

2019 年 12 月六级考试真题 (第一套)

未得到监考教师指令前, 不得翻阅该试题册!

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分, 之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **the importance of having a sense of community responsibility**. You should write at least **150** words but no more than **200** words.

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡 1 指定区域内作答作文题, 在试题册上的作答无效!

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)



扫一扫, 随时听

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.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A) Magazine reporter. | B) Fashion designer. |
| C) Website designer. | D) Features editor. |
| 2. A) Designing sports clothing. | B) Consulting fashion experts. |
| C) Answering daily emails. | D) Interviewing job-seekers. |
| 3. A) It is challenging. | B) It is fascinating. |
| C) It is tiresome. | D) It is fashionable. |
| 4. A) Her persistence. | B) Her experience. |
| C) Her competence. | D) Her confidence. |

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. A) It is enjoyable. | B) It is educational. |
| C) It is divorced from real life. | D) It is adapted from a drama. |
| 6. A) All the roles are played by famous actors and actresses. | |
| B) It is based on the real-life experiences of some celebrities. | |
| C) Its plots and events reveal a lot about Frankie's actual life. | |
| D) It is written, directed, edited and produced by Frankie himself. | |
| 7. A) Go to the theater and enjoy it. | B) Recommend it to her friends. |
| C) Watch it with the man. | D) Download and watch it. |
| 8. A) It has drawn criticisms from scientists. | B) It has been showing for over a decade. |
| C) It is a ridiculous piece of satire. | D) It is against common sense. |

Section B

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

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

- 9. A) They are likely to get injured when moving too fast.
B) They believe in team spirit for good performance.
C) They need to keep moving to avoid getting hurt.
D) they have to learn how to avoid body contact.
- 10. A) They do not have many years to live after retirement.
B) They tend to live a longer life with early retirement.
C) They do not start enjoying life until full retirement.
D) They keep themselves busy even after retirement.
- 11. A) It prevents us from worrying.
B) It slows down our aging process.
C) It enables us to accomplish more in life.
D) It provides us with more chances to learn.

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

- 12. A) It tends to dwell upon their joyous experiences.
B) It wanders for almost half of their waking time.
C) It has trouble concentrating after a brain injury.
D) It tends to be affected by their negative feelings.
- 13. A) To find how happiness relates to daydreaming.
B) To observe how one's mind affects one's behavior.
C) To see why daydreaming impacts what one is doing.
D) To study the relation between health and daydreaming.
- 14. A) It helps them make good decisions.
B) It helps them tap their potentials.
C) It contributes to their creativity.
D) It contributes to clear thinking.
- 15. A) Subjects with clear goals in mind outperformed those without clear goals.
B) The difference in performance between the two groups was insignificant.
C) Non-daydreamers were more focused on their tasks than daydreamers.
D) Daydreamers did better than non-daydreamers in task performance.

Section C

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

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

- 16. A) They are the oldest buildings in Europe.
B) They are part of the Christian tradition.
C) They are renovated to attract tourists.
D) They are in worsening condition.
- 17. A) They have a history of 14 centuries.
B) They are 40 metres tall on average.
C) They are without foundations.
D) They consist of several storeys.
- 18. A) Wood was harmonious with nature.
B) Wooden buildings kept the cold out.
C) Timber was abundant in Scandinavia.
D) The Vikings liked wooden structures.

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

- 19. A) Similarities between human babies and baby animals.

- B) Cognitive features of different newly born mammals.
C) Adults' influence on children.
D) Abilities of human babies.
20. A) They can distinguish a happy tune from a sad one.
B) They love happy melodies more than sad ones.
C) They fall asleep easily while listening to music.
D) They are already sensitive to beats and rhythms.
21. A) Infants' facial expressions. B) Babies' emotions.
C) Babies' interaction with adults. D) Infants' behaviors.

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

22. A) It may harm the culture of today's workplace.
B) It may hinder individual career advancement.
C) It may result in unwillingness to take risks.
D) It may put too much pressure on team members.
23. A) They can hardly give expression to their original views.
B) They can become less motivated to do projects of their own.
C) They may find it hard to get their contributions recognized.
D) They may eventually lose their confidence and creativity.
24. A) They can enlarge their professional circle.
B) They can get chances to engage in research.
C) They can make the best use of their expertise.
D) They can complete the project more easily.
25. A) It may cause lots of arguments in a team.
B) It may prevent making a timely decision.
C) It may give rise to a lot of unnecessary expenses.
D) It may deprive a team of business opportunities.

Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

When considering risk factors associated with serious chronic diseases, we often think about health indicators such as cholesterol, blood pressure, and body weight. But poor diet and physical inactivity also each increase the risk of heart disease and have a role to play in the development of some cancers. Perhaps worse, the 26 effects of an unhealthy diet and insufficient exercise are not limited to your body. Recent research has also shown that 27 in a high-fat and high-sugar diet may have negative effects on your brain, causing learning and memory 28.

Studies have found obesity is associated with impairments in cognitive functioning, as 29 by a range of learning and memory tests, such as the ability to remember a list of words presented some minutes or hours earlier. There is also a growing body of evidence that diet-induced cognitive impairments can emerge 30—within weeks or even days. For example, one study found healthy adults 31 to a high-fat diet for five days showed impaired attention, memory, and mood compared with a low-fat diet control group. Another study also found eating a high-fat and high-sugar breakfast each day for as little as four days resulted in problems with learning and memory 32 to those observed in overweight and obese individuals.

Body weight was not hugely different between the groups eating a healthy diet and those on high fat and sugar diets. So this shows negative 33 of poor dietary intake can occur even when body weight has not changed 34. Thus, body weight is not always the best indicator of health and a thin person still needs to eat well and exercise 35.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) assessed	F) designated	K) loopholes
B) assigned	G) detrimental	L) rapidly
C) consequences	H) digestion	M) redundant
D) conspicuously	I) excelling	N) regularly
E) deficits	J) indulging	O) similar

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.*

Increased Screen Time and Wellbeing Decline in Youth

- [A] Have young people never had it so good? Or do they face more challenges than any previous generation? Our current era in the West is one of high wealth. This means minors enjoy material benefits and legal protections that would have been the envy of those living in the past. But there is an increasing suspicion that all is not well for our youth. And one of the most popular explanations, among some experts and the popular media, is that excessive “screen time” is to blame. (This refers to all the attention young people devote to their phones, tablets and laptops.) However, this is a contentious theory and such claims have been treated skeptically by some scholars based on their reading of the relevant data.
- [B] Now a new study has provided another contribution to the debate, uncovering strong evidence that adolescent wellbeing in the United States really is experiencing a decline and arguing that the most likely cause is the electronic riches we have given them. The background to this is that from the 1960s into the early 2000s, measures of average wellbeing went up in the US. This was especially true for younger people. It reflected the fact that these decades saw a climb in general standards of living and avoidance of mass societal traumas like full-scale war or economic deprivation. However, the “screen time” hypothesis, advanced by researchers such as Jean Twenge, is that electronic devices and excessive time spent online may have reversed these trends in recent years, causing problems for young people’s psychological health.
- [C] To investigate, Twenge and her colleagues dived into the “Monitoring the Future” dataset based on annual surveys of American school students from grades 8, 10, and 12 that started in 1991. In total, 1.1 million young people answered various questions related to their wellbeing. Twenge’s team’s analysis of the answers confirmed the earlier, well-established wellbeing climb, with scores rising across the 1990s, and into the later 2000s. This was found across measures like self-esteem, life satisfaction, happiness and satisfaction with individual domains like job, neighborhood, or friends. But around 2012 these measures started to decline. This continued through 2016, the most recent year for which data is available.
- [D] Twenge and her colleagues wanted to understand why this change in average wellbeing occurred. However, it is very hard to demonstrate causes using non-experimental data such as this. In fact, when Twenge previously used this data to suggest a screen time effect, some commentators were quick to raise this problem. They argued that her causal-sounding claims rested on correlational data, and that she

had not adequately accounted for other potential causal factors. This time around, Twenge and her team make a point of saying that they are not trying to establish causes as such, but that they are assessing the plausibility of potential causes.

- [E] First, they explain that if a given variable is playing a role in affecting wellbeing, then we should expect any change in that variable to correlate with the observed changes in wellbeing. If not, it is not plausible that the variable is a causal factor. So the researchers looked at time spent in a number of activities that could plausibly be driving the wellbeing decline. Less sport, and fewer meetings with peers correlated with lower wellbeing, as did less time reading print media (newspapers) and, surprisingly, less time doing homework. (This last finding would appear to contradict another popular hypothesis that it is our burdening of students with assignment that is causing all the problems.) In addition, more TV watching and more electronic communication both correlated with lower wellbeing. All these effects held true for measures of happiness, life satisfaction and self-esteem, with the effects stronger in the 8th and 10th-graders.
- [F] Next, Twenge's team dug a little deeper into the data on screen time. They found that adolescents who spent a very small amount of time on digital devices — a couple of hours a week — had the highest wellbeing. Their wellbeing was even higher than those who never used such devices. However, higher doses of screen time were clearly associated with lower happiness. Those spending 10–19 hours per week on their devices were 41 percent more likely to be unhappy than lower-frequency users. Those who used such devices 40 hours a week or more (one in ten teenagers) were twice as likely to be unhappy. The data was slightly complicated by the fact that there was a tendency for kids who were social in the real world to also use more online communication, but by bracketing out different cases it became clear that the real-world sociality component correlated with greater wellbeing, whereas greater time on screens or online only correlated with poorer wellbeing.
- [G] So far, so plausible. But the next question is, are the drops in average wellbeing happening at the same time as trends toward increased electronic device usage? It looks like it — after all, 2012 was the tipping point when more than half of Americans began owning smartphones. Twenge and her colleagues also found that across the key years of 2013–16, wellbeing was indeed lowest in years where adolescents spent more time online, on social media, and reading news online, and when more youth in the United States had smartphones. And in a second analysis, they found that where technology went, dips in wellbeing followed. For instance, years with a larger increase in online usage were followed by years with lower wellbeing, rather than the other way around. This does not prove causality, but is consistent with it. Meanwhile, TV use did not show this tracking. TV might make you less happy, but this is not what seems to be driving the recent declines in young people's average happiness.
- [H] A similar but reversed pattern was found for the activities associated with greater wellbeing. For example, years when people spent more time with friends were better years for wellbeing (and followed by better years). Sadly, the data also showed face-to-face socializing and sports activity had declined over the period covered by the survey.
- [I] There is another explanation that Twenge and her colleagues wanted to address: the impact of the great recession of 2007–2009, which hit a great number of American families and might be affecting adolescents. The dataset they used did not include economic data, so instead the researchers looked at whether the 2013–16 wellbeing decline was tracking economic indicators. They found some evidence that some crude measures, like income inequality, correlated with changes in wellbeing, but economic measures with a more direct impact, like family income and unemployment rates (which put families into difficulties), had no relationship with wellbeing. The researchers also note the recession hit some years before we see the beginning of the wellbeing drop, and before the steepest wellbeing decline, which occurred in 2013.
- [J] The researchers conclude that electronic communication was the only adolescent activity that increased at

the same time psychological wellbeing declined. I suspect that some experts in the field will be keen to address alternative explanations, such as unassessed variables playing a role in the wellbeing decline. But the new work does go further than previous research and suggests that screen time should still be considered a potential barrier to young people's flourishing.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

36. The year when most Americans began using smartphones was identified as a turning point in young Americans' level of happiness.
37. Scores in various wellbeing measures began to go downward among young Americans in recent years.
38. Unfortunately, activities involving direct contact with people, which contributed to better wellbeing, were found to be on the decline.
39. In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing.
40. In the last few decades of the 20th century, living standards went up and economic depressions were largely averted in the US.
41. Contrary to popular belief, doing homework might add to students' wellbeing.
42. The author believes the researchers' new study has gone a step further regarding the impact of screen time on wellbeing.
43. The researchers found that extended screen time makes young people less happy.
44. Data reveals that economic inequality rather than family income might affect people's wellbeing.
45. Too much screen time is widely believed to be the cause of unhappiness among today's young people.

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 dangerous thing about lying is people don't understand how the act changes us," says Dan Ariely, behavioural psychologist at Duke University. Psychologists have documented children lying as early as the age of two. Some experts even consider lying a developmental milestone, like crawling and walking, because it requires sophisticated planning, attention and the ability to see a situation from someone else's perspective to manipulate them. But, for most people, lying gets limited as we develop a sense of morality and the ability to self-regulate.

Harvard cognitive neuroscientist Joshua Greene says, for most of us, lying takes work. In studies, he gave subjects a chance to deceive for monetary gain while examining their brains in a functional MRI machine, which maps blood flow to active parts of the brain. Some people told the truth instantly and instinctively. But others opted to lie, and they showed increased activity in their frontal *parietal* (颞腔壁的) control network, which is involved in difficult or complex thinking. This suggests that they were deciding between truth and dishonesty — and ultimately opting for the latter. For a follow-up analysis, he found that people whose *neural* (神经的) reward centres were more active when they won money were also more likely to be among the group of liars — suggesting that lying may have to do with the inability to resist temptation.

External conditions also matter in terms of when and how often we lie. We are more likely to lie, research shows, when we are able to rationalise it, when we are stressed and fatigued or see others being dishonest. And we are less likely to lie when we have moral reminders or when we think others are watching. "We as a society need to understand that, when we don't punish lying, we increase the probability it will happen again," Ariely says.

In a 2016 study published in the journal *Nature Neuroscience*, Ariely and colleagues showed how dishonesty alters people's brains, making it easier to tell lies in the future. When people uttered a falsehood, the scientists noticed a burst of activity in their amygdala. The amygdala is a crucial part of the brain that produces fear, anxiety and emotional responses — including that sinking, guilty feeling you get when you lie. But when scientists had their subjects play a game in which they won money by deceiving their partner, they noticed the negative signals from the amygdala began to decrease. Not only that, but when people faced no consequences for dishonesty, their falsehoods tended to get even more sensational. This means that if you give people multiple opportunities to lie for their own benefit, they start with little lies which get bigger over time.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Why do some experts consider lying a milestone in a child's development?
- A) It shows they have the ability to view complex situations from different angles.
B) It indicates they have an ability more remarkable than crawling and walking.
C) It represents their ability to actively interact with people around them.
D) It involves the coordination of both their mental and physical abilities.
47. Why does the Harvard neuroscientist say that lying takes work?
- A) It is hard to choose from several options.
B) It is difficult to sound natural or plausible.
C) It requires speedy blood flow into one's brain.
D) It involves lots of sophisticated mental activity.
48. Under what circumstances do people tend to lie?
- A) When they become too emotional.
B) When they face too much peer pressure.
C) When the temptation is too strong.
D) When the consequences are not imminent.
49. When are people less likely to lie?
- A) When they are worn out and stressed.
B) When they are under watchful eyes.
C) When they think in a rational way.
D) When they have a clear conscience.
50. What does the author say will happen when a liar does not get punished?
- A) They may feel justified.
B) They will tell bigger lies.
C) They will become complacent.
D) They may mix lies and truths.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Here's how the Pacific Northwest is preparing for "The Big One". It's the mother of all disaster drills for what could be the worst disaster in American history. California has spent years preparing for "The Big One" — the inevitable earthquake that will undoubtedly unleash all kinds of havoc along the famous San Andreas *fault* (断层). But what if the fault that runs along the Pacific Northwest delivers a gigantic earthquake of its own? If the people of the Cascadia region have anything to do with it, they won't be caught unawares.

The region is engaged in a multi-day earthquake-and-tsunami (海啸) drill involving around 20,000 people. The Cascadia Rising drill gives area residents and emergency responders a chance to practice what to do in case of a 9.0-magnitude earthquake and tsunami along one of the nation's dangerous — and underestimated — faults.

The Cascadia Earthquake Zone is big enough to compete with San Andreas (it's been called the most dangerous fault in America), but it's much lesser known than its California cousin. Nearly 700 miles long, the earthquake zone is located by the North American Plate off the coast of Pacific British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Northern California.

Cascadia is what's known as a "megathrust" fault. Megathrusts are created in earthquake zones — land plate boundaries where two plates converge. In the areas where one plate is beneath another, stress builds up

over time. During a megathrust event, all of that stress releases and some of the world's most powerful earthquakes occur. Remember the 9.1 earthquake and tsunami in the Indian Ocean off Sumatra in 2004? It was caused by a megathrust event as the India plate moved beneath the Burma micro-plate.

The last time a major earthquake occurred along the Cascadia fault was in 1700, so officials worry that another event could occur any time. To prevent that event from becoming a catastrophe, first responders will join members of the public in rehearsals that involve communication, evacuation, search and rescue, and other scenarios.

Thousands of casualties are expected if a 9.0 earthquake were to occur. First, the earthquake would shake metropolitan areas including Seattle and Portland. This could trigger a tsunami that would create havoc along the coast. Not all casualties can necessarily be prevented- but by coordinating across local, state, and even national borders, officials hope that the worst-case scenario can be averted. On the exercise's website, officials explain that the report they prepare during this rehearsal will inform disaster management for years to come.

For hundreds of thousands of Cascadia residents, "The Big One" isn't a question of if, only when. And it's never too early to get ready for the inevitable.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

51. What does "The Big One" refer to?

- A) A gigantic geological fault.
- B) A large-scale exercise to prepare for disasters.
- C) A massive natural catastrophe.
- D) A huge tsunami on the California coast.

52. What is the purpose of the Cascadia Rising drill?

- A) To prepare people for a major earthquake and tsunami.
- B) To increase residents' awareness of imminent disasters.
- C) To teach people how to adapt to post-disaster life.
- D) To cope with the aftermath of a possible earthquake.

53. What happens in case of a megathrust earthquake according to the passage?

- A) Two plates merge into one.
- B) Boundaries blur between plates.
- C) A variety of forces converge.
- D) Enormous stress is released.

54. What do the officials hope to achieve through the drills?

- A) Coordinating various disaster-relief efforts.
- B) Reducing casualties in the event of a disaster.
- C) Minimizing property loss caused by disasters.
- D) Establishing disaster and emergency management.

55. What does the author say about "The Big One"?

- A) Whether it will occur remains to be seen.
- B) How it will arrive is too early to predict.
- C) Its occurrence is just a matter of time.
- D) It keeps haunting Cascadia residents.

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**.

荷花 (lotus flower) 是中国的名花之一, 深受人们喜爱。中国许多地方的湖泊和池塘都适宜荷花生长。荷花色彩鲜艳, 夏日清晨绽放, 夜晚闭合, 花期长达两三个月, 吸引来自各地的游客前往观赏。荷花具有多种功能, 既能绿化水面, 又能美化庭园, 还可净化水质、减少污染、改善环境。荷花迎骄阳而不惧, 出污泥而不染, 象征纯洁、高雅, 常常用来比喻人的高尚品德, 历来是诗人画家创作的重要题材。荷花盛开的地方也是许多摄影爱好者经常光顾之地。

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2019 年 12 月六级考试真题 (第二套)

未得到监考教师指令前, 不得翻阅该试题册!

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分, 之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **the importance of having a sense of family responsibility**. You should write at least **150** words but no more than **200** words.

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡 1 指定区域内作答作文题, 在试题册上的作答无效!

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)



扫一扫, 随时听

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.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A) It focuses exclusively on jazz. | B) It sponsors major jazz concerts. |
| C) It has several branches in London. | D) It displays albums by new music talents. |
| 2. A) It originated with cowboys. | B) Its market has now shrunk. |
| C) Its listeners are mostly young people. | D) It remains as widespread as hip hop music. |
| 3. A) Its definition is varied and complicated. | B) It is still going through experimentation. |
| C) It is frequently accompanied by singing. | D) Its style has remained largely unchanged. |
| 4. A) Learn to play them. | B) Take music lessons. |
| C) Listen to them yourself. | D) Consult jazz musicians. |

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. A) She paid her mortgage. | B) She called on the man. |
| C) She made a business plan. | D) She went to the bank. |
| 6. A) Her previous debt hadn't been cleared yet. | B) Her credit history was considered poor. |
| C) She had apparently asked for too much. | D) She didn't pay her mortgage in time. |
| 7. A) Pay a debt long overdue. | B) Buy a piece of property. |
| C) Start her own business. | D) Check her credit history. |
| 8. A) Seek advice from an expert about fundraising. | B) Ask for smaller loans from different lenders. |
| C) Build up her own finances step by step. | D) Revise her business proposal carefully. |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question,

you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

9. A) It is profitable and environmentally friendly. B) It is well located and completely automated.
C) It is small and unconventional. D) It is fertile and productive.
10. A) Their urge to make farming more enjoyable. B) Their desire to improve farming equipment.
C) Their hope to revitalize traditional farming. D) Their wish to set a new farming standard.
11. A) It saves a lot of electricity. B) It needs little maintenance.
C) It causes hardly any pollution. D) It loosens soil while weeding.

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

12. A) It has turned certain insects into a new food source.
B) It has started to expand business outside the UK.
C) It has imported some exotic foods from overseas.
D) It has joined hands with Sainsbury's to sell pet insects.
13. A) It was really unforgettable. B) It was a pleasant surprise.
C) It hurt his throat slightly. D) It made him feel strange.
14. A) They are more tasty than beef, chicken or pork.
B) They are more nutritious than soups and salads.
C) They contain more protein than conventional meats.
D) They will soon gain popularity throughout the world.
15. A) It is environmentally friendly. B) It is a promising industry.
C) It requires new technology. D) It saves huge amounts of labour.

Section C

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

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

16. A) To categorize different types of learners.
B) To find out what students prefer to learn.
C) To understand the mechanism of the human brain.
D) To see if they are inherent traits affecting learning.
17. A) It was defective. B) It was misguided.
C) It was original in design. D) It was thought-provoking.
18. A) Auditory aids are as important as visual aids.
B) Visual aids are helpful to all types of learners.
C) Reading plain texts is more effective than viewing pictures.
D) Scientific concepts are hard to understand without visual aids.

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

19. A) Not playing a role in a workplace revolution.
B) Not benefiting from free-market capitalism.
C) Not earning enough money to provide for the family.
D) Not spending enough time on family life and leisure.
20. A) People would be working only fifteen hours a week now.
B) The balance of power in the workplace would change.
C) Technological advances would create many new jobs.

- D) Most workers could afford to have a house of their own.
21. A) Loss of workers' personal dignity. B) Deprivation of workers' creativity.
C) Deterioration of workers' mental health. D) Unequal distribution of working hours.

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

22. A) It is the worst managed airport in German history.
B) It is now the biggest and busiest airport in Europe.
C) It has become something of a joke among Germans.
D) It has become a typical symbol of German efficiency.
23. A) The city's airports are outdated. B) The city had just been reunified.
C) The city wanted to boost its economy. D) The city wanted to attract more tourists.
24. A) The municipal government kept changing hands.
B) The construction firm breached the contract.
C) Shortage of funding delayed its construction.
D) Problems of different kinds kept popping up.
25. A) Tourism industry in Berlin suffers.
B) All kinds of equipment gets rusted.
C) Huge maintenance costs accumulate.
D) Complaints by local residents increase.

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 number of devices you can talk to is multiplying — first it was your phone, then your car, and now you can tell your kitchen appliances what to do. But even without gadgets that understand our spoken commands, research suggests that, as bizarre as it sounds, under certain 26, people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects.

