**2017年12月大学英语六级考试真题（第1套）参考答案**

**Part I Writing**

Treat other people the way you want to be treated. The same holds true for respect which is undeniably the basis of interpersonal relationship and a traditional virtue of Chinese nation. Since respect is mutual, no wonder this saying can be heard from time to time that “***Respect others, and you will be respected.***”

Actually, all men are born to be equal and respect or esteem is the basic need for everyone. In other words, people who get involved in different social circles could hardy lead a free and comfortable live in the absence of respect from outside world. Taking a look around, we can find examples too many to enumerate. For instance, we are taught not to play jokes on others randomly or judge others’ appearance, job, financial condition and educational background, for every member of the society has the right to be respected and fairly treated. Suppose our life is disastrously filled with endless quarrels, confrontations and hostility, how would we feel? Besides, respect can be manifested in some details such as expressing your gratitude for others’ help and never rudely interrupting someone who is speaking.

It is not hard to find out the significance of mutual respect in social contact. Respect matters, and without it, one might lose friendship, confidence and even happiness. As for me, I am firmed convinced that those who respect others are certain to be respected.

**Part II Listening Comprehension**

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

**Part IV Translation**

Qinghai Lake is located about 100 kilometers west of Xining, the capital of Qinghai province, at an altitude of 3,205 meters. With an area of 4,317 square kilometers and a maximum depth of 25.5 meters, it is the largest saltwater lake in China. There are 23 rivers flowing into the lake, most of which are seasonal. Eighty percent of the lake’s water comes from five major rivers. Qinghai Lake is at the intersection of several migratory routes of birds across Asia, making it a popular stopover for birds during migration. On the west side of the lake lie the famous "Bird Islands", which attract the world’s bird-watchers. Every summer, visitors also flock here for watch the international cycling competition.

**Part II Listening Comprehension听力原文**

**Section A**

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

M: And now, for the lighter side of the news, Europe is setting an example for the rest of the world when it comes to food waste.

W: That's right, John. This week the Italian government passed legislation that aimed to dramatically reduce the amount of food wasted in the country. New laws have been put into place that would make it easier for farms and supermarkets to donate unsold foods to those who’re in need.

M: Yes. In addition to this, businesses will now be rewarded for successful efforts to cut food waste.

W: Italy is not the only country to focus on reducing food waste. Just earlier this year, the European Parliament voted in favor of legislation that would stop grocery giants from unfair trading practices that resulting overproduction, thus creating waste.

M: In France, the government has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods and imposed harsh penalties on businesses that fail to comply with the regulations.

W: While there is still much progress to be made. Other countries could learn a thing or two from the example set by France and Italy. In the United States, up to 40 percent of all food goes uneaten. Despite the fact that one in seven American households lacks regular access to good food, one major cause of this problem is the confusion over food expiration labels, which are currently not regulated by the government.

M: All this could change soon. The wave of new laws in Europe will definitely put more pressure on law makers to reduce food waste here. We turn now to a spokesperson form Harvard University’s Food Law and Policy Clinic for more on the story. And now, let’s welcome Prof. Edward Becker to speak to us.

1. What does the woman say about the new laws in Italy?

2. What did the European Parliament do to reduce food waste?

3. What has the French government done recently?

4. What is the major cause of food waste in the United States?

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

M: Thank you for calling Saks Fifth Avenue department store. How can I be of assistance to you today?

W: Hello, I was in your store this past weekend and bought a few items. Yesterday my friend told me that the annual anniversary sales had begun, it turned out she bought the same sweater as I did, but for a much lower price.

M: Yes. Our annual anniversary sales started on Monday. We do offer price adjustments within 7 days of purchase to ensure our customers’ satisfaction. You said you did the purchase here this past weekend?

W: Yes. I was shopping in your store last Sunday afternoon.

M: That would definitely fall within the price adjustment window. Do you have an account with us? We can credit your account directly with the difference if you wish. Otherwise we can send a gift card by mail if you prefer.

W: Credit it in my account would be wonderful, thank you. Now that you mention there’s a sale going on, I do remember a dress I quite like when I was in the shop on Sunday. Is it on offer as well?

