知, 小公司需要依赖这些科技巨头才能接触到客户, 才有生意可做, 故选A。

49. 题干问的是欧盟国家采取了哪些措施来对抗数字巨头的力量。由题干中的关键词EU 和digital giants定位到第五段。定位段最后一句提到, 欧洲各国都在寻求监管市场, 鼓励公平竞争。故选B。

50. C 题干问的是根据作者的观点, 美国人一般是怎么看待社交媒体公司的。由题干中的关键词media company定位到最后一段。定位段最后两句指出, 公众普遍越来越不相信社交媒体公司, 并列举一项研究表明, 超过一半的人希望加强监管社交媒体, 由此可知, 作者认为社交媒体公司变得不值得信任了, 故选C。

Passage Two

【答案解析】

51. D 题干问的是人们对国际旅游的普遍看法是什么。根据题干中的关键词international tourism定位到首段。定位段第二句提到, 旅游业则是目的地国家和城市经济的发动机。也就是说, 旅游业有助于目的地国家和地区的经济, 故选D。

52. B 题干问的是我们从一些关于不受控制的旅游发展的研究中了解到什么。由题干中的关键词uncontrolled tourism development定位到第三段。定位段的第二句提到, 旅游研究提供了许多关于旅游的负面社会影响和当地居民对游客反感的证明文件。选项B中的antagonism意为“敌意; 对立情绪”, 原文中resentment意为“不满, 反感”, 而且都是消极词汇, 在本语境中意思相近。故选B。

53. D 题干问的是为什么作者说热门目的地的当地居民经常感到沮丧。根据题干中的关键词residents和frustrated定位到第五段。定位段第二句解释为什么当地居民经常感到沮丧, 该句指出, 虽然旅游业能够产生外汇、提高收入和就业机会, 但无法保证跨国连锁酒店会在当地社区公平分配这些好处, 言下之意, 当地居民认为大部分利润被其他部门捞走了, 自己只得到很少一部分, 也就是说, 自己得到的好处没有应得的多, 故选D。

54. A 题干问的是根据作者所说, 目的地社区的当地居民如何回应旅游活动。由题干中的关键词local residents和tourist activities定位到第七段。定位段首句提到, 目的地社区的当地居民也发现自己在适应新的文化边界、阶级动态、服务业角色和生活方式的转变。由此可推, 他们努力去适应旅游活动。故选A。



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55. C 题干问的是旅游者可以做些什么来对旅游目的地产生更积极的影响。根据题干中的关键词positive impacts定位到文章最后一段。定位句提到,这样的企业是热爱目的地的,因此应该得到市场回报。由上文可知该句中的企业指的就是旅游目的地的企业,如何由此可见,旅游者可以使用当地企业提供的服务,故选C。

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

Pasting Spring Festival couplets is an important custom for Chinese people to celebrate the Spring Festival. The couplets consist of a pair of poetry lines vertically pasted on the left and right sides of the front door and a four-character horizontal scroll affixed above the doorframe, with gold or black characters written on red paper. Red represents luck and gold represents wealth. The lines of the Spring Festival couplets reflect the characteristics of traditional Chinese poetry. The two lines have an equal number of characters and their contents are related. The horizontal scroll highlighting the theme of Spring Festival couplets is the icing on the cake. The Spring Festival couplets are vividly depicted in simple words, expressing good wishes. When every family pastes the couplets, people will realize that the Spring Festival has officially started.

【翻译难点】

1. 第一句是“是字句”,比较简单,主系表结构,主语是“贴春联”,可译为pasting Spring Festival couplets,表语中心词是“习俗”,前面的定语“欢度春节的”可以使用动词不定式结构置于“习俗”后面,动词“欢度”的逻辑主语是“中国人”,在不定式前添加for结构。
2. 第二、三句结构松散,句子短小,翻译时可以把相关信息整合在一起。中心句是主谓宾结构,即“春联由诗句和横批构成”,“由……构成”翻译为consist of,“(诗句)贴在大门左右两侧”和“(横批)贴在门框上方”,这两部分分别使用过去分词短语作后置定语,为避免重复用词,两个“贴”分别翻译为pasted和affixed;“诗句和横批用金色或黑色写在红纸上”翻译时可使用with结构放在最后。为避免句子过长,“红色代表幸运,金色代表财富”翻译时独立成句。
3. 第四句翻译时分成两部分,前句是主谓宾结构,“体现”翻译为reflect,后句翻译较灵活,既可以将“两句诗”作为主语,即“两句诗有相同的字数和相关的内容”,也可以翻译成and连接的并列句,主语分别为“两句诗”和“内容”。“内容”翻译为contents,“相关的”翻译为related。
4. 第五句的难点是如何翻译四字成语“锦上添花”,可翻译为icing on the cake,也可以译为make...even better,两个小句都有动词“凸显”和“是”,翻译时可以保留一个为谓语动词,另一个处理为非谓语动词。“凸显”翻译为highlight。
5. 第六句的处理方式和上一句相同,对于两个动词“描绘”和“抒发”,翻译时保留其中一个为谓语动词,另一个处理为非谓语动词。“抒发美好的愿望”翻译为express beautiful wishes。
6. 最后一句翻译为复合句,前一句翻译为when引导的时间状语从句,后一句处理为主句。主句和从句翻译时都属于主谓宾结构,需要注意的是,主句中的宾语翻译为that引导的从句,“拉开序幕”翻译时,可以简单翻译为start。