Sometimes we see things as human because we are 27. In one experiment, people who reported feeling isolated were more likely than others to attribute 28 to various gadgets. In turn, feeling close to objects can 29 loneliness. When college students were reminded of a time they had been 30 in a social setting, they compensated by exaggerating their number of friends — unless they were first given tasks that caused them to interact with their phone as if it had human qualities. According to the researchers, the participants' phones 31 substituted for real friends.

At other times, we personify products in an effort to understand them. One study found that three in four respondents yelled at their computer. Further, the more their computer gave them problems, the more likely the respondents were to report that it had its own “beliefs and 32.”

So how do people assign traits to an object? In part, we rely on looks. On humans, wide faces are 33 with dominance. Similarly, people rated cars, clocks, and watches with wide faces as more dominant-looking than narrow-faced ones, and preferred them — especially in 34 situations. An analysis of car sales in Germany found that cars with *grilles* (护栅) that were upturned like smiles sold best. The purchasers saw this 35 as increasing a car's friendliness.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A) alleviate | F) competitive | K) feature |
| B) apparently | G) conceded | L) lonely |
| C) arrogant | H) consciousness | M) separate |
| D) associated | I) desires | N) spectacularly |
| E) circumstances | J) excluded | O) warrant |

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**.

Why More Farmers Are Switching to Grass-Fed Meat and Dairy

- [A] Though he didn't come from a farming family, from a young age Tim Joseph was fascinated by the idea of living off the land. Reading magazines like *The Stockman Grass Farmer and Graze*, he got hooked on the idea of grass-fed agriculture. The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun really intrigued him. He thought the shorter the distance between the sun and the end product, the higher the profit to the farmer.
- [B] Joseph wanted to put this theory to the test. In 2009, he and his wife Laura launched Maple Hill Creamery, an organic, all grass-fed yogurt company in northern New York. He quickly learned what the market has demonstrated: Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply. Grass-fed beef is enjoying a 25–30% annual growth rate. Sales of grass-fed yogurt and *kefir* (发酵乳饮品) on the other hand, have in the last year increased by over 38%. This is in comparison with a drop of just under 1% in the total yogurt and kefir market according to natural and organic market research company SPINS. Joseph's top priority became getting his hands on enough grass-fed milk to keep customers satisfied, since his own 64-cow herd wasn't going to suffice.
- [C] His first partnership was with Paul and Phyllis Amburgh, owners of the Dharma Lea farm in New York. The Amburghs, too, were true believers in grass-fed. In addition to supplying milk from their own 85-head herd, they began to help other farmers in the area convert from conventional to certified organic and grass-fed in order to enter the Maple Hill supply chain. Since 2010, the couple has helped 125 small dairy farms convert to grass-fed, with more than 80% of those farms coming on board during the last two years.
- [D] All this conversion has helped Maple Hill grow 40–50% every year since it began, with no end in sight. Joseph has learned that a farmer has to have a certain mindset to successfully convert. But convincing open-minded dairy people is actually not that hard, when you look at the economics. Grass-fed milk can fetch up to 2.5 times the price of conventional milk. Another factor is the squeeze that conventional dairy farmers have felt as the price of grain they feed their cows has gone up, tightening their profit margins. By replacing expensive grain feed with regenerative management practices, grass-fed farmers are insulated from jumps in the price of feed. These practices include grazing animals on grasses grown from the pastureland's natural seed bank, and fertilized by the cows' own fertilizer.
- [E] Champions of this type of regenerative grazing also point to its animal welfare, climate and health benefits: Grass-fed animals live longer out of confinement. Grazing herds stimulate *microbial* (微生物的) activity in the soil, helping to capture water and separate carbon. And grass-fed dairy and meat have been shown to be higher in certain nutrients and healthy fats.
- [F] In the grass-fed system, farmers are also not subject to the wildly fluctuating milk prices of the international commodity market. The unpredictability of global demand and the lag-time it takes to add

more cows to a herd to meet demand can result in events like the recent cheese surplus. Going grass-fed is a safe refuge, a way for family-scale farms to stay viable. Usually a farmer will get to the point where financially, what they're doing is not working. That's when they call Maple Hill. If the farm is well managed and has enough land, and the desire to convert is sincere, a relationship can begin. Through regular regional educational meetings, a large annual meeting, individual farm visits and thousands of phone calls, the Amburghs pass on the principles of pasture management. Maple Hill signs a contract pledging to buy the farmer's milk at a guaranteed base price, plus quality premiums and incentives for higher protein, butter-fat and other solids.

- [G] While Maple Hill's conversion program is unusually hands-on and comprehensive, it's just one of a growing number of businesses committed to slowly changing the way America farms. Joseph calls sharing his knowledge network through peer-to-peer learning a core piece of the company's culture. Last summer, Massachusetts grass-fed beef advocate John Smith launched Big Picture Beef, a network of small grass-fed beef farms in New England and New York that is projected to bring to market 2,500 head of cattle from 125 producers this year. Early indications are that Smith will have no shortage of farm members. Since he began to informally announce the network at farming conferences and on social media, he's received a steady stream of inquiries from interested farmers.
- [H] Smith says he'll provide services ranging from formal seminars to on-farm workshops on *holistic* (整体的) management, to one-on-one hand-holding and an almost 24/7 phone hotline for farmers who are converting. In exchange, he guarantees an above-market price for each animal and a calf-to-customer electronic ear tag ID system like that used in the European Union.
- [I] Though advocates portray grass-fed products as a win-win situation for all, they do have downsides. Price, for one, is an issue. Joseph says his products are priced 10–20% above organic versions, but depending on the product chosen, compared to non-organic conventional yogurt, consumers could pay a premium of 30–50% or more for grass-fed. As for the meat, Smith says his grass-fed hamburger will be priced 20–25% over the conventional alternative. But a look at the prices on online grocer Fresh Direct suggests a grass-fed premium of anywhere from 35–60%.
- [J] And not every farmer has the option of going grass-fed. For both beef and dairy production it requires, at least in the beginning, more pastureland. Grass-fed beef production tends to be more labor-intensive as well. But Smith counters that if you factor in the hidden cost of government corn subsidies, environment degradation, and decreased human health and animal welfare, grass-fed is the more cost-effective model. "The sun provides the lowest cost of production and the cheapest meat," he says.
- [K] Another grass-fed booster spurring farmers to convert is EPIC, which makes meat-based protein bars. Founders Taylor Collins and his wife, Katie Forrest, used to be endurance athletes; now they're advocates of grass-fed meat. Soon after launching EPIC's most successful product — the Bison Bacon Cranberry Bar — Collins and Forrest found they'd exhausted their sources for *bison* (北美野牛) raised exclusively on pasture. When they started researching the supply chain, they learned that only 2–3% of all bison is actually grass-fed. The rest is feed-lot confined and fed grain and corn.
- [L] But after General Mills bought EPIC in 2016, Collins and Forrest suddenly had the resources they needed to expand their supply chain. So the company teamed up with Wisconsin-based rancher Northstar Bison. EPIC fronted the money for the purchase of \$2.5 million worth of young bison that will be raised according to its grass-fed protocols, with a guaranteed purchase price. The message to young people who might not otherwise be able to afford to break into the business is, " 'You can purchase this \$3 million piece of land here, because I'm guaranteeing you today you'll have 1,000 bison on it.' We're bringing new blood into the old, conventional farming ecosystem, which is really cool to see," Collins explains.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

36. Farmers going grass-fed are not affected by the ever-changing milk prices of the global market.
37. Over the years, Tim Joseph's partners have helped many dairy farmers to switch to grass-fed.
38. One advocate believes that many other benefits should be taken into consideration when we assess the cost-effectiveness of grass-fed farming.
39. Many dairy farmers were persuaded to switch to grass-fed when they saw its advantage in terms of profits.
40. Tim Joseph's grass-fed program is only one example of how American farming practice is changing.
41. Tim Joseph was fascinated by the notion that sunlight brings energy and wealth to mankind.
42. One problem with grass-fed products is that they are usually more expensive than conventional ones.
43. Grass-fed products have proved to be healthier and more nutritious.
44. When Tim Joseph started his business, he found grass-fed products fell short of demand.
45. A snack bar producer discovered that the supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce.

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.

Schools are not just a *microcosm* (缩影) of society; they mediate it too. The best seek to alleviate the external pressures on their pupils while equipping them better to understand and handle the world outside — at once sheltering them and broadening their horizons. This is ambitious in any circumstances, and in a divided and unequal society the two ideals can clash *outright* (直接地).

Trips that many adults would consider the adventure of a lifetime — treks in Borneo, a sports tour to Barbados — appear to have become almost routine at some state schools. Parents are being asked for thousands of pounds. Though schools cannot profit from these trips, the companies that arrange them do. Meanwhile, pupils arrive at school hungry because their families can't afford breakfast. The Child Poverty Action Group says nine out of 30 in every classroom fall below the poverty line. The discrepancy is startlingly apparent. Introducing a fundraising requirement for students does not help, as better-off children can tap up richer aunts and neighbours.

Probing the rock pools of a local beach or practising French on a language exchange can fire children's passions, boost their skills and open their eyes to life's possibilities. Educational outings help bright but disadvantaged students to get better scores in A-level tests. In this globalised age, there is a good case for international travel, and some parents say they can manage the cost of a school trip abroad more easily than a family holiday. Even in the face of immense and mounting financial pressures, some schools have shown remarkable determination and ingenuity in ensuring that all their pupils are able to take up opportunities that may be truly life-changing. They should be applauded. Methods such as whole — school fundraising, with the *proceeds* (收益) pooled, can help to extend opportunities and fuel community spirit.

But £3,000 trips cannot be justified when the average income for families with children is just over £30,000. Such initiatives close doors for many pupils. Some parents pull their children out of school because of expensive field trips. Even parents who can see that a trip is little more than a party or celebration may well feel guilt that their child is left behind.

The Department for Education's guidance says schools can charge only for board and lodging if the trip is part of the syllabus, and that students receiving government aid are exempt from these costs. However, many schools seem to ignore the advice; and it does not cover the kind of glamorous, exotic trips, which are becoming increasingly common. Schools cannot be expected to bring together communities single-handed. But the least we should expect is that they do not foster divisions and exclude those who are already

disadvantaged.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. What does the author say best schools should do?
- A) Prepare students to both challenge and change the divided unequal society.
 - B) Protect students from social pressures and enable them to face the world.
 - C) Motivate students to develop their physical as well as intellectual abilities.
 - D) Encourage students to be ambitious and help them to achieve their goals.
47. What does the author think about school field trips?
- A) They enable students from different backgrounds to mix with each other.
 - B) They widen the gap between privileged and disadvantaged students.
 - C) They give the disadvantaged students a chance to see the world.
 - D) They only benefit students with rich relatives and neighbours.
48. What does the author suggest can help build community spirit?
- A) Events aiming to improve community services.
 - B) Activities that help to fuel students' ingenuity.
 - C) Events that require mutual understanding.
 - D) Activities involving all students on campus.
49. What do we learn about low-income parents regarding school field trips?
- A) They want their children to participate even though they don't see much benefit.
 - B) They don't want their kids to participate but find it hard to keep them from going.
 - C) They don't want their kids to miss any chance to broaden their horizons despite the cost.
 - D) They want their children to experience adventures but they don't want them to run risks.
50. What is the author's expectation of schools?
- A) Bringing a community together with ingenuity.
 - B) Resolving the existing discrepancies in society.
 - C) Avoiding creating new gaps among students.
 - D) Giving poor students preferential treatment.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Rising temperatures and overfishing in the *pristine* (未受污染的) waters around the Antarctic could see king penguin populations pushed to the brink of extinction by the end of the century, according to a new study. The study's report states that as global warming transforms the environment in the world's last great wilderness, 70 percent of king penguins could either disappear or be forced to find new breeding grounds.

Co-author Céline Le Bohec, from the University of Strasbourg in France, warned: "if there're no actions aimed at halting or controlling global warming, and the pace of the current human-induced changes such as climate change and overfishing stays the same, the species may soon disappear." The findings come amid growing concern over the future of the Antarctic. Earlier this month a separate study found that a combination of climate change and industrial fishing is threatening the *krill* (磷虾) population in Antarctic waters, with a potentially disastrous impact on whales, seals and penguins. But today's report is the starkest warning yet of the potentially devastating impact of climate change and human exploitation on the Antarctic's delicate ecosystems.

Le Bohec said: "Unless current greenhouse gas emissions drop, 70 percent of king penguins — 1.1 million breeding pairs — will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds, or face extinction by 2100." King penguins are the second-largest type of penguin and only breed on specific isolated islands in the Southern Ocean where there is no ice cover and easy access to the sea. As the ocean warms, a body of water called the Antarctic Polar Front — an upward movement of nutrient-rich sea that supports a huge abundance of marine

life — is being pushed further south. This means that king penguins, which feed on fish and krill in this body of water, have to travel further to their feeding grounds, leaving their hungry chicks for longer. And as the distance between their breeding grounds and their food grows, entire colonies could be wiped out.

Le Bohec said: “The plight of the king penguin should serve as a warning about the future of the entire marine environment in the Antarctic. Penguins, like other seabirds and marine mammals, occupy higher levels in the food chain and they are what we call bio-indicators of their ecosystems.” Penguins are sensitive indicators of changes in marine ecosystems. As such, they are key species for understanding and predicting impacts of global change on Antarctic and sub-Antarctic marine ecosystems. The report found that although some king penguins may be able to relocate to new breeding grounds closer to their retreating food source, suitable new habitats would be scarce. Only a handful of islands in the Southern Ocean are suitable for sustaining large breeding colonies.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

51. What will happen by 2100, according to a new study?
- A) King penguins in the Antarctic will be on the verge of dying out.
B) Sea water will rise to a much higher level around the Antarctic.
C) The melting ice cover will destroy the great Antarctic wilderness.
D) The pristine waters around the Antarctic will disappear forever.
52. What do we learn from the findings of a separate study?
- A) Shrinking krill population and rising temperatures could force Antarctic whales to migrate.
B) Human activities have accelerated climate change in the Antarctic region in recent years.
C) Industrial fishing and climate change could be fatal to certain Antarctic species.
D) Krill fishing in the Antarctic has worsened the pollution of the pristine waters.
53. What does the passage say about king penguins?
- A) They will turn out to be the second-largest species of birds to become extinct.
B) Many of them will have to migrate to isolated islands in the Southern Ocean.
C) They feed primarily on only a few kinds of krill in the Antarctic Polar Front.
D) The majority of them may have to find new breeding grounds in the future.
54. What happens when sea levels rise in the Antarctic?
- A) Many baby king penguins can't have food in time.
B) Many king penguins could no longer live on krill.
C) Whales will invade king penguins' breeding grounds.
D) Whales will have to travel long distances to find food.
55. What do we learn about the Southern Ocean?
- A) The king penguins there are reluctant to leave for new breeding grounds.
B) Its conservation is key to the sustainable propagation of Antarctic species.
C) It is most likely to become the ultimate retreat for species like the king penguin.
D) Only a few of its islands can serve as huge breeding grounds for king penguins.

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**.

牡丹 (peony) 花色艳丽, 形象高雅, 象征着和平与繁荣, 因而在中国被称为 “花中之王”。中国许多地方都培育和种植牡丹。千百年来, 创造了许多诗歌和绘画赞美牡丹。唐代时期, 牡丹在皇家园林普遍种植并被誉为国花, 因而特别风行。十世纪时, 洛阳古城成为牡丹栽培中心, 而且这一地位一直保持到今天。现在, 成千上万的国内外游客蜂拥到洛阳参加一年一度的牡丹节, 欣赏洛阳牡丹的独特之美, 同时探索九朝古都的历史。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

2019 年 12 月六级考试真题 (第三套)

未得到监考教师指令前, 不得翻阅该试题册!

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分, 之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **the importance of having a sense of social responsibility**. You should write at least **150** words but no more than **200** words.

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡 1 指定区域内作答作文题, 在试题册上的作答无效!

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)



(说明: 由于 2019 年 12 月六级考试全国共考了两套听力, 本套真题听力部分为 2018 年 12 月考试 (第一套) 听力部分。)

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

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

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

1. A) It can benefit professionals and non-professionals alike.
B) It lists the various challenges physicists are confronting.
C) It describes how some mysteries of physics were solved.
D) It is one of the most fascinating physics books ever written.
2. A) Physicists' contribution to humanity.
B) Stories about some female physicists.
C) Historical evolution of modern physics.
D) Women's changing attitudes to physics.
3. A) By exposing a lot of myths in physics.
B) By describing her own life experiences.
C) By including lots of fascinating knowledge.
D) By telling anecdotes about famous professors.
4. A) It avoids detailing abstract concepts of physics.
B) It contains a lot of thought-provoking questions.
C) It demonstrates how they can become physicists.
D) It provides experiments they can do themselves.

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

5. A) He is too busy to finish his assignment in time.
B) He does not know what kind of topic to write on.
C) He does not understand the professor's instructions.
D) He has no idea how to proceed with his dissertation.
6. A) It is too broad.
B) It is a bit outdated.
C) It is challenging.
D) It is interesting.

7. A) Biography. B) Nature. C) Philosophy. D) Beauty.
 8. A) Improve his cumulative grade. B) Develop his reading ability.
 C) Stick to the topic assigned. D) List the parameters first.

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 unprecedented high temperature in Greenland.
 B) The collapse of ice on the northern tip of Greenland.
 C) The unusual cold spell in the Arctic area in October.
 D) The rapid change of Arctic temperature within a day.
10. A) It has created a totally new climate pattern.
 B) It will pose a serious threat to many species.
 C) It typically appears about once every ten years.
 D) It has puzzled the climate scientists for decades.
11. A) Extinction of Arctic wildlife. B) Iceless summers in the Arctic.
 C) Emigration of indigenous people. D) Better understanding of ecosystems.

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

12. A) A good start. B) A detailed plan.
 C) A strong determination. D) A scientific approach.
13. A) Most people get energized after a sufficient rest.
 B) Most people tend to have a finite source of energy.
 C) It is vital to take breaks between demanding mental tasks.
 D) It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.
14. A) They could keep on working longer. B) They could do more challenging tasks.
 C) They found it easier to focus on work at hand. D) They held more positive attitudes toward life.
15. A) They are part of their nature. B) They are subject to change.
 C) They are related to culture. D) They are beyond control.

Section C

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

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

16. A) About half of current jobs might be automated.
 B) The jobs of doctors and lawyers would be threatened.
 C) The job market is becoming somewhat unpredictable.
 D) Machine learning would prove disruptive by 2013.
17. A) They are widely applicable for massive open online courses.
 B) They are now being used by numerous high school teachers.
 C) They could read as many as 10,000 essays in a single minute.
 D) They could grade high-school essays just like human teachers.
18. A) It needs instructions throughout the process.
 B) It does poorly on frequent, high-volume tasks.

- C) It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data.
- D) It is slow when it comes to tracking novel things.

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

- 19. A) The engineering problems with solar power.
B) The generation of steam with the latest technology.
C) The importance of exploring new energy sources.
D) The theoretical aspects of sustainable energy.
- 20. A) Drive trains with solar energy.
B) Upgrade the city's train facilities.
C) Build a new ten-kilometre railway line.
D) Cut down the city's energy consumption.
- 21. A) Build a tank for keeping calcium oxide.
B) Find a new material for storing energy.
C) Recover super-heated steam.
D) Collect carbon dioxide gas.

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

- 22. A) The lack of supervision by both the national and local governments.
B) The impact of the current economic crisis at home and abroad.
C) The poor management of day centres and home help services.
D) The poor relation between national health and social care services.
- 23. A) It was mainly provided by voluntary services.
B) It mainly caters to the needs of the privileged.
C) It called for a sufficient number of volunteers.
D) It has deteriorated over the past sixty years.
- 24. A) Their longer lifespans.
B) Fewer home helpers available.
C) Their preference for private services.
D) More of them suffering serious illnesses.
- 25. A) They are unable to pay for health services.
B) They have long been discriminated against.
C) They are vulnerable to illnesses and diseases.
D) They have contributed a great deal to society.

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 persistent haze over many of our cities is a reminder of the polluted air that we breathe. Over 80% of the world's urban population is breathing air that fails to meet World Health Organisation guidelines, and an estimated 4.5 million people died 26 from outdoor air pollution in 2015.

Globally, urban populations are expected to double in the next 40 years, and an extra 2 billion people will need new places to live, as well as services and ways to move around their cities. What is more important, the decisions that we make now about the design of our cities will 27 the everyday lives and health of the coming generations. So what would a smog-free, or at least low-pollution, city be like?

Traffic has become 28 with air pollution, and many countries intend to ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars in the next two decades. But simply 29 to electric cars will not mean pollution-free cities. The level of emissions they cause will depend on how the electricity to run them is 30, while brakes, tyres and roads all create tiny airborne 31 as they wear out.

Across the developed world, car use is in decline as more people move to city centres, while young

people especially are 32 for other means of travel. Researchers are already asking if motor vehicle use has reached its 33 and will decline, but transport planners have yet to catch up with this 34, instead of laying new roads to tackle traffic jams. As users of London's orbital M25 motorway will know, new roads rapidly fill with more traffic. In the US, studies have shown that doubling the size of a road can 35 double the traffic, taking us back to the starting point.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) alternate | F) merged | K) prematurely |
| B) crown | G) miniatures | L) simply |
| C) determine | H) opting | M) switching |
| D) generated | I) particles | N) synonymous |
| E) locating | J) peak | O) trend |

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.*

How much protein do you really need?

- [A] The marketing is tempting: Get stronger muscles and healthier bodies with minimal effort by adding protein powder to your morning shake or juice drink. Or grab a protein bar at lunch or for a quick snack. Today, you can find protein supplements everywhere — online or at the pharmacy, grocery store or health food store. They come in powders, pills and bars. With more than \$12 billion in sales this year, the industry is booming and, according to the market research company, Grand View Research, is on track to sell billions more by 2025. But do we really need all this supplemental protein? It depends. There are pros, cons and some other things to consider.
- [B] For starters, protein is critical for every cell in our body. It helps build nails, hair, bones and muscles. It can also help you feel fuller longer than eating foods without protein. And, unlike nutrients that are found only in a few foods, protein is present in all foods. “The typical American diet is a lot higher in protein than a lot of us think,” says registered dietitian Angela Pipitone. “It’s in foods many of us expect, such as beef, chicken and other types of meat and dairy. But it’s also in foods that may not come immediately to mind like vegetables, fruit, beans and grains.”
- [C] The U.S. government’s recommended daily allowance (RDA) for the average adult is 50 to 60 grams of protein a day. This may sound like a lot, but Pipitone says: “We get bits of protein here and there and that really adds up throughout the day.” Take, for example, breakfast. If you eat two eggs topped with a little bit of cheese and an orange on the side, you already have 22 grams of protein. Each egg gives you 7 grams, the cheese gives you about 6 grams and the orange — about 2 grams. Add a lunch of chicken, rice and *broccoli* (西兰花), and you are already over the recommended 50 grams. “You can get enough protein and meet the RDA before you even get to dinner,” says Pipitone.
- [D] So if it’s so easy to get your protein in food, why add more in the form of powders, snack bars or a boost at your local juice bar? No need to, says Pipitone, because, in fact, most of us already get enough protein in our diet. “Whole foods are always the best option rather than adding supplements,” she says, noting the FDA does not regulate supplements as rigorously as foods or drugs. So there could be less protein, more sugar and some additives you wouldn’t expect, such as *caffeine* (咖啡因).
- [E] If you are considering a supplement, read the list of ingredients, she says, although this is not always reliable. “I’ve seen very expensive protein supplements that claim to be high quality but they might not

really be beneficial for the average healthy adult,” she says. “It could just be a waste of money.”

