**2013年6月英语六级考试真题试卷（第1套）**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Directions: For this party you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the remark "Good habits result from resisting temptation." You can cite examples to illustrator your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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.

A Nation That's Losing Its Toolbox

The scene inside the Home Depot on Weyman Avenue here would give the old-time American craftsman pause.

In Aisle 34 is precut plastic flooring, the glue already in place. In Aisle 26 are prefabricated windows. Stacked near the checkout counters, and as colorful as a Fisher-Price toy, is a not-so-serious-looking power tool: a battery-operated saw-and-drill combination. And if you don't want to do it yourself, head to Aisle 23 or Aisle 35, where a help desk will arrange for an installer.

It's all very handy stuff, I guess, a convenient way to be a do-it-yourselfer without being all that good with tools. But at a time when the American factory seems to be a shrinking presence, and when good manufacturing jobs have vanished, perhaps never to return, there is something deeply troubling about this dilution of American craftsmanship.

This isn't a lament (伤感) - or not merely a lament - for bygone times. It's a social and cultural issue, as well as an economic one. The Home Depot approach to craftsmanship - simplify it, dumb it down, hire a contractor - is one signal that mastering tools and working with one's hands is receding in America as a hobby, as a valued skill, as a cultural influence that shaped thinking and behavior in vast sections of the country.

That should be a matter of concern in a presidential election year. Yet neither Barack Obama nor Mitt Romney promotes himself as tool-savvy (使用工具很在行的) presidential timber, in the mold of a Jimmy Carter, a skilled carpenter and cabinet maker.

The Obama administration does worry publicly about manufacturing, a first cousin of craftsmanship. When the Ford Motor Company, for example, recently announced that it was bringing some production home, the White House cheered. "When you see things like Ford moving new production from Mexico to Detroit, instead of the other way around, you know things are changing," says Gene Sperling, director of the National Economic Council.

Ask the administration or the Republicans or most academics why America needs more manufacturing, and they respond that manufacturing gives birth to innovation, brings down the trade deficit, strengthens the dollar, generates jobs, arms the military and brings about a recovery from recession. But rarely, if ever, do they publicly take the argument a step further, asserting that a growing manufacturing sector encourages craftsmanship and that craftsmanship is, if not a birthright, then a vital ingredient of the American self-image as a can-do, inventive, we-can-make-anything people.

Traditional vocational training in public high schools is gradually declining, stranding thousands of young people who seek training for a craft without going to college. Colleges, for their part, have since 1985 graduated fewer chemical, mechanical, industrial and metallurgical (冶金的) engineers, partly in response to the reduced role of manufacturing, a big employer of them.

The decline started in the 1950s, when manufacturing generated a sturdy 28% of the national income, or gross domestic product, and employed one-third of the workforce. Today, factory output generates just 12% of G.D.P. and employs barely 9% of the nation's workers.

Mass layoffs and plant closings have drawn plenty of headlines and public debate over the years, and they still occasionally do. But the damage to skill and craftsmanship- that's needed to build a complex airliner or a tractor, or for a worker to move up from assembler to machinist to supervisor - went largely unnoticed.

"In an earlier generation, we lost our connection to the land, and now we are losing our connection to the machinery we depend on," says Michael Hout, a sociologist at the University of California, Berkeley. "People who work with their hands," he went on, "are doing things today that we call service jobs, in restaurants and laundries, or in medical technology and the like."

That's one explanation for the decline in traditional craftsmanship. Lack of interest is another. The big money is in fields like finance. Starting in the 1980s, skill in finance grew in importance, and, as depicted in the news media and the movies, became a more appealing source of income.

By last year, Wall Street traders, bankers and those who deal in real estate generated 21% of the national income, double their share in the 1950s. And Warren Buffett, the good-natured financier, became a homespun folk hero, without the tools and overalls (工作服).

"Young people grow up without developing the skills to fix things around the house," says Richard Curtin, director of the Thomson Reuters/University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers. "They know about computers, of course, but they don't know how to build them."

Manufacturing's shrinking presence undoubtedly helps explain the decline in craftsmanship, if only because many of the nation's assembly line workers were skilled in craft work, if not on the job then in their spare time. In a late 1990s study of blue-collar employees at a General Motors plant (now closed) in Linden, N. J., the sociologist Ruth Milkman of City University of New York found that many line workers, in their off-hours, did home renovation and other skilled work.

