**2017年6月大学英语六级考试真题听力原文及参考答案（第1套）**

**Part I Writing**

In this day and age, students in high school have controversy on what kind of college they should choose. There is a vehement discussion on the issue. As for me, I will have no hesitation to choose a vocational college. The reasons why we ought to attend vocational college involve factors in mounting numbers. They can be briefly summed up as follows.

Perhaps the primary factor is that mastering a craftsmanship is harder than learning knowledge. You can comprehend knowledge from every aspect in life, but you can only learn professional skill in vocational college. Another important factor is that there are an increasing number of vocational colleges in China, such as well-known Lanxiang vocational school, New East Cuisine Training School. Graduated from these colleges, you can earn handsome salary in work.

It is time to take the advice of choosing what you like instead of traditional thoughts, such as what kind of college is more decent. We are supposed to put special emphasis on the improvement of vocational college and learn to be an individual with workmanship. In summary, it is more advisable to be a craftsman rather than a bookworm.

**Part II Listening Comprehension**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 1. A | 1. D | 1. B | 1. A |
| 1. B | 1. C | 1. A | 1. B | 1. C |
| 1. D | 1. A | 1. D | 1. A | 1. D |
| 1. C | 1. B | 1. B | 1. A | 1. D |
| 1. C | 1. B | 1. C | 1. A | 1. D |
| **Part III Reading Comprehension** | | | | |
| 1. L | 1. F | 1. E | 1. D | 1. H |
| 1. O | 1. B | 1. K | 1. C | 1. A |
| 1. D | 1. L | 1. J | 1. E | 1. H |
| 1. A | 1. G | 1. F | 1. O | 1. B |
| 1. D | 1. A | 1. C | 1. C | 1. B |
| 1. A | 1. B | 1. D | 1. D | 1. A |

**Part IV Translation**

The Tang dynasty which began in 618 and ended in 907 is the most prosperous period in Chinese history. China has become the most prosperous country with great power over development of three hundred years, with its capital Chang’ an being the largest city worldwide. During this period, economy boomed, business flourished, social order stabilized，and even the border was open. With the increasing wealth of urbanization, art and literature flourished. Li Bai and Du Fu were poets known for their concise and natural works. Scholars and ordinary people are touched by their poems which are still widely read and recited by children and adults even today.

**Part II Listening Comprehension听力原文**

**Section A**

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

W: Welcome to Workplace, and in today’s program we’re looking at the results of two recently published surveys, which both deal with the same topic -- happiness at work. John, tell us about the first survey.

M: Well, this was done by a human resources consultancy who interviewed more than 1,000 workers, and established a top ten of the factors which make people happy at work. The most important factor for the majority of the people interviewed was having friendly, supportive colleagues. In fact, 73% of people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor contributing to happiness at work, which is a very high percentage. The second most important factor was having work that is enjoyable. The two least important factors were having one's achievements recognized, and rather surprisingly, earning a competitive salary.

W: So, we are not mainly motivated by money?

M: Apparently not.

W: Any other interesting information in the survey?

M: Yes. For example, 25% of the working people interviewed described themselves as “very happy” at work. However, 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy.

W: That’s quite a lot of unhappy people at work every day.

M: It is, isn’t it? And there were several more interesting conclusions revealed by the survey. First of all, small is beautiful. People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff. We also find out that, generally speaking, women were happier in their work than men.

W: Yes, we are, aren’t we?

M: And workers on part-time contracts, who only work 4 or 5 hours a day, are happier than those who work full-time. The researchers concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance.

W: Are bosses happier than their employees?

M: Yes, perhaps not surprisingly, the higher people go in a company, the happier they are. So senior managers enjoy their jobs more than people working under them.

1. What is the No.1 factor that made employees happy according to the survey?

2. What is the percentage of the people surveyed who felt unhappy at work?

3. What kind of companies are popular with employees?

4. What is the possible reason for people on part-time contracts to be happier?

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

W: Mr. De Keyzer, I'm a great lover of your book *Moments Before the Flood*. Can you tell us how you first became interested in this subject matter?