- [F] But there are certain situations that do warrant extra protein. “Anytime you’re repairing or building muscle,” Pipitone says, such as if you’re an extreme endurance athlete, training for a marathon, or you’re a body builder. If you’re moderately exercising for 150 minutes a week, as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends, or less than that, you’re probably not an extreme athlete. Extreme athletes expend lots of energy breaking down and repairing and building muscles. Protein can give them the edge they need to speed that process.
- [G] Vegans can benefit from protein supplements since they do not eat animal-based protein sources like meat, dairy or eggs. And, for someone always on-the-go who may not have time for a meal, a protein snack bar can be a good option for occasional meal replacement. Also, individuals recovering from surgery or an injury can also benefit from extra protein. So, too, can older people. At around age 60, “muscles really start to break down,” says Kathryn Starr, an aging researcher, “and because of that, the protein needs of an older adult actually increase.”
- [H] In fact, along with her colleague Connie Bales, Starr recently conducted a small study that found that adding extra protein foods to the diet of obese older individuals who were trying to lose weight strengthened their muscles. Participants in the study were separated into two groups — one group was asked to eat 30 grams of protein per meal in the form of whole foods. That meant they were eating 90 grams of protein a day. The other group — the control group — was put on a typical low-calorie diet with about 50 to 60 grams of protein a day. After six months, researchers found the high protein group had significantly improved their muscle function — almost twice as much as the control group. “They were able to walk faster, had improved balance, and were also able to get up out of a chair faster than the control group,” Starr says. All 67 participants were over 60 years of age, and both groups lost about the same amount of weight.
- [I] Starr is now looking into whether high-protein diets also improve the quality of the muscle itself in seniors. She’s using CT scans to measure muscle size and fat, and comparing seniors on a high-protein diet with those on regular diets. She says her findings should be available in a couple of months.
- [J] In the meantime, 70-year-old Corliss Keith, who was in the high protein group in Starr’s latest study, says she feels a big difference. “I feel excellent,” she says. “I feel like I have a different body, I have more energy, I’m stronger.” She says she is able to take Zumba exercise classes three times a week, work out on the *treadmill* (跑步机), and take long, brisk walks. Keith also lost more than 15 pounds. “I’m a fashionable person, so now I’m back in my 3-inch heels,” she says.
- [K] As people age, Starr says muscle strength is key to helping them stay strong and continue living on their own in their own home. “I feel very much alive now,” says Keith. “I feel like I could stay by myself until I’m 100.”
- [L] But can people overdo protein? Pipitone says you do have to be careful. Other researchers say too much protein can cause *cramps* (痉挛), headaches, and fatigue. *Dehydration* (脱水) is also a risk when you eat too much protein. Pipitone says if you increase protein, you also have to increase your fluid intake. “I always tell people to make sure they’re drinking enough fluids,” which for the average person is 60 to 70 ounces a day, which translates into eight 8-ounce glasses of water or liquid per day.
- [M] There have been some indications that extra protein makes the kidneys work harder, which could be problematic for individuals with a history of kidney disease and for them, the supplements may increase the risk of kidney stones, she says.
- [N] Bottom line, if you think you need more protein in your diet, consider these questions: Are you an extreme athlete; are you recovering from injury or surgery; or are you 60 years or older? If so, adding high protein foods like eggs and meat products to your diet can be beneficial. And, if you’re not sure, it is always a good idea to check with your primary care provider.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

36. It is quite easy for one to take in the recommended amount of protein.
37. Pipitone claims that healthy adults need not spend money on protein supplements.
38. The protein supplement business is found to be thriving.
39. Protein can speed the repairing of damaged muscles.
40. Protein supplements may overburden some internal organ, thus leading to its malfunctioning.
41. Older adults need to take in more protein to keep their muscles strong.
42. Protein is found in more foods than people might realize.
43. Additional protein was found to help strengthen the muscles of overweight seniors seeking weight loss.
44. Pipitone believes that whole foods provide the best source of protein.
45. People are advised to drink more liquid when they take in more protein.

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.

Last year, a child was born at a hospital in the UK with her heart outside her body. Few babies survive this rare condition, and those who do must endure numerous operations and are likely to have complex needs. When her mother was interviewed, three weeks after her daughter's birth, she was asked if she was prepared for what might be a *daunting* (令人生畏的) task caring for her. She answered without hesitation that, as far as she was concerned, this would be a "privilege".

Rarely has there been a better example of the power of attitude, one of our most powerful psychological tools. Our attitudes allow us to turn mistakes into opportunities, and loss into the chance for new beginnings. An attitude is a settled way of thinking, feeling and/or behaving towards particular objects, people, events or ideologies. We use our attitudes to filter, interpret and react to the world around us. You weren't born with attitudes; rather they are all learned, and this happens in a number of ways.

The most powerful influences occur during early childhood and include both what happened to you directly, and what those around you did and said in your presence. As you acquire a distinctive identity, your attitudes are further refined by the behavior of those with whom you identify — your family, those of your gender and culture, and the people you admire, even though you may not know them personally. Friendships and other important relationships become increasingly important, particularly during adolescence. About that same time and throughout adulthood, the information you receive, especially when ideas are repeated in association with goals and achievements you find attractive, also refines your attitudes.

Many people assume that our attitudes are internally consistent, that is, the way you think and feel about someone or something predicts your behavior towards them. However, many studies have found that feelings and thoughts don't necessarily predict behavior. In general, your attitudes will be internally consistent only when the behavior is easy, and when those around you hold similar beliefs. That's why, for example, many say they believe in the benefits of recycling or exercise, but don't behave in line with their views, because it takes awareness, effort and courage to go beyond merely stating that you believe something is a good idea.

One of the most effective ways to change an attitude is to start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to. Take some time to reflect on your attitudes, to think about what you believe and why. Is there anything you consider a burden rather than a privilege? If so, start behaving — right now — as if the latter is the case.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. What do we learn from the passage about attitude?
- A) It shapes our beliefs and ideologies.
B) It improves our psychological wellbeing.
C) It determines how we respond to our immediate environment.
D) It changes the way we think, feel and interact with one another.
47. What can contribute to the refinement of one's attitude, according to the passage?
- A) Their idols' behaviors. B) Their educational level.
C) Their contact with the opposite gender. D) Their interaction with different cultures.
48. What do many studies find about people's feelings and thoughts?
- A) They may not suggest how a person is going to behave.
B) They are in a way consistent with a person's mentality.
C) They may not find expression in interpersonal relations.
D) They are in line with a person's behavior no matter what.
49. How come many people don't do what they believe is good?
- A) They can't afford the time. B) They have no idea how to.
C) They are hypocritical. D) They lack willpower.
50. What is proposed as a strategy to change attitude?
- A) Changing things that require one's immediate attention.
B) Starting to act in a way that embodies one's aspirations.
C) Adjusting one's behavior gradually over a period of time.
D) Considering ways of reducing one's psychological burdens.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Industrial fishing for *krill* (磷虾) in the unspoilt waters around Antarctica is threatening the future of one of the world's last great wildernesses, according to a new report.

The study by Greenpeace analysed the movements of krill fishing vessels in the region and found they were increasingly operating “in the immediate vicinity of penguin colonies and whale-feeding grounds”. It also highlights incidents of fishing boats being involved in groundings, oil spills and accidents, which posed a serious threat to the Antarctic ecosystem.

The report, published on Tuesday, comes amid growing concern about the impact of fishing and climate change on the Antarctic. A global campaign has been launched to create a network of ocean sanctuaries to protect the seas in the region and Greenpeace is calling for an immediate halt to fishing in areas being considered for sanctuary status.

Frida Bengtsson from Greenpeace's Protect the Antarctic campaign said: “If the krill industry wants to show it's a responsible player, then it should be voluntarily getting out of any area which is being proposed as an ocean sanctuary, and should instead be backing the protection of these huge tracts of the Antarctic.”

A global campaign has been launched to turn a huge tract of Antarctic seas into ocean sanctuaries, protecting wildlife and banning not just krill fishing, but all fishing. One was created in the Ross Sea in 2016, another reserve is being proposed in a vast area of the Weddell Sea, and a third sanctuary is under consideration in the area west of the Antarctic Peninsula — a key krill fishing area.

The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) manages the seas around Antarctica. It will decide on the Weddell Sea sanctuary proposal at a conference in Australia in October, although a decision on the peninsula sanctuary is not expected until later.

Keith Reid, a science manager at CCAMLR, said that the organisation sought “a balance between protection, conservation and sustainable fishing in the Southern Ocean.” He said although more fishing was

taking place nearer penguin colonies it was often happening later in the season when these colonies were empty.

“The creation of a system of marine protected areas is a key part of ongoing scientific and policy discussions in CCAMLR,” he added. “Our long-term operation in the region depends on a healthy and thriving Antarctic marine ecosystem, which is why we have always had an open dialogue with the environmental non-governmental organisations. We strongly intend to continue this dialogue, including talks with Greenpeace, to discuss improvements based on the latest scientific data. We are not the ones to decide on the establishment of marine protected areas, but we hope to contribute positively with our knowledge and experience.”

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

51. What does Greenpeace’s study find about krill fishing?
 - A) It caused a great many penguins and whales to migrate.
 - B) It was depriving penguins and whales of their habitats.
 - C) It was carried out too close to the habitats of penguins and whales.
 - D) It posed an unprecedented threat to the wildlife around Antarctica.
52. For what purpose has a global campaign been launched?
 - A) To reduce the impact of climate change on Antarctica.
 - B) To establish conservation areas in the Antarctic region.
 - C) To regulate krill fishing operations in the Antarctic seas.
 - D) To publicise the concern about the impact of krill fishing.
53. What is Greenpeace’s recommendation to the krill industry?
 - A) Opting to operate away from the suggested conservation areas.
 - B) Volunteering to protect the endangered species in the Antarctic.
 - C) Refraining from krill fishing throughout the breeding season.
 - D) Showing its sense of responsibility by leading the global campaign.
54. What did CCAMLR aim to do according to its science manager?
 - A) Raise public awareness of the vulnerability of Antarctic species.
 - B) Ban all commercial fishing operations in the Southern Ocean.
 - C) Keep the penguin colonies from all fishing interference.
 - D) Sustain fishing without damaging the Antarctic ecosystem.
55. How does CCAMLR define its role in the conservation of the Antarctic environment?
 - A) A coordinator in policy discussions.
 - B) An authority on big data analysis.
 - C) A provider of the needed expertise.
 - D) An initiator of marine sanctuaries.

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**.

梅花 (plum blossom) 位居中国十大名花之首，源于中国南方，已有三千多年的栽培和种植历史。隆冬时节，五颜六色的梅花不畏严寒，迎着风雪傲然绽放。在中国传统文化中，梅花象征着坚强、纯洁、高雅，激励人们不畏艰难、砥砺前行。自古以来，许多诗人和画家从梅花中获取灵感，创作了无数不巧的作品。普通大众也都喜爱梅花，春节期间常用于家庭装饰。南京市已将梅花定为市花，每年举办梅花节，成千上万的人冒着严寒到梅花山踏雪赏梅。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2019 年 6 月六级考试真题 (第一套)

未得到监考教师指令前, 不得翻阅该试题册!

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分, 之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **the importance of motivation and methods in learning**. You should write at least **150** words but no more than **200** words.

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡 1 指定区域内作答作文题, 在试题册上的作答无效!

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)



扫一扫, 随时听

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.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A) Preparations for the party. | B) A six-month-long negotiation. | | |
| C) Gift wrapping for the colleagues. | D) A project with a troublesome client. | | |
| 2. A) Start a small business. | B) Take wedding photos. | | |
| C) Advertise her company. | D) Throw a celebration party. | | |
| 3. A) Surprised. | B) Flattered. | C) Nervous. | D) Hesitant. |
| 4. A) Start her own bakery. | B) Improve her baking skill. | | |
| C) Prepare food for the wedding. | D) Share her cooking experience. | | |

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. A) They have to spend more time studying. | B) They have to participate in club activities. |
| C) They have to choose a specific academic discipline. | D) They have to be more responsible for what they do. |
| 6. A) Behave like adults. | B) Set a long-term goal. |
| C) Make a lot of friends. | D) Get ready for a career. |
| 7. A) Those who share her academic interests. | B) Those who go to the same clubs as she does. |
| C) Those who can help her when she is in need. | D) Those who respect her student commitments. |
| 8. A) Those helpful for cultivating individual interests. | B) Those conducive to improving their social skills. |
| C) Those conducive to their academic studies. | D) Those helpful for tapping their potential. |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question,

you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

9. A) They are prepared to work harder than anyone else.
B) They break away from traditional ways of thinking.
C) They bring their potential into full play.
D) They are good at refining old formulas.
10. A) They made explosive news in the sports world.
B) They promoted the scientific use of skiing poles.
C) They resulted in a brandnew style of skiing technique.
D) They contributed to the popularity of skiing worldwide.
11. A) He won three gold medals in one Winter Olympics.
B) He broke three world skiing records in three years.
C) He competed in all major skiing events in the world.
D) He was recognized as a genius in the world of sports.

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

12. A) They appear restless. B) They die almost instantly.
C) They become upset. D) They lose consciousness.
13. A) It contributes to the shaping of your mind. B) It leaves you with a long-lasting impression.
C) It keeps returning to you every now and then. D) It has an instant effect on your body chemistry.
14. A) To enjoy good health while in dark moods. B) To be free from frustration and failure.
C) To feel happy without good health. D) To succeed while feeling irritated.
15. A) They function in a similar way. B) They are closely connected.
C) They are too complex to understand. D) They reinforce each other constantly.

Section C

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

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

16. A) They differ in their appreciation of music. B) They finger the piano keys in different ways.
C) They choose different pieces of music to play. D) They focus their attention on different things.
17. A) They manage to cooperate well with their teammates.
B) They use effective tactics to defeat their competitors.
C) They attach great importance to high performance.
D) They try hard to meet the spectators' expectations.
18. A) It gives rise to controversy among experts. B) It supports a piece of conventional wisdom.
C) It adopts a conventional approach to research. D) It marks breakthrough in behavioral science.

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

19. A) The great variety of slimming products. B) The increasing range of fancy products.
C) People's craze for good health. D) People's envy of slim models.
20. A) They look charming. B) They look unhealthy.
C) They appear vigorous. D) They appear strange.
21. A) Peer pressure. B) Media influence.
C) Culture and upbringing. D) Wealth and social status.

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

22. A) The growing interest in skin studies. B) The relation between hair and skin.

- C) The need of skin protection.
 23. A) The necessity to save energy.
 C) Adaptation to the hot environment.
 24. A) Leaves and grass.
 C) Man-made shelter.
 25. A) Their genetic makeup began to change.
 C) Their communities began to grow steadily.
- D) The color of human skin.
 B) The need to breathe with ease.
 D) Dramatic climate changes on earth.
 B) Their skin coloring.
 D) Hair on their skin.
 B) Their pace of evolution began to quicken.
 D) Their children began to mix with each other.

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.

Pasta is no longer off the menu, after a new review of studies suggested that the carbohydrate can form part of a healthy diet, and even help people lose weight. For years, nutritionists have recommended that pasta be kept to a 26, to cut calories, prevent fat build-up and stop blood sugar 27 up.

The low-carbohydrate food movement gave birth to such diets as the Atkins, Paleo and Keto, which advised swapping foods like bread, pasta and potatoes for vegetables. fish and meat. More recently the trend of swapping spaghetti for vegetables has been 28 by clean-eating experts.

But now a 29 review and analysis of 30 studies by Canadian researchers found that not only does pasta not cause weight gain, but three meals a week can help people drop more than half a kilogram over four months. The reviewers found that pasta had been unfairly *demonized* (妖魔化) because it had been 30 in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates. “The study found that pasta didn’t 31 to weight gain or increase in body fat,” said lead author Dr John Sievenpiper. “In 32 the evidence, we can now say with some confidence that pasta does not have an 33 effect on body weight outcomes when it is consumed as part of a healthy dietary pattern.” In fact, analysis actually showed a small weight loss. So 34 to concerns, perhaps pasta can be part of a healthy diet.

Those involved in the 35 trials on average ate 3.3 servings of pasta a week instead of other carbohydrates, one serving equaling around half a cup. They lost around half a kilogram over an average follow-up of 12 weeks.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| A) adverse | F) intimate | K) ration |
| B) championed | G) lumped | L) shooting |
| C) clinical | H) magnified | M) subscribe |
| D) contrary | I) minimum | N) systematic |
| E) contribute | J) radiating | O) weighing |

Section B

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

The Best Retailers Combine Bricks and Clicks

- [A] Retail profits are falling sharply. Stores are closing. Malls are emptying. The depressing stories just keep coming. Reading the earnings announcements of large retail stores like Macy's, Nordstrom, and Target is about as uplifting as a tour of an intensive care unit. The internet is apparently taking down yet another industry. Brick and mortar stores (实体店) seem to be going the way of the yellow pages. Sure enough, the Census Bureau just released data showing that online retail sales surged 15.2 percent between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.
- [B] But before you dump all of your retail stocks, there are more facts you should consider. Looking only at that 15.2 percent "surge" would be misleading. It was an increase that was on a small base of 6.9 percent. Even when a tiny number grows by a large percentage terms, it is often still tiny.
- [C] More than 20 years after the internet was opened to commerce, the Census Bureau tells us that brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales in the first quarter of 2016. Their data show that only 0.8 percent of retail sales shifted from offline to online between the beginning of 2015 and 2016.
- [D] So, despite all the talk about *drone* (无人机) deliveries to your doorstep, all the retail executives expressing anxiety over consumers going online, and even a Presidential candidate exclaiming that Amazon has a "huge antitrust problem," the Census data suggest that physical retail is thriving. Of course, the closed stores, depressed executives, and sinking stocks suggest otherwise. What's the real story?
- [E] Many firms operating brick and mortar stores are in trouble. The retail industry is getting "reinvented," as we describe in our new book *Matchmakers*. It's standing in the path of what Schumpeter called a *gale* (大风) of creative destruction. That storm has been brewing for some time, and as it has reached gale force, most large retailers are searching for a response. As the CFO of Macy's put it recently. "We're frankly scratching our heads."
- [F] But it's not happening as experts predicted. In the peak of the dot.com bubble, brick and mortar retail was one of those industries the internet was going to kill—and quickly. The dot.com bust discredited most predictions of that sort and in the years that followed, conventional retailers' confidence in the future increased as Census continued to report weak online sales. And then the gale hit.
- [G] It is becoming increasingly clear that retail reinvention isn't a simple battle to the death between bricks and clicks. It is about devising retail models that work for people who are making increasing use of a growing array of internet-connected tools to change how they search, shop, and buy. Creative retailers are using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do from managing inventory, to marketing, to getting paid.
- [H] More than drones dropping a new supply of underwear on your doorstep, Apple's massively successful brick-and-mortar-and-glass retail stores and Amazon's small steps in the same direction are what should keep old-fashioned retailers awake at night. Not to mention the large number of creative new retailers, like Bonobos, that are blending online and offline experiences in creative ways.
- [I] Retail reinvention is not a simple process, and it's also not happening on what used to be called "Internet Time." Some internet-driven changes have happened quickly, of course. Craigslist quickly overtook newspaper classified ads and turned newspaper economics upside down. But many widely anticipated changes weren't quick, and some haven't really started. With the benefit of *hindsight* (后见之明), it looks like the internet will transform the economy at something like the pace of other great inventions like electricity. B2B commerce, for example, didn't move mainly online by 2005 as many had predicted in 2000, nor even by 2016, but that doesn't mean it won't do so over the next few decades.
- [J] But the gale is still blowing. The sudden decline in foot traffic in recent years, even though it hasn't been accompanied by a massive decline in physical sales, is a critical warning. People can shop more efficiently online and therefore don't need to go to as many stores to find what they want. There's a

surplus of physical shopping space for the crowds, which is one reason why stores are downsizing and closing.

- [K] The rise of the mobile phone has recently added a new level of complexity to the process of retail reinvention. Even five years ago most people faced a choice. Sit at your computer, probably at home or at the office, search and browse, and buy. Or head out to the mall, or Main Street, look and shop, and buy. Now, just about everyone has a smartphone, connected to the internet almost everywhere almost all the time. Even when a retailer gets a customer to walk in the store, she can easily see if there's a better deal online or at another store nearby.
- [L] So far, the main thing many large retailers have done in response to all this is to open online stores, so people will come to them directly rather than to Amazon and its smaller online rivals. Many are having the same problem that newspapers have had. Even if they get online traffic, they struggle to make enough money online to compensate for what they are losing offline.
- [M] A few seem to be making this work. Among large traditional retailers, Walmart recently reported the best results, leading its stock price to surge, while Macy's, Target, and Nordstrom's dropped. Yet Walmart's year-over-year online sales only grew 7 percent, leading its CEO to lament (哀叹), "Growth here is too slow." Part of the problem is that almost two decades after Amazon filed the one-click patent, the online retail shopping and buying experience is filled with frictions. A recent study graded more than 600 internet retailers on how easy it was for consumers to shop, buy, and pay. Almost half of the sites didn't get a passing grade and only 18 percent got an A or B.
- [N] The turmoil on the ground in physical retail is hard to square with the Census data. Unfortunately, part of the explanation is that the Census retail data are unreliable. Our deep look into those data and their preparation revealed serious problems. It seems likely that Census simply misclassifies a large chunk of online sales. It is certain that the Census procedures, which lump the online sales of major traditional retailers like Walmart with "non-store retailers" like food trucks, can mask major changes in individual retail categories. The bureau could easily present their data in more useful ways, but they have chosen not to.
- [O] Despite the turmoil, brick and mortar won't disappear any time soon. The big questions are which, if any, of the large traditional retailers will still be on the scene in a decade or two because they have successfully reinvented themselves, which new players will operate busy stores on Main Streets and maybe even in shopping malls, and how the shopping and buying experience will have changed in each retail category. Investors shouldn't write off brick and mortar. Whether they should bet on the traditional players who run those stores now is another matter.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

36. Although online retailing has existed for some twenty years, nearly half of the internet retailers still fail to receive satisfactory feedback from consumers, according to a recent survey.
37. Innovative retailers integrate internet technologies with conventional retailing to create new retail models.
38. Despite what the Census data suggest, the value of physical retail's stocks has been dropping.
39. Internet-driven changes in the retail industry didn't take place as quickly as widely anticipated.
40. Statistics indicate that brick and mortar sales still made up the lion's share of the retail business.
41. Companies that successfully combine online and offline business models may prove to be a big concern for traditional retailers.
42. Brick and mortar retailers' faith in their business was strengthened when the dot.com bubble burst.
43. Despite the tremendous challenges from online retailing, traditional retailing will be here to stay for quite some time.
44. With the rise of online commerce, physical retail stores are likely to suffer the same fate as the yellow pages.

45. The wide use of smartphones has made it more complex for traditional retailers to reinvent their business.

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.

Professor Stephen Hawking has warned that the creation of powerful artificial intelligence (AI) will be “either the best, or the worst thing, ever to happen to humanity”, and praised the creation of an academic institute dedicated to researching the future of intelligence as “crucial to the future of our civilisation and our species”.