"I have often thought," Ms. Milkman says, "that these extracurricular jobs were an effort on the part of the workers to regain their dignity after suffering the degradation of repetitive assembly line work in the factory."

Craft work has higher status in nations like Germany, which invests in apprenticeship (学徒) programs for high school students. "Corporations in Germany realized that there was an interest to be served economically and patriotically in building up a skilled labor force at home; we never had that ethos (风气)," says Richard Sennett, a New York University sociologist who has written about the connection of craft and culture.

The damage to American craftsmanship seems to parallel the steep slide in manufacturing employment. Though the decline started in the 1970s, it became much steeper beginning in 2000. Since then, some 5.3 million jobs, or one-third of the workforce in manufacturing, have been lost. A stated goal of the Obama administration is to restore a big chunk of this employment, along with the multitude of skills that many of the jobs required.

As for craftsmanship itself, the issue is how to preserve it as a valued skill in the general population. Ms. Milkman, the sociologist, argues that American craftsmanship isn't disappearing as quickly as some would argue - that it has instead shifted to immigrants. "Pride in craft, it is alive in the immigrant world," she says.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. How did the author feel looking at the scene inside the Home Depot?

A) He felt proud that he was a do-it-youselfer himself.

B) He was inspired by the way the wares were displayed.

C) He felt troubled about the weakening of American craftsmanship.

D) He was happy to see the return of the do-it-yourself spirit in America.

2. What does the author think of mastering tools and working with one's hands?

A) It shapes people's thinking and behavior.

B) It is no longer important in modern times.

C) It helps politicians connect with workmen.

D) It is essential to advanced manufacturing.

3. How did the White House respond to Ford's announcement to bring some production back to America？

A) It worried publicly. B) It felt much relieved.

C) It made no comment. D) It welcomed the decision.

4. How does the author view manufacturing?

A) It encourages craftsmanship.

B) It is vital to national defense.

C) It can change the self-image of workers.

D) It represents the nation's glorious past.

5. What do we learn about America's manufacturing in the 1950s?

A) It generated just 12% of the gross national income.

B) It constituted 28% of the gross domestic product.

C) It was the biggest employer of American workers.

D) It was the most active sector of American economy.

6. What does the author say is a factor contributing to the decline in traditional craftsmanship?

A) Automation makes it unnecessary to employ too many skilled workers.

B) People can earn more money in fields other than manufacturing.

C) Many people now tend to look down upon working with hands.

D) Young people no longer look upon skill as an important asset.

7. In Ruth Milkman's opinion, many assembly line workers did home renovation and other skilled work in their off-hours in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) save money B) relieve boredom

C) regain their dignity D) improve their living conditions

8. Compared with that in America, the status of craft work in Germany is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. According to Ruth Milkman, American craftsmanship, instead of disappearing, is being taken up by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. According to Mr. Axelrod of Home Depot, people are trying to ride out the recession by \_\_\_\_.

**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) Why his phone had been disconnected.

B) Why she could not get through to him.

C) Why he didn't leave her a message.

D) Why he refused to answer her call.

12. A) The houses within his price range are sold out.

B) Most people in this city want to own a home.

C) He has difficulty finding affordable housing.

D) The woman should rent a nicer apartment.

13. A) The woman would like the man to take care of her mail.

B) The woman has put the number into everyone's mailbox.

C) The new copy machine can meet everyone's needs.

D) A code number is necessary to run the copy machine.

14. A) He will stop work to take care of the baby.

B) He will find a job near his home next year.

C) His wife is going to give birth to a baby.

D) His wife will leave her work soon.

15. A) The shopping center is flooded with people.

B) They will come to the mall some other day.

C) Parking in this city is a horrible nightmare.

D) She will wait for the man at the south gate.

16. A) He will be back in a minute to repair the computers.

B) It will take longer to reconnect the computers to the Net.

C) He has tackled more complicated problems than this.

D) A lot of cool stuff will be available online tomorrow.

17. A) She forgot to call her mother.

B) Prof. Smith gives lectures regularly on TV.

C) Her mother is a friend of Prof. Smith's.

D) She did see Prof. Smith on TV.