M: Yes, ma’am. All the new arrivals are 15-20% off. In addition to the sale, we’re running a promotion for complimentary tailor if you need it.

W: That’s good news, the dress really caught my eye, but I did have some concerns about the length. How long will the alterations take?

M: Our tailoring department guarantees alterations to be completed within 5 working days. If you like, I can set one aside for you. If you’re able to come this afternoon, you can give your name to the sales manager and they will be there to assist you.

5. What do we learn about Saks department store?

6. What does the man say Saks department store offers?

7. What does the woman want the store to do to address the price difference?

8. What is the service Saks department store offers in addition to the promotion sale?

**Section B**

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

Barbie dolls have a particular look to them. They’re thin, tall, long-legged and virtually unlike any real human being. Although over the years Barbie has more than 180 different careers, including football coach, sign language teacher, ambassador, president and astronaut, her body shape hasn’t changed much.

Last year, Mattel, the company that makes Barbie dolls, added some Barbies to its line that have different skin tones and hair textures. There are now Barbies with one of 7 skin tones, 22 eye colours and 24 hair styles to choose from. Last year, Mattel also gave Barbie a flat foot, rather than forcing her to be “in heels” all the time like the original Barbie is.

Now they are introducing new Barbies with 3 slightly different body shapes while the original, tall and thin Barbies will continue to be sold.

In a statement on its website, the company says it wants Barbies to look more like real people and to give girls everywhere infinitely more ways to spark their imagination and play out their stories.

Although many people say the new Barbies are a step in the right direction. Some people say they don’t go far enough. They say that the new body shapes could be even more different from the original, tall, thin Barbies.

Sales of Barbie dolls have been falling “every year since 2012,” according to CBC news.

The toys aren’t in stores yet, but they will be sold online at the Barbie website, starting this week for $9.99.

9. What do we know about the original Barbie dolls?

10. Why do some people feel unsatisfied with the new Barbie dolls?

11. Where will the new Barbie dolls be sold first?

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

The earliest printed book we known today appeared in China in the year 868 and metal type was used in Korea at the beginning of the fifteen century, but it was in Germany around the year 1450 that a printing press using movable metal type was invented. Capitalism turned printing from an invention into an industry. Right from the start, book printing and publishing were organized on capitalist lines. The biggest sixteen-century printer, Plantin of Antwerp, had 24 printing presses and employed more than 100 workers. Only a small fraction of the population was literate, but the production of books grew as an extraordinary speed.

By 1500 some 20 million volumes had already been printed. The immediate effect of printing was to increase the circulation of works that were already popular in a handwritten form, while less popular works went out of circulation. Publishers were interested only in books that would sell fairly quickly in sufficient numbers to cover the costs of production and make a profit. Thus, while printing enormously increased access to books by making cheap, high-volume production possible, it also reduced choice.

The great cultural impact of printing was that it facilitated the growth of national languages. Most early books were printed in Latin, but the market for Latin was limited, and in its pursuit of larger markets, the book trade soon produced translation into the national languages emerging at that time. Printing indeed played a key role in standardizing and stabilizing these languages by fixing them in print and producing dictionaries and grammar books.

12. What happened in Germany around the year 1450?

13. What does the speaker say about the printer, Plantin of Antwerp?

14. What was the immediate effect of printing?

15. What was the great cultural impact of printing?

**Section C**

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

You dream about being a movie star. You live in a big house in Hollywood, go to the Oscars every year--and win! You will be rich and famous. Wait a minute. You also hate having your photos taken and you are very shy. So how could you ever become a movie star?

Choosing a right career can be hard. Many people graduate from school or college not knowing what they want to do with their lives, and get a job without really thinking about it. For some, things work out fine, but others often find themselves stuck in a job they hate. Your working life lasts an average of 40 years, so it’s important to find a job you like and feel enthusiastic about. Luckily, there are many ways you can get help to do this.

The Australian website, www.careersonline.com, compares choosing a career with going to the movies. Before you see a movie, you find out what films are showing. The site suggests you should do the same with your career--find out what jobs are available and what your options are. Next, decide which movie you like best; if you’re not a romantic person, you won’t want to see a love story. In other words, with your career, you should decide which job will suit your personality. Finally, decide how to get movie tickets and find out where the theater is before you go. With your career, you need to find information about where you can work and how to get a job in that profession.

