**2012年12月英语六级考试真题试卷（第1套）**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Direction: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled Man and Computer by commenting on the saying, "The real danger is not that the computer will begin to think like man, but that man will begin to think like the computer. "You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

**Man and Computer**

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注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上作答。

**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

**Thirst grows for living unplugged**

More people are taking breaks from the connected life amid the stillness and quiet of retreats like the Jesuit Center in Wernersville, Pennsylvania.

About a year ago, I flew to Singapore to join the writer Malcolm Gladwell, the fashion designer Marc Ecko and the graphic designer Stefan Sagmeister in addressing a group of advertising people on "Marketing to the Child of Tomorrow". Soon after I arrived, the chief executive of the agency that had invited us took me aside. What he was most interested in. he began, was stillness and quiet.

A few months later, I read an interview with the well-known cutting-edge designer Philippe Starck.

What allowed him to remain so consistently ahead of the curve? "I never read any magazines or watch TV," he said, perhaps with a little exaggeration. "Nor do I go to cocktail parties, dinners or anything like that." He lived outside conventional ideas, he implied, because "I live alone mostly, in the middle of nowhere."

Around the same time, I noticed that those who part with $2285 a night to stay in a cliff-top room at the Post Ranch Inn in Big Sur, California, pay partly for the privilege of not having a TV in their rooms; the future of travel, I'm reliably told, lies in "black-hole resorts," which charge high prices precisely because you can't get online in their rooms.

Has it really come to this?

The more ways we have to connect, the more many of us seem desperate to unplug. Internet rescue camps in South Korea and China try to save kids addicted to the screen.

Writer friends of mine pay good money to get the Freedom software that enables them to disable the very Internet connections that seemed so emancipating not long ago. Even Intel experimented in 2007 with conferring four uninterrupted hours of quiet time (no phone or e-mail) every Tuesday morning on 300 engineers and managers. Workers were not allowed to use the phone or send e-mail, but simply had the chance to clear their heads and to hear themselves think.

The average American spends at least eight and a half hours a day in front of a screen. Nicholas Carr notes in his book The Shallows. The average American teenager sends or receives 75 text messages a day, though one girl managed to handle an average of 10000 every 24 hours for a month.

Since luxury is a function of scarcity, the children of tomorrow will long for nothing more than intervals of freedom from all the blinking machines, streaming videos and scrolling headlines that leave them feeling empty and too full all at once.

The urgency of slowing down-to find the time and space to think-is nothing new, of course, and wiser souls have always reminded us that the more attention we pay to the moment, the less time and energy we have to place it in some larger context." Distraction is the only thing that consoles us for our miseries." the French philosopher Blaise Pascal wrote in the 17th century, "and yet it is itself the greatest of our miseries." He also famously remarked that all of man's problems come from his inability to sit quietly in a room alone.

When telegraphs and trains brought in the idea that convenience was more important than content, Henry David Thoreau reminded us that'. the man whose horse trots（奔跑）a mile in a minute does not carry the most important messages."

Marshall McLuhan, who came closer than most to seeing what was coming, warned. "When things come at you very fast, naturally you lose touch with yourself"

We have more and more ways to communicate, but less and less to say. Partly because we are so busy communicating. And we are rushing to meet so many deadlines that we hardly register that what we need most are lifelines.

So what to do? More and more people I know seem to be turning to yoga, or meditation（沉思）,or tai chi（太极）; these aren't New Age fads（时尚的事物）so much as ways to connect with what could be called the wisdom of old age. Two friends of mine observe an "Internet sabbath（安息日）"every week, turning off their online connections from Friday night to Monday morning. Other friends take walks and "forget" their cellphones at home.

A series of tests in recent years has shown. Mr. Carr points out, that after spending time in quiet rural settings, subjects "exhibit greater attentiveness, stronger memory and generally improved cognition. Their brains become both calmer and sharper." More than that, empathy（同感，共鸣）,as well as deep thought. depends (as neuroscientists like Antonio Damasio have found) on neural processes that are "inherently slow."

I turn to eccentric measures to try to keep my mind sober and ensure that I have time to do nothing at all (which is the only time when I can see what I should be doing the rest of the time).

I have yet to use a cellphone and I have never Tweeted or entered Facebook. I try not to go online till my day's writing is finished, and I moved from Manhattan to rural Japan in part so I could more easily survive for long stretches entirely on foot.