18. A) The man has to wait to get his medicine.

B) The store doesn't have the prescribed medicine.

C) The man has to go to see his doctor again.

D) The prescription is not written clearly enough.

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

19. A) It is advertising electronic products.

B) It is planning to tour East Asia.

C) It is sponsoring a TV programme.

D) It is giving performances in town.

20. A) A lot of good publicity. B) Talented artists to work for it.

C) Long-term investments. D) A decrease in production costs.

21. A) Promise long-term cooperation with the Company.

B) Explain frankly their own current financial situation.

C) Pay for the printing of the performance programme.

D) Bear the cost of publicising the Company's performance.

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

22. A) He has been seeing doctors and counsellors.

B) He has found a new way to train his voice.

C) He was caught abusing drugs.

D) He might give up concert tours.

23. A) Singers may become addicted to it.

B) It helps singers warm themselves up.

C) Singers use it to stay away from colds.

D) It can do harm to singers' vocal chords.

24. A) They are eager to become famous.

B) Many lack professional training.

C) Few will become successful.

D) They live a glamorous life.

25. A) Harm to singers done by smoky atmospheres.

B) Side effects of some common drugs.

C) Voice problems among pop singers.

D) Hardships experienced by many young singer.

**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) It has not been very successful.

B) It has long become a new trend.

C) It has met with strong resistance.

D) It has attracted a lot of users.

27. A) It saves time. B) It increases parking capacity.

C) It ensures drivers' safety. D) It reduces car damage.

28. A) Collect money and help new users.

B) Maintain the automated system.

C) Stay alert to any emergency.

D) Walk around and guard against car theft.

29. A) They will vary with the size of vehicles.

B) They will be discountable to regular customers.

C) They will be lower than conventional parking.

D) They will be reduced if paid in cash.

Passage Two

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

30. A) Half of the methane in the atmosphere is from animals.

B) Methane has become the chief source of greenhouse gas.

C) Consumer behavior may be influenced by the environment.

D) Meat consumption has an adverse effect on the environment.

31. A) It takes time for the human body to get used to it.

B) It lacks the vitamins and minerals essential for health.

C) It enhances immunity to certain diseases.

D) It helps people to live a much longer life.

32. A) Produce green food. B) Waste no food.

C) Quit eating meats. D) Grow vegetables.

Passage Three

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

33. A) They do not know any solution.

B) They do not give up drunk driving.

C) They do not behave in public places.

D) They do not admit being alcohol addicts.

34. A) To stop them from fighting back.

B) To thank them for their hospitality.

C) To teach them the European lifestyle.

D) To relieve their pains and sufferings.

35. A) Without intervention they will be a headache to the nation.

B) With support they can be brought back to a normal life.

C) They readily respond to medical treatment.

D) They pose a serious threat to social stability.

**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。

Self-image is the picture you have of yourself, the sort of person you believe you are. (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your self-image are the (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which you place yourself, the roles you play, and other (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_ descriptors you use-to identify yourself. If you tell an (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are a grandfather who (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_ lost his wife and who does (41)\_\_\_\_\_\_ work on weekends, several elements of your self-image are brought to light -the roles of grandparent, widower, and conscientious (42)\_\_\_\_\_\_.

But self-image is more than how you picture yourself; it also involves how others see you. Three types of feedback from others are (43)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of how they see us: confirmation, rejection, and disconfirmation. Confirmation occurs when others treat you in a manner consistent with who you believe you are. (44)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand, rejection occurs when others treat you in a manner that is inconsistent with your self-definition. Pierre Salinger was appointed senator from California but subsequently lost his first election. (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - their vote was inconsistent with his self-concept. The third type of feedback is disconfirmation, which occurs when others fail to respond to your notion of self by responding neutrally. (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Rather than relying on how others classify you, consider how you identify yourself. The way in which you identify yourself is the best reflection of your self-image.

**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.

The central notion of social learning theories is that people learn attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors through social interaction. The learning is a result of reinforcement, imitation, and modeling.

Reinforcement occurs when we receive direct or indirect rewards or punishments for particular gender role behaviors. For example, a little girl who puts on her mother's makeup may be told that she is cute, but her brother who does the same thing will be scolded. Children also learn gender roles through indirect reinforcement. For example, if a little boy's male friends are punished for crying, he will learn that "boys don't cry."

