**2013年6月英语六级考试真题试卷（第3套）**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the remark "A smile is the shortest distance between two people." You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

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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.

Norman Borlaug: 'Father of the Green Revolution'

Few people have quietly changed the world for the better more than this rural lad from the midwestern state of Iowa in the United States. The man in focus is Norman Borlaug, the Father of the 'Green Revolution', who died on September 12, 2009 at age 95. Norman Borlaug spent most of his 60 working years in the farmlands of Mexico, South Asia and later in Africa, fighting world hunger, and saving by some estimates up to a billion lives in the process. An achievement, fit for a Nobel Peace Prize.

Early Years

"I'm a product of the great depression" is how Borlaug described himself. A great-grandson of Norwegian immigrants to the United States, Borlaug was born in 1914 and grew up on a small farm in the northeastern corner of Iowa in a town called Cresco. His family had a 40-hectare (公顷) farm on which they grew wheat, maize (玉米) and hay and raised pigs and cattle. Norman spent most of his time from age 7-17 on the farm, even as he attended a one-room, one-teacher school at New Oregon in Howard County.

Borlaug didn't have money to go to college. But through a Great Depression era programme, known as the National Youth Administration, Borlaug was able to enroll in the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis to study forestry. He excelled in studies and received his Ph.D. in plant pathology (病理学) and genetics in 1942. From 1942 to 1944, Borlaug was employed as a microbiologist at DuPont in Wilmington. However, following the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, Borlaug tried to join the military, but was rejected under wartime labour regulations.

In Mexico

In 1944, many experts warned of mass starvation in developing nations where populations were expanding faster than crop production. Borlaug began work at a Rockefeller Foundation-funded project in Mexico to increase wheat production by developing higher-yielding varieties of the crop. It involved research in genetics, plant breeding, plant pathology, entomology (昆虫学) , agronomy (农艺学) , soil science, and cereal technology. The goal of the project was to boost wheat production in Mexico, which at the time was importing a large portion of its grain.

Borlaug said that his first couple of years in Mexico were difficult. He lacked trained scientists and equipment. Native farmers were hostile towards the wheat programme because of serious crop losses from 1939 to 1941 due to stem rust.

Wheat varieties that Borlaug worked with had tall, thin stalks. While taller wheat competed better for sunlight, they had a tendency to collapse under the weight of extra grain - a trait called lodging. To overcome this, Borlaug worked on breeding wheat with shorter and stronger stalks, which could hold on larger seed heads. Borlaug's new semi-dwarf, disease-resistant varieties, called Pitic 62 and Penjamo 62, changed the potential yield of Mexican wheat dramatically. By 1963 wheat production in Mexico stood six times more than that of 1944.

Green Revolution in India

During the 1960s, South Asia experienced severe drought condition and India had been importing wheat on a large scale from the United States. Borlaug came to India in 1963 along with Dr. Robert Anderson to duplicate his Mexican success in the sub-continent. The experiments began with planting a few of the high-yielding variety strains in the fields of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa in New Delhi, under the supervision of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan. These strains were subsequently planted in test plots at Ludhiana, Pantnagar, Kanpur, Pune and Indore. The results were promising, but large-scale success, however, was not instant. Cultural opposition to new agricultural techniques initially prevented Borlaug from going ahead with planting of new wheat strains in India. By 1965, when the drought situation turned alarming, the Government took the lead and allowed wheat revolution to move forward. By employing agricultural techniques he developed in Mexico, Borlaug was able to nearly double South Asian wheat harvests between 1965 and 1970.

India subsequently made a huge commitment to Mexican wheat, importing some 18000 tonnes of seed. By 1968, it was clear that the Indian wheat harvest was nothing short of revolutionary. It was so productive that there was a shortage of labour to harvest it, of bull carts to haul it to the threshing floor (打谷场) , of jute (麻黄) bags to store it. Local governments in some areas were forced to shut down schools temporarily to use them as store houses.

United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) observed that in 40 years between 1961 and 2001, "India more than doubled its population, from 452 million to more than 1 billion. At the same time, it nearly tripled its grain production from 87 million tonnes to 231 million tonnes. It accomplished this feat while increasing cultivated grain acreage (土地面积) a mere 8 percent."

It was in India that Norman Borlaug's work was described as the 'Green Revolution.'