2022年9月大学英语六级考试真题 (第2套)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "Today more and more people begin to realize the pleasures and joys of real-world social interaction." You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

本次考试只考了一套听力。

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

本次考试只考了一套阅读。

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

自古以来，印章在中国就是身份的凭证和权力的象征。印章不仅具有实用性，而且也是一种艺术形式，是一门集书法与雕刻于一体的古老艺术，经常被看作与书画并列的独立艺术品。印章从材料的选择、制作的工艺到字体的设计，都具有极其丰富的美学表现。其他国家的艺术家通常在其绘画作品上签名，而中国艺术家则往往在其书画作品上盖上印章代替签名。这样，印章也就成为作品的组成部分，是体现作品独特性的一种方式。

参考答案与解析

Part I Writing

【高分范文】

Nowadays, we are living in the information age. Computers and the Internet have facilitated dramatic changes in the way we live, especially the way we interact with one another. However, today more and more people begin to realize the pleasures and joys of real-world social interaction.



On one hand, real-world social interaction is essential to good health. We need to constantly interact and share our feelings with others face-to-face. Without human contact for a long time, we can feel helpless and isolated. Good social interaction with friends and family can help us cope with difficulty and unexpected changes in our life. Knowing that we are valued by others can help us forget the negative and stay positive. On the other hand, real-world social interaction helps to strengthen friendship. While the digital age allows us to stay connected to friends via social media like WeChat, real-world social interaction is much more pleasant. From lunches with friends to outings on the weekend, having some fun will give you a sense of warmth and fulfillment that's hard to find any other way. At the same time, we can gain more friendship and enhance our relationship.

In a word, we are social creatures. The more frequently we are interactive with one another in real world, the more pleasure we can get.

【高频词汇】

facilitate v. 促进; 推动
essential adj. 必须的
isolated adj. 孤立的

dramatic adj. 巨大的
constantly adv. 不停地; 持续地
fulfilment n. 满足感

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

Since ancient times, the seal has been a symbol of status and power in China. It's not only a practical object but also an art form, combining the essence of both calligraphy and engraving. It is often regarded as an independent artwork comparable to calligraphy and paintings. From material selection, production craft to font design, the seal has extremely rich aesthetic expression. Artists in other countries usually sign their paintings while Chinese artists often put their seals on their calligraphy or paintings instead of signatures. In this way, the seal also becomes an integral part of the work and it is a way to reflect the uniqueness of the work.

【翻译难点】

1. 第一句是“是字句”，比较简单，主系表结构，“是……的象征”翻译为a symbol of...，“自古以来”翻译为since ancient times, 该时间状语确定了该句时态为现在完成时。
2. 第二句是翻译难点，句子较长，有四个分句，翻译时可以合并成两句。前三个分句含有多个动词，翻译时可以保留一个动词为谓语部分，其余处理为非谓语动词。“不仅……而且……”翻译为not only...but also..., 连接的两部分结构相同，所以“实用性”翻译时做了增词处理，译为a practical object, 第三分句的“集……于一体”翻译时处理为非谓语动词，并使用“增译”技巧，添加essence一词，将该句意思体现出来。第四分句独立成句，翻译时使用了被动语态，“与书画并列的”，可以理解为“与书画相媲美的”，翻译为comparable to, 也可翻译为alongside with。
3. 第三句属于主谓宾结构，主干为“印章具有美学表现”，谓语动词是“具有”，翻译为have即可，“从……到……”翻译为from...to..., “材料的选择、制作的工艺、字体的设计”翻译时处理为名词短语，分别直译为material selection, production craft, font design。“极其丰富的”翻译时用副词extremely修饰rich(丰富的)。

4. 第四句将其他国家艺术家签名和中国艺术家盖章进行对比，翻译时可使用连词while。“在其绘画作品上签名”翻译为sign their paintings,“盖上印章”翻译为put(one's)seal on...。