None of this is a matter of asceticism（苦行主义）; it is just pure selfishness. Nothing makes me feel better than being in one place, absorbed in a book, a conversation, or music. It is actually something deeper than mere happiness: it is joy, which the monk（僧侣）David Steindl-Rast describes as "that kind of happiness that doesn't depend on what happens."

It is vital, of course, to stay in touch with the world. But it is only by having some distance from the world that you can see it whole, and understand what you should be doing with it.

For more than 20 years, therefore, I have been going several times a year-often for no longer than three days-to a Benedictine hermitage（修道院）,40 minutes down the road, as it happens, from the Post Ranch Inn. I don't attend services when I am there, and I have never meditated, there or anywhere; I just take walks and read and lose myself in the stillness, recalling that it is only by stepping briefly away from my wife and bosses and friends that I will have anything useful to bring to them. The last time I was in the hermitage, three months ago. I happened to meet with a youngish-looking man with a 3-year-old boy around his shoulders.

"You're Pico, aren't you?" the man said, and introduced himself as Larry; we had met, I gathered, 19 years before, when he had been living in the hermitage as an assistant to one of the monks.

"What are you doing now?" I asked.

We smiled. No words were necessary.

"I try to bring my kids here as often as I can," he went on. The child of tomorrow, I realized, may actually be ahead of us, in terms of sensing not what is new, but what is essential.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. What is special about the Post Ranch Inn?

A) Its rooms are well furnished but dimly lit.

B) It makes guests feel like falling into a black hole.

C) There is no access to television in its rooms.

D) It provides all the luxuries its guests can think of.

2. What does the author say the children of tomorrow will need most?

A) Convenience and comfort in everyday life.

B) Time away from all electronic gadgets.

C) More activities to fill in their leisure time.

D) Greater chances for individual development.

3. What does the French philosopher Blaise Pascal say about distraction?

A) It leads us to lots of mistakes.

B) It renders us unable to concentrate.

C) It helps release our excess energy.

D) It is our greatest misery in life.

4. According to Marshall McLuhan, what will happen if things come at us very fast?

A) We will not know what to do with our own lives.

B) We will be busy receiving and sending messages.

C) We will find it difficult to meet our deadlines.

D) We will not notice what is going on around us.

5. What does the author say about yoga, meditation and tai chi?

A) They help people understand ancient wisdom.

B) They contribute to physical and mental health.

C) They are ways to communicate with nature.

D) They keep people from various distractions.

6. What is neuroscientist Antonio Damasio's finding?

A) Quiet rural settings contribute a lot to long life.

B) One's brain becomes sharp when it is activated.

C) Eccentric measures are needed to keep one's mind sober.

D) When people think deeply, their neural processes are slow.

7. The author moved from Manhattan to rural Japan partly because he could\_.

A) stay away from the noise of the big city

B) live without modern transportation

C) enjoy the beautiful view of the countryside

D) practice asceticism in a local hermitage

8. In order to see the world whole, the author thinks it necessary to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. The author takes walks and reads and loses himself in the stillness of the hermitage so that he can bring his wife and bosses and friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. The youngish-looking man takes his little boy to the hermitage frequently so that when he grows up he will know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)**

**Section A**

Directions：In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was waid. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A),B),C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2 上作答。

11. A) She can count on the man for help. B) She has other plans for this weekend.

C) She can lend the man a sleeping bag. D) She has got camping gear for rent.

12. A) The man should keep his words. B) She regrets asking the man for help.

C) Karen always supports her at work. D) Karen can take her to the airport

13. A) He can't afford to go traveling yet. B) His trip to Hawaii was not enjoyable.

C) He usually checks his brakes before a trip D) His trip to Hawaii has used up all his money.

14. A) There was nothing left except some pie.

B) The man has to find something else to eat.

C) The woman is going to prepare the dinner.

D) Julie has been invited for dinner.

15. A) Submit no more than three letters. B) Present a new letter of reference.

C) Apply to three graduate schools. D) Send Professor Smith a letter.

16. A) He declines to join the gardening club.

B) He is a professional gardener in town.

C) He prefers to keep his gardening skills to himself.

D) He wishes to receive formal training in gardening.

17. A) Sculpture is not a typical form of modern art.

B) Modern art cannot express people's true feelings.

C) The recent sculpture exhibit was not well organized.

D) Many people do not appreciate modern art.

18. A) Bob does not have much chance to win.

B) She will vote for another candidate.

C) Bob cannot count on her vote.