In Africa

Africa suffered widespread hunger and starvation through the 70s and 80s. Food and aid poured in from most developed countries into the continent, but thanks to the absence of efficient distribution system, the hungry remained empty-stomach. The then Chairman of the Nippon Foundation, Ryoichi Sasakawa wondered why the methods used in Mexico and India were not extended to Africa. He called up Norman Borlaug. now leading a semi-retired life, for help. He managed to convince Borlaug to help with his new effort and subsequently founded the Sasakawa Africa Association. Borlaug later recalled, "but after I saw the terrible circumstances there, I said, 'Let's just start growing'".

The success in Africa was not as spectacular as it was in India or Mexico. Those elements that allowed Borlaug's projects to succeed, such as well-organized economies and transportation and irrigation systems, were severely lacking throughout Africa. Because of this, Borlaug's initial projects were restricted to developed regions of the continent. Nevertheless, yields of maize, sorghum (高粱) and wheat doubled between 1983 and 1985.

Nobel Prize

For his contributions to the world food supply, Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970. Norwegian officials notified his wife in Mexico City at 4:00 a. m., but Borlaug had already left for the test fields in the Toluca valley, about 65 km west of Mexico City. A chauffeur (司机) took her to the fields to inform her husband. In his acceptance speech, Borlaug said, "the first essential component of social justice is adequate food for all mankind. Food is the moral right of all who are born into this world. Yet, 50 percent of the world population goes hungry."

Green Revolution vs Environmentalists

Borlaug’s advocacy of intensive high-yield agriculture came under severe criticism from environmentalists in recent years. His work faced environmental and socio-economic criticisms, including charges that his methods have created dependence on monoculture crops, unsustainable farming practices, heavy indebtedness among subsistence farmers, and high levels of cancer among those who work with agriculture chemicals. There are also concerns about the long-term sustainability of fanning practices encouraged by the Green Revolution in both the developed and the developing world. In India, the Green Revolution is blamed for the destruction of Indian crop diversity, drought vulnerability, dependence on agro-chemicals that poison soils but reap large-scale benefits mostly to the American multi-national corporations. What these critics overwhelmingly advocate is a global movement towards "organic" or "sustainable" farming practices that avoid using chemicals and high technology in favour of natural fertilizers, cultivation and pest-control programmes.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. Norman Borlaug won a Nobel Prize for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) his remarkable achievements in plant genetics

B) his spectacular contribution to safeguarding world peace

C) his great success in raising Africa's food production

D) his enduring efforts in combating world hunger

2. How did Borlaug's wheat programme go during his first couple of years in Mexico?

A) It met with resistance. B) It was well received.

C) It achieved unexpected progress. D) It succeeded though with difficulty.

3. What characterised Borlaug's Pitic 62 and Penjamo 62?

A) Superior ability to breed new high-yielding varieties.

B) Short and strong stems and resistance to diseases.

C) Tall and thin stems and extremely large seed heads.

D) Tendency to collapse under the; weight of extra grain.

4. What initially prevented Borlaug from achieving large-scale success in India?

A) Farmers' rejection of his planting techniques.

B) The persistent drought throughout the country.

C) Difficulty in importing high-yielding wheat seeds.

D) The local government's slowness in taking action.

5. According to United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization, in 40 years between 1961 and 2001 India's grain production \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) almost doubled B) went up by 8 percent

C) increased nearly three times D) rose from 452 million to 1 billion tonnes

6. Borlaug's success in Africa was not as spectacular as in India or Mexico because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the local farmers were uneducated and conservative

B) Africa's climate conditions were very different

C) his project in Africa was not properly managed

D) Africa lackcd the necessary supporting facilities

7. What did Borlaug emphasise in his Nobel Prize acceptance spccch?

A) Abundance of food supply will contribute to world peace and stability.

B) The Green Revolution will provide adequate food for all mankind.

C) Adequate food for all mankind is essential in ensuring social justice.

D) Without the Green Revolution half of the world population would starve.

8. In recent years Borlaug's Green Revolution has been attacked by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. In both developed and developing countries there are concerns whether in the long run Borlaug's farming practices will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. In India, critics attribute the destruction of Indian crop diversity to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**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) It will mainly benefit the wealthy.

B) It will stimulate business activities.

C) It will reduce government revenues.

D) It will cut the stockholders' dividends.

12. A) She doesn't think much of job-hopping.

B) She will stick to the job if the pay is good.

C) She prefers a life of continued exploration.

D) She will do her best if the job is worth doing.

13. A) Talk the drug user out of the habit.

B) Stop thinking about the matter.