Hawking was speaking at the opening of the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (LCFI) at Cambridge University, a multi-disciplinary institute that will attempt to tackle some of the open-ended questions raised by the rapid pace of development in AI research. “We spend a great deal of time studying history,” Hawking said, “which, let’s face it, is mostly the history of stupidity. So it’s a welcome change that people are studying instead the future of intelligence.”

While the world-renowned physicist has often been cautious about AI, raising concerns that humanity could be the architect of its own destruction if it creates a super-intelligence with a will of its own, he was also quick to highlight the positives that AI research can bring. “The potential benefits of creating intelligence are huge,” he said. “We cannot predict what we might achieve when our own minds are amplified by AI. Perhaps with the tools of this new technological revolution, we will be able to undo some of the damage done to the natural world by the last one—industrialisation. And surely we will aim to finally eradicate disease and poverty. And every aspect of our lives will be transformed. In short, success in creating AI could be the biggest event in the history of our civilisation.”

Huw Price, the centre’s academic director and the Bertrand Russell professor of philosophy at Cambridge University, where Hawking is also an academic, said that the centre came about partially as a result of the university’s Centre for Existential Risk. That institute examined a wider range of potential problems for humanity, while the LCFI has a narrow focus.

AI pioneer Margaret Boden, professor of cognitive science at the University of Sussex, praised the progress of such discussions. As recently as 2009, she said, the topic wasn’t taken seriously, even among AI researchers. “AI is hugely exciting,” she said, “but it has limitations, which present grave dangers given uncritical use.”

The academic community is not alone in warning about the potential dangers of AI as well as the potential benefits. A number of pioneers from the technology industry, most famously the entrepreneur Elon Musk, have also expressed their concerns about the damage that a super-intelligent AI could do to humanity.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. What did Stephen Hawking think of artificial intelligence?

- A) It would be vital to the progress of human civilisation.
- B) It might be a blessing or a disaster in the making.
- C) It might present challenges as well as opportunities.
- D) It would be a significant expansion of human intelligence.

47. What did Hawking say about the creation of the LCFI?

- A) It would accelerate the progress of AI research.
 - B) It would mark a step forward in the AI industry.
 - C) It was extremely important to the destiny of humankind.
 - D) It was an achievement of multi-disciplinary collaboration.
48. What did Hawking say was a welcome change in AI research?
- A) The shift of research focus from the past to the future.
 - B) The shift of research from theory to implementation.
 - C) The greater emphasis on the negative impact of AI.
 - D) The increasing awareness of mankind's past stupidity.
49. What concerns did Hawking raise about AI?
- A) It may exceed human intelligence sooner or later.
 - B) It may ultimately over-amplify the human mind.
 - C) Super-intelligence may cause its own destruction.
 - D) Super-intelligence may eventually ruin mankind.
50. What do we learn about some entrepreneurs from the technology industry?
- A) They are much influenced by the academic community.
 - B) They are most likely to benefit from AI development.
 - C) They share the same concerns about AI as academics.
 - D) They believe they can keep AI under human control.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The market for products designed specifically for older adults could reach \$ 30 billion by next year, and startups (初创公司) want in on the action. What they sometimes lack is feedback from the people who they hope will use their products. So Brookdale, the country's largest owner of retirement communities, has been inviting a few select entrepreneurs just to move in for a few days, show off their products and hear what the residents have to say.

That's what brought Dayle Rodriguez, 28, all the way from England to the dining room of Brookdale South Bay in Torrance, California. Rodriguez is the community and marketing manager for a company called Sentab. The startup's product, SentabTV, enables older adults who may not be comfortable with computers to access email, video chat and social media using just their televisions and a remote control.

"It's nothing new, it's nothing too complicated and it's natural because lots of people have TV remotes," says Rodriguez.

But none of that is the topic of conversation in the Brookdale dining room. Instead, Rodriguez solicits residents' advice on what he should get on his cheeseburger and how he should spend the afternoon. Playing cards was on the agenda, as well as learning to play *mahjong* (麻将).

Rodriguez says it's important that residents here don't feel like he's selling them something. "I've had more feedback in a passive approach," he says. "Playing pool, playing cards, having diner, having lunch," all works better "than going through a survey of questions. When they get to know me and to trust me, knowing for sure I'm not selling them something—there'll be more honest feedback from them."

Rodriguez is just the seventh entrepreneur to move into one of Brookdale's 1, 100 senior living communities. Other new products in the program have included a kind of full-body blow dryer and specially designed clothing that allows people with disabilities to dress and undress themselves.

Mary Lou Busch, 93, agreed to try the Sentab system. She tells Rodriguez that it might be good for

someone, but not for her.

“I have the computer and Facetime, which I talk with my family on,” she explains. She also has an iPad and I smartphone. “So I do pretty much everything I need to do.”

To be fair, if Rodriguez had wanted feedback from some more *technophobic* (害怕技术的) seniors, he might have ended up in the wrong Brookdale community. This one is located in the heart of Southern California’s aerospace corridor. Many residents have backgrounds in engineering, business and academic circles.

But Rodriguez says he’s still learning something important by moving into this Brookdale community: “People are more tech-proficient than we thought.”

And besides, where else would he learn to play mahjong?

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

51. What does the passage say about the startups?

- A) They never lose time in upgrading products for seniors.
- B) They want to have a share of the seniors’ goods market.
- C) They invite seniors to their companies to try their products.
- D) They try to profit from promoting digital products to seniors.

52. Some entrepreneurs have been invited to Brookdale to _____.

- A) have an interview with potential customers
- B) conduct a survey of retirement communities
- C) collect residents’ feedback on their products
- D) show senior residents how to use IT products

53. What do we know about SentabTV?

- A) It is a TV program catering to the interest of the elderly.
- B) It is a digital TV which enjoys popularity among seniors.
- C) It is a TV specially designed for seniors to view programs.
- D) It is a communication system via TV instead of a computer.

54. What does Rodriguez say is important in promoting products?

- A) Winning trust from prospective customers.
- B) Knowing the likes and dislikes of customers.
- C) Demonstrating their superiority on the spot.
- D) Responding promptly to customer feedback.

55. What do we learn about the seniors in the Brookdale community?

- A) Most of them are interested in using the Sentab.
- B) They are quite at ease with high-tech products.
- C) They have much in common with seniors elsewhere.
- D) Most of them enjoy a longer life than average people.

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**.

汉语现在是世界上用作本族语人数最多的语言。汉语与西方语言的一个重要区别在于它是以方块字 (*character*) 而不是以字母构成的。目前仍在使用的书写系统中, 汉语是最古老的。在中国, 来自不同地区的人可能听不懂对方的方言, 但由于汉字有统一的书写形式, 他们交流起来几乎没有任何困难。汉语历史上对团结中华民族发挥了重要作用。

今天, 随着中国经济的快速增长和全球影响力的增强, 越来越多其他国家的人也开始学习汉语。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

2019 年 6 月六级考试真题 (第二套)

未得到监考教师指令前, 不得翻阅该试题册!

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分, 之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **the importance of team spirit and communication in the workplace**. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡 1 指定区域内作答作文题, 在试题册上的作答无效!

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)



扫一扫, 随时听

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.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

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

1. A) Why so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn.
B) Why the woman wanted to be like Audrey Hepburn.
C) Why Audrey Hepburn had more female fans than male ones.
D) Why *Roman Holiday* was more famous than *Breakfast at Tiffany's*.
2. A) Her family's suspension of financial aid.
B) Her shift of interest to performing arts.
C) Her unique personality.
D) Her physical condition.
3. A) She was modest and hardworking.
B) She was easy-going on the whole.
C) She was not an outgoing person.
D) She was usually not very optimistic.
4. A) She learned to volunteer when she was a child.
B) Her family benefited from other people's help.
C) Her parents taught her to sympathize with the needy.
D) She was influenced by the roles she played in the films.

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

5. A) Attend a board meeting.
B) Raise some questions.
C) Give a presentation.
D) Start a new company.
6. A) No new staff will be hired.
B) No staff will be dismissed.
C) It will raise productivity.
D) It will cut production costs.
7. A) The communication channels.
B) The company's new missions.
C) The timeline of restructuring.
D) The reasons for restructuring.
8. A) By visiting the company's own computer network.

- B) By exploring various channels of communication.
- C) By emailing questions to the man or the woman.
- D) By consulting their own department managers.

Section B

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

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

- 9. A) It allows passengers to have animals travel with them.
- B) It uses therapy animals to soothe nervous passengers.
- C) It has animals to help passengers carry their luggage.
- D) It helps passengers to take care of their pet animals.
- 10. A) Finding their way around.
- B) Avoiding possible dangers.
- C) Identifying drug smugglers.
- D) Looking after sick passengers.
- 11. A) Bring their pet animals on board their plane.
- B) Keep some animals for therapeutic purposes.
- C) Schedule their flights around the animal visits.
- D) Photograph the therapy animals at the airport.

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

- 12. A) At the entrance to a reception hall in Rome.
- B) Beside a beautifully painted wall in Arles.
- C) Beside the gate of an ancient Roman city.
- D) At the site of an ancient Rome mansion.
- 13. A) Various musical instruments.
- B) A number of different images.
- C) A number of mythological heroes.
- D) Paintings by famous French artists.
- 14. A) The impressive skills and costly dyes.
- B) The worldly sophistication displayed.
- C) The originality and expertise shown.
- D) The stunning images vividly depicted.
- 15. A) He was a collector of antiques.
- B) His artistic taste is superb.
- C) His identity remains unclear.
- D) He was a rich Italian merchant.

Section C

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

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

- 16. A) They favour scientists from its member countries.
- B) They place great emphasis on empirical studies.
- C) They lay stress on basic scientific research.
- D) They encourage international cooperation.
- 17. A) Many of their projects have become complicated.
- B) They believe that more hands will make light work.
- C) They want to follow closely the international trend.
- D) Many of them wish to win international recognition.
- 18. A) It calls for more research funding to catch up.
- B) It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.
- C) It is faced with many unprecedented challenges.

D) It requires mathematicians to work independently.

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

19. A) Scientists discovered water on Venus.
B) Scientists found Venus had atmosphere.
C) Scientists tried to send a balloon to Venus.
D) Scientists observed Venus from a space vehicle.
20. A) It undergoes geological changes like Earth. B) It is a paradise of romance for alien life.
C) It is the same as fiction has portrayed. D) It resembles Earth in many aspects.
21. A) It used to be covered with rainforests. B) It used to have more water than Earth.
C) It might have been a cozy habitat for life. D) It might have been hotter than it is today.

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

22. A) Causes of sleeplessness. B) Cultural psychology.
C) Cross-cultural communication. D) Motivation and positive feelings.
23. A) They attach great importance to sleep.
B) They often have trouble falling asleep.
C) They generally sleep longer than East Asians.
D) They pay more attention to sleep efficiency.
24. A) By observing people's sleep pattern in labs.
B) By asking people to report their sleep habits.
C) By videotaping people's daily sleeping processes.
D) By having people wear motion-detecting watches.
25. A) It has attracted attention all over the world.
B) It has not yet produced anything conclusive.
C) It has not yet explored the cross-cultural aspect of sleep.
D) It has made remarkable progress in the past few decades.

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.*

Steel is valued for its reliability, but not when it gets cold. Most forms of steel 26 become *brittle* (脆的) at temperatures below about -25°C unless they are mixed with other metals. Now, though, a novel type of steel has been developed that resists 27 at much lower temperatures, while retaining its strength and toughness—without the need for expensive 28.

Steel's fragility at low temperatures first became a major concern during the Second World War. After German U-boats *torpedoed* (用鱼雷攻击) numerous British ships, a 2700-strong fleet of cheap-and-cheerful "Liberty ships" was introduced to replace the lost vessels, providing a lifeline for the 29 British. But the steel shells of hundreds of the ships 30 in the icy north Atlantic, and 12 broke in half and sank.

Brittleness remains a problem when building steel structures in cold conditions, such as oil rigs in the Arctic. So scientists have 31 to find a solution by mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel.

Yuuji Kimura and colleagues in Japan tried a more physical 32. Rather than adding other metals, they developed a complex mechanical process involving repeated heating and very severe mechanical deformation, known as tempforming.

The resulting steel appears to achieve a combination of strength and toughness that is 33 to that of

modern steels that are very rich in alloy content and, therefore, very expensive.

Kimura's team intends to use its tempformed steel to make ultra-high strength parts, such as bolts. They hope to reduce both the number of 34 needed in a construction job and their weight—by replacing solid supports with 35 tubes, for example. This could reduce the amount of steel needed to make everything from automobiles to buildings and bridges.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) abruptly

F) channel

K) hollow

B) additives

G) comparable

L) relevant

C) approach

H) components

M) reshuffled

D) ardently

I) cracked

N) strived

E) besieged

J) fractures

O) violent

Section B

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

The future of personal satellite technology is here—are we ready for it?

- [A] Satellites used to be the exclusive playthings of rich governments and wealthy corporations. But increasingly, as space becomes more democratized, they are coming within reach of ordinary people. Just like *drones* (无人机) before them, miniature satellites are beginning to fundamentally transform our conceptions of who gets to do what up above our heads.
- [B] As a recent report from the National Academy of Sciences highlights, these satellites hold tremendous potential for making satellite-based science more accessible than ever before. However, as the cost of getting your own satellite in orbit drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow. The question here is no longer “Can we?” but “Should we?” What are the potential downsides of having a slice of space densely populated by equipment built by people not traditionally labeled as “professionals”? And what would the responsible and beneficial development and use of this technology actually look like? Some of the answers may come from a nonprofit organization that has been building and launching amateur satellites for nearly 50 years.
- [C] Having your personal satellite launched into orbit might sound like an idea straight out of science fiction. But over the past few decades a unique class of satellites has been created that fits the bill: CubeSats. The “Cube” here simply refers to the satellite’s shape. The most common CubeSat is a 10cm cube, so small that a single CubeSat could easily be mistaken for a paperweight on your desk. These mini-satellites can fit in a launch vehicle’s formerly “wasted space.” Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions than could be achieved by one CubeSat alone.
- [D] Within their compact bodies these minute satellites are able to house sensors and communications receivers/transmitters that enable operators to study Earth from space, as well as space around Earth. They’re primarily designed for Low Earth Orbit (LEO) —an easily accessible region of space from around 200 to 800 miles above Earth, where human-tended missions like the Hubble Space Telescope and the International Space Station (ISS) hang out. But they can attain more distant orbits; NASA plans for most of its future Earth-escaping payloads (to the moon and Mars especially) to carry CubeSats.
- [E] Because they’re so small and light, it costs much less to get a CubeSat into Earth’s orbit than a traditional communications or GPS satellite. For instance, a research group here at Arizona State University recently claimed their developmental small CubeSats could cost as little as \$3,000 to put in

orbit. This decrease in cost allows researchers, hobbyists and even elementary school groups to put simple instruments into LEO or even having them deployed from the ISS.

- [F] The first CubeSat was created in the early 2000s, as a way of enabling Stanford graduate students to design, build, test and operate a spacecraft with similar capabilities to the USSR's *Sputnik* (前苏联的人造卫星). Since then, NASA, the National Reconnaissance Office and even Boeing have all launched and operated CubeSats. There are more than 130 currently in operation. The NASA Educational Launch of Nano Satellite program, which offers free launches for educational groups and science missions, is now open to U.S. nonprofit corporations as well. Clearly, satellites are not just for rocket scientists anymore.
- [G] The National Academy of Sciences report emphasizes CubeSats' importance in scientific discovery and the training of future space scientists and engineers. Yet it also acknowledges that widespread deployment of LEO CubeSats isn't risk-free. The greatest concern the authors raise is space debris—pieces of “junk” that orbit the earth, with the potential to cause serious damage if they collide with operational units, including the ISS.
- [H] Currently, there aren't many CubeSats and they're tracked closely. Yet as LEO opens up to more amateur satellites, they may pose an increasing threat. As the report authors point out, even near-misses might lead to the “creation of a burdensome regulatory framework and affect the future disposition of science CubeSats.”
- [I] CubeSat researchers suggest that now's the time to ponder unexpected and unintended possible consequences of more people than ever having access to their own small slice of space. In an era when you can simply buy a CubeSat kit off the shelf, how can we trust the satellites over our heads were developed with good intentions by people who knew what they were doing? Some “expert amateurs” in the satellite game could provide some inspiration for how to proceed responsibly.
- [J] In 1969, the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) was created in order to foster *ham radio enthusiasts'* (业余无线电爱好者) participation in space research and communication. It continued the efforts, begun in 1961, by Project OSCAR—a U.S. -based group that built and launched the very first nongovernmental satellite just four years after Sputnik. As an organization of volunteers, AMSAT was putting “amateur” satellites in orbit decades before the current CubeSat craze. And over time, its members have learned a thing or two about responsibility. Here, open-source development has been a central principle. Within the organization, AMSAT has a philosophy of open sourcing everything—making technical data on all aspects of their satellites fully available to everyone in the organization, and when possible, the public. According to a member of the team responsible for FOX 1-A, AMSAT's first CubeSat, this means that there's no way to sneak something like explosives or an energy emitter into an amateur satellite when everyone has access to the designs and implementation.
- [K] However, they're more cautious about sharing information with nonmembers, as the organization guards against others developing the ability to hijack and take control of their satellites. This form of “self-governance” is possible within long-standing amateur organizations that, over time, are able to build a sense of responsibility to community members, as well as society in general. But what happens when new players emerge, who don't have deep roots within the existing culture?
- [L] Hobbyists and students are gaining access to technologies without being part of a long-standing amateur establishment. They're still constrained by funders, launch providers and a series of regulations—all of which rein in what CubeSat developers can and cannot do. But there's a danger they're ill-equipped to think through potential unintended consequences. What these unintended consequences might be is admittedly far from clear. Yet we know innovators can be remarkably creative with taking technologies in unexpected directions. Think of something as seemingly benign as the cellphone—we have microfinance and text-based social networking at one end of the spectrum, and *improvised* (临时制作的) explosive devices at the other.

[M] This is where a culture of social responsibility around CubeSats becomes important—not simply to ensure that physical risks are minimized, but to engage with a much larger community in anticipating and managing less obvious consequences of the technology. This is not an easy task. Yet the evidence from AMSAT and other areas of technology development suggests that responsible amateur communities can and do emerge around novel technologies. The challenge here, of course, is ensuring that what an amateur community considers to be responsible, actually is. Here's where there needs to be a much wider public conversation that extends beyond government agencies and scientific communities to include students, hobbyists, and anyone who may potentially stand to be affected by the use of CubeSat technology.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

36. Given the easier accessibility to space, it is time to think about how to prevent misuse of satellites.
37. A group of mini-satellites can work together to accomplish more complex tasks.
38. The greater accessibility of mini-satellites increases the risks of their irresponsible use.
39. Even school pupils can have their CubeSats put in orbit owing to the lowered launching cost.
40. AMSAT is careful about sharing information with outsiders to prevent hijacking of their satellites.
41. NASA offers to launch CubeSats free of charge for educational and research purposes.
42. Even with constraints, it is possible for some creative developers to take the CubeSat technology in directions that result in harmful outcomes.
43. While making significant contributions to space science, CubeSats may pose hazards to other space vehicles.
44. Mini-satellites enable operators to study Earth from LEO and space around it.
45. AMSAT operates on the principle of having all its technical data accessible to its members, preventing the abuse of amateur satellites.

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.

When I re-entered the full-time workforce a few years ago after a decade of solitary self-employment, there was one thing I was looking forward to the most: the opportunity to have work friends once again. It wasn't until I entered the corporate world that I realized, for me at least, being friends with colleagues didn't emerge as a priority at all. This is surprising when you consider the prevailing emphasis by scholars and trainers and managers on the importance of cultivating close interpersonal relationships at work. So much research has explored the way in which *collegial* (同事的) ties can help overcome a range of workplace issues affecting productivity and the quality of work output such as team-based conflict, jealousy, undermining, anger, and more.

Perhaps my expectations of lunches, water-cooler gossip and caring, deep-and-meaningful conversations were a legacy of the last time I was in that kind of office environment. Whereas now, as I near the end of my fourth decade, I realize work can be fully functional and entirely fulfilling without needing to be best mates with the people sitting next to you.

In an academic analysis just published in the profoundly-respected *Journal of Management*, researchers have looked at the concept of “indifferent relationships”. It's a simple term that *encapsulates* (概括) the fact that relationships at work can reasonably be non-intimate, inconsequential, unimportant and even, dare I say it, disposable or substitutable.

Indifferent relationships are neither positive nor negative. The limited research conducted thus far

indicates they're especially dominant among those who value independence over cooperation, and harmony over confrontation. Indifference is also the preferred option among those who are socially lazy. Maintaining relationships over the long term takes effort. For some of us, too much effort.

As noted above, indifferent relationships may not always be the most helpful approach in resolving some of the issues that pop up at work. But there are nonetheless several empirically proven benefits. One of those is efficiency. Less time chatting and socializing means more time working and *churning* (产出).

The other is self-esteem. As human beings, we're primed to compare ourselves to each other in what is an anxiety-inducing phenomenon. Apparently, we look down on acquaintances more so than friends. Since the former is most common among those inclined towards indifferent relationships, their predominance can bolster individuals' sense of self-worth.

Ego aside, a third advantage is that the emotional neutrality of indifferent relationships has been found to enhance critical evaluation, to strengthen one's focus on task resolution, and to gain greater access to valuable information. None of that might be as fun as after-work socializing but, hey, I'll take it anyway.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. What did the author realize when he re-entered the corporate world?
- A) Making new friends with his workmates was not as easy as he had anticipated.
B) Cultivating positive interpersonal relationships helped him expel solitary feelings.
C) Working in the corporate world requires more interpersonal skills than self-employment.
D) Building close relationships with his colleagues was not as important as he had expected.
47. What do we learn from many studies about collegial relationships?
- A) Inharmonious relationships have an adverse effect on productivity.
B) Harmonious relationships are what many companies aim to cultivate.
C) Close collegial relationships contribute very little to product quality.
D) Conflicting relationships in the workplace exist almost everywhere.
48. What can be inferred about relationships at work from an academic analysis?
- A) They should be cultivated. B) They are virtually irrelevant.
C) They are vital to corporate culture. D) They should be reasonably intimate.
49. What does the author say about people who are socially lazy?
- A) They feel uncomfortable when engaging in social interactions.
B) They often find themselves in confrontation with their colleagues.
C) They are unwilling to make efforts to maintain workplace relationships.
D) They lack basic communication skills in dealing with interpersonal issues.
50. What is one of the benefits of indifferent relationships?
- A) They provide fun at work. B) They help control emotions.
C) They help resolve differences. D) They improve work efficiency.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In a few decades, artificial intelligence (AI) will surpass many of the abilities that we believe make us special. This is a grand challenge for our age and it may require an "irrational" response.

One of the most significant pieces of news from the US in early 2017 was the efforts of Google to make autonomous driving a reality. According to a report, Google's self-driving cars clocked 1,023,330 km, and required human intervention 124 times. That is one intervention about every 8,047 km of autonomous driving. But even more impressive is the progress in just a single year: human interventions fell from 0.8 times per thousand miles to 0.2, a 400% improvement. With such progress, Google's cars will easily surpass my own driving ability later this year.