D) She knows the right person for the position

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

19. A) Poor management of the hospital.

B) The health hazard at her work place.

C) Decisions made by the head technician.

D) The outdated medical testing procedures.

20. A) Transfer her to another department. B) Repair the X-ray equipment.

C) Cut down her workload. D) Allow her to go on leave for two months.

21 . A) They are virtually impossible to enforce.

B) Neither is applicable to the woman's case.

C) Both of them have been subject to criticism.

D) Their requirements may be difficult to meet.

22. A) Organize a mass strike. B) Compensate for her loss.

C) Try to help her get it back. D) Find her a better paying job.

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

23. A) In giving concessions. B) In the concluding part.

C) In stating your terms. D) In the preparatory phase.

24. A) He behaves in a way contrary to his real intention.

B) He presents his arguments in a straightforward way.

C) He responds readily to the other party's proposals.

D) He uses lots of gestures to help make his points clear.

25. A) Both may fail when confronting experienced rivals.

B) The honest type is more effective than the actor type.

C) Both can succeed depending on the specific situation.

D) The actor type works better in tough negotiations.

**Section B**

Directions：In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some question. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only onece. 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 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

26. A) The shape of the cubes used.

B) The size of the objects shown.

C) The number of times of repeating the process.

D) The weight of the boxes moving across the stage.

27. A) Boys enjoy playing with cubes more than girls.

B) Girls tend to get excited more easily than boys.

C) Girls seem to start reasoning earlier than boys.

D) Boys pay more attention to moving objects than girls.

28. A) It is a breakthrough in the study of the nerve system.

B) It may stimulate scientists to make further studies.

C) Its result helps understand babies' language ability.

D) Its findings are quite contrary to previous research.

29. A) The two sides of their brain develop simultaneously.

B) They are better able to adapt to the surroundings.

C) Their bones mature earlier.

D) They talk at an earlier age.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) The new security plan for the municipal building.

B) The blueprint for the development of the city.

C) The controversy over the new office regulations.

D) The city's general budget for the coming year.

31 . A) Whether the security checks were really necessary.

B) How to cope with the huge crowds of visitors to the municipal building

C) Whether the security checks would create long queues at peak hours.

D) How to train the newly recruited security guards.

32. A) Irrelevant. B) Straightforward. C) Ridiculous. D) Confrontational.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) He used to work as a miner in Nevada.

B) He works hard to support his five kids.

C) He considers himself a blessed man.

D) He once taught at a local high school

34 . A) To be nearer to Zac's school. B) To look after her grandchildren.

C) To cut their living expenses. D) To help with the household chores.

35. A) Skeptical. B) Optimistic. C) Indifferent. D) Realistic.

**Section C**

Directions：In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carfully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are requied to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally ,when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Mountain climbing is becoming popular sport, but it is also a (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_dangerous one. People can fall; they may also become ill. One of the most common dangers to climbers is altitude sickness, which can affect even very (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_climbers.

Altitude sickness usually begins when a climber goes above 8000 or 9000 feet. The higher one climbs, the less oxygen there is in the air. When people don't get enough oxygen, they often begin to (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_for air. They may also feel (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_and light-headed. Besides these symptoms of altitude sickness, others such as headache and (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may also occur. At heights of over 18000 feet, people may be climbing in a (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_daze（恍惚）. This state of mind can have an (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effect on their judgment.

A few (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can help most climbers avoid altitude sickness. The first is not to go too high too fast. If you climb to 10000 feet, stay at that height for a day or two. (44) \_\_\_\_\_. Or if you do climb higher sooner, come back down to a lower height when you sleep. Also, drink plenty of liquids and avoid tobacco and alcohol. (45) \_\_\_\_\_. You breathe less when you sleep, so you get less oxygen.

The most important warning is this: if you have severe symptoms and they don't go away, go down! (46) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)**

**Section A**

Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet 2.

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

A key process in interpersonal interaction is that of social comparison, in that we evaluate ourselves in terms of how we compare to others. In particular, we engage in two types of comparison. First, we decide whether we are superior or inferior to others on certain dimensions, such as attractiveness, intelligence, popularity, etc. Here, the important aspect is to compare with an appropriate reference group. For example, modest joggers should not compare their performance with Olympic standard marathon（马拉松）runners. Second, we judge the extent to which we are the same as or different from others. At certain stages of life, especially adolescence, the pressure to be seen as similar to peers is immense. Thus, wearing the right brand of clothes or shoes may be of the utmost importance. We also need to know whether our thoughts, beliefs and ideas are in line with those of other people. This is part of the process of self-validation whereby we employ self-disclosures to seek support for our self-concept.