So, how do you start? Begin by asking yourself some questions, certain life experiences. Have you travelled overseas? Do you have any extra certificates at your degree? Such as the first aid license, for example. Your physical state and build can also affect which jobs you can do. A person, for example, who is allergic to cats will probably never become an animal doctor. Flight attendants, firefighters and police officers have to be over a certain height and be physically fit.

Your personality matters too. Are you outgoing or shy? If you like working alone, a job that requires lots of team work might not suit you.

Choosing a career can take time and a lot of thought. However, when you know you can look forward to working in your dream job, you will be glad you thought it through.

16. What does the speaker say about many college graduates?

17. What does the Australian website suggest you do first to find a suitable job?

18. What should you think about when you look for the right job according to the Australian website?

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

Kwanzaa is a cultural festival during which African-Americans celebrate and reflect upon their rich heritage as the products of the two worlds. It begins December 26th and lasts for seven days.

Kwanzaa was founded in 1966 by Dr. Karenga, a college professor and African-American leader, who believed that a special holiday could help African-Americans meet their goals of building strong families, learning about their history and creating a sense of unity.

After conducting extensive research in which he studied the festivals of many African groups of people, he decided that the new holiday should be a harvest or “first fruits” celebration, incorporating ideas from many different harvest traditions. Kwanzaa is a KiSwahili word meaning “the first fruits of the harvest.”

The East African language of KiSwahili was chosen as the official language of Kwanzaa because it is a non-tribal language spoken by a large portion of the African population. Also its pronunciation is easy.

Kwanzaa is based on seven principles which are unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith. One principal is highlighted each day of the holiday.

In preparation for the celebration, a straw mat is placed on the table, along with the candle holder with seven candles, one black, three red and three green. The black candle represents the African-American people, the red is for their struggles, and the green represents their hopes for the future.

Other items placed on our table are a variety of fruit, ears of corns, gifts and a communal unity cup for pouring and sharing drinks.

Each day of Kwanzaa, usually before the evening meal，family and friends gather around the table and someone lights the candle, beginning with the black. After that, candles are lit alternately from left to right. While the candle is being lit, a principal is recited; then each person present takes turn to speak about the importance that principle has to himself or herself.

Next, the ceremony focuses on remembering those who've died. A selected person pours water or juice from the unity cup into a bowl. That person then drinks from the cup and raises it high saying “Harambee” which means “Let’s all pull together.” All repeat “Harambee” seven times and each person drinks from the cup. Then names of African-American leaders and heroes are called out, and everyone reflects upon the great things these people did. The ceremony is followed by a meal, and then singing and perhaps listening to African music.

19. What does the speaker say about Kwanzaa?

20. For what purpose did Dr. Karenga create the special holiday?

21. What does the word “Kwanzaa” mean?

22. What did people do while each candle was being lit at the Kwanzaa celebration?

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

The Mediterranean diet is based upon the eating patterns of traditional cultures in the Mediterranean region.

Several noted nutritionists and research projects have concluded that this diet is one of the most healthful in the world in terms of preventing such illnesses as heart disease and cancer, and increasing life expectancy.

The countries that have inspired Mediterranean diet all surround the Mediterranean Sea. These cultures have eating habits that developed over thousands of years. In Europe, parts of Italy, Greece, Portugal, Spain and southern France adhere to principles of the Mediterranean diet, as do Morocco, Tunisia in North Africa. Parts of the Balkan region and Turkey follow the diet as well as Middle Eastern countries like Lebanon and Syria. The Mediterranean region is warm and sunny, and produces large supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables almost a year round that people eat many times a day. Wine, bread, olive oil and nuts are other staples of the region, and the Mediterranean Sea has historically yielded abundant quantities of fish.