M: In 2006, when the concert hall of the city of Bruges asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season around the theme of water, I found myself working along the Belgian coastline. As there had been numerous alarming articles in the press about a climate catastrophe waiting to happen, I started looking at the sea and the beach very differently, a place where I spent so many perfect days as a child. This fear of a looming danger became the subject of a large-scale photo project.

W: You wrote in the book, “I don’t want to photograph the disaster; I want to photograph the disaster waiting to happen.” Can you talk a bit about that?

M: It is clear now that it is a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water. The same goes for numerous big cities around the world. My idea was to photograph this beautiful and very unique coastline, rich in history, before it’s too late -- as a last witness.

W: Can you talk a bit about how history plays a role in this project?

M: Sure. The project is also about the history of Europe looking at the sea and wondering when the next enemy would appear. In the images, you see all kinds of possible defense constructions to hold back the Romans, Germans, Vikings, and now nature as enemy number one. For example, there is the image of the bridge into the sea taken at the Normandy D-Day landing site. Also, Venice, the city eternally threatened by the sea, where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels.

W: Thank you, Mr. De Keyzer. It was a pleasure to have you with us today.

5. What does the man say about the book *Moments Before the Flood*?

6. When did the man get his idea for the work?

7. What will happen when the climate catastrophe occurs?

8. What does the man say about Venice?

**Section B**

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

When facing a new situation, some people tend to rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst. I remember talking with a young lawyer who was about to begin her first jury trial. She was very nervous. I asked what impression she wanted to make on the jury. She replied, “I don’t want to look too inexperienced; I don’t want them to suspect this is my first trial.” This lawyer had fallen victims to the “don’ts” syndrome -- a form of negative goals setting. The “don’ts” can be self-fulfilling because your mind response to pictures.

　　Research conducted at Stanford University shows a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something. That means when a golfer foretells himself: “Don’t hit the ball into the water”, his mind sees the image of the ball flying into the water. So guess where the ball will go?

　　Consequently, before going into any stressful situation, focus only on what you want to have happen. I asked the lawyer again how she wanted to appear at her first trial. And this time she said: “I want to look professional and self-assured.” I told her to create a picture of what self-assured would look like. To her, it meant moving confidently around the court room, using convincing body language and projecting her voice, so it could be heard from the judge’s bench to the back door. She also imagined a skillful closing argument and a winning trial. A few weeks after this positive stressful rehearsal, the young lawyer did win.

9. What do some people do when they face a new situation?

10. What does the research conducted at Stanford University show?

11. What advice does the speaker give to people in a stressful situation?

12. What do we learn about the lawyer in the court?

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

Most Americans don’t eat enough fruits, vegetables or whole grains. Researcher now says adding fiber to teen diet may help lower the risk of breast cancer.

　　Conversations about the benefits of fiber are probably more common in nursing homes than high schools. But along comes a new study that could change that. Kristi King, a diet specialist at Texas Children's Hospital, finds it’s hard to get teenager patients’ attention about healthy eating but telling them that eating lots of high-fiber foods could reduce the risk of breast cancer before middle age. That’s a powerful message.

　　The new finding is based on a study of 44,000 women. They were surveyed about their diets during high school, and their eating habits were tracked for two decades. It turns out that those who consumed the highest levels of fiber during adolescence had a lower risk of developing breast cancer, compared to the women who ate the least fiber. This important study demonstrates that the more fiber you eat during your high school years, the lower your risk is in developing breast cancer in later life.

　　The finding points to long-standing evidence that fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels, which could explain the reduced risk. The bottom line here is the more fiber you eat, perhaps, a lower level of hormone in your body, and therefore, a lower lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. High-fiber diets are also linked to a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes. That's why women are told to eat 25 grams a fiber a day -- men even more.

13. What does the new study tell about adding fiber to the teen diet?

14. What do we learn about the survey of the 44,000 women?

15. What explanation does the speaker offer for the research finding?

**Section C**

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

Well my current research is really about consumer behavior. So recently I've looked at young people's drinking and it's obviously a major concern to Government at the moment. I've also looked at how older people are represented in the media; again, it's of major current interest with older people becoming a much larger proportion of UK and indeed world society. I'm also interested in how consumers operate online, how that online behavior might be different from how they operate offline when they go to the shops.