People who do not have access to a good listener may not only be denied the opportunity to heighten their self-awareness, but they are also denied valuable feedback as to the validity and acceptability of their inner thoughts and feelings. By discussing these with others, we receive feedback as to whether these are experiences which others have as well, or whether they are less common. Furthermore, by gauging the reactions to our self-disclosures we learn what types are acceptable or unacceptable with particular people and in specific situations. On occasions it is the fear that certain disclosures may be unacceptable to family or friends that motivates an individual to seek professional help. Counsellors will be familiar with client statements such as: "I just couldn't talk about this to my husband." , "I really can't let my mother know my true feelings." Another aspect of social comparison in the counseling context relates to a technique known as normalizing. This is the process whereby helpers provide reassurance to clients that what they are experiencing is not abnormal or atypical（非典型的）, but is a normal reaction shared by others when facing such circumstances. Patient disclosure, facilitated by the therapist, seems also to facilitate the process of normalizing.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2 上作答。

47. To evaluate ourselves, the author thinks it important for us to compare ourselves with \_\_\_\_\_.

48. During adolescence, people generally feel an immense pressure to appear \_\_\_\_\_\_.

49. It is often difficult for people to heighten their self-awareness without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

50. What can people do if they find what they think or say unacceptable to family or friends?

51. Counsellors often assure their clients that what they experience themselves is only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Section B**

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 maked 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 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Amid all the job losses, there's no category of worker that the economic disruption has been good for: nonhumans.

From self-service checkout lines at supermarket to industrial robots armed with saws and taught to carve up animal bodies in slaughter-houses, these ever-more-intelligent machines are now not just assisting workers but actually kicking them out of their jobs.

Automation isn't just affecting factory workers, either. Some law firms now use artificial intelligence software to scan and read mountains of legal documents, work that previously was performed by highly-paid human lawyers.

"Robots continue to have an impact on blue-collar jobs, and white-collar jobs are under attack by microprocessors," says economics professor Edward Learner. The recession permanently wiped out 2.5 million jobs. US gross domestic product has climbed back to pre-recession levels, meaning we're producing as much as before, only with 6% fewer workers. To be sure, robotics are not the only job killers Out there, with outsourcing（外包）stealing far more jobs than automation.

Jeff Burnstein, president of the Robotics Industry Association, argues that robots actually save US jobs. His logic: companies that embrace automation might use fewer workers, but that's still better than firing everyone and moving the work overseas.

It's not that robots are cheaper than humans, though often they are. It's that they're better. "In some cases the quality requirements are so exacting that even if you wanted to have a human do the job, you couldn't." Burnstein says.

Same goes for surgeons, who're using robotic systems to perform an ever-growing list of operations-not because the machines save money but because, thanks to the greater precision of robots, the patients recover in less time and have fewer complications, says Dr. Myriam Curet.

Surgeons may survive the robot invasion, but others at the hospital might not be so lucky, as iRobot, maker of the Roomba, a robot vacuum cleaner, has been showing off Ava, which could be used as a messenger in a hospital. And once you're home, recovering, Ava could let you talk to your doctor, so there's no need to send someone to your house. That "mobile telepresence" could be useful at the office. If you're away on a trip, you can still attend a meeting. Just connect via videoconferencing software, so your face appears on Ava's screen.

Is any job safe? I was hoping to say "journalist," but researchers are already developing software that can gather facts and write a news story. Which means that a few years from now, a robot could be writing this column. And who will read it? Well, there might be a lot of us hanging around with lots of free time on our hands.

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52. What do we learn from the first few paragraphs?

A) The over-use of robots has done damage to American economy.

B) It is hard for robots to replace humans in highly professional work.

C) Artificial intelligence is key to future technological innovations.

D The robotic industry has benefited from the economic recession.

53. What caused the greatest loss of jobs in America?

A) Using microprocessors extensively. B) Moving production to other countries.

C) The bankruptcy of many companies. D) The invasion of migrant workers.

54. What does Jeff Burnstein say about robots?

A) They help companies to revive. B) They are cheaper than humans.

C) They prevent job losses in a way. D) They compete with human workers.

55. Why are robotic systems replacing surgeons in more and more operations according to Dr. Myriam Curet?

A) They save lots of money for the patients. B) They beat humans in precision.