Driving once seemed to be a very human skill. But we said that about chess, too. Then a computer beat the human world champion, repeatedly. The board game *Go* (围棋) took over from chess as a new test for

human thinking in 2016, when a computer beat one of the world's leading professional Go players. With computers conquering what used to be deeply human tasks, what will it mean in the future to be human? I worry about my six-year-old son. What will his place be in a world where machines beat us in one area after another? He'll never calculate faster, never drive better, or even fly more safely. Actually, it all comes down to a fairly simple question: What's so special about us? It can't be skills like arithmetic, which machines already excel in. So far, machines have a pretty hard time emulating creativity, arbitrary enough not to be predicted by a computer, and yet more than simple randomness.

Perhaps, if we continue to improve information-processing machines, we'll soon have helpful rational assistants. So we must aim to complement the rationality of the machine, rather than to compete with it. If I'm right, we should foster a creative spirit because a dose of illogical creativity will complement the rationality of the machine. Unfortunately, however, our education system has not caught up to the approaching reality. Indeed, our schools and universities are structured to mould pupils to be mostly obedient servants of rationality, and to develop outdated skills in interacting with outdated machines. We need to help our children learn how to best work with smart computers to improve human decision-making. But most of all we need to keep the long-term perspective in mind: that even if computers will outsmart us, we can still be the most creative. Because if we aren't, we won't be providing much value in future ecosystems, and that may put in question the foundation for our existence.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

51. What is the author's greatest concern about the use of AI?

- A) Computers are performing lots of creative tasks.
- B) Many abilities will cease to be unique to human beings.
- C) Computers may become more rational than humans.
- D) Many human skills are fast becoming outdated.

52. What impresses the author most in the field of AI?

- A) Google's experimental driverless cars require little human intervention.
- B) Google's cars have surpassed his driving ability in just a single year.
- C) Google has made huge progress in autonomous driving in a short time.
- D) Google has become a world leader in the field of autonomous driving.

53. What do we learn from the passage about creativity?

- A) It is rational.
- B) It is predictable.
- C) It is human specific.
- D) It is yet to be emulated by AI.

54. What should schools help children do in the era of AI?

- A) Cultivate original thinking.
- B) Learn to work independently.
- C) Compete with smart machines.
- D) Understand how AI works.

55. How can we humans justify our future existence?

- A) By constantly outsmarting computers.
- B) By adopting a long-term perspective.
- C) By rationally compromising with AI.
- D) By providing value with our creativity.

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**.

成语 (Chinese idioms) 是汉语中的一种独特的表达方式, 大多由四个汉字组成。它们高度简练且形式固定, 但通常能形象地表达深刻的含义。成语大多来源于中国古代的文学作品, 通常与某些神话、传说或者历史事件有关。如果不知道某个成语的出处, 就很难理解其确切含义。因此, 学习成语有助于人们更好地理解中国传统文化。成语在日常会话和文学创作中广泛使用。恰当使用成语可以使一个人的语言更具表现力, 交流更有效。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2019 年 6 月六级考试真题 (第三套)

未得到监考教师指令前, 不得翻阅该试题册!

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分, 之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the **importance of mutual understanding and respect in interpersonal relationships**. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡 1 指定区域内作答作文题, 在试题册上的作答无效!

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)



(说明: 由于 2019 年 6 月六级考试全国共考了两套听力, 本套真题听力部分为 2018 年 6 月考试 (第一套) 听力部分。)

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

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

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

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

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

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

Section B

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

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

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

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

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

Section C

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

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

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

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

19. A) Dr.Gong didn't give him any conventional tests.
B) Dr.Gong marked his office with a hand-painted sign.
C) Dr.Gong didn't ask him any questions about his pain.
D) Dr.Gong slipped in needles where he felt no pain.
20. A) He had heard of the wonders acupuncture could work.
B) Dr.Gong was very famous in New York's Chinatown.
C) Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.

- D) He found the expensive medical tests unaffordable.
21. A) More and more patients ask for the treatment.
B) Acupuncture techniques have been perfected.
C) It doesn't need the conventional medical tests.
D) It does not have any negative side effects.

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

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

Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

The dream of personalised flight is still vivid in the minds of many inventors, some developing cycle-powered craft, others 26 money into *jetpacks* (喷气飞行背包). However, the flying car has always remained the 27 symbol of personal transport freedom.

Several companies around the world have produced 28 that can drive on roads and fly. Airbus has a futuristic *modular* (组件式的) concept involving a passenger capsule that can be 29 from the road-going *chassis* (底盘) and picked up by a helicopter-type machine.

But all these concepts are massively expensive, require safety certification standards for road and air, need 30 controls, involve complex folding wings and propellers, and have to be flown from air-strips. So they are likely to remain rich people's playthings rather than practical transport solutions for the masses.

"A car that takes off from some London street and lands in another 31 street is unlikely to happen," says Prof. Gray, a leading aeronautical engineer. "Sky taxis are much more likely." But that won't stop inventors from dreaming up new ways to fly and trying to persuade investors to back their sometimes 32 schemes.

Civilian aviation is being disrupted, not by the age-old desires for speed, romanticism and 33, but by the pressing need to respond to a changing climate. New electric engines coupled with artificial intelligence and 34 systems will contribute to a more efficient, integrated transport system that is less polluting and less noisy. That may sound simple, but as Prof. Gray says, "When I travel somewhere I like this notion that when I finish my journey I feel better than when I started it. That's completely at 35 with how I feel today." Now that would be progress.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) autonomous
B) detached
C) dual
D) glamour
E) imminent

F) odds
G) opposites
H) outrageous
I) pouring
J) prototypes

K) random
L) repressing
M) segmented
N) spectrum
O) ultimate

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**.*

Companies Are Working with Consumers to Reduce Waste

- [A] As consumers, we are very wasteful. Annually, the world generates 1.3 billion tons of solid waste. This is expected to go up to 2.2 billion by 2025. The developed countries are responsible for 44% of waste, and in the U.S. alone, the average person throws away their body weight in rubbish every month.
- [B] Conventional wisdom would seem to suggest that companies have no incentive to lengthen the life cycle of their products and reduce the revenue they would get from selling new goods. Yet, more and more businesses are thinking about how to reduce consumer waste. This is partly driven by the rising price of raw materials and metals. It is also partly due to both consumers and companies becoming more aware of the need to protect our environment.
- [C] When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from, more and more consumers are looking into sustainability. This is opposed to just price and performance they were concerned about in the past. In a survey of 54 of the world's leading brands, almost all of them reported that consumers are showing increasing care about sustainable lifestyles. At the same time, surveys on consumers in the U. S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and reducing waste.
- [D] For the most part, consumers control what happens to a product. But some companies are realizing that placing the burden of recycling entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy, especially when tossing something away seems like the easiest and most convenient option.
- [E] Some retailers and manufacturers in the clothing, footwear, and electronics industries have launched environmental programs. They want to make their customers interested in preserving their products and preventing things that still have value from going to the garbage dump. By offering services to help expand the longevity of their products, they're promising quality and durability to consumers, and receiving the reputational gains for being environmentally friendly.
- [F] For example, the Swedish jeans company Nudie Jeans offers free repair at twenty of their shops. Instead of discarding their old worn-out jeans, customers bring them in to be renewed. The company even provides mail-order repair kits and online videos, so that customers can learn how to fix a pair of jeans at home. Their philosophy is that extending the life of a pair of jeans is not only great for the environment, but allows the consumer to get more value out of their product. When customers do want to toss their pair, they can give them back to the store, which will repurpose and resell them. Another clothing company, Patagonia, a high-end outdoor clothing store, follows the same principle. It has partnered with DIY website iFixit to teach consumers how to repair their clothing, such as waterproof outerwear, at home. The company also offers a repair program for their customers for a modest fee. Currently, Patagonia repairs about 40,000 garments a year in their Reno, Nevada, service center. According to the company's CEO, Rose Marcario, this is about building a company that cares about the environment. At the same time, offering repair supports the perceived quality of its products.
- [G] In Brazil, the multinational corporation Adidas has been running a shoe-recycling program called

“Sustainable Footprint” since 2012. Customers can bring shoes of any brand into an Adidas store to be shredded and turned into alternative fuels for energy creation instead of being burned as trash. They are used to fuel cement ovens. To motivate visitors to bring in more old shoes, Adidas Brazil promotes the program in stores by showing videos to educate customers, and it even offers a discount each time a customer brings in an old pair of shoes. This boosts the reputation and image of Adidas by making people more aware of the company’s values.

- [H] Enormous opportunities also lie with e-waste. It is estimated that in 2014 the world produced some 42 million metric tons of e-waste (discarded electrical and electronic equipment and its parts) with North America and Europe accounting for 8 and 12 million metric tons respectively. The materials from e-waste include iron, copper, gold, silver, and aluminum—materials that could be reused, resold, salvaged, or recycled. Together, the value of these metals is estimated to be about \$52 billion. Electronics giants like Best Buy and Samsung have provided e-waste take-back programs over the past few years, which aim to *refurbish* (翻新) old electronic components and parts into new products.
- [I] For other companies interested in reducing waste, helping the environment, and providing the sustainable lifestyles that consumers seek, here are some first steps for building a relationship with customers that focuses on recycling and restoring value to products:
- [J] Find partners. If you are a manufacturer who relies on outside distributors, then retailers are the ideal partner for collecting old products. Power tool maker DeWalt partners with companies, such as Lowe’s and Napa Auto Parts, to collect old tools at their stores for recycling. The partnership benefits both sides by allowing unconventional partners (for example, two companies from two different industries) to work together on a specific aspect of the value chain, like, in this example, an engine firm with an accessory one.
- [K] Create incentives. Environmental conscientiousness isn’t always enough to make customers recycle old goods. For instance, DeWalt discovered that many contractors were holding on to their old tools, even if they no longer worked, because they were expensive purchases and it was hard to justify bringing them in to recycle. By offering instant discounts worth as much as \$100, DeWalt launched a trade-in program to encourage people to bring back tools. As a result, DeWalt now reuses those materials to create new products.
- [L] Start with a trial program, and expect to change the details as you go. Any take-back program will likely change over time, depending on what works for your customers and company goals. Maybe you see low customer participation at first, or conversely, so much success that the cost of recycling becomes too high. Best Buy, for instance, has been bearing the lion’s share of e-waste volume since two of its largest competitors, Amazon and Wal-mart, do not have their own recycling programs. Since the launch of its program, Best Buy changed its policy to add a \$25 fee for recycling old televisions in order to keep the program going.
- [M] Build a culture of collective values with customers. A stronger relationship between the retailer/producer and the consumer isn’t just about financial incentives. By creating more awareness around your efforts to reduce waste, and by developing a culture of responsibility, repair, and reuse, you can build customer loyalty based on shared values and responsibilities.
- [N] These examples are just the tip of the iceberg, but they demonstrate how helping customers get more use of their materials can transform value chains and operations. Reducing waste by incorporating used materials into production can cut costs and decrease the price of *procurement* (采购): less to be procured from the outside and more to be re-utilized from the inside.
- [O] Companies play a big role in creating a circular economy, in which value is generating less from extracting new resources and more from getting better use out of the resources we already have—but they must also get customers engaged in the process.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

36. Some companies believe that products' prolonged lifespan benefits both the environment and customers.
37. A survey shows shoppers today are getting more concerned about energy conservation and environmental protection when deciding what to buy.
38. Companies can build customer loyalty by creating a positive culture of environmental awareness.
39. When companies launch environmental programs, they will have their brand reputation enhanced.
40. One multinational company offers discounts to customers who bring in old footwear to be used as fuel.
41. Recycling used products can help manufacturers reduce production costs.
42. Electronic products contain valuable metals that could be recovered.
43. It seems commonly believed that companies are not motivated to prolong their products' lifespan.
44. It is advisable for companies to partner with each other in product recycling.
45. Some businesses have begun to realize it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility for recycling.

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.

Effective Friday, Screen Actors Guild-American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (SAG-AFTRA) has declared a strike against 11 video game publishers over games that went into production after Feb. 17, 2015. The companies include some of the heavyweights of the industry, like Electronic Arts Productions, Insomniac Games, Activision and Disney.

The strike comes in light of an unsuccessful 19 months of negotiations after the existing labor contract known as the Interactive Media Agreement expired in late 2014. Overall, the strike is an effort to provide more secondary compensation along with other concerns, such as transparency upon hiring talent and *on-set* (制作中) safety precautions.

The video gaming industry has ballooned in recent years. The *Los Angeles Times* reports that the industry is in the midst of an intense increase in cash flow. In 2015, gaming produced \$23.5 billion in domestic revenue.

But SAG-AFTRA says voice actors don't receive *residuals* (追加酬金) for their gaming work. Instead, they receive a fixed rate, which is typically about \$825 for a standard four-hour vocal session. So the voice actors are pushing for the idea of secondary compensation—a performance bonus every time a game sells 2 million copies or downloads, or reaches 2 million subscribers, with a cap at 8 million.

"It's a very small number of games that would trigger this secondary compensation issue," said voice actor Crispin Freeman, who's a member of the union's negotiating committee. "This is an important aspect of what it means to be a *freelance* (从事自由职业的) performer, who isn't regularly employed every single day working on projects."

Another major complaint from the actors is the secrecy of the industry. "I can't imagine if there's any other acting job in the world where you don't know what show you're in, when you're hired," says voice actor Keythe Farley, who chairs the SAG-AFTRA negotiating committee.

"And yet that happens every day in the video game world," Farley told reporters during a press conference Friday. "I was a main character in *Fallout 4*, a character by the name of Kellogg, and I never knew that I was doing vocal recording for that game throughout the year and a half."

Scott Witlin, the lawyer representing the video game companies, says voice actors "represent less than one tenth of 1 percent of the work that goes into making a video game." So "even though they're the top craftsmen in their field," Witlin says, "if we pay them under a vastly different system than the people who

do the 99.9 percent of the work, that's going to create far more problems for the video game companies.”

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Why did SAG-AFTRA declare a strike against some video game publishers?
- A) The labor contract between them had been violated.
 - B) Its appeal to renegotiate the contract had been rejected.
 - C) It had been cheated repeatedly in the 19 months of talks.
 - D) The negotiations between them had broken down.
47. What do we learn from the passage about the video gaming industry?
- A) It has reaped huge profits in recent years.
 - B) It has become more open and transparent.
 - C) It has attracted many famous voice actors.
 - D) It has invested a lot in its domestic market.
48. What are the voice actors demanding?
- A) More regular employment.
 - B) A non-discriminatory contract.
 - C) Extra pay based on sales revenues.
 - D) A limit on the maximum work hours.
49. What does Keythe Farley say about voice actors?
- A) They are kept in the dark about many details of their job.
 - B) They are discriminated against in the gaming industry.
 - C) They are not paid on a regular basis.
 - D) They are not employed full-time.
50. What is the argument of lawyer Scott Witlin?
- A) Voice actors should have a pay raise if they prove to be top craftsmen.
 - B) Changing the pay system would cause the industry more problems.
 - C) Voice actors are mere craftsmen, not professional performers.
 - D) Paying voice actors on an hourly basis is in line with the law.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Officials at the White House announced a new space policy focused on managing the increasing number of satellites that companies and governments are launching into space. Space Policy Directive-3 lays out general guidelines for the United States to *mitigate* (缓解) the effects of space debris and track and manage traffic in space.

This policy sets the stage for the Department of Commerce to take over the management of traffic in space. The department will make sure that newly launched satellites don't use radio frequencies that would interfere with existing satellites, and schedule when such new satellites can be launched. This only applies to American space activities, but the hope is that it will help standardize a set of norms in the dawning commercial spaceflight industry throughout the world.

Space, especially the space directly around our planet, is getting more crowded as more governments and companies launch satellites. One impetus for the policy is that companies are already starting to build massive *constellations* (星座), comprising hundreds or thousands of satellites with many moving parts among them. With so much stuff in space, and a limited area around our planet, the government wants to reduce the chances of a collision. Two or more satellites slamming into each other could create many more out-of-control bits that would pose even more hazards to the growing collection of satellites in space.

And it's not like this hasn't happened before. In 2009 an old Russian craft slammed into a communications satellite, creating a cloud of hundreds of pieces of debris and putting other hardware at risk. Journalist Sarah Scoles reports that NASA currently tracks about 24,000 objects in space, and in 2016 the Air Force had to issue 3,995,874 warnings to satellite owners alerting them to a potential nearby threat from another satellite or bit of debris.

That's why this new policy also includes directions to update the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices, which already require any entity that launches a satellite or spacecraft to vigorously analyze the likelihood that any of their actions, from an unexpected failure or normal operations, will create more space debris. It includes accounting for any piece of debris they plan to release over 5mm that might stay in orbit for 25 years or more. It might seem surprising to think about an item staying in space for that long, but the oldest satellite still in orbit—Vanguard 1—turned 60 in 2018.

Agencies and companies throughout the world are working on developing technology that would dispose of or capture space debris before it causes serious damage. But for now, the U.S. government is more focused on preventing new debris from forming than taking the trash out of orbit.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

51. What is the purpose of the new U.S. space policy?
 - A) To lay out general guidelines for space exploration.
 - B) To encourage companies to join in space programs.
 - C) To make the best use of satellites in space.
 - D) To improve traffic conditions in space.
52. What is the Department of Commerce expected to do under the new policy?
 - A) Reduce debris in space.
 - B) Monitor satellite operations.
 - C) Regulate the launching of new satellites.
 - D) Update satellite communications technology.
53. What does the U.S. government hope to do with the new space policy?
 - A) Set international standards for the space flight industry.
 - B) Monopolize space industry by developing a set of norms.
 - C) Facilitate commercial space flights throughout the world.
 - D) Promote international collaboration in space exploration.
54. What is a space vehicle launching entity required to do according to the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices?
 - A) Give an estimate of how long its debris will stay in space.
 - B) Account for the debris it has released into space at any time.
 - C) Provide a detailed plan for managing the space debris it creates.
 - D) Make a thorough analysis of any possible addition to space debris.
55. What are space agencies and companies aiming to do at present?
 - A) Recycle used space vehicles before they turn into debris.
 - B) Develop technology to address the space debris problem.
 - C) Limit the amount of debris entering space.
 - D) Cooperate closely to retrieve space debris.

Part IV Translation

(30 minutes)

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

中国幅员辽阔，人口众多，很多地方人们都说自己的方言。方言在发音上差别很大，词汇和语法差别较小。有些方言，特别是北方和南方的方言，差异很大，以致于说不同方言的人常常很难听懂彼此的讲话。方言被认为是当地文化的一个组成部分，但近年来能说方言的人数不断减少。为了鼓励人们更多说本地语言，一些地方政府已经采取措施，如在学校开设方言课，在广播和电视上播放方言节目，以期保存本地的文化遗产。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Model Test ①

未得到监考教师指令前，不得翻阅该试题册！

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the topic "On College Students' Establishing Their Own Business". You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

1. 目前政府鼓励大学生自主创业，原因是……；
2. 大学生自主创业的利与弊；
3. 你的观点。

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡1指定区域内作答作文题，在试题册上的作答无效！

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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



扫一扫，随时听

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

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

- | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A) Economics. | B) Business and Marketing. | | |
| C) Business Writing. | D) Marketing Skills. | | |
| 2. A) Business Writing and Social English. | B) Writing and Social English. | | |
| C) Projects and Academic Writing. | D) Writing, Study Skills and Social English. | | |
| 3. A) Every morning and afternoon. | B) Every afternoon except Wednesday. | | |
| C) Five mornings and four afternoons. | D) Every day of the week. | | |
| 4. A) Social English. | B) Study Skills. | C) Business English. | D) Academic Writing. |

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. A) She attended one of its meetings. | B) Her roommate was one of its members. |
| C) She saw its members protesting. | D) She read about it in the newspaper. |
| 6. A) Secure more student parking spaces. | B) Preserve an open space on campus. |
| C) Get more funding for their group. | D) Schedule a meeting with college administrators. |
| 7. A) Go to class. | B) Go on a picnic. |
| C) Attend a meeting. | D) Attend the rally. |
| 8. A) Help the man plan a student rally. | B) Use the student parking lot. |
| C) Make a donation to support the group. | D) Sign a petition. |

Section B

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

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

9. A) To explain a new requirement for graduation.
B) To interest students in a community service project.
C) To discuss the problems of elementary school students.
D) To recruit elementary school teachers for a special program.
10. A) He gives advice to tutors participating in the program.
B) He teaches part-time in an elementary school.
C) He observes elementary school students in the classroom.
D) He helps students prepare their resumes.
11. A) Contact the elementary school.
B) Sign up for a special class.
C) Submit a resume to the dean.
D) Talk to Professor Dodge.

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

12. A) The oxygen level in the water.
B) The angle of the treadwheel.
C) The weights on the divers.
D) The temperature of the water.
13. A) Because walking on Mars will be easier than walking on the Moon.
B) Because there is more gravity on the Moon than on Mars.
C) Because walking quickly will be more difficult on Mars than on the Moon.
D) Because astronauts on Mars will require more oxygen than on the Moon.
14. A) They took short and quick steps.
B) They were pulled off the treadwheel.
C) They lost their balance.
D) They took longer and coordinated steps.
15. A) Martian spacesuits will have larger air tanks.
B) Martian spacesuits will be equipped with special weights.
C) Martian spacesuits will be more flexible.
D) Martian spacesuits will be less durable.

Section C

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

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.

16. A) They describe how habits affect our behaviour.
B) They are on issues facing office workers today.
C) They investigate the functions of the brain.
D) They reveal how memories are developed.
17. A) It enabled the researchers to track participants' memories.
B) It provided exciting images of famous people and places.
C) It stimulated volunteers' memories of a given moment.
D) It caused subjects to forget their memories for a while.
18. A) Because they could bring a special feeling to the participants.
B) Because they could produce a desirable experimental result.
C) Because they could stimulate participant's bold imagination.
D) Because they could evoke sweet memories in people's mind.
19. A) Words trigger a memory better than images and pictures.
B) Forgetting caused by remembering occur in an instant.
C) Brain activity is suppressed when pictures are shown.
D) The researchers can watch how the brain suppress memories.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.

20. A) It makes more children under five suffer from diseases related with malnutrition.
B) It makes about two billion people die from diarrhea each year.
C) It leads to poor quality of life and environment health problems.
D) It slows the economic growth of the whole world.
21. A) The booming economy helps all the people in India shake off poverty.
B) The rapid urbanization is the biggest obstacle hindering its further development.
C) India is bound to embrace a rapid economic development soon.
D) Government should put the priority on sanitation and clean water for economic development.
22. A) It will share expertise and global practices with other partners about urban water and sanitation.
B) It will help bring clean water and sanitation services to all Indians.
C) It will demonstrate innovative models in environmental pollution and sanitation.
D) It will provide funds to support water and sanitation efforts in India.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.

23. A) They could pay less housing rent in Chinatown.
B) They encountered language and cultural barriers elsewhere.
C) They wanted to experience Chinese culture.
D) They could get government subsidy by living there.
24. A) They plan to rent their houses to new immigrants.
B) They are going to sell their houses.
C) They may replace their houses with high-rise apartments.
D) They intend to keep their houses for private use.
25. A) Chinatown is important in preserving Chinese culture.
B) Chinatown is advantageous to the Sino-foreign cultural exchanges.
C) Chinatown is helpful to spread Chinese culture.
D) Chinatown can make Chinese abroad experience Chinese culture.

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.

England's highest main-line railway station hangs on to life by a thread: deserted and unmanned (无人的) since it was officially closed in 1970. Dent, 26 high in the hills of Yorkshire, wakes up on six summer weekends each year, when a special charter train unloads walkers, sightseers and people who 27 want to catch a train from the highest station, on to its platform.