5. 第五句是翻译难点，翻译时可以用and连接两个小句，也可以处理为两个独立句子。“成为作品的组成部分”翻译时需要做“增词”处理，添加integral“不可分割的”一词，更能体现原文表达的意思，“是体现作品独特性的一种方式”翻译时添加主语“印章”，或者用代词it指代。该句是“是字句”，主系表结构，表语中心词是“方式”，“体现作品独特性的”处理为动词不定式，做“方式”的后置定语，即a way to reflect the uniqueness of the work。

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2022年9月大学英语六级考试真题 (第3套)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "It is now widely accepted that mutual trust and openness is the key to promoting cooperation." You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

本次考试只考了一套听力。

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

本次考试只考了一套阅读。

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.

中央电视台总部大楼位于北京市朝阳区，总建筑面积约55万平方米。主楼由两座塔楼组成，因其独特的造型，成为这座城市的一个热门景点，每天都吸引了众多游客前来参观。大楼的创新结构是中外建筑师长期合作的成果，不仅体现了环保意识，而且大大节约了建筑材料。中央电视台总部设有一条穿过大楼的专用通道，向公众展示各个工作室以及中央电视台的历史。在那里，参观者还可以看到故宫和北京其他地方的壮观景色。

参考答案与解析

Part I Writing

【高分范文】

It is now widely accepted that mutual trust and openness is the key to promoting cooperation. I totally agree with the statement.

For one thing, trust is built over time. When trust exists between people, it allows them to take risks and be open with each other. As trust grows between people, there will be more sharing of information, feelings, opinions, values and even trivial things. With mutual trust, people from different backgrounds can have a better understanding and communication, thus reducing unnecessary conflicts and frictions and promoting cooperation. For another, openness refers to the willingness to hear and consider different ideas to try new things. When people are more open to change inside and outside themselves, they are more ready to acknowledge what they're not satisfied with, more flexible with themselves, and more willing to cooperate with others. For countries, openness and inclusiveness are secrets of successful cooperation. It's openness that brings opportunities and cooperation to countries.

In conclusion, mutual trust and openness is crucial to boosting cooperation.



【高频词汇】

trivial adj. 琐碎的

friction n. 摩擦

inclusiveness n. 包容；包容性

conflict n. 冲突

flexible adj. 柔韧的；灵活的

boost v. 促进；推动

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

The CCTV Headquarters Building is located in Chaoyang District, Beijing, with a total floor area of about 550,000 square meters. The main building, which consists of two towers, has become a popular attraction in the city due to its unique shape, attracting many tourists every day. The building's innovative structure, which is the result of long-term collaboration between Chinese and foreign architects, not only reflects environmental awareness, but also greatly saves construction materials. The CCTV headquarters has a dedicated passageway through the building to show the public the studios and the history of CCTV. There, visitors can also see splendid views of the Forbidden City and other places in Beijing.

【翻译难点】

1. 第一句较简单，翻译时注意专有名词的翻译，首字母大写，“中央电视台总部”翻译为The CCTV Headquarters Building，“位于”可以翻译为be located或者be situated，“总建筑面积”翻译时使用with结构置于句后。

2. 第二句是翻译难点，该句有多个动词，翻译时保留一个谓语动词，其他全部处理为非谓语动词，主语为“主楼”，保留谓语动词“成为”，主干部分翻译为The building has become an attraction，“有两座塔楼组成”翻译时可处理为非谓语动词或者定语从句，置于主语之后，“吸引了众多游客前来参观”，即是“吸引众多游客”，翻译时使用“减译”技巧，并处理为现在分词短语，在句中作状语。

3. 第三句也包含多个动词，“不仅……而且……”翻译为not only...but also..., 分别连接两个动词“体现”和“节约”，翻译时处理为主干句中的两个谓语动词，前面的是字句，翻译时处理为定语从句，修饰主语“创新结构”，“长期合作的成果”翻译为result of long-term cooperation。

4. 第四句的翻译难点在于如何处理“向公众展示……”这一部分，翻译时将动词“展示”处理为非谓语动词to show, 作“专用通道”的后置定语，“穿过大楼的”翻译为介词短语through the building。

5. 第五句较简单，主谓宾结构，宾语中心词是“景色”，前面有多个定语，“壮观”可翻译为splendid,spectacular或magnificent,单个形容词作定语，直接置于“景色”之前，“故宫和北京其他地方的”翻译时使用of结构置于“景色”之后，专有名词的翻译注意首字母大写，“故宫”翻译为Forbidden City。

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(顶尖考研祝您上岸)