C) They take less time to perform a surgery. D) They make operations less painful.

56. What does the author imply about robotics?

A) It will greatly enrich literary creation.

B) It will start a new technological revolution.

C) It will revolutionize scientific research.

D) It will be applied in any field imaginable.

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 62 are based on the following passage.

You've now heard it so many times, you can probably repeat it in your sleep. President Obama will no doubt make the point publicly when he gets to Beijing: the Chinese need to consume more; they need-believe it or not-to become more like Americans, for the sake of the global economy.

And it's all true. But the other side of that equation is that the US needs to save more. For the moment, American households actually are doing so. After the personal-savings rate dipped to zero in 2005, the shock of the economic crisis last year prompted people to snap shut their wallets.

In China, the household-savings rate exceeds 20%. It is partly for policy reasons. As we've seen, wage earners are expected to care for not only their children but their aging parents. And there is, to date, only the flimsiest（脆弱的）of publicly-funded health care and pension systems, which increases incentives for individuals to save while they are working. But China is a society that has long esteemed personal financial prudence（谨慎）. There is no chance that will change anytime soon, even if the government creates a better social safety net and successfully encourages greater consumer spending.

Why does the US need to learn a little frugality（节俭）? Because healthy savings rates are one of the surest indicators of a country's long-term financial health. High savings lead, over time, to increased investment, which in turn generates productivity gains, innovation and job growth. In short, savings are the seed corn of a good economic harvest.

The US government thus needs to act as well. By running constant deficits, it is dis-saving, even as households save more. Peter Orszag, Obama's Budget Director, recently called the US budget deficits unsustainable and he's right. To date, the US has seemed unable to see the consequences of spending so much more than is taken in. That needs to change. And though Hu Jintao and the rest of the Chinese leadership aren't inclined to lecture visiting Presidents, he might gently hint that Beijing is getting a little nervous about the value of the dollar-which has fallen 15% since March, in large part because of increasing fears that America's debt load is becoming unmanageable.

That's what happens when you're the world's biggest creditor: you get to drop hints like that, which would be enough by themselves to create international economic chaos if they were ever leaked. (Every time any official in Beijing deliberates publicly about seeking an alternative to the US dollar for the $2.1 trillion China holds in reserve, currency traders have a heart attack.) If Americans saved more and spent less, consistently over time, they wouldn't have to worry about all that.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2 上作答。

57. How did the economic crisis affect Americans?

A) They had to tighten their belts.

B) Their bank savings rate dropped to zero.

C) Their leadership in the global economy was shaken.

D) They became concerned about China's financial policy.

58. What should be done to encourage Chinese people to consume?

A) Changing their traditional way of life.

B) Providing fewer incentives (or saving.

C) Improving China's social security system.

D) Cutting down the expenses on child-rearing.

59. What does the author mean by saying "savings are the seed corn of a good economic harvest" (Lines 3-4, Para. 4)?

A) The more one saves, the more returns one will reap.

B) A country's economy hinges on its savings policy.

C) Those who keep saving will live an easy life in the end.

D) A healthy savings rate promotes economic prosperity.

60. In what circumstances do currency traders become scared?

A) When Beijing allows its currency exchange rates to float.

B) When China starts to reduce its current foreign reserves.

C) When China talks about switching its dollar reserves to other currencies.

D) When Beijing mentions in public the huge debts America owes China.

61. What is the author's purpose of writing the passage?

A) To urge the American government to cut deficits.

B) To encourage Chinese people to spend more.

C) To tell Americans not to worry about their economy.

D) To promote understanding between China and America.

**Part V Cloze (15 minutes)**

Directions：There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A),B),C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2 上作答。

The shorter growing seasons expected with climate change over the next 40 years will endanger hundreds of millions of already poor people in the global tropics, say researchers working \_\_\_62\_\_\_ the world's leading agricultural organizations.

The effects of climate change are likely to be seen across the entire tropical \_\_\_63\_\_\_ but many areas previously considered to be \_\_\_64\_\_\_ food secure are likely to become highly \_\_\_65\_\_\_ droughts, extreme weather and higher temperatures, say the \_\_\_66\_\_\_ with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

Intensively farmed areas \_\_\_67\_\_\_ northeast Brazil and Mexico are likely to see their \_\_\_68\_\_\_ growing seasons fall below 120 days, which is \_\_\_69\_\_\_ for crops such as corn to mature. Many other places in Latin America are likely to \_\_\_70\_\_\_ temperatures that are too hot for bean \_\_\_71\_\_\_ a staple in the region.