But even this limited existence may soon be brought to an end. Dent station is situated on the Settle to Carlisle railway line, said to be the most 28 in the country. But no amount of scenic beauty can save the line from British Rail's cash problems. This year, for the 29 of economy, the express trains which used to pass through Dent station have been put on to another route.

It is now an open secret that British Rail sees no future for this railway line. Most of its trains disappeared some time ago. Its bridge, built on a grand 30 a century ago, is falling down. It is not alone. Half-a-dozen railway routes in the north of England are facing a similar threat. The problem is a worn-out system and an almost 31 lack of cash to repair it. Bridges and tunnels are showing their age, the wooden supports for the tracks are rotting and engines and coaches are getting old.

On 32 lines between large cities, the problem is not too bad. These lines still make a profit and

cash can be found to 33 them. But on the country branch line, the story is different. As track wears out, it is not replaced. Instead speed limits are introduced, making journeys longer than necessary and discouraging customers.

If a bridge is dangerous, there is often only one thing for British Rail to do: go out and find money from another 34 . This is exactly what it did a few months ago when a bridge at Bridlington station was threatening to fail down. Repairs were 35 at £200, 000—just for one bridge—and British Rail was delighted, and rather surprised, when two local councils offered half that amount between them.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) maintain	B) scenic	C) transcend	D) source
E) estimated	F) sake	G) complex	H) simply
I) consolidation	J) situated	K) respectively	L) total
M) major	N) restrained	O) scale	

Section B

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

The Great Charter Tryout

- A) Long before Sci Academy, a charter school in New Orleans, had graduated its first senior class, the school was being heaped with *accolades* (称赞). In September 2010, when Sci Academy was just two years old, its 200 excited students—then all freshmen and sophomores—filed into Greater St. Stephen Baptist church, next door to the school. Together with local *dignitaries* (显要人物), journalists, and a brass band, the students watched on huge screens as the leaders of six charter schools from around the country appeared on The Oprah Winfrey Show. At the end of the show, they watched as Oprah handed each charter-school leader—including Ben Marcovitz, Sci Academy’s founder—a \$ 1 million check.
- B) Sci Academy is a flagship charter school and a model of the new data-driven, business-infused approach to education that has won its worship in New Orleans. After Hurricane Katrina in 2005, education reformers swept away what remained of the traditional public schools in what had been one of the nation’s lowest- performing districts. In their place, charters promised choice and increased *accountability* (负责制). More than 75 percent of New Orleans kids landed in schools controlled by the so-called Recovery School District, which was heavily dominated by charter schools.
- C) “This transformation of the New Orleans educational system may turn out to be the most significant national development in education since desegregation,” wrote Neerav Kingsland, the CEO of New Schools for New Orleans, the city’s leading venture-philanthropy group incubating local charter schools, a year ago. “New Orleans students have access to educational opportunities that are far superior to any in recent memory.”
- D) But eight years after Hurricane Katrina, there is evidence that the picture is far more complicated. Seventy- nine percent of RSD charters are still rated D or F by the Louisiana Department of Education. Sci is one of two RSD high schools to earn a B; there are no A-rated open-admission schools. In a school system with about 42, 000 mostly poor African-American kids, every year thousands are out of school at any given time—because they are on suspension, have dropped out, or are incarcerated. Even at successful schools, such as the highly regarded Sci Academy, large numbers of students never make it to graduation, and others are unlikely to make it through college.
- E) Figuring out what has taken place in the New Orleans schools is not just a matter of interest to local residents. From cities like New York to towns like Muskegon Heights, Michigan, market-style reforms have been widely considered as the answer to America’s educational woes. New Orleans tells us a lot about what these reforms look like in practice. And the current reality of the city’s schools should be enough to give pause to even the most passionate charter supporters.

- F) With its chain-link fence and campus of module-like buildings—the result of a continuing post-Hurricane Katrina building shortage—Sci Academy doesn't look much like a model school. Freshmen, wearing the polo shirts and khakis of the school uniform, are required to walk along straight red lines that snake through the school's breezeways. Placards bearing slogans, such as “No Short Cuts; No Excuses” and “Go Above and Beyond,” hang overhead.
- G) Everything at Sci Academy is carefully designed to maintain discipline and focus on the school's principal mission, which is to get every student into college. Each morning, at 8 a. m., the teachers, almost all white and in their 20s, gather for a rousing thigh-slapping, hand-clapping, rap-chanting staff revival meeting, the beginning of what will be, for most, a 14-to 16-hour workday. Students arrive a half hour later, and if asked “Why are you here?” and “What will it take?” are expected to respond “To learn” followed by a recitation of the school's six core values: “achievement, respect, responsibility, perseverance, teamwork, and enthusiasm.”
- H) Both curriculum and behavior are elaborately arranged. As kids file into class, a teacher hands them their “entry ticket,” a survey that helps determine how much students retained from the previous class. An “exit ticket” distributed at the end of each class establishes how much kids have absorbed. Information from the exit tickets, as well as attendance, demerits for bad behavior, and “Sci bucks” for good behavior, are keyed into the Sci software system by teachers every night to help monitor both student and teacher performance.
- I) After the storm, the state fired the city's unionized teachers, who were mostly middle-aged African-Americans, an action that has been challenged in court. While a few schools have hired back teachers who worked in the pre-Katrina schools, the city now relies heavily on inexperienced educators—mostly young, white, and from out of town—who are willing, at least in the short run, to put in exhausting hours. But at many schools, including Sci Academy, plenty of teachers last for less than two years.
- J) In New Orleans, teachers with certifications from Teach for America number close to 400, five times the level a few years ago. Within the RSD, in 2011, 42 percent of teachers had less than three years of experience; 22 percent have spent just one year or less in the classroom, according to “The State of Public Education in New Orleans,” a 2012 report by the pro-charter Co wen Institute at Tulane University.
- K) In part to help with this lack of experience, charter schools train teachers in highly regimented routines that help them keep control of their classrooms. The city's charter-school advocates argue that in the aftermath of the storm, when charter operators had to scale up quickly, they needed to start with basics: first order and security, then skill building. “Kids expect high school to be dangerous. They come to school with their backs up,” explains Sci Academy's Marcovitz, a graduate of the elite Maret school in Washington, D. C., and Yale University. He says the routines—which are borrowed from methods pioneered by KIPP, a national charter chain that also operates schools in New Orleans—are intended to keep students focused and feeling safe.
- L) In one English class last fall, a teacher who had been at Sci for about a year held forth on the fine points of grammar, including the subtle difference between modal and auxiliary verbs. As a few heads drifted downward, she employed a popular charter-school management routine to hold the class's attention. “SPARK check!” she called. The acronym stands for sit straight; pencil to paper (or place hands folded in front); ask and answer questions; respect; and keep tracking the speaker.
- M) “Heads up, sit straight —15 seconds to go,” she said, trying to get her students' attention. “All scholars please raise your homework in THREE, TWO, ONE. We need to set a goal around homework completion. I only see about one third complete homework.”
- N) It's a long way from the city's charter school roots. In the 1990s, the city's first charter school, New Orleans Charter Middle School, was built on a progressive curriculum that used experiential projects and electives, such as bicycle repair and African dance, to foster a love of learning. The school became the most highly rated nonselective school in the city before it was devastated during Hurricane Katrina. But while its founders went on to create FirstLine, now one of the leading charter operators in New Orleans,

the progressive roots of the charter movement have been swamped by the new realities of a competitive charter marketplace.

- 0) Now, driven by both government policy and charitable funding—which rewards schools for preparing students for college and penalizes those that don’t—most charter high schools in New Orleans describe themselves as “college prep.” This may seem an admirable goal. But in a school system where the number of eighth graders who passed the end-of-course tests required to get into high school has, according to the Cowen Institute, virtually stagnated at about 60 percent, the push toward college leaves behind many of the most disadvantaged kids, who already face enormous hurdles because of poverty, parental abandonment, and one of the highest rates of gun violence in the nation. For some of these students, college is not necessarily a realistic goal.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

36. Teachers in charter schools are trained in strict and rigid ways since most of them are inexperienced.
37. Instead of carrying on its tradition of being advanced, New Orleans Charter Middle School has to follow market rules to survive and compete with other schools.
38. Students in New Orleans have got the best education opportunity they have ever had in recent years.
39. Many charter high schools in New Orleans are to help students enter college, which is supported by government policy and attracts funds.
40. Traditional public schools have been completely reformed in areas with worst reputation on education quality in 2005.
41. Even schools like Sci Academy cannot keep teachers for long.
42. Several years ago, there were only about 80 teachers with qualified certifications in New Orleans.
43. Even Sci Academy, which enjoys a high reputation, fails to help a lot of students graduate.
44. Various information on students can be tracked down in Sci Academy’s computer systems to ensure the teaching quality.
45. To solve the problem of American education, many people turn to the function of market as the key.

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.

On the high-speed train from *Avignon* (阿维尼翁) to Paris, my husband and I landed in the only remaining seats on the train, in the middle of a car, directly opposite a Frenchwoman of middle years. It was an extremely uncomfortable arrangement to be looking straight into the eyes of a stranger. My husband and I pulled out books. The woman produced a large makeup case and proceeded to freshen up. Except for a lunch break, she continued this activity for the entire three-hour trip. Every once in a while she surveyed the car with a bright-eyed glance, but never once did she catch my (admittedly fascinated) eye. My husband and I could have been a blank wall.

I was amused, but some people would have felt insulted, even *repulsed* (厌恶的). There is something about primping in public that calls up strong emotional reactions. Partly it’s a question of hygiene. (Nearly everyone agrees that nail-paling and hair-combing are socially considered unwise to do.) And it’s a matter of degree. Grooming—a private act—has a way of negating the presence of others. I was once seated at a party with a model-actress who immediately waved a silly brush and began dusting her face at the table, demonstrating that while she was next to me, she was not with me.

In fact, I am generally inhibited from this maneuver in public, except when I am in the company of cosmetics executives (when it’s considered unpleasant not to do it) or my female friends when it’s a fun just-us-girls moment. In a gathering more professional than social, I would refrain.

Kathy Peiss, a history professor at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst and an authority on

American beauty rituals, says that nose-powdering in the office was an occasion for outrage in 1920's and 30's. Deploing the practice as a waste of company time, trade journals advised managers to discourage it among clerical workers. But how much time could it take? Certainly the concern was out of proportion with the number of minutes lost. Peiss theorizes that it was the blatant assertion of a female practice in what had been an all-male province that disturbed critics.

Peiss tells me that after the 30's, pulling out a compact was no longer an issue. It became an accepted practice. I ask if she feels free to apply lipstick at a professional lunch herself. Sounding mildly shocked, she says she would save that for the privacy of her car afterward. Why? Because it would be a "gesture of inappropriate femininity." One guess is that most professional women feel this way. There is evidence of the popularity of the new lipsticks that remain in place all day without retouching.

It's amazing to think that in our talk-show society, where every sexual practice is openly discussed, a simple sex-specific gesture could still have the power to disturb. The move belongs in the female arsenal and, like weapons, must be used with caution.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. According to the author, "My husband and I could have been a blank wall." (Line 6, Para. 1) most probably means _____.
A) We were treated with an expressionless face.
B) We looked at the French woman expressionlessly.
C) We used books as a wall to avoid the woman's eyes.
D) We were of no existence in the French woman's eyes.
47. In the author's opinion, she _____.
A) allows public making up on certain occasions B) feels comfortable when making up in public
C) only makes up on social occasions D) makes up before any professional gatherings
48. According to Peiss, nose powdering in an office was criticized mainly for the reason that _____.
A) normal office work was disturbed B) it discouraged women's interest in career
C) male dominance was emphasized there D) it distracted male workers' focus on work
49. Why do most professional women give up using lipsticks in public?
A) Because they are worried about being looked down upon.
B) Because it emphasizes their female features in wrong situations.
C) Because it implies women's disadvantages in academic fields.
D) Because they are ashamed to be seen making up in front of males.
50. It can be inferred that in a highly open society, the differences between men and women _____.
A) have attracted little attention B) hinder the social development
C) are attractive topics in talk shows D) still call for great concern

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Everyone arriving at a hospital's emergency room (ER) wishes to be seen quickly, but for stroke patients it can be a matter of life or death. The most common stroke involves a blood clot blocking vessels in the brain, killing brain cells nearby almost immediately. Luckily, an effective treatment exists. *Thrombolytic* (溶解血栓的) therapy uses drugs to dissolve the clot and restore the flow of blood. If started within a couple of hours of a stroke occurring, it can limit brain damage and reduce long-term disability. Neurologists even have a catchphrase for this: "time is brain".

Understandably, hospitals strive to identify stroke cases and administer such medication without delay. A key step is using a computed tomography (CT) scanner to ensure that there has been no bleeding in the brain, in which case thrombolytic drugs would make things worse. The last couple of decades have seen many innovations in reducing this "time to CT".

But in shaving seconds from medical procedures, researchers may have neglected something more important: the human element. Gal Ifergane, a neurologist at Soroka University Medical Centre in southern Israel, noticed that stroke patients who were accompanied to the ER by friends or family seemed to fare

better than those who arrived alone. So for 15 months, ER staff at Soroka recorded the number of companions escorting each stroke sufferer, over 700 in all, and tracked their progress.

The results, recently published in *Medicine*, tell a striking story. Stroke victims arriving with someone were more than twice as likely to be correctly diagnosed by the triage nurse, and had their CT scans performed earlier. Patients eligible for clot-busting medication also received it much faster if accompanied, although their numbers were too few for the researchers to be sure it was because they had company. The differences were far from trivial. Patients with one companion had CT scans an average of 15 minutes sooner than those unaccompanied. A second companion shaved a further 20 minutes off the wait, although three or more companions did not confer any additional benefit.

Dr. Ifergane did not record who the companions were, however, or how they were able to reduce delays. He believes that it is probably a combination of focusing the attention of clinical staff on their loved ones, and providing basic care such as helping to move patients into bed.

Dr. Ifergane admits that his study has limitations. The sample size was rather small and his findings may reflect cultural norms in Israel that do not apply elsewhere. But he has already tried to make changes in the way the Soroka University Medical Centre operates. “We asked our security team to allow two people to come in with stroke patients rather than just one,” he says. “And we now consider stroke patients who are coming alone as a group at risk.”

Dr. Ifergane also recommends that ERs provide a friendly “stroke liaison” to accompany lone patients during the diagnostic and treatment processes. Something other hospitals might think about, too.

51. What does the author mean by “time is brain”?
- A) Time is almost as precious as brain. B) Brain damage should be repaired soon.
C) Doctors need time to study brain. D) Stroke need to be treated in the shortest time.
52. Which of the following statements is true about “time to CT”?
- A) It helps to make accurate diagnoses. B) It is significant to lives of stroke patients.
C) It may simplify the medical procedures. D) It is often neglected by the researchers.
53. What is Dr. Ifergane’s finding about the human element?
- A) Medical staff gave priority to accompanied patients.
B) Patients received clot-busting quicker because of company.
C) Two companies may maximally reduce the “time to CT”.
D) Companies can partially replace the work of clinical staff.
54. Dr. Ifergane has made a suggestion that _____.
- A) clinical staff should record identities of the companies
B) companies should be encouraged to provide basic care
C) changes should be made to operations of medical institutions
D) clinics should ensure stroke patients have appropriate company
55. What does the author think of Dr. Ifergane’s study?
- A) It has some significant implications. B) It will start the key reform of clinics.
C) It means little to clinics outside Israel. D) Its validity should be questioned.

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**.

京剧 (Peking Opera) 已有 200 多年的历史, 是中国的国剧。与其他地方戏相比, 京剧享有更高的声誉, 但其实京剧融合了多种地方戏的元素。京剧演员的脸谱 (facial makeup) 和戏服都很精美, 相形之下布景则显得十分简单。京剧表演者主要应用四种技能: 唱 (song)、念 (speech)、做 (dance)、打 (combat)。在古代, 京剧大多是在户外演出的, 因此演员们形成了一种极具穿透力的唱腔, 以便每个人都能听到。

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Model Test ②

未得到监考教师指令前，不得翻阅该试题册！

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *The Importance of Information Security*. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

1. 很多人认为信息安全很重要
2. 有的人认为信息不是实物，所以信息安全无关紧要
3. 我认为……

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡1指定区域内作答作文题，在试题册上的作答无效！

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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



扫一扫，随时听

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

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

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. A) Taking an exam. | B) Drawing graphs. | | |
| C) Giving presentations. | D) Having a class discussion. | | |
| 2. A) Business. | B) Fashion design. | C) Politics. | D) Art appreciation. |
| 3. A) Less than ten minutes. | B) About twenty minutes. | | |
| C) Half an hour. | D) Forty-five minutes. | | |
| 4. A) Because of the bad weather. | B) Because it broke down. | | |
| C) Because of the crowd outside a drugstore. | D) Because the traffic was heavy. | | |

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. A) More work as an instructor. | B) A higher salary. |
| C) A longer vacation. | D) A research assignment. |
| 6. A) He'll start nextweek. | B) He wouldn't enjoy it. |
| C) He needs time to decide. | D) He wants his adviser's opinion. |
| 7. A) Finish his degree in the fall. | B) Let someone else read his evaluations. |
| C) Consider taking fewer courses. | D) Get more teaching experience. |
| 8. A) Tom's talent for teaching. | B) Tom's interesting approach to research. |
| C) A present Tom received for graduation. | D) A congratulatory letter from the department. |

Section B

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

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9. A) To review material covered in an earlier lecture. | B) To change students' approach to writing |
| C) To point out an example of good writing. | D) To give an assignment for the next class. |
| 10. A) To correct mistakes in spelling and grammar | B) To make smooth transitions between ideas. |
| C) To add more specific details and examples | D) To improve overall effectiveness. |
| 11. A) Within the first week of class | B) Two weeks before the final due date. |
| C) By the end of the term. | D) A week after the last class. |

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

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 12. A) Milder weather in recent years. | B) An increase in gasoline prices. | | |
| C) Construction of bicycle paths. | D) The invention of sturdy bicycles. | | |
| 13. A) Unavailability of warm clothing. | B) Bicycle maintenance. | | |
| C) Increased illness. | D) Increased commuting time. | | |
| 14. A) A head-light. | B) A chain cover. | C) Handbrakes. | D) Thicker tires. |
| 15. A) Add extra oil to their bicycle parts. | B) Wear special cycling glasses. | | |
| C) Take public transportation. | D) Drive a car to their destinations. | | |

Section C

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

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.

16. A) When they grow up in a particular set of surroundings.
B) When they travel to another country that they're not familiar with.
C) When they become totally dependent on the rules of their social group.
D) When they start to learn a foreign language.
17. A) They are frequently questioned by people unwilling to accept them.
B) They differ greatly among different social groups.
C) They govern the behavior of people who are dependent on them.
D) They are clearly articulated and their impact is always understood.
18. A) People are shocked by the difference between the foreign culture and their own.
B) The attitude to visitors of the people in a foreign country is really cold.
C) The foreign culture that people experience may be totally different from what they imagined.
D) People may run into budget shortfalls when travel to another country.
19. A) They often drive along a highway in the dark.
B) They often behave rationally without stress.
C) They need a road map to guide their behavior.
D) They're totally out of control and feel highly stressful.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.

20. A) You can find a job by just poring over help-wanted ads.
B) Looking for a job means knocking on the door and asking.
C) College graduates can find a job at any point of time online.
D) Finding a job becomes much easier for college graduates.

- Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.*

- ## Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

It would be more liberating to pack it all off to a 29 and not necessarily more expensive, since no capital investment is required. Similarly, if you really want to save time you do not make cakes with an electric mixer, you buy one in a shop. If one compares the image of domesticated woman fostered by the women's magazines with the goods advertised by those periodicals, advertising which finances them, one realizes how useful a projected image can be in commerce. A careful 30 has to be struck; if you show a labor-saving gadget, follow it up with a 31 recipe on the next page; 32 the creative aspect of her function as a housewife. So we get cake mixes where the cook simply adds an egg herself, to produce "that lovely home-baked 33 the family love", and knitting patterns that can be made by hand, or worse still, on knitting machine, which became a tremendous vogue when they were first 34 (difficult to know who would wear all those rapidly produced sweaters, which lacked the advantages of hand-made woollens). Automatic cookers are advertised by pictures of pretty young mothers taking their children to the park, not by

35 women presetting the dinner before catching a bus to the office.



A) laundry	B) exaggerate	C) emphasize	D) certainly
E) indignant	F) removed	G) amount	H) excessively
I) complicated	J) handled	K) flavor	L)
professional			
M) introduced	N) calculation	O) balance	

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**.*

Facebook Moms

- A) Kimberly Gervaise, a stay-at-home mother of three in Little Silver, N. J. , joined Facebook five years ago and only posts every couple of months, mostly sharing photos from special events, like birthdays. She has 393 friends, and wishes some of them would *tuck it in* (收敛) a bit. “I get a little annoyed about people who feel the need to post a picture of a straight-A report card—and there are many,” she says. “I am sure that most of the time, they are just proud, but I find it annoying.”
- B) Gervaise says more and more mothers are using Facebook as a platform to boast about their lives, their kids, their parenting techniques. And that’s making it harder and harder for moms like her to log on without getting slapped in the face. Bragging about your kids is nothing new, but before Facebook, the Compare & Contrast game was mostly played at the playground or the preschool parking lot. Moms would stand around discreetly scrutinizing kids to see who was hitting milestones faster or slower than their own children. Now it’s going on all day, every day, in a vast electronic sandbox.
- C) Facebook moms are constantly bombarded with updates about their friends’ kids and their accomplishments. Daily, hourly even. According to Edison Research’s Moms and Media 2013 report, 57% of moms on Facebook are over 35—these women are the first generation to have raised their children entirely in the Facebook era. They started out single, gossiping and posting party photos and flirting, and now they’re changing diapers, worrying about peanut allergies and diligently navigating the sometimes treacherous mommy waters. And if they’re active on Facebook, they’re learning in front of a huge, rapt audience.
- D) Mothers are heavy Facebook users. Edison’s 2013 research reveals that 7 out of 10 moms have a profile, and there are more than 1,000 mommy groups, public and private. These groups range in size from hundreds of members to tens of thousands, and they are discussing everything from potty training to gaming that private-school admissions test.
- E) Of all the members on Facebook, moms check in the most (an average of 5.1 times a day, according to Edison), and they keep coming back, even if they are being battered with subtle—and sometimes not so subtle— “My kid’s smarter/healthier/happier than yours” remarks. For the mom who barely gets her kids’ shoes on before hustling them off to school, posts that portray the perfect family can stir up guilt or even *self-loathing* (自我厌恶). “Who has time to draw pictures with children? Who has time to clean up the giant mess?” says Meredith DePersia, a working mother of two in San Francisco. “When I see these posts, I definitely feel like a lazy person.”
- F) The great time-killer is now a massive ego-killer, and even a mommy-blogger with a huge following feels vulnerable. “Facebook makes me feel bad,” says Glennon Doyle Melton, who had a *New York times* bestseller with *Carry On, Warrior*. “No matter how satisfied I am with my life, career, family, social life, house, etc. , as soon as I log on to Facebook and peek into others’ lives, I immediately feel that unease caused by comparison.”
- G) This is turning many moms off. “One thing that drove me crazy when my son was younger was moms

posting about how well their baby slept,” a mom from Texas recalls. “Our son was a pretty poor sleeper, and we spent so much of that first year utterly exhausted. So to be honest, when I would see a post gloating, ‘X slept for six hours straight last night!’ I would immediately hide that person for a while because it would irritate me.” An online media professional and mom of one from Falls Church, Va., is so tired of playing the game. I kind of avoid Facebook entirely,” she says, “because I’m sick of everyone’s presentation of perfection.”