Children also learn to behave as boys or girls through observation and imitation. Even when children are not directly rewarded or punished for "behaving like boys" or "behaving like girls," they learn about gender by watching who does what in their families. A father who is rarely at home because he's always working sends the message that men are supposed to earn money. A mother who is always complaining about being overweight or old sends the message that women are supposed to be thin and young.

Because parents are emotionally important to their children, they are typically a child's most powerful role models. Other role models include caregivers, teachers, friends, and celebrities. According to a multiethnic study of Los Angeles adolescents, teenagers who said that their role model was someone they knew, e. g. a parent, relative, friend, or doctor outside the family, had higher self-esteem, higher grades, and lower substance use than peers whose role models were sports figures, singers, or other media characters. The researchers concluded that role model selection can have a positive or negative outcome on a teenager's psychosocial development.

Social learning theories contribute to our understanding of why we behave as we do, but much of the emphasis is on early socialization rather than on what occurs throughout life. Thus, these theories don't explain why gender roles can change in adulthood or later life. Social learning theories also don't explain why reinforcement and modeling work for some children but not others, especially those in the same family and even identical twins.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2 上作答。

47. According to social learning theories, social interaction is a means by which people acquire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

48. We learn from Paragraph 2 that reinforcement, whether direct or indirect, can help increase children's awareness of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

49. At home, children usually learn about gender differences by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their parents' behavior.

50. Regarding gender role building, social learning theories attach greater importance to socialization in one's childhood than in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

51. There are a few aspects about gender role formation which social learning theories fail to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**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.

The report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics was just as gloomy as anticipated. Unemployment in January jumped to a 16-year high of 7.6 percent, as 598000 jobs were slashed from US payrolls in the worst single-month decline since December, 1974. With 1.8 million jobs lost in the last three months, there is urgent desire to boost the economy as quickly as possible. But Washington would do well to take a deep breath before reacting to the grim numbers.

Collectively, we rely on the unemployment figures and other statistics to frame our sense of reality. They are a vital part of an array of data that we use to assess if we're doing well or doing badly, and that in turn shapes government policies and corporate budgets and personal spending decisions. The problem is that the statistics aren't an objective measure of reality; they are simply a best approximation. Directionally, they capture the trends, but the idea that we know precisely how many are unemployed is a myth. That makes finding a solution all the more difficult.

First, there is the way the data is assembled. The official unemployment rate is the product of a telephone survey of about 60000 homes. There is another survey, sometimes referred to as the "payroll survey," that assesses 400000 businesses based on their reported payrolls. Both surveys have problems. The payroll survey can easily double-count someone: if you are one person with two jobs, you show up as two workers. The payroll survey also doesn't capture the number of self-employed, and so says little about how many people are generating an independent income.

The household survey has a larger problem. When asked straightforwardly, people tend to lie or shade the truth when the subject is sex, money or employment. If you get a call and are asked if you're employed, and you say yes, you're employed. If you say no, however, it may surprise you to learn that you are only unemployed if you've been actively looking for work in the past four weeks; otherwise, you are "marginally attached to the labor force" and not actually unemployed.

The urge to quantify is embedded in our society. But the idea that statisticians can then capture an objective reality isn't just impossible. It also leads to serious misjudgments. Democrats and Republicans can and will take sides on a number of issues, but a more crucial concern is that both are basing major policy decisions on guesstimates rather than looking at the vast wealth of raw data with a critical eye and an open mind.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2 上作答。

52. What do we learn from the first paragraph?

A) The US economic situation is going from bad to worse.

B) Washington is taking drastic measures to provide more jobs.

C) The US government is slashing more jobs from its payrolls.

D) The recent economic crisis has taken the US by surprise.

53. What does the author think of the unemployment figures and other statistics?

A) They form a solid basis for policy making.

B) They represent the current situation.

C) They signal future economic trends.

D) They do not fully reflect the reality.

54. One problem with the payroll survey is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) it does not include all the businesses

B) it fails to count in the self-employed

C) it magnifies the number of the jobless

D) it does not treat all companies equally

55. The household survey can be faulty in that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) people tend to lie when talking on the phone

B) not everybody is willing or ready to respond

C) some people won't provide truthful information

D) the definition of unemployment is too broad

56. At the end of the passage, the author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) statisticians improve their data assembling methods

B) decision makers view the statistics with a critical eye

C) politicians listen more before making policy decisions

D) Democrats and Republicans cooperate on crucial issues

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 62 are based on the following passage.