The impact could be \_\_\_72\_\_\_ most in India and southeast Asia. More than 300 million people in south Asia are likely to be affected even with a 5% decrease in the \_\_\_73\_\_\_ of the growing season.

Higher peak temperatures are also expected to take a heavy \_\_\_74\_\_\_ on food producers. Today there are 56 million crop-dependent people in parts of west Africa and India who live in areas where, in 40 years, maximum daily temperatures could be higher than 30oC. This is \_\_\_75\_\_\_ to the maximum temperature that beans can tolerate, \_\_\_76\_\_\_ corn and rice yields suffer when temperatures \_\_\_77\_\_\_ this level.

"We are starting to see much more clearly \_\_\_78\_\_\_ the effects of climate change on agriculture could \_\_\_79\_\_\_ hunger and poverty," said research leader Patti Kristjanson " Farmers already adapt \_\_\_80\_\_\_ variable weather by changing their planting schedules. What this study suggests is that the speed of climate \_\_\_81\_\_\_ and the magnitude of the changes required to adapt could be much greater."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. A) by B) with C) out D) along

63. A) zone B) segment C) portion D) sphere

64. A) precisely B) relatively C) gradually D) magically

65. A) devoted B) indifferent C) vulnerable D) immune

66. A) governors B) executives C) clients D) researchers

67. A) like B) under C) among D) beside

68. A) grim B) prime C) slim D) extreme

69. A) drastic B) marvelous C) temporary D) critical

70. A) prolong B) relieve C) contract D) experience

71 .A) production B) promotion C) procession D) progression

72. A) felt B) induced C) dealt D) charged

73. A) width B) depth C) length D) height

74. A) agony B) toll C) weight D) plague

75. A) close B) linked C) relevant D) attached

76. A) until B) since C) while D) unless

77. A) assume B) proceed C) expect D) exceed

78. A) as B) which C) where D) than

79. A) strike B) intensify C) lessen D) ease

80. A) on B) at C) to D) in

81. A) transfers B) quakes C) transits D) shifts

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**

Directions：Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。

82. The new movie we are going to see this evening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（据说是基于一次真实事件）.

83. Sometimes the coupon attached to a product may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_（分散顾客对其质量的注意力）.

84. If we had left half an hour earlier, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（或许就不会为交通阻塞所耽搁）.

85. Nancy refused the assistance provided, for she objected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（被当成残疾人看待）.

86. Hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（他们虽然尽了力）,their first attempt at a solution was unsuccessful.

**参考答案**

【作文范文】

【Man and Computer】

With the rapid development and wide spread of computers, the whole world has changed greatly. Computers seem to be so dominant in daily life that they have become indispensable in our lives. Many people even have the worry that "The real danger is not that the computer will begin to think like man, but that man will begin to think like the computer. "

There is indeed some truth in the worry. For one thing, people tend to spend too much time on computers, which leads to the terrible result that people have no time interacting with others in real life. If this continues, the gap between people will be wider and wider. For another, people, including children, become too reliable on computers to solve problem in lives. They will have the false idea that computers may help them deal with any problem in lives, and it is hard to develop their abilities to live independently.

In spite of the negative impacts of computers, there is no need to worry too much. Human beings are intelligent and creative, and will no doubt make greater efforts to find better solutions to the problems.

1-7 CBDAADB 8. have some distance from the world 9. anything useful 10. what is essential

11-18 CDABBADC 19-22 BADC 23-25 DAC 26-29 BCBD 30-32 ACD 33-35 ACB

36. potentially 37. experienced 38. gasp 39. dizzy 40. fatigue

41. Constant 42. Adverse 43. precautions

44. Your body needs to get used to a high altitude before you climb to an even higher one

45. When you reach your top height, do light activities rather than sleep too much

46. Don't risk injury or death because of over-confidence or lack of knowledge

47. an appropriate reference group 48. similar to peers

49. access to a good listener 50. Seek professional help. 51. a normal reaction

52-56 DBCBD 57-61 AADCA 62-66 BABCD 67-71 ABDDA 72-76 ACBAC 77-81 DCBCD

1. was said to be based on a true event

83. disperse/distract customers' attention to its quality

84. could not have been delayed/held up by the traffic jam

85. to be treated as the disabled 86. as they had tried