- H) There is nothing in the Facebook rules that requires complete honesty and total disclosure, and it is human nature to portray the best version of one’s life. From carefully presenting our vacation pictures to sharing perfectly posed first-day-of-school photos, all of us, not just moms, try to portray a problem-free, fun-filled, blissful life. And that can be pretty annoying if you’ve just spent the morning watching your 4-year-old repaint your kitchen walls with *oatmeal* (麦片粥).
- I) “An acquaintance posted a drawing her daughter had made, and it was so perfect. Way more than my son could do, even though he is the same age,” says a teacher and mother from Texas. “I panicked for a minute, but talked myself down. If someone is posting positive, cheerful, perfect things all the time, I always think; Nope. Not buying it. No one’s life is that perfect.”
- J) Part of the problem is that this isn’t happening in real time, face to face. That means moms who might not mean to offend are missing the social cues that normally put a damper on excessive crowing. “Social networks like Facebook haven’t changed the way people respond to bragging; they’ve changed how much people brag,” says Dr. Pamela Rutledge, director of the Media Psychology Research Center. “The ability to publicize so much has blurred the line between sharing and boasting. When you brag in a group, you notice when they wander away. When you brag on Facebook, it’s harder to tell who you’re alienating.”
- K) Dr. Saedi, author of the blog *Millennial Media*, thinks it’s important to keep it all in perspective. “Remember that, like TV, not everything you see on Facebook is true. No one’s life is perfect. And the more that people try to prove how great it is, the more it’s often a sign that it’s not. It’s important for moms on Facebook to take a step back, get some distance and reassess.”
- L) Many feeling-smothered mothers don’t want to “step back”; they want to escape, to be free. “I deleted my Facebook account!” crows a stay-at-home mom of two in Austin, Texas. “I hated the ‘Keeping up with the Joneses’ behavior that Facebook engenders.” Not everyone is ready—or able—to completely cut the Facebook *umbilical cord* (脐带). One mom decided she just needed to take control of her page, and silence the braggers and know-everythings. “I cleaned house a year ago and only connect with people I’m actually friends or family with,” she says. “I found that I’d catch up on Facebook and be bad-tempered after, so I changed my profile to only let Facebook be what I want it to be.”
- M) Even mommy-blogger Melton took a Facebook vacation. For 40 days, the 101,000 followers of her Momastery website waited patiently as she took a rest. It was during this break that she realized how unhappy Facebook made her at times, “I called my younger sister the other day and said, ‘I’m going to quit Facebook. I don’t use it right. Whether I want to or not, I just end up comparing myself to everyone else.’”
- N) “And (my) sister said, ‘Actually, you’re using it for the exact thing it was originally designed for. Remember, some college guys made it so that students could compare women to each other and decide who was hotter.’” Melton ponders this for a moment. And I thought, Ah. Right. Huh. The origin of Facebook is really annoying and offensive, when you think about it. And even more annoying is that we often still use it for what it was originally intended: comparison.”

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

36. Comparison was the original function when people designed Facebook and the function has been in use since then.
37. People on Facebook are not required to tell completely true stories about themselves when sharing

information with others.

38. Kimberly Gervaise hopes some of her almost 400 hundred friends on Facebook can be modest a bit.
39. A mom from Fall Church, Va. is fed up with the endless comparison and the show-off of one's perfect life on Facebook.
40. Due to the non-real-time communication on Facebook, moms don't know they have hurt others when they boast about themselves.
41. According to Edison 2013 research, mothers use Facebook a lot since 70% percent of them own a profile.
42. Facebook makes it possible now for mothers to compare and boast kids at every moment every day.
43. Meredith DePersia felt ashamed for herself when she read from Facebook the perfect life of others.
44. Edison Research finds that more than half of the Facebook moms have started to use it even before they were married.
45. Dr. Sadei thinks that when people post their perfect life on Facebook, the reality may not be the case.

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 most important divide in America today is class, not race, and the place where it matters most is in the home. Conservatives have been banging on about family breakdown for decades. Now one of the nation's most prominent liberal scholars has joined the chorus.

Robert Putnam is a former dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and the author of *Bowling Alone* (2000), an influential work that lamented the decline of social capital in America. In his new book, *Our Kids*, he describes the growing gulf between how the rich and the poor raise their children. Among the educated elite the traditional family is thriving; fewer than 10% of births to female college graduates are outside marriage—a figure that is barely higher than it was in 1970. In 2007 among women with just a high-school education, by contrast, 65% of births were non-marital. Race makes a difference; only 2% of births to white college graduates are out-of-wedlock, compared with 80% among African-Americans with no more than a high-school education, but neither of these figures has changed much since the 1970s. However, the non-marital birth proportion among high-school-educated whites has quadrupled, to 50%, and the same figure for college-educated blacks has fallen by a third, to 25%. Thus the class divide is growing even as the racial gap is shrinking.

Upbringing affects opportunity. Upper-middle-class homes are not only richer (with two professional incomes) and more stable; they are also more nurturing. In the 1970s, there were practically no class differences in the amount of time that parents spent talking, reading and playing with toddlers. Now the children of college-educated parents receive 50% more of what Mr. Putnam calls "Goodnight Moon" time (after a popular book for infants).

Working-class parents, who have less spare capacity, are more likely to demand that their kids simply obey them. In the short run this saves time; in the long run it prevents the kids from learning to organize their own lives or think for themselves. Poor parenting is thus a barrier to social mobility, and is becoming more so as the world grows more complex and the rewards for superior cognitive skills increase.

Stunningly, Mr. Putnam finds that family background is a better predictor of whether or not a child will graduate from university than 8th-grade test scores. Kids in the richest quarter with low test scores are as likely to make it through college as kids in the poorest quarter with high scores.

Mr. Putnam suggests a grab-bag of policies to help poor kids reach their potential, such as raising

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) Marital birth rate almost keeps unchanged among college graduates.

C) African-Americans have given birth to more non-marital children.

47. “Goodnight Moon” time (Line 5, Para. 3) refers to the time of _____.

A) providing opportunity for kids

B) giving more nourishment to kids

C) being involved in the education of kids

D) reading popular books to infants

A) tend to be more strict with children

B) forbid kids to think independently

C) overlook changes of the society

D) need training for education methods

A) Students from rich families don't need to study hard.

B) Parental education affects kids' academic results greatly.

C) Kids in poor families can hardly graduate from colleges.

D) Family background can make up for academic flaws.

A) how parents should bring up their children

B) how family background influences schooling

C) what the greatest barrier to social mobility is

D) various classes educate kids differently

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The failure of state education, combined with the shift in emerging economies from farming to jobs that need at least a *modicum* (少量) of education, has caused a private-school boom. According to the World Bank, across the developing world a fifth of primary-school pupils are enrolled in private schools, twice as many as 20 years ago. So many private schools are unregistered that the real figure is likely to be much higher.

This attitude harms those whom educationalists claim to serve; children. The boom in private education is excellent news for them and their countries, for three reasons.

Second, private schools are often better value for money than state ones. Measuring this is hard, since the children who go to private schools tend to be better off, and therefore likely to perform better. But a rigorous four-year study of 6,000 pupils in Andhra Pradesh, in southern India, suggested that private pupils performed better in English and Hindi than public-school pupils, and the private schools achieved these

results at a third of the cost of the public schools.

Lastly, private schools are innovative. Since technology has great (though as yet mostly unrealized) potential in education, this could be important. Bridge gives teachers tablets linked to a central system that provides teaching materials and monitors their work. Such robo-teaching may not be ideal, but it is better than lessons without either materials or monitoring.

The private sector has problems. But the alternative is often a public school that is worse—or no school at all. The growth of private schools is a manifestation of the healthiest of instincts: parents, desire to do the best for their children. Governments should therefore be asking not how to discourage private education, but how to boost it. Ideally, they would *subsidize* (以津贴补助) private schools, preferably through a *voucher* (凭证) which parents could spend at the school of their choice and top up; they would regulate schools to ensure quality; they would run public exams to help parents make informed choices.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

51. According to the author, the state governments in developing countries fail to _____.
A) provide proper education for all the school age children
B) fulfill their promises by establishing enough public schools
C) improve education quality of the existing public schools
D) speed up the social shift from farming to manufacturing
52. The author mentions Kishore Singh in order to show _____.
A) how state governments dislike private education
B) why NGOs are so much opposed to private sectors
C) how we should safeguard the nobility of education
D) what the social mainstream think of the private schools
53. Private schools surpass the public ones in that _____.
A) they can obtain more money from parents
B) they have achieved better teaching quality
C) they make better use of money and innovate
D) they can use the tablets to assist teaching
54. What does the author think of the private education?
A) It meets the need of social development.
B) It should be suspended and reorganized.
C) It should not purely run after high profits.
D) It is encouraged to replace public education.
55. Which of the following can be the title of the passage?
A) Why Are Private Schools Booming So Fast?
B) Should Private Education Be Helped or Curbed?
C) How Should the Government Improve Education?
D) What Should the State Do with Public Schools?

Part IV Translation

(30 minutes)

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

唐装 (Tang suit) 广义上是指西式裁剪的满族 (Manchu) 服饰, 而不是唐朝的服装。它吸取了满族服饰的款式和面料, 同时采用了西方服装的立体剪裁 (three-dimensional cutting)。国内所称的“唐装”, 基本上是晚清的中式着装。唐装其实是中式服装的统称, 这主要是因为国外都称华人居住的地方为“唐人街” (Chinatown), 那“唐人”穿的衣服自然就应该叫“唐装”了。另外, 国外的一些华人也称中式服装为“唐装”, 所以唐装的取名颇有国际化的味道。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Model Test ③

未得到监考教师指令前，不得翻阅该试题册！

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of TV Dating. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words according to the outline given below in Chinese. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

1. 近来电视相亲节目很流行；
2. 有人反对，有人支持；
3. 你的观点。

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡1指定区域内作答作文题，在试题册上的作答无效！

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)



Section A

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

扫一扫，随时听

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. A) How to spend summer holiday. | B) How to avoid seasickness. |
| C) How to prepare for a boat trip. | D) How to deal with vomiting on a sea trip. |
| 2. A) He should eat a little food. | B) He should eat nothing. |
| C) He should eat as much as possible. | D) He can eat what he likes. |
| 3. A) At the stern. | B) At the bow. |
| C) At the bottom deck. | D) At the middle of the ship. |
| 4. A) Stay on the upper deck. | B) Appreciate the horizon. |
| C) Take some medicine. | D) Help other. |

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. A) She was impressed by it. | B) It was a waste of money. |
| C) She was amazed that it had opened so soon. | D) She didn't like it as much as the other wings. |
| 6. A) He took a tour of the city. | B) He read about it. |
| C) He wrote an article about it. | D) He worked there as a guide. |
| 7. A) They came from the original wing. | B) They're made of the same material. |
| C) They're similar in shape. | D) They were designed by the same person. |
| 8. A) It was made of aluminum. | B) It wasn't large enough. |
| C) It wouldn't move in the wind. | D) It was too heavy to put up. |

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

9. A) Content of speech is more important than tone of voice.
B) Voice quality has a strong effect on listeners.
C) Effective speakers must use visual aids.
D) A microphone is essential in large rooms.
10. A) Always use a loudspeaker.
B) Avoid large rooms.
C) Never vary the volume.
D) Not to shout.
11. A) By pausing.
B) By raising pitch.
C) By lowering register.
D) By pointing to a chart.

12. A) To encourage people to participate in a club activity.
B) To introduce a new kind of bicycle.
C) To inform bicycle beginners about New Jersey's traffic laws.
D) To warn tourists about bicycling on the roadways.
13. A) Its large number of bicycle clubs. B) Its geographic variety.
C) Its network of superhighways. D) Its mild climate.
14. A) Because some of them are inaccessible to new riders.
B) Because some of them commemorate the development of the bicycle.
C) Because they are nice places to visit on bicycle tours.
D) Because they help to make New Jersey a wealthy state.
15. A) To save money on equipment.
B) To instruct newcomers about bicycle maintenance.
C) To ensure that everyone knows about the historical sites.
D) To help keep participants from getting lost.

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

16. A) They investigate the retirement homes in America.
B) They are on issues facing senior citizens in America.
C) They describe the great pleasures of the golden years.
D) They are filled with fond memories of his grandparents.
17. A) The loss of the ability to take care of himself
B) The feeling of not being important any more.
C) Being unable to find a good retirement home.
D) Leaving the home he had lived in for 60 years.
18. A) The loss of identity and self-worth. B) Fear of being replaced or discarded.
C) Freedom from pressure and worldly cares. D) The possession of wealth and high respect.
19. A) The urgency of pension reform.
B) Medical care for senior citizens.

- C) Finding meaningful roles for the elderly in society.
- D) The development of public facilities for senior citizens.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.

- 20. A) It seriously impacts their physical and mental development.
B) It has become a problem affecting global economic growth.
C) It is a common problem found in underdeveloped countries.
D) It is an issue often overlooked by parents in many countries.
- 21. A) They will live longer. B) They get better pay.
C) They get along well with people. D) They develop much higher IQs.
- 22. A) Appropriated funds to promote research of nutrient-rich foods.
B) Encouraged breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life.
C) Recruited volunteers to teach rural people about health and nutrition.
D) Targeted hunger-relief programs at pregnant women and young children.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.

- 23. A) The guaranteed quality of its goods. B) The huge volume of its annual sales.
C) The service it provides to its customers. D) The high value-to-weight ratio of its goods.
- 24. A) Those having a taste or smell component. B) Products potentially embarrassing to buy.
C) Those that require very careful handling. D) Services involving a personal element.
- 25. A) Those who live in the virtual world. B) Those who have to work long hours.
C) Those who are used to online transaction. D) Those who don't mind paying a little more.

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 Internet and cell phones are bringing people together, not 26 us apart—at least, according to a new survey recently by the Pew Internet and American Life project. The research followed up a shocking 2006 study, which found that American social networks were rapidly 27 and that 25% of Americans reported that they had not one close friend or family member to rely on.

In 28, Pew researchers found that just 6% of those surveyed reported having no intimate relationships. Unfortunately, the new study did confirm the other findings, showing that Americans today do have far fewer close relationships than they did as recently as 1985.

According to both studies, the average social network shrunk by one-third since 1985—and more people today are relying only on spouses or family members for emotional support.

Intriguingly, 29, Internet and cell phone use didn't replace close 30 with more superficial contacts. Instead, people who most relied on these communication tools had a larger and more 31 group of close friends and family members. They were more likely to be close to someone of another race, for example.

And, 32 to net opposers' worries, Internet use didn't replace involvement in local activities. In fact, bloggers and cell users are more likely to 33 to local organizations like youth groups and charities, not less so.

Such 34 effects of the Internet are good news for public health. Studies have shown repeatedly that the number and quality of people's relationships affect many aspects of well-being. The more connected

people are, the healthier they tend to be.

Consequently, the shrinkage in network size remains a serious cause for concern—but these results suggest that mobile and Internet communication are not 35 problematic and can even be part of the solution.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| A) surely | B) compare | C) single | D) cutting |
| E) however | F) ties | G) negative | H) belong |
| I) necessarily | J) contrast | K) contrary | L) contracting |
| M) positive | N) tearing | O) diverse | |

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.*

Daylight Saving Time (DST)

How and When Did Daylight Saving Time Start?

- A) Benjamin Franklin—of “early to bed and early to rise” fame—was apparently the first person to suggest the concept of daylight savings. While serving as U. S ambassador to France in Paris, Franklin wrote of being awakened at 6 a. m. and realizing, to his surprise, that the sun would rise far earlier than he usually did. Imagine the resources that might be saved if he and others rose before noon and burned less midnight oil. Franklin, tongue half in cheek, wrote to a newspaper.
- B) It wasn't until World War I that daylight savings were realized on a grand scale. Germany was the first state to adopt the time changes, to reduce artificial lighting and thereby save coal for the war effort. Friends and foes soon followed suit. In the U. S. a federal law standardized the yearly start and end of daylight saving time in 1918—for the states that chose to observe it.
- C) During World War II the daylight saving time was *mandatory* (强制的) for the whole country, as a way to save wartime resources. Between February 9, 1942, and September 30, 1945, the government took it a step further. During this period daylight saving time was observed year-round, essentially making it the new standard time, if only for a few years. Many years later, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 was enacted, mandating a controversial month-long extension of daylight saving time starting in 2007.

Daylight Saving Time: Energy Saver or Just Time Sucker?

- D) In recent years several studies have suggested that daylight saving time doesn't actually save energy—and might even result in a net loss. Environmental economist Hendrik Wolff, of the University of Washington, coauthored a paper that studied Australian power-use data when parts of the country extended daylight saving time for the 2000 Sydney Olympics and others did not. The researchers found that the practice reduced lighting and electricity consumption in the evening but increased energy use in the now dark mornings—wiping out the evening gains. That's because the extra hour that daylight saving time adds in the evening is a hotter hour. “So if people get home an hour earlier in a warmer house, they turn on their air conditioning.” the University of Washington's Wolff said.
- E) But other studies do show energy gains. In an October 2008 daylight saving time report to Congress, mandated by same 2005 energy act extended daylight saving time, the U. S. Department of Energy asserted that springing forward does save energy. Extended daylight saving time saved 1.3 *terawatt* (太瓦) hours of electricity. That figure suggests that daylight saving time reduces annual U. S. electricity consumption by 0.03 percent and overall consumption by 0.02 percent. While those percentages seem small, they could represent significant savings because of the nation's enormous total energy use.

- F) What's more, savings in some regions are apparently greater than in others. California, for instance, appears to benefit most from daylight saving—perhaps because its relatively mild weather encourages people to stay outdoors later. The Energy Department report found that daylight saving time resulted in an energy savings of one percent daily in the state.
- G) But Wolff, one of many scholars who contributed to the federal report, suggested that the number were subject to statistical *variability* (变化) and shouldn't be taken as hard facts. And daylight savings' energy gains in the U. S. largely depend on your location in relation Mason-Dixon Line, Wolff said. "The North might be a slight winner, because the North doesn't have as much air conditioning," he said. "But the South is a definite loser in terms of consumption. The South has more energy consumption under daylight saving."

Daylight Saving Time: Healthy or Harmful?

- H) For decades advocates of daylight savings have argued that, energy savings or not, daylight saving time boosts health by encouraging active lifestyles—a claim Wolff and colleagues are currently putting to the test. "In a nationwide American time-use study, we're clearly seeing that, at the time of daylight saving time extension in the spring, television watching is substantially reduced and outdoor behaviors like jogging, walking, or going to the park are substantially increased," Wolff said. "That's remarkable, because of course the total amount of daylight in a given day is the same."
- I) But others warn of ill effects. Till Roenneberg, a university professor in *Munich* (慕尼黑), Germany said his studies show our *circadian* (生理节奏的) body clocks—set by light and darkness—never adjust to gaining an "extra" hour of sunlight to the end of the day during daylight saving time.
- J) One reason so many people in the developed world are *chronically* (长期地) overtired, he said, is that they suffer from "social jet lag". In other words, their optimal circadian sleep periods don't accord with their actual sleep schedules. Shifting daylight from morning to evening only increases this lag, he said. "Light doesn't do the same things to the body in the morning and in the evening, More light in the morning would advance the body clock, and that would be good. But more light in the evening would even further delay the body clock."
- K) Other research hints at even more serious health risks. A 2008 study concluded that, at least in Sweden, heart attack risks go up in the days just after the spring time change, "The most likely explanation to our findings is disturbed sleep and disruption of biological rhythms," One expert told *National Geographic News* via email.

Daylight Savings' Lovers and Haters

- L) With *verdicts* (定论) on the benefits, or costs, of daylight savings so split, it may be no surprise that the yearly time changes inspire polarized reactions. In the U. K., for instance, the Lighter Later movement—part of 10:10, a group advocating cutting carbon emissions—argues for a sort of extreme daylight savings. Frist, they say, move standard time forward an hour, then keep observing daylight saving time as usual—adding two hours of evening daylight to what we currently consider standard time. The folks behind Standardtime.com, on the other hand, want to abolish daylight saving time altogether, calling energy-efficiency claims "unproven".
- M) National telephone surveys by Rasmussen Reports from spring 2010 and fall 2009 deliver the same answer. Most people just "don't think the time change is worth the *hassle* (麻烦的事)". Forty-seven percent agreed with that statement, while only 40 percent disagreed. But *Seize the Daylight* author David Prerau said his research on daylight saving time suggests most people are fond of it, "I think if you ask most people if they enjoy having an extra hour of daylight in evening eight months a year, the response would be pretty positive."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

36. Daylight savings' energy gains might be various due to different climates.
37. Disturbed sleep and disruption of biological rhythms may be the best explanation to higher heart attack

- risks in the days after the spring time change.
38. A research indicated that DST might not save energy by increasing energy use in the dark mornings, though it reduced lighting and electricity consumption in the evening.
 39. Germany took the lead in saving wartime resources by adopting the time changes and reducing artificial lighting.
 40. A university professor studied the effect of daylight saving time and sounded the alarm of its negative effects.
 41. Social jet lag can partly account for people's chronic fatigue syndrome in developed countries.
 42. The figure of a study in the U. S. suggested that DST could save a lot of energy nationally.
 43. Supporters of daylight savings have long considered daylight saving time does good to people's health.
 44. A group advocating cutting carbon emissions launches the Lighter Later movement to back a kind of extreme daylight savings.
 45. A scholar contributing to a federal report suggested that the amount of saved energy had something to do with geographic position.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

In ancient Greece athletic festivals were very important and had strong religious associations. The Olympian athletic festival held every four years in honor of Zeus, king of the Olympian Gods, eventually lost its local character, became first a national event and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been abolished, international. No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 B. C.

The games took place in August on the plain by Mount Olympus. Many thousands of spectators gathered from all parts of Greece, but no married woman was admitted even as a spectator. Slaves, women and dishonored persons were not allowed to compete. The exact sequence of events is uncertain, but events included boy's gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, horse racing and field events, though there were fewer sports involved than in the modern Olympic Games.

On the last day of the Games, all the winners were honored by having a ring of holy olive leaves placed on their heads. So great was the honor that the winner of the foot race gave his name to the year of his victory.

Although Olympic winners received no prize money, they were, in fact, richly rewarded by their state authorities. How their results compared with modern standards, we unfortunately have no means of telling.

After an uninterrupted history of almost 1,200 years, the games were suspended by the Romans in 394 A. D. They continued for such a long time because people believed in the philosophy behind the Olympics: the idea that a healthy body produced a healthy mind, and that the spirit of competition in sports and games was preferable to the competition that caused wars. It was over 1,500 years before another such international athletic gathering took place in Athens in 1896.

Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries in turn. The host country provides vast facilities, including a stadium, swimming pools and living accommodation, but competing countries pay their own athletes' expenses.