At some point in 2008, someone, probably in either Asia or Africa, made the decision to move from the countryside to the city. This nameless person pushed the human race over a historic threshold, for it was in that year that mankind became, for the first time in its history, a predominantly urban species.

It is a trend that shows no sign of slowing. Demographers (人口统计学者) reckon that three-quarters of humanity could be city-dwelling by 2050, with most of the increase coming in the fast-growing towns of Asia and Africa. Migrants to cities are attracted by plentiful jobs, access to hospitals and education, and the ability to escape the boredom of a farmer's agricultural life. Those factors are more than enough to make up for the squalor (肮脏), disease and spectacular poverty that those same migrants must often at first endure when they become urban dwellers.

It is the city that inspires the latest book from Peter Smith. His main thesis is that the buzz of urban life, and the opportunities it offers for co-operation and collaboration, is what attracts people to the city, which in turn makes cities into the engines of art, commerce, science and progress. This is hardly revolutionary, but it is presented in a charming format. Mr. Smith has written a breezy guidebook, with a series of short chapters dedicated to specific aspects of urbanity - parks, say, or the various schemes that have been put forward over the years for building the perfect city. The result is a sort of high-quality, unusually rigorous coffee-table book, designed to be dipped into rather than read from beginning to end.

In the chapter on skyscrapers, for example, Mr. Smith touches on construction methods, the revolutionary invention of the automatic lift, the practicalities of living in the sky and the likelihood that, as cities become more crowded, apartment living will become the norm. But there is also time for brief diversions onto bizarre ground, such as a discussion of the skyscraper index (which holds that a boom in skyscraper construction is a foolproof sign of an imminent recession).

One obvious criticism is that the price of breadth is depth; many of Mr. Smith's essays raise as many questions as they answer. Although that can indeed be frustrating, this is probably the only way to treat so grand a topic. The city is the building block of civilisation and of almost everything people do; a guidebook to the city is really, therefore, a guidebook to how a large and ever-growing chunk of humanity chooses to live. Mr. Smith's book serves as an excellent introduction to a vast subject, and will suggest plenty of further lines of inquiry.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2 上作答。

57. In what way is the year 2008 historic?

A) For the first time in history, urban people outnumbered rural people.

B) An influential figure decided to move from the countryside to the city.

C) It is in this year that urbanisation made a start in Asia and Africa.

D) The population increase in cities reached a new peak in Asia and Africa.

58. What does the author say about urbanisation?

A) Its impact is not easy to predict.

B) Its process will not slow down.

C) It is a milestone in human progress.

D) It aggravates the squalor of cities.

59. How does the author comment on Peter Smith's new book?

A) It is but an ordinary coffee-table book.

B) It is flavoured with humourous stories.

C) It serves as a guide to arts and commerce.

D) It is written in a lively and interesting style.

60. What does the author say in the chapter on skyscrapers?

A) The automatic lift is indispensable in skyscrapers.

B) People enjoy living in skyscrapers with a view.

C) Skyscrapers are a sure sign of a city's prosperity.

D) Recession closely follows a skyscraper boom.

61. What may be one criticism of Mr. Smith's book?

A) It does not really touch on anything serious.

B) It is too long for people to read from cover to cover.

C) It does not deal with any aspect of city life in depth.

D) It fails to provide sound advice to city dwellers.

**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.

In most cultures throughout the world, there is an expectation that when a person reaches adulthood, marriage should soon follow. In the United States \_\_62\_\_, each month upwards of 168 000 couples wed, \_\_63\_\_ to love, honor, and respect their chosen life mates \_\_64\_\_ death parts them. The expectation is deep-rooted.

\_\_65\_\_, the social functions, purposes, and relevance of marriage are rapidly changing in \_\_66\_\_ society, making them less clear-cut than they have been \_\_67\_\_ history. For instance, in a Pew Research Center random polling of over 2 000 \_\_68\_\_ , fewer than half of all of the adults polled indicated that \_\_69\_\_ a man and a woman plan to spend the \_\_70\_\_ of their lives together as a couple, it was important that they \_\_71\_\_ marry.