International interest in therapeutic qualities of Mediterranean diet began back in the late 1950s when medical researchers started to link the currency of heart disease with diet. Dr. Ancel Keys performed the epidemiological analysis of diets around the world. Entitled *the Seven Countries Study*, it is considered one of the greatest studies of its kind ever performed. In it, Keys gathered data on heart disease and its potential causes from nearly 13,000 men in Greece, Italy, Croatia, Serbia, Japan, Finland, the Netherlands and the United States. The study was conducted over a period of decades. It concluded that the Mediterranean people in the study enjoyed some significant health advantages. The Mediterranean groups have lower mortality rates in all age brackets and from all causes, particularly from heart disease. The study also showed that the Mediterranean diet is as high as or higher in fat than other diets, obtaining up to 40% of all its calories from fat. It has, however, different patterns of fat intake. Mediterranean cooking uses smaller amounts of saturated fat and higher amounts of unsaturated fat, mostly in the form of olive oil. Saturated fats are fats are found principally in meat and dairy products, although some nuts and vegetable oils also contain them. Saturated fats are used by the body to make cholesterol, and high levels of cholesterol have since been directly related to heart disease.

23. What has research concluded about the Mediterranean diet?

24. What do we learn about the Seven Countries Study?

25. What do we learn about the Mediterranean people from the Seven Countries Study?

**2017年12月大学英语六级考试真题（第2套）参考答案**

**Part I Writing**

Mutual understanding is the basis for harmonious interpersonal relationships and the solution to any conflict. As this simple yet thought-provoking saying puts, “***seek to understand others, and you will be understood***”, which reminds us of the necessity of “putting ourselves in others’ shoes” and expressing great empathy with people around us.

Seeking to understand others may create a sound working environment. If the chief executive officer of a company seeks to understand the actual needs of his employees through frequent conversations and takes practical measures to solve problems they meet at work, then his employees will be more enthusiastic about their work with deeper gratitude and increased efficiency. Without understanding, conflicts erupt in people’s social contact. So many quarrels start with misunderstanding, impatience and a lack of communication, ending up with the breakdown of a relationship and even worse consequences. For example, it is reported that two students got seriously injured because they resorted to violence instead of mutual understanding after one had unintentionally tracked up the other’s clean shoes.

To sum up, mutual understanding plays an indispensable role in the establishment of a harmonious interpersonal relationship and a harmonious society at large. We should see things from others’ perspective without preconception and learn to be a good listener. If we want to be understood by others, then we have to understand others first.

**Part II Listening Comprehension**

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

**Part IV Translation**

Dongting Lake is a large but shallow lake situated in the northeast part of Hunan Province. As a natural reservoir to store floodwater from the Yangtze River, the lake expands and contracts largely depending on the season. The provinces of Hubei and Hunan are named after their locations relative to the lake: Hubei means “north of the lake”, while Hunan refers to “south of the lake”. Dongting Lake is well-known in Chinese culture as the birthplace of dragon boat race. It is said that dragon boat race began from the eastern shore of Dongting Lake as a search for the corpse of Qu Yuan, a Chu patriotic poet. Dragon boat race and Dongting Lake, together with the beautiful scenery around it, attract thousands of visitors at home and abroad every year.

**Part II Listening Comprehension听力原文**

**Section A**

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

W: You’re going to give a short speech of thanks for the speaker this evening, aren’t you, Bill?

M: Yes.

W: You don’t sound very enthusiastic. It’s not that bad, is it?

M: No, I don’t mind really. But I can never forget the first speech of thanks I did.

W: Why? What happened?

M: Well, I was in my early twenties. I joined the local history society.

W: Yes.

M: Anyway, I went along to a lecture by a Miss Bligh.

W: Oh. Do go on.

M: She was going to talk with slides about our town amid 18th century. She’d just published a book on the subject, which was reckoned to be quite good. So I went along. When I arrived, the secretary asked me if I could give the speech of thanks. Rather stupidly, I said yes.

W: We’ve all done it.

M: Anyway, from that point on, I was scared. What should I say? I decided to make notes during the lecture and refer to interesting parts and thank her on behalf of the society. In fact, by the time Miss Bligh stood up to talk, I was feeling much better. But she was so nervous that she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper. People at the back kept calling out “we can’t hear.” It was embarrassing.

W: I can imagine it.