The Olympics start with the arrival in the stadium of a torch, lighted on Mount Olympus by the sun's rays. It is carried by a succession of runners to the stadium. The torch symbolizes the continuation of the ancient Greek athletic ideals, and it burns throughout the Games until the closing ceremony. The well-known

Olympic flag, however, is a modern conception: the five-interlocking rings symbolize the uniting of all five continents participating in the Games.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. The Olympic Games became an international event since the games _____.
A) lost the previous religious meanings B) were accepted by all Greek people
C) allowed foreign athletes to compete in it D) got official records and judge systems
47. Compared with the modern Olympic Games, the ancient ones _____.
A) covered every possible event for males B) did not give due respect to women
C) attracted people from different countries D) had more sports events than the modern ones
48. In ancient Olympic Games, winners _____.
A) could not get any award in money form organizers of the Games
B) could earn a lot of money through the award given by the organizers
C) could give his name to the year of his victory as a great honor
D) were honored by having a ring of olive leaves around their waists
49. According to the spirit of the ancient Olympic Games, _____.
A) wars between countries could be avoided through sports
B) competition in sports led to wars between countries
C) healthy mind could reinforce a healthy body
D) healthy mind could be fostered by a healthy body
50. When athletes arrive at the host country, _____.
A) the host country pays for their traveling expense
B) they are always not satisfied with the living conditions
C) their countries have to pay for their expenditure
D) they use the training facilities immediately for adjustment

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Marketplace or peer-to-peer (P2P) lending matches borrowers and lenders on low-cost online platforms. By skirting banks, P2P lending allows the borrower and the lender alike to achieve better rates of interest. Essentially, P2P lending is a way of capitalizing on the network effect of social media and the volumes of data generated therein to allow cheaper access to capital.

According to Liberum, P2P lending in the U. K. will grow at 98 percent year-on-year in 2015, with £3.5 billion presently lent out. Worldwide in 2015, it's estimated that \$77 billion will be lent via P2P platforms—\$60 billion in China, \$12 billion in U. S. A. and \$5 billion in U. K. Morgan Stanley's Huw Steenis says, "While marketplace lending is still about 1 percent of unsecured consumers and SME lending in the U. S., we think it can reach approximately 10 percent by 2020. . . We forecast the global market to grow to \$150 – \$490 billion by 2020." As Liberum's Cormac Leech says, "We are witnessing the biggest changes to the banking sector for 400 years."

P2P lending offers huge opportunities, mainly at the expense of banks, whose biggest margins are traditionally in unsecured lending. Herein is the layer of fat P2P platforms are *guzzling* (大肆掠食的), picking off the banks' best customers. P2P platforms have also proved superior at harvesting and managing big data, and have lower cost bases than banks.

A significant development is that institutional money is now alighting. The largest quoted institutional P2P lender, P2P Global Investment PLC, floated in London last year. It has raised nearly £500 million and aims to double that this year. As a reward for lofting "transformational" amounts of cash on to various platforms, P2P Global has been accumulating warrants and options on their equity, notably Ratesetter, Zopa, Direct Money and Lending Works.

In a twist to this development, Neil Woodford, Britain's most famous fund manager, recently upped his

stake in P2P Global. Last August Woodford sold out of HSBC, fearing “fine inflation”. This seems a ringing endorsement of this disruptive but *nascent* (初期的) sector.

Perhaps most significantly, in May this year, Zopa, the P2P platform, announced its debut in secured (most P2P lending is unsecured) lending by collaborating with Uber. Uber drivers in U. K. will be able to borrow via Zopa to buy their cars, with loans secured against the cars themselves.

Of course, the sector presents risks. The credit dry-up when interest rates rise. A P2P platform may go bust. But some investors, refugees from the banking sector perhaps, will simply like the idea of being on the right side of regulatory and technological *upheaval* (突变). And when the banks finally understand, how will they react? Who knows? So far, none of them have.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

51. Liberum’s data quoted in Paragraph Two indicate that _____.
A) P2P platform offers huge opportunities for banks
B) P2P lending attracts the old customers of banks
C) P2P has seized most share of the financial market
D) P2P lending has been experiencing fast booming
52. What can we learn about P2P Global Investment PLC?
A) It is the largest investment company in London.
B) It has been raising huge fund for P2P lending.
C) It has combined with a few famous companies.
D) It has a well-known economist as its manager.
53. The cooperation between Zopa and Uber has _____.
A) created a new way of P2P lending
B) helped drivers to buy their new cars
C) raised the P2P lending interest rates
D) posed risks for other P2P companies
54. What is the authors attitude towards the future of P2P lending?
A) Pessimistic.
B) Optimistic.
C) Wait-and-see.
D) Indifferent.
55. What’s the purpose of the author in writing this passage?
A) To introduce some recent changes in lending market.
B) To analyze the risks of investing with P2P platform.
C) To call for banks’ attention no the development of P2P.
D) To forecast the possible difficulties P2P lending may face.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

中国宣布计划通过建立经济走廊，并向沿线国家投资近 9000 亿美元来振兴“一带一路 (Belt and Road)”贸易发展。六大经济走廊分别是中蒙俄、新亚欧大陆桥、中国——中亚——西亚、中国——中南半岛 (China-Indo-China Peninsula)、中巴、孟中印缅。周三，在重庆亚欧互联互通产业对话会议的开幕式讲话中，张高丽说，这样牢固的关系“举世瞩目，前景广阔”。张高丽介绍，中国倡导的“一带一路”贸易和基础设施建设网络受到了亚欧国家的欢迎，使有关各方都能从中获益。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Model Test ④

未得到监考教师指令前，不得翻阅该试题册！

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled *How to Be Creative* by commenting on this remark by a creativity expert, “If you’re not prepared to be wrong, you’ll never come up with anything original.” You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡1指定区域内作答作文题，在试题册上的作答无效！

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)



扫一扫，随时听

Section A

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A) To apply for a student loan. | B) To discuss a decision he has to make. |
| C) To ask for a letter of recommendation. | D) To find out which colleges accepted him. |
| 2. A) The laboratories are not well equipped. | B) The classes are too large. |
| C) It's too expensive. | D) It's too far away from home. |
| 3. A) It has a beautiful campus. | |
| B) Professors regularly publish their academic results. | |
| C) It's in an urban setting. | |
| D) Faculty members interact with students. | |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 4. A) He is outgoing. | B) He is handsome. |
| C) He is troublesome. | D) He is honest. |

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. A) Studying. | B) Preparing snacks. |
| C) Playing cards. | D) Learning how to play bridge. |
| 6. A) Watch her partner. | B) Sit there and study. |
| C) Quit the game. | D) Get snacks for everyone. |
| 7. A) Miss her card game. | B) Stay up too late. |
| C) Take a heavy work load next semester. | D) Neglect her studies to play bridge. |
| 8. A) Because he already knows how to play. | B) Because he doesn't like to play card games. |
| C) Because he doesn't have a partner. | D) Because he doesn't have enough time. |

Section B

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

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 9. A) A week at Tanglewood. | B) A movie ticket. |
| C) A vacation in Boston. | D) A sum of money. |
| 10. A) It's difficult to hear. | B) The lawn was usually very crowded. |
| C) The audience might get wet. | D) The setting wasn't very pretty. |
| 11. A) It was held in Boston. | B) All the seats were indoors. |
| C) It was not well known. | D) It has been going on for a long time. |

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

12. A) Jefferson's views about commercialized agriculture.
B) International trade in the nineteenth century.
C) Improvements in farm machinery in the United States.
D) Farmers' gradual loss of independence
13. A) Crop production became increasingly specialized.
B) Economic depressions lowered the prices of farm products.
C) New banking laws made it easy to buy farmland.
D) The United States increased its agricultural imports.
14. A) Prices for farm products rose.
B) Farmers became more dependent on loans from banks.
C) Jefferson established government programs to assist farmers.
D) Farmers relied less on foreign markets.
15. A) They provided evidence that Jefferson's ideal could be achieved.
B) They made farmers less dependent on local banks.
C) They affected the prices that farmer could receive for their crops.
D) They decreased the power of the railroad to control farm prices.

Section C

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

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.

16. A) They will help listeners acquire more knowledge.
B) They will make other people feel relaxed and comfortable.
C) They must be learned in practice.
D) They can help turn strangers into close friends.
17. A) They don't want to be considered impolite.
B) They try to show their rich knowledge.
C) They are afraid of being left behind.
D) They want to become more outgoing than before.
18. A) Speaking loudly.
C) Laughing a lot to ease other's discomfort.
- B) Marking clear their points.
D) Showing warming and friendly feelings.
19. A) A big and warm hug.
C) A special and meaningful gift.
- B) A good wish for others.
D) A smile and a sincere handshake.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.

20. A) Enough cash flow to support companies.
B) A responsible attitude to their employees.
C) Their nimbleness in doing business.
D) Their ability of getting rid of government intervention.
21. A) The increasingly expensive health care which is difficult to get at reasonable rates.
B) The paying of various high taxes to attract and keep his employees.
C) Huge financial loss due to potential investment risks.
D) The potential wage inflation because of unstable economic conditions.
22. A) They are anxious about the development of small businesses.
B) They are optimistic about the conditions of businesses.
C) They are cautious about economic conditions and hesitate to invest.
D) They are uncertain about the future of small businesses.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.

23. A) An hour of jogging at a local park.
B) An hour of fast walking and an hour of running at a local park.
C) Going to a gym for two or three hours' muscle training.
D) Taking part in the road race and the race walk.
24. A) She won a gold medal in pickleball at the 2013 National Senior Games.
B) She plays pickleball and teaches the sport to senior groups.
C) Her fitness result showed that she was just 44 years old.
D) She didn't take sports more seriously until she turned 50.
25. A) It helps people know the benefits of being fit and healthy.
B) It encourages more people to become competitors.
C) It leads old people to start taking exercise right now.
D) It gives people a reason to take good care of themselves.

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.

Culture is the sum total of all the traditions, customs, beliefs, and ways of life of a given group of human beings. In this 26, every group has a culture, however savage, undeveloped, or uncivilized it may seem to us.

To the professional *anthropologist* (人类学家), there is no intrinsic 27 of one culture over another, just as to the professional linguist there is no intrinsic *hierarchy* (等级制度) among languages.

People once thought of the languages of backward groups as 28 and undeveloped forms of speech, consisting largely of grunts and groans. While it is possible that language in general began as a series of grunts and groans, it is a fact established by the study of "backward" languages that no spoken tongue answers that description today. Most languages of uncivilized groups are, by our most severe standards, extremely complex, delicate, and ingenious pieces of machinery for the 29 of ideas. They fall behind our Western languages not in their sound patterns or 30 structures, which usually are fully adequate for all language needs, but only in their vocabularies, which 31 the objects and activities known to their

speakers. Even in this department, however, two things are to be noted: 1. All languages seem to 32 the machinery for vocabulary expansion, either by putting together words already in existence or by borrowing them from other languages and adapting them to their own system. 2. The objects and activities requiring names and distinctions in “backward” languages, while different from ours, are often surprisingly 33 and complicated.

This study of language, in turn, 34 a new light upon the claim of the anthropologists that all cultures are 35, and without ideas of rank or hierarchy.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) savage	B) superiority	C) conceive	D) transfer
E) identification	F) grammatical	G) reflect	H) reveals
I) numerous	J) independently	K) exclusive	L) casts
M) sense	N) confidentially	O) possess	

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**.*

Five Problems Financial Reform Doesn't Fix

- A) The legislation concerning financial reform focuses on helping regulators detect and *defuse* (减少……的危险性) the next crisis. But it doesn't address many of the underlying conditions that can cause problems.
- B) The legislation gives regulators the power to oversee shadow banks and take failing firms apart, convenes a council of super regulators to watch the mega firms that pose a risk to the full financial system, and much else.
- C) But the bill does more to help regulators detect the next financial crisis than to actually stop it from happening. In that way, it's like the difference between improving public health and improving medicine: The bill focuses on helping the doctors who figure out when you're sick and how to get you better rather than on the conditions (sewer systems and air quality and hygiene standards and so on) that contribute to whether you get sick in the first place.
- D) That is to say, many of the weaknesses and imbalances that led to the financial crisis will survive our regulatory response, and it's important to keep that in mind. So here are five we still have to watch out for:

1. The Global *Glut* (供过于求) of Savings

- E) “One of the leading indicators of a financial crisis is when you have a sustained surge in money flowing into the country which makes borrowing cheaper and easier,” says Harvard economists Kenneth Rogoff. Our crisis was no different: Between 1987 and 1999, our current account deficit—the measure of how much money is coming in versus going out —fluctuated between 1 and 2 percent of gross domestic product. By 2006, it had hit 6 percent.
- F) The sharp rise was driven by emerging economies with lots of growth and few investment opportunities—think China—funneling their money to developed economies with less growth and lots of investment opportunities. But we've gotten out of the crisis without fixing it. China is still growing fast, exporting faster, and sending the money over to US.

2. Household Debt— and Why We Need It

- G) The fact that money is available to borrow doesn't explain why Americans borrowed so much of it. Household debt as a percentage of GDP went from a bit less than 60 percent at the beginning of the 1990s to a bit less than 100 percent in 2006. “This is where I come to income inequality,” says

Raghuram Rajan, an economist at the University of Chicago. “A large part of the population saw relatively stagnant incomes over the 1980s and 1990s. Credit was so welcome because it kept people who were falling behind reasonably happy. You were keeping up, even if your income wasn’t.”

- H) Incomes, of course, are even more stagnant now that unemployment is at 9 percent. And that pain isn’t being shared equally: inequality has actually risen since before the recession, as joblessness is proving sticky among the poor, but recovery has been swift for the rich. Household borrowing is still more than 90 percent of GDP, and the conditions that drove it up there are, if anything, worse.

3. The “Shadow Banking” Market

- I) The financial crisis started out similarly severe, but it wasn’t, at first, a crisis of consumers. It was a crisis of banks. It never became a crisis of consumers because consumer deposits are insured. But large investors—pension funds, banks, corporations, and others—aren’t insured. But when they hear that their *collateral* (附属担保品) is dropping in value, they demand their money back. And when everyone does that at once, it’s like an old-fashioned bank run: The banks can’t pay everyone off at once, so they unload all their assets to get capital, the assets become worthless because everyone is trying to unload them, and the banks collapse.
- J) “This is an inherent problem of privately created money,” says Gary Gorton, an economist at Princeton University, “It is vulnerable to these kinds of runs.” This year, we’re bringing this shadow banking system under the control of regulators and giving them all sorts of information on it and power over it, but we’re not doing anything like deposit insurance, where we simply make the deposits safe so runs become an anachronism.

4. Rich Banks

- K) In the 1980s, the financial sector’s share of total corporate profits ranged from about 10 to 20 percent. By 2004, it was about 35 percent. Simon Johnson, an economist at MIT, recalls a conversation he had with a fund manager. “The guy said to me, ‘Simon, it’s so little money! You can sway senators for \$10 million!?’” Johnson laughs *ruefully* (后悔地). “These guys [big inventors] don’t even think in millions. They think in billions.”
- L) What you get for that money is favors. The last financial crisis fades from memory and the public begins to focus on other things. Then the finance guys begin *nudging* (游说). They hold some fundraisers for politicians, make some friends, explain how the regulations they’re under are onerous and unfair. And slowly, surely, those regulations come undone. This financial crisis will stick in our minds for a while, but not forever. And after briefly dropping to less than 15 percent of corporate profits, the financial sector has rebounded to more than 30 percent. They’ll have plenty of money with which to help their friends forget this whole nasty affair.

5. *Lax* (不严格) Regulators

- M) The most troubling prospect is the chance that this bill, if we’d passed it in 2000, wouldn’t even have prevented this financial crisis. That’s not to undersell it: It would’ve given regulators more information with which to predict the crisis. But they had enough information, and they ignored it. They get caught up in boom times just like everyone else. A bubble, almost affects the regulators with the power to pop it.
- N) In 2005, with housing prices running far, far ahead of the historical trend, Bernanke said a housing bubble was “a pretty unlikely possibility”. In 2007, he said Fed officials “do not expect significant spillovers from the subprime market to the rest of the economy.” Alan Greenspan, looking back at the financial crisis, admitted in April that regulators “have had a woeful record of chronic failure. History tells us they cannot identify the timing of a crisis, or anticipate exactly where it will be located or how large the losses and spillovers will be.”

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

36. The financial crisis will not engrave on people’s minds forever, and after briefly dropping of corporate profits, the financial sector has restored soon.

37. A financial crisis never became a crisis of consumers because consumer deposits are insured, but large investors are not, and this eventually let bank go bankruptcy.
38. Economist admitted that regulators have a sad record of continuous failure.
39. According to economist, credit cards were popular because it kept people who were hanging behind happy.
40. The financial sector's portion of total corporate profits increased 15 to 20 percent from the 1980s to 2004.
41. Economist believed that one of the main indicators of a financial crisis is to have a continuous inflow of capital into the country.
42. The bill can't stop a financial crisis from happening, it only does more to help regulators perceive the next financial crisis.
43. Regulators who have the power to pop the economic bubble get caught up in it just like everyone else.
44. This year, the shadow banking system is being brought under the supervision of regulators, but owing to the lack of deposit insurance, runs become inappropriate.
45. Unemployment rate is not being shared equally between the rich and the poor.

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 idea of public works projects as a device to prevent or control depression was designed as means of creating job opportunities for unemployed workers and as a “pump priming” device to aid business to revive. It was conceived during the early year as of the New Deal Era (1933—1937). By 1933, the number of unemployed workers had reached about 13 million. This meant that about 50 million people—about one third of the nation—were without means of support. At first, direct relief in the form of cash or food was provided for these people. This made them *recipients* (接受者) of government charity. In order to remove this *stigma* (耻辱) and restore to the unemployed some measure of respectability and human dignity, a plan was devised to create governmentally sponsored work projects that private industry would not or could not provide. This would also stimulate production and revive business activity.

The best way to explain how this procedure is expected to work is to explain how it actually worked when it was first tried. The first experiment with it was the creation of the Works Project Administration (WPA). This agency set up work projects in various fields in which there were many unemployed. For example, unemployed actors were organized into theater projects; orchestras were organized for unemployed musicians, teaching projects for unemployed teachers, and even writers' projects for unemployed writers. Unemployed laborers were put to building work or maintaining roads, parks, playgrounds, or public buildings. These were all temporary “work relief” projects rather than permanent work opportunities.

More substantial work projects of a permanent nature were organized by another agency, the Public Works Administration (PWA). This agency undertook the planning of construction of schools, houses, post offices, dams, and other public structures. It entered into contracts with private construction firms to erect them, or it loaned money to local or state governments which undertook their construction. This created many jobs in the factories producing the material as well as in the projects themselves, and greatly reduced the number of the unemployed.

Still another agency which provided work projects for the unemployed was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). This agency provided job opportunities for youths 16 to 20 to work in national parks or forests clearing land, guarding against fires, building roads, or doing other conservation work. In the event of a

future depression, the federal government might revive any or all of the above methods to relieve unemployment and stimulate business.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. It was at the beginning of the New Deal Era that public works projects _____.
A) were ignored by most American socialists B) proved its advantages over other plans
C) were given a serious consideration D) were put into use immediately
47. According to the passage, during the New Deal Era, the public works projects might _____.
A) make a great leap in guiding the economic development
B) help those unemployed to resume respect and dignity
C) urge private businesses to employ more workers
D) prevent government from lending money to the unemployed
48. The Works Project Administration could _____.
A) relieve the burden of both the unemployed and the government
B) satisfy the need of people from various fields of the society
C) meet the need of most people who were once white-collars
D) not offer people jobs which would support them for a whole life
49. Compared with WPA, the Public Works Administration _____.
A) got private businesses involved in the restoring of economy
B) encouraged the local governments to make concrete plans
C) offered jobs in all the aspects concerning construction
D) stimulated the economy by lending money to local governments
50. The Civilian Conservation Corps mainly offered jobs _____.
A) to give more opportunities to various age groups
B) to foster the spirit of American youths
C) that are laborious to youngsters
D) under the name of relieving family burdens

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Job hunting is never easy, but what if data could be used to make the process a little less stressful?

Companies such as LinkedIn and Monster. com hold vast amounts of information on people's professional lives, but there is one organization that surpasses them all: the federal government. Although rich and comprehensive, government labor data can often be hard to access, bound by red tape and cloaked in jargon.

"With today's technologies, we can do a lot more to build open data sets for skills," said Aneesh Chopra, the White House's first chief technology officer and founder of Arlington-based start-up Hunch Analytics. During his tenure, Chopra's role involved making government data more accessible. It's a mission he has continued after his departure, assembling a band of public officials, tech entrepreneurs and think-tank analysts whose focus is firmly on the labor market.

A robust economic recovery tempered by flat wages has reinforced the need to connect Americans with higher-paying technology jobs, according to the White House. That was the rationale behind the President's new initiative, announced last week, to train and hire Americans for more than 500,000 unfilled information technology jobs through partnerships with local communities.

"There's not a standard, real-time, modern way to identify all the skills our economy needs in play today. Workforce and talent planners have a daunting job in ensuring they have a "ready-now" workforce, so the more data they can get, the better informed they are." said Leighanne Levensaler, senior vice president of products at Workday, a human resources software company that was involved in the project.

The closest thing to a standard national database is the Labor Department's Occupational Information

Network Website, known as O * Net. Built in the 1990s, the site compiles data on more than 900 occupations, with details about job skills, average compensation and a search tool to find jobs by state. But although the site is continually updated, it has been slow to keep pace with the changing job market, according to Chopra and Levensaler.

A push to modernize O * Net is the group's next big undertaking. The President's 2016 budget proposal includes a \$5 million request to study and test approaches "to modernize and potentially streamline data collection" for O * Net. The measure seeks to provide "up-to-date coverage of occupations and skills, particularly for high-growth, changing industries." Chopra convened a roundtable of government officials, academics and private-sector executives last month to discuss measures to improve O * Net. Workday and LinkedIn are among the companies interested in the effort—which is still at a conceptual stage, Chopra said.

To open-data advocates such as Chopra, there's no better time to harness the power of information for the economy. "No one company, no matter how amazing they are, has the capacity to get every employer in America to open up their skills data for every job posting," he said. "The government has the edacity to convene stakeholders to open up the data."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

51. In what aspect is the company database inferior to that of federal government?
A) Amplitude. B) Accessibility. C) Integrity. D) Authority.
52. The passage implies that Aneesh Chopra _____.
A) serves as the White House's chief technology officer
B) sets up a company on the basis of government data
C) sticks to the improvement of government data sets
D) hires a group of experts on behalf of the government
53. Which of the following statements would Leighanne be most likely to agree with?
A) The government should issue information about higher-paying vacancies.
B) It is impossible to include all kinds of professional skills in database.
C) Workforce should be prepared at any time for jobs in great need.
D) More information helps planners to connect workforce with positions.
54. We can infer from the passage that O * Net _____.
A) functions as a standard national database B) tries to compile the change of job data
C) gets financial support from the government D) attracts companies into the update project
55. In the last paragraph, Chopra emphasizes _____.
A) the importance of information technology
B) the government's role as an organizer
C) the necessity of opening up job database
D) the limitation of all information companies

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

相对于一些发达国家，中国高速铁路起步较晚，但十年间中国已经成为世界上高速铁路发展最快的国家。无论是基础设施建设、运营里程，还是技术经验和经营管理，中国高铁均在稳步、快速的发展进程中逐步向世界证明自身的能力。近年来，无论是外交访问（diplomatic visit）还是国外领导访华，我国领导人都会向外推介中国高铁，让中国高铁成为代表中国产品的名片，让世界见证中国的实力。中国高铁的向外输出在一定程度上标志着中国从技术引进走向自主创新（independent innovation），在发展上实现了质的飞跃。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。