C) Keep his distance from drug addicts.

D) Be more friendly to his schoolmate.

14. A) The son. B) Aunt Louise. C) The father. D) The mother.

15. A) Move to another place. B) Stay away for a couple of weeks.

C) Check the locks every tow weeks. D) Look after the John sons' house.

16. A) He didn't want to miss the game.

B) He would like to warm up for the game.

C) He didn't want to be held up in traffic.

D) He wanted to catch as many game birds as possible.

17. A) It was burned down. B) It was closed down.

C) It was robbed. D) It was blown up.

18. A) She studies in the same school as her brother.

B) She isn't going to work in her brother's firm.

C) She isn't going to change her major.

D) She plans to major in tax law.

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

19. A) Current issues in economics. B) Choices faced by conservationists.

C) A recent biology lecture. D) Topics for a research paper.

20. A) A scarcity of jobs in their field.

B) Inadequate training in methods of biological research.

C) Difficulties in classifying all of the varieties of owls.

D) A lack of funding for their work with endangered species.

21. A) It has numerous traits in common with the spotted owl.

B) Its population is increasing in recent years.

C) It may not survive without special efforts of conservationists.

D) Its role in the chain of evolution has not yet been examined.

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

22. A) Training given to music therapists. C) Studies on the benefits of music.

B) How music prevents disease. D) How musicians create music.

23. A) In place of physical therapy. C) To prevent heart disease.

B) To control brain problems. D) To relieve depression.

24. A) They like to have music in the operating room.

B) They solved problems better while listening to music they liked.

C) They preferred classical music.

D) They performed better when they used headphones.

25. A) It increased the students' white blood cell.

B) It increased some students' energy level.

C) It improved the students' ability to play musical instruments.

D) It released a natural painkiller in some students' bodies.

**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) She was bored with her idle life at home.

B) She was offered a good job by her neighbour.

C) She wanted to help with the family's finances.

D) Her family would like to see her more involved in social life.

27. A) Doing housework.

B) Looking after her neighbour's children.

C) Reading papers and watching TV.

D) Taking good care of her husband.

28. A) Jane got angry at Bill's idle life.

B) Bill failed to adapt to the new situation.

C) Bill blamed Jane for neglecting the family.

D) The children were not taken good care of.

29. A) Neighbours should help each other.

B) Women should have their own careers.

C) Man and wife should share household duties.

D) Parents should take good care of their children.

Passage Two

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

30. A) To predict natural disasters that can cause vast destruction.

B) To limit the destruction that natural disasters may cause.

C) To gain financial support from the United Nations.

D) To propose measures to hold back natural disasters.

31. A) There is still a long way to go before man can control natural disasters.

B) International cooperation can minimize the destructive force of natural disasters.

C) Technology can help reduce the damage natural disasters may cause.

D) Scientists can successfully predict earthquakes.

32. A) There were fatal mistakes in its design.

B) The builder didn't observe the building codes of the time.

C) The traffic load went beyond its capacity.

D) It was built according to less strict earthquake resistance standards.

Passage Three

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

33. A) By judging to what extent they can eliminate the risks.

B) By estimating the possible loss of lives and property.

C) By estimating the frequency of volcanic eruptions.

D) By judging the possible risks against the likely benefits.

34. A) One of Etna's recent eruptions made many people move away.

B) Etna's frequent eruptions have ruined most of the local farmland.

C) Etna's eruptions are frequent but usually mild.

D) There are signs that Etna will erupt again in the near future.

35. A) They will remain where they are.

B) They will leave this area forever.

C) They will turn to experts for advice.

D) They will seek shelter in nearby regions.

**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。

Certain phrases one commonly hears among Americans capture their devotion to individualism: "Do your own thing." "I did it my way." "You'll have to decide that for yourself." "You made your bed, now (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in it." "If you don't look out for yourself, no one else will." "Look out for number one."

Closely (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the value they place on individualism is the importance Americans (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to privacy. Americans assume that people "need some time to themselves" or "some time alone" to think about things or recover their (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychological energy. Americans have great (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ understanding foreigners who always want to be with another person, who (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being alone.

If the parents can (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it, each child will have his or her own bedroom. Having one's own bedroom, even as an (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fixes in a person the notion that (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She will have her clothes, her toys, her books, and so on. These things will be hers and no one else's.

Americans assume that (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Doctors, lawyers, psychiatrists, and others have rules governing "confidentiality" that