M: At least the slides were good, that is, until the bulb in the projector blew. And she had to finish the talk with no illustration.

W: So what did you say in your speech of thanks?

M: What can you say? You have to be polite. I mentioned the interesting facts, referred to the excellent slides, and then finished up by saying “we’d all like to thank Miss Bligh for blowing out her slides.”

W: Oh, no.

M: I felt terrible. I tried to apologize, not very successfully.

W: And the speech of thanks this evening?

M: I’ll write down exactly what I’m going to say and read it carefully.

1. What is the man asked to do this evening?

2. What do we learn about the man?

3. What does the man say about Miss Bligh?

4. What does the man say about the first time he gave a speech of thanks?

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

W: Another cup of tea, Paul?

M: No, thanks. Well, what’s new, Lorry?

W: Nothing dramatic. But there’s something you should know about.

M: What’s that?

W: Well, our rivals are offering extended credit terms to some of the retailers in the area.

M: Oh? Which rival is this? We only have two.

W: Barratt’s Company.

M: Oh, them. Well, they’re hardly a threat.

W: I know they’re smaller than us, but we can’t afford to ignore them.

M: Yes, you’re right, Lorry. But I don’t like extended credit. It ties up cash we could put to better use elsewhere. But, I’ll look into it on Monday.

W: Yes. And there’s something else.

M: Don’t tell me! The letter from the tax revenue office?

W: Right. How did you know?

M: Terra told me. What’s the problem?

W: Well, Tom got this letter late yesterday and then went frantic trying to find copies of last year’s accounts.

M: Did he find them?

W: No. And he was away before I could get hold of the letter.

M: How about a drive down to the office now. And we’ll see if everything’s all right. There’s another reason why I wanted a chat with you before Monday.

W: I thought as much. Well, go on, surprise me.

M: How about selling that new motorcycle of yours in Indonesia?

W: What? You mean export? Paul. I think you’ve been away too long, This is Jayal Motors. We’ve never sold a bike abroad.

M: Don’t worry, Lorry. I’m not crazy. I’ve been studying the possibility and I think we should give it a go.

W: It’s not as easy as that thought, is it? We’d have to reorganize the whole company.

M: Don’t be silly. I don’t intend starting next week. We’ll have to plan it properly and there’ll be a few problems.

W: A few problems? I can see hundreds! For one thing, transport. I have enough trouble delivering bikes to shops only 40 miles away--never mind 5,000 miles!

M: That’s what forwarding agents are for.

5. What does the woman think the man should know?

6. What does the woman think of Barratt’s company?

7. What did the woman say about the letter from the tax revenue office?

8. What is the man thinking of doing?

**Section B**

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

A report on sleep and nutrition released this month found that people who consistently went to bed earlier than 11 p.m. took in fewer calories and ate more healthy food. In contrast, “night owls” who go to bed between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. tend to consume more coffee, alcohol, refined sugars, and processed meats than early risers. This report corresponds with the existing scientific literature on bedtime and wellness. The relationship between getting more sleep and making better food choices is well-documented. A study published last year in *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* found that people who sleep more tend to eat less unhealthy food than their peers who don’t get as much rest. And a 2015 study from the University of California, Berkeley, found that teens who go to bed late are more likely to gain weight over a five-year period. As a group, “night owl” types tend to eat less healthy food and take in more calories overall than early risers. The later one goes to bed, the more calories one records the next day. It’s as yet a challenge to explain the cause-and-effect relationship between sleep and nutrition. There may be a third factor that impacts both of them, or the relationship could be reversed, that is, people who eat less fall asleep earlier. Still, if late sleepers want to lose a few pounds, they can go to bed earlier than they usually do, thereby reducing their chances of taking snacks before bedtime.