　Well, I think that the important thing here is to actually understand what's happening from the consumer's perspective. One of the things that businesses and indeed Government organizations often fail to do is to really see what is happening from the consumer's perspective. For example, in the case of young people's drinking, one of the things that we've identified is that drinking for people say between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity. A lot of the Government advertising has been about individual responsibility, but actually understanding that drinking is very much about the social activity and finding ways to help young people get home safely and not end up in hospital is one of the things that we've tried to present there.

　　The key thing about consumer behavior is that it's very much about how consumers change. Markets always change faster than marketing; so we have to look at what consumers are doing. Currently I teach consumer behavior to undergraduates in their second year and we look at all kinds of things in consumer behavior and particularly how consumers are presented in advertising. So they get involved by looking at advertising and really critically assessing the consumer behavior aspects of it and getting involved sometimes doing primary research. For example, last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing and analyzed it in detail from shopping to the relationship that they have with their retail banks and their mobile phone providers. I think they found it very useful and it also helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had too. The fact of the matter is that there's a whole range of interesting research out there and I think as the years go on, there's going to be much more for us to consider and certainly much more for students to become involved in.

16. What is the speaker currently doing?

17. What has the speaker found about young people's drinking?

18. What does the speaker say that his students did last year?

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

Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies.

　　Banks can save a lot of money and avoid regulatory headaches by moving to a cash-free system, and they can also avoid bank robberies, theft, and dirty money.

　　Claer Barrett, the editor of *Financial Times Money*, says the Western world is headed toward a world without physical currency.

　　Andy Holder -- the chief economist at The Bank of England -- suggested that the UK move towards a government-backed digital currency. But does a cashless society really make good economic sense?

　　"The fact that cash is being drawn out of society, is less a feature of our everyday lives, and the ease of electronic payments -- is this actually making us spend more money without realizing it?"

　　Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more, so she decided to conduct an experiment a few months ago.

　　She decided that she was going to try to just use cash for two weeks to make all of her essential purchases and see what that would do to her spending. She found she did spend a lot less money because it is incredibly hard to predict how much cash one is going to need -- she was forever drawing money out of cash points. Months later, she was still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags.

　　During the experiment, Barrett took a train ride. On the way, there was an announcement that the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. The train cars were filled with groans because many of the passengers were traveling without cash.

　　"It underlines just how much things have changed in the last generation," Barrett says. "My parents, when they were younger, used to budget by putting money into envelopes -- they'd get paid and they'd immediately separate the cash into piles and put them in envelopes, so they knew what they had to spend week by week. It was a very effective way for them to keep track of their spending. Nowadays, we're all on credit cards, we're doing online purchases, and money is kind of becoming a less physical and more imaginary type of thing that we can't get our hands around."

19. What do we learn about Sweden?

20. What did Claer Barrett want to find out with her experiment?

21. What did Claer Barrett find on her train ride?

22. How did people of the last generation budget their spending?

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

Why should you consider taking a course in demography in college? You’ll be growing up in a generation where the baby boomers are going into retirement and dying. You will face the problems in the aging of the population that have never been faced before. You will hear more and more about migration between countries and between rural areas and cities. You need to understand as a citizen and as a tax payer and as a voter what’s really behind the arguments.

　　I want to tell you about the past, present and future of the human population. So let’s start with a few problems. Right now, a billion people are chronically hungry. That means they wake up hungry, they are hungry all day, and they go to sleep hungry. A billion people are living in slums, not the same billion people, but there is some overlap. Living in slums means they don’t have infrastructure to take the garbage away, they don’t have secure water supplies to drink.

　　Nearly a billion people are illiterate. Try to imagine your life being illiterate. You can’t read the labels on the bottles in the supermarket, if you can get to a supermarket. Two-thirds of those people who are illiterate are women and about 200 to 215 million women don’t have access to birth control they want, so that they can control their own fertility. This is not only a problem in developing countries. About half of all pregnancies globally are unintended. So those are examples of population problems.