Those of us who choose to marry have \_\_72\_\_ reasons why we decide to marry the person we do. There is a \_\_73\_\_, however, in our Western, individualistic culture: We tend to marry for reasons that benefit ourselves, \_\_74\_\_ for reasons that benefit the society \_\_75\_\_, such as found in collectivist cultures. Research in Western cultures has found, for example, that the number-one \_\_76\_\_ people cite for marrying is to signify a lifelong commitment \_\_77\_\_ someone they love. However, this reason is not the only response to why people wed - today, people get married for reasons of commitment, security, and personal belief systems. The Pew Research Center's recent findings \_\_78\_\_ that the main reasons people get married are for \_\_79\_\_ happiness and commitment, and bearing and raising children. As the data from this \_\_80\_\_ show us, there are racial, age, and religious differences in what people \_\_81\_\_ to be the main purposes of getting married.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. A) alone B) solely C) barely D) again

63. A) trusting B) competing C) vowing D) pretending

64. A) after B) until C) when D) though

65. A) However B) Hence C) Therefore D) Then

66. A) contemporary B) conventional C) constructive D) consequent

67. A) beyond B) throughout C) within D) amidst

68. A) objects B) specimens C) individuals D) incidents

69. A) whereas B) unless C) for D) if

70. A) whole B) total C) leftover D) rest

71. A) equally B) legally C) nominally D) vitally

72. A) radical B) constant C) specific D) designated

73. A) worry B) confidence C) myth D) tendency

74. A) rather than B) or else C) not only D) as well

75. A) at length B) at large C) at random D) at risk

76. A) case B) belief C) reason D) notion

77. A) about B) over C) in D) to

78. A) suggest B) raise C) signify D) resolve

79. A) moral B) mutual C) visual D) versatile

80. A) legend B) episode C) survey D) blueprint

81. A) observe B) dispatch C) substitute D) consider

**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. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我们刚到山顶) than we all sat down to rest.

83. Anyone driving with a high blood alcohol level \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(将被指控为醉驾) and face a severe penalty.

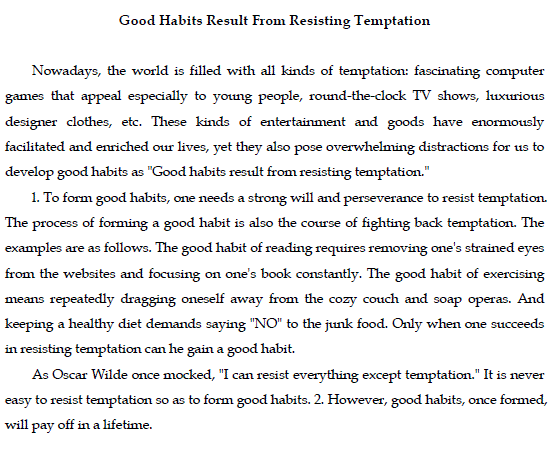
84. Many people have become so addicted to online shopping that they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(情不自禁每天都要访问购物网站).

85. You are an executive council member of our organization, so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(你说的话有分量).

86. To fully appreciate the author's motive and intention, you really have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(仔细从字里行间去解读).

**参考答案**

【作文范文：】



快速阅读部分：

1-7 CADABBC 8. Higher 9. Immigrants 10. Building up skill

听力部分：

11-15 BCDAA 16-20 BDCBA 21-25 CDDBC 26-30 ABABD 31-35 BCDAB

36. Included 37. Categories 38. Similar 39. acquaintance

40. Recently 41. Volunteer 42. Citizen 43. indicative

44. You believe you have leadership abilities and your boss put you in charge of a new work team

45. He thought he was a good public official, but the voters obviously thought otherwise

46. A student writes what he thinks is an excellent composition, but the teacher writes no encouraging remarks

仔细阅读部分：

47. Attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors 48. gender roles 49. observing and imitating

50. adulthood or later life 51. Explain 52-56 ADBCB 57-61 ABDDC

完形填空部分：

62-81 ACBAA BCDDB CDABC DABCD

翻译部分：

82. No sooner had we reached the top of the hill

83. will be accused of drunken driving

84. can't help visiting shopping websites every day

85. what you say matters/your words matter

86. read between the lines carefully