9. What do we learn about the report released this month?

10. What does the study from the University of California, Berkeley, find about teens who go to bed late?

11. What should “night owls” do to reduce their consumption of unhealthy food?

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

Researchers have found not just a diversity problem in Hollywood, but actually an inclusion crisis. With less than a week before an Oscars ceremony that has already been criticized for an all-white slate of acting nominees, a study shows the film industry does worse than television. Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female, and only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity. When researchers looked at all TV shows, they also found that women of color over 40 were deemed “largely invisible” and just 22 percent of TV series creators were female. Overall, the study found half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters and more than one-fifth of them had no black characters with dialogue. The film industry still functions as a straight, white, boy's club. When looking at how women are depicted, the study found female characters were four times more likely to be shown in sexy clothing, and nearly four times as likely to be referred to as physically attractive. But their results also indicated films and TV shows with women or people of color in the important jobs behind the scenes--director, producer or writer--tended to have better diversity numbers. Across TV and film, the underrepresentation of non-white characters falls mostly on Hispanics. Among more than 10,000 characters, proportions of white, black and Asian characters came close to U.S. population.

12. Why has the Oscars ceremony been criticized?

13. What do we learn from the research?

14. Who are regarded as “largely invisible” on TV show?

15. What does the speaker say about Hispanics?

**Section C**

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

When purchasing life insurance, there are many important factors to consider: one should buy the policies that give the most protection at the least cost, insure the right family members, and consider the family’s financial needs. It’s important to buy the insurance from companies that are financially sound and that are represented by honest, well-trained agents. At various stages in a person’s life, different kinds of life insurance are needed for particular situations. Jerry is single and has no dependents, probably the only life insurance he needs is enough to cover his debts and burial expenses. Insurance can be purchased at a lower rate during the young years, but by buying while young, the premiums are paid in for a longer period of time. In the end, the amount paid for premiums is about the same. A person shouldn’t buy insurance protection that really isn’t necessary. Suppose that Jerry marries Jeannette who is a college graduate and is working. Perhaps enough insurance would be needed to cover their debts and burial expenses. Now, Jeannette has quit work ad their first child is on the way. They have purchases a home with a small down payment and a 30-year mortgage. The situation regarding life insurance takes on a different look. There are dependents who need financial protection. How much insurance is needed? As the family increases in size, it is essential to add more insurance on the breadwinner to protect the dependents. When the children are young and depend upon the family for financial needs, families with modest incomes have difficulty providing enough life insurance to protect the mother and the children. Families with modest incomes should insure the breadwinner or breadwinner first. When considering the amount of insurance for the mother with dependent children, substitute child care is a need that should be planned for until the children can care for themselves. The death of a small child would have no effect upon the income of the family. Perhaps a policy to meet funeral expenses would be sufficient for the young child, although most people do not take out insurance on their young children. As the children become financially independent of the family, the emphasis on family financial security would shift from protection to saving for the retirement years. Every family situation is different, but it is important that each family give adequate thought to planning its financial future.

16. What life insurance should a single person buy according to the speaker?

17. What should people do as their family increases in size?

18. When should one change their life insurance?

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

“Stereotype” may sound like a bad word, but there’s nothing bad about it. For one thing, stereotypes are often accurate. When you ask people about their concept of stereotypes, they get it pretty much right. Also, stereotypes are often positive, particularly of groups that we ourselves belong to. Some of the statistical generalizations may be positive as some groups have reputations for being smart, for being loyal, for being brave, for all sorts of things that are not at all negative. And so there’s nothing inherently wrong about stereotypes. But there are problems with stereotypes. For one thing, they’re reliable insofar as they’re based on unbiased samples. But a lot of the information we get about human groups is through biased sources like how they’re represented in the media. And if these sources don’t give you an accurate depiction, your stereotypes won’t be accurate. For example, many Jews have been troubled by Shakespeare’s depiction of Shylock. If the only Jew you know is Shakespeare’s Shylock, it’s going to be a very bad impression. So one problem with stereotypes is while we are good at drawing conclusions from them, often our information isn’t reliable. A second problem is that stereotypes, regardless of whether or not they’re accurate, can have a negative effect on the people that they apply to. And this is what psychologist, Claude Steele, described as stereotype threat. He has a vivid example of this. Here’s how to make African-Americans do worse on a math test. You have the test and you put on the test that they have to identify their race. The very act of acknowledging that they are African-American when given a test ignites in them thoughts of their own stereotype, which is negative regarding academics and that makes them do worse. Want to know how to make a woman do worse on a math test? Same thing, get her to write down her sex. One recent study found a sort of clever twist on this. When Asian-American women are given a test and they’re asked to mark down their race, they do better than they would otherwise do. They’re reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale. You ask them, on the other hand, to mark down their sex, they do worse because they are reminded of a negative stereotype. That’s an example of how stereotypes have a potentially damaging effect on people.