　　Demography gives you the tools to understand and to address these problems. It’s not only the study of human population, but the populations of non-human species, including viruses like influenza, the bacteria in your gut, plants that you eat, animals that you enjoy or that provide you with meat. Demography also includes the study of non-living objects like light bulbs and taxi cabs, and buildings because these are also populations. It studies these populations, in the past, present and future, using quantitative data and mathematical models as tools of analysis.

　　I see demography as a central subject related to economics. It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world, to improve the wellbeing, not only of yourself -- important as that may be -- but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.

23. What is one of the problems the speaker mentions in his talk?

24. What does the speaker say about pregnancies?

25. How does the speaker view the study of populations?

**2017年6月大学英语六级考试真题听力原文及参考答案（第2套）**

**Part I Writing**

（描述现象）The past few years have witnessed a mounting number of Chinese students attending college abroad.（指出有争议）To this practice, people’s attitudes differ considerably. Some applaud it warmly whereas others criticize and even condemn it harshly. (我的观点)Personally, I believe that we should not go to extremes, for studying abroad has both advantages and disadvantages.

（利）On the one hand, going to college abroad is beneficial in many ways. Most importantly, the general level of education abroad is higher than that at home. Secondly, studying abroad can broaden one’s horizon, which can also add to his or her edge of competition.

（弊）On the other hand, studying abroad has some demerits. In the first place, tuition fees abroad are much higher than those at home, which might prove a grave burden on most families. In the second place, students may find it difficult to adapt to the environment abroad, especially when they are weak in the foreign language.

（总结）Taking into consideration all the above-mentioned, we may come to the conclusion that studying abroad is a two-edged sword, which brings along both benefits and trouble. One should make his or her decision according to personal conditions. If he or she is not well prepared financially or has severe language barriers, he or she may well go to college at home. When time is ripe, he or she can choose to pursue graduate study abroad.

**Part II Listening Comprehension**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 1. A | 1. D | 1. B | 1. C |
| 1. A | 1. B | 1. D | 1. D | 1. B |
| 1. D | 1. A | 1. D | 1. A | 1. A |
| 1. A | 1. D | 1. B | 1. A | 1. C |
| 1. B | 1. C | 1. B | 1. C | 1. C |
| **Part III Reading Comprehension** | | | | |
| 1. K | 1. O | 1. M | 1. H | 1. I |
| 1. E | 1. L | 1. G | 1. B | 1. J |
| 1. F | 1. A | 1. I | 1. G | 1. L |
| 1. E | 1. J | 1. B | 1. M | 1. H |
| 1. B | 1. D | 1. C | 1. A | 1. C |
| 1. D | 1. D | 1. B | 1. C | 1. A |

**Part IV Translation**

The Ming dynasty which ruled China for 276 years is described as one of the greatest eras of orderly government and social stability in human history. During this period，the growth of handicraft industry promoted market economy and urbanization. A variety of commodities including alcohol and silk were sold in markets. Meanwhile, a great many goods were imported, such as clocks and tobaccos. Large business centers like Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou formed successively. It was also in the Ming dynasty that Zheng He led seven enormous voyages of exploration into the Indian Ocean. It is worth mentioning that three of the Four Great Classical Novels in Chinese literature were written during the Ming dynasty.

**Part II Listening Comprehension听力原文**

**Section A**

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

W: Mr. Ishiguro, have you ever found one of your books at a secondhand bookstore?

M: Yes. That kind of thing is difficult. If they’ve got my book there, I think, “Well, this is an insult! Somebody didn’t want to keep my book!” But if it’s not there, I feel it’s an insult too. I think, “Why aren’t people exchanging my book? Why isn’t it in this store?”

W: Does being a writer require a thick skin?

M: Yes, for example, my wife can be very harsh. I began working on my latest book, *The Buried Giant*, in 2004 but I stopped after I showed my wife a little section. She thought it was rubbish.

W: Even after you won a Booker Prize?

M: She’s not intimidated at all and she criticizes me in exactly the same way that she did when I was first unpublished and I was starting.

W: But you would never compromise on your vision.

M: No, I wouldn’t ever compromise on the essential, the ideas or the themes. This isn’t really what my wife is trying to criticize me about. It’s always about execution.

W: So why did you put your book *The Buried Giant* aside for so long? Apparently you started working on it over 10 years ago.

M: I’ve often stopped writing a book and left it for a few years. And by the time I come back to it, it may have changed. Usually my imagination has moved on and I can think of different contexts or a different way to do it.

W: What does it feel like when you finally finish a book?

M: It’s funny you ask that because I never have this moment when I feel, “Ah, I’ve finished!” I watch footballers at the end of the match, you know, the whistle goes and they’ve won or lost. Until then they’ve been giving everything and at that moment they know it’s over. It’s funny for an author. There’s never a finishing whistle.

1. How would the man feel if he found his book in a secondhand bookstore?

2. What does the man’s wife think of his books?

3. What does the man do when he engages in writing?

4. What does the man want to say by mentioning the football match?

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

W: According to a study of Race and Equity in Education, black athletes are dropping out of colleges across the country at alarming rates. With us to talk about these findings is Washington Post columnist Kevin Blackistone. Good morning.

M: Good morning, how are you?

W: Fine, thank you. What is new that you found in this study?

M: Well, this is Shaun Harper's study, and he points out that on major college campuses across the country, black males make up less than 3 percent of undergraduate enrollments. Yet, when you look at their numbers or percentages on the revenue-generating sports teams of football and basketball, they make up well into 50 and 60 percent of those teams. So the idea is that they are really there to be part of the revenue-generating working class of athletes on campus and not necessarily there to be part of the educating class as most students in other groups are.

W: Compared with other groups, I think the numbers in this group, at those 65 schools, are something like just barely more than half of the black male athletes graduate at all.

M: Exactly. And what's really bad about this is these athletes are supposedly promised at least one thing as reward for all their blood and sweat. And that is a college degree, which can be a transformative tool in our society when you talk about upward mobility. And that's really the troubling part about this.

W: Well, this has been talked about so much, really, in recent years. Why hasn't it changed?

M: Well, I think one of the reasons it hasn't changed is because there's really no economic pressure to change this. All of the incentive is really on winning and not losing on the field or on the court. Coaches do not necessarily have the incentive to graduate players.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

6. What is the new finding about black male athletes in this study?

7. What is the graduation rate of black male athletes?

8. What accounts for black athletes’ failure to obtain a college degree according to the man?

**Section B**

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

America’s holiday shopping season started on Black Friday, the day after Thanksgiving. It is the busiest shopping day of the year. Retailers make the most money this time of year, about 20 to 30 percent of annual revenue. About 136 million people will shop during the Thanksgiving Holiday weekend. More and more will shop online. In an era of instant information, shoppers can use their mobile phones to find deals. About 183.8 million people will shop on Cyber Monday, the first Monday after Thanksgiving.

More than half of all holiday purchases will be made online. One-in-five Americans will use a tablet or smartphone. Online spending on Black Friday will rise 15 percent to hit $2.7 billion this year. Cyber Monday spending will increase 12 percent to $3 billion. For many, shopping online was “a more comfortable alternative” than crowded malls. The shift to online shopping has had a big impact on traditional shopping malls. Since 2010, more than 24 shopping malls have closed and an additional 60 are struggling.

However, *Fortune* says the weakest of the malls have closed. The sector is thriving again. The International Council of Shopping Centers said 94.2 percent of malls were full, or occupied, with shops by the end of 2014. That is the highest level in 27 years. Economist Gus Faucher said lower unemployment and rising wages could give Americans more money to spend. The average American consumer will spend about $805 on gifts. That’s about $630.5 billion between November and December -- an increase of 3.7 percent from last year.

9. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

10. How many people will shop on Cyber Monday?

11. What does Fortune say about traditional shopping malls?

12. What is said to account for the increased number of shoppers?

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

For years, many of us have relied on antibiotic use to treat various infections and the reality is that antibiotics have been responsible for saving millions of lives since penicillin, one of the earliest antibiotics, was first used on a clinical basis 70 years ago.

However, today is a new era in which taking antibiotics can cause some very dangerous and potentially life-threatening situations. In fact, you may have heard about the new “superbugs”, which are antibiotic-resistant bacteria that have developed as a result of overprescribed antibiotics. In the past, health experts warned us that the day would come in which it would become very difficult to provide medical care for even common problems such as lung infection or severe sore throat. And, apparently, that day has come because seemingly routine operations such as knee replacements are now much more hazardous due to the looming threat of these infections.

The problem has grown into such epidemic proportions that this severe strain of resistant bacteria is being blamed for nearly 700,000 deaths each year throughout the world; and, unfortunately, health experts worry that the number will rise to 10 million or more on a yearly basis by 2050. With such a large life-threatening epidemic, it is said to say that only 1.2% of budgetary money for the National Institutes of Health is currently being spent on research to tackle this problem, this is a far cry from the funds necessary for a problem of such magnitude.

13. What do we learn about the “superbugs”?

14. What is the result of the overuse of antibiotics?

15. What is most urgently needed for tackling the large life-threatening epidemic according to the speaker?

**Section C**

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

This is the reason you are herein a university. You are here to understand thinking better and to think better yourself. It’s not a chance you’re going to have throughout your lifetime. For the next few years, you have a chance to focus on thinking. I think about some of the students who took advantage of their opportunities in a university. One of the stories I always like to tell is of a freshman seminar that I had a chance to teach at Harvard when I was president of the university. I taught a seminar on globalization, and I assigned a reading that I had written about global capital flows. And as I did each week, I asked one of the students to introduce the readings.

And this young man in October of his freshman year said something like the following. “The reading by President Summers on the flow of capital across countries, it was kind of interesting, but the data did not come close to supporting the conclusions.” And I thought to myself, what a fantastic thing this was. How could somebody who had been there for five weeks, tell the person who had the title “President,” that he didn’t really know what he was talking about. And it was a special moment.

Now, I don’t want to be misunderstood. I explained to my student that I actually thought he was rather more confused than I was and I argued back, but what was really important about that was the universities stand out as places that really are about the authority of ideas. You see it in faculty members who are pleased when their students make a discovery that undermines a cherished theory that they had put forward.

I think of another student I had who came to me one morning, one evening actually, walked into my office and said that I had written a pretty good paper, but that it had five important mistakes and that he wanted a job. You could debate whether they actually were mistakes, but you couldn’t debate that young man’s hunger to learn. You could not debate that that young man was someone who wanted to make a difference in economics and he is today a professor of economics. And his works are more citied as an economist than any other economist in the world.

16. What does the speaker say about the university?

17. What do we learn from the speaker’s stories about universities?

18. What does the speaker see in the young man who challenged his paper?

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

Psychological research shows we consistently underestimate our mental powers. If you think this does not apply to you, then here is a simple test to show you are wrong. Write down the names of all the American states you can remember. Put the list away and then set yourself the same task a week later. Provided you have not cheated by consulting an atlas, you will notice something rather surprising. The two lists will contain roughly the same number of states, but they will not be identical. Some names will have slipped away, but others will have replaced them.

This suggests that somewhere in your mind you may well have a record of virtually every state. So it is not really your memory letting you down; just your ability to retrieve information from it.

We would remember a lot more if we had more confidence in our memories and knew how to use them properly. One useful tip is that things are more likely to be remembered if you are in exactly the same state and place as you were when you learned them.

So if you are a student who always reviews over black coffee, perhaps it would be sensible to prime yourself with a cup before the exam. If possible, you should also try to learn information in the room where it is going to be tested. When you learn is also important. Lots of people swear they can absorb new information more efficiently at some times of a day than at others. Research shows this is not just imagination. There is a biological rhythm for learning, though it affects different people in different ways.

For most of us, the best plan is to take in, new information in the morning and then try to consolidate it into memory during the afternoon.

But this does not apply to everyone, so it is essential to establish your own rhythm. You can do this by learning a set number of lines of poetry at different times of the day and seeing when most lines stick. When you have done this, try to organise your life so that the time set aside for learning coincides with the time when your memory is at its best.

Avoid learning marathons -- they do not make the best use of your mind. Take plenty of breaks, because they offer a double bonus: the time off gives your mind a chance to do some preliminary consolidation and it also gives a memory boost to the learning.

19. What does the simple test suggest?

20. What do we learn about the two lists in the test?

21. What does the speaker suggest about preparing for and taking an exam?

22. What tips does the speaker give on learning?

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

Hello, today I am going to talk about poverty. Poverty has become a critical issue in today’s world. It concerns not only us sociologists but also economists, politicians and business people. Poverty has been understood in many different ways. One useful way is to distinguish between three degrees of poverty, extreme poverty, moderate poverty and relative poverty.

The first type of poverty is extreme poverty. It’s also called absolute poverty. In extreme poverty, households cannot meet basic needs for survival. People are chronically hungry. They are unable to access safe drinking water, let alone health care. They could not afford education for their children. In short, people who live in extreme poverty do not have even the minimum resources to support themselves and their families.

Where does extreme poverty occur? Well, you can find that only in developing countries.

Well, what about moderate poverty? Unlike extreme poverty, moderate poverty generally refers to conditions of life in which basic needs are met, but barely. People living in moderate poverty have the resources to keep themselves alive, but only at a very basic level. For example, they may have access to drinking water but not clean safe drinking water. They may have a home to shelter themselves but it does not have power of light, a telephone or plumbing.

The third kind of poverty is relative poverty. Relative poverty is generally considered to be a household income level which is below a given proportion of average family income. The relatively poor live in high income countries but they do not have a high income themselves. The method of calculating the poverty line is different from country to country but we can say that basically a family living relative poverty has less than a percentage of the average family income. For example, in the United States, a family can be considered poor if their income is less than 50% of the national average family income. They can meet their basic needs but they lack access to cultural goods, entertainment, and recreation. They also do not have access to equality health care or other prerequisites for upward social mobility.

Well, I have briefly explained to you how poverty can be distinguished as extreme poverty, moderate poverty, and relative poverty. We should keep these distinctions in mind when we research people’s living conditions either in the developing or the developed world.

23. What does the speaker do?

24. Where does the speaker say we can find extreme poverty?

25. What do we learn about American people living in relative poverty?

**2017年6月大学英语六级考试真题听力原文及参考答案（第3套）**

**Part I Writing**

There is no consensus among people as to the view that whether we should major in science or humanities in college. The opinions differ from person to person. Perhaps it is time to have a fresh look at the attitude that humanities are more significant than science, which is also my opinion. The answer to this problem involves many factors. They may be briefly summed up as follows.

It is the top cause that humanities can enhance spiritual world as well as personality cultivation. It ranks the second that humanities may lay a solid foundation for learning science. Moreover, it is more interesting and abstract than science to some young people who love culture and arts. Reading poems and writing novels can lead human beings to an emotional thinking model.

Were it left to me to give some proposals, I would list the following ones. College students ought to know their own interest before choosing the major. Their parents also should abandon the traditional thoughts that students learning science are easy to find decent jobs than Humanities students.

**Part II Listening Comprehension**

注意：听力一共两套题，故第三套答案略

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26.F | 27.L | 28.O | 29.H | 30.J |
| 31.M | 32.A | 33.C | 34.D | 35.N |
| 36.G | 37.F | 38.M | 39.D | 40.G |
| 41.O | 42.K | 43.H | 44.B | 45.P |
| 46.A | 47.B | 48.C | 49.A | 50.D |
| 51.B | 52.C | 53.D | 54.B | 55.A |

**Part IV Translation**

The Song dynasty began in 960 and continued until 1279. China’s highly improved economy was the most advanced in the world during the Song Dynasty. Meanwhile China’s science, technology, philosophy and mathematics were thriving. Song was the first government in the world to issue banknotes and it was in Song that China became the first country that utilized gunpowder and invented movable-type printing. The fertility grew rapidly, the urban population was increasing and there were busy and crowed entertainment places in cities. Social activities were full of variety. People gathered to admire and trade in valuable art works. The government system was advanced then, and all of governmental officials were selected and appointed by competitive examinations.