19. What does the speaker say about stereotypes?

20. What leads to the bias of stereotypes?

21. What does the speaker say is a problem with stereotypes?

22. What did one recent study find about stereotypes?

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

Sometimes when you take a common drug, you may have a side effect. That is, the drug may cause some effect other than its intended one. When these side effects occur, they are called “adverse reactions”. Whenever you have an adverse reaction, you should stop taking the drug right away. Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug that will relieve the symptoms but that will not cause the adverse reaction. If an adverse reaction to a drug is serious, consult your doctor for advice at once.

Drugs that are safe in the dosage stated on the label may be dangerous in large doses. For example, aspirin is seldom thought of as dangerous, but there are many reports of accidental poisoning of young children who take too many aspirin pills, as well as the possible development of Reye’s syndrome in children with the flu. In adults, excessive use of some painkilling drugs may cause severe kidney damage. Some drugs for relief of stomach upsets, when taken in excess, can perhaps cause serious digestive problems. You should never use any over-the-counter drug on a regular, continued basis, or in large quantities, except on your doctor’s advice. You could be suffering from a serious illness that needs a doctor’s care.

Each drug you take not only acts on the body but may also alter the effect of any other drug you are taking. Sometimes this can cause dangerous or even fatal reactions. For example, aspirin increases the blood-thinning effect of drugs given to patients with heart disease. Therefore, a patient who has been taking such a drug may risk bleeding if he uses aspirin for a headache. Before using several drugs together you should ask your doctor and follow his advice. Your pharmacist can tell you whether certain drugs can safely be taken together.

Alcohol may increase the effect of a drug--sleeping pills combine with alcohol to produce a sleepy feeling. When taking any drug, you should ask your doctor whether drinking alcohol could be dangerous in combination with the medicine.

Experts believe there is a relationship between adult abuse of legitimate medicines and the drug culture that has swept our country. You can do your share to reduce the chances that your children will become part of the drug culture by treating all medicines with respect. Always let your children know that medicines and drugs should not be used carelessly.

23. What does the speaker say you should do when you have an adverse reaction?

24. Where does the speaker say about alcohol drinking?

25. What does the speaker call on parents to do at the end of the talk?

**2017年12月大学英语六级考试真题（第3套）参考答案**

**Part I Writing**

A profound notion has lasted for years regarding that “Help others, and you will be helped when you are in need.” It is known by us all that giving others a hand is a crucial process through one’s whole life. Personally, I side with the notion, in the belief that helping others will contribute to getting help in the current situation.

　　The implication underlying this sentence is rather conspicuous: giving a hand to others is of extremely significance in modern society. Why should we place such a high value on it? First and foremost, helping others enables people to acquire assistance and complete their mission more smoothly and rapidly; because those who are willing to help others are more likely to get helped from others when trapped in trouble. In addition, helping others is one of the most indispensable behaviors that people should learn in China. Without the process, people can hardly have a better understanding of relationship between others.

　　In order to achieve more help, people are supposed to devote to others first. Only in this way, can they open their mind and enjoy a comforting life.

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

**Part IV Translation**

Taihu Lake is a freshwater lake located in East China with an area of 2,250 square kilometers. It is the third largest freshwater lake in China, second only to Poyang Lake and Dongting Lake. There are about 90 islands in Taihu Lake ranging in size from a few square meters to several square kilometers. Taihu Lake is famous for its “Taihu Stone” which is often used in decorating traditional Chinese gardens. Taihu Lake is also well-known for its high-yielding fishing industry. Since the late 1970s, fishing and crabbing have been an important part of the residents nearby and have contributed enormously to the economy of surrounding area. As one of China’s major ceramics bases, the Taihu Lake region is home to the world-famous Yixing clay teapots produced by the ceramic manufacturers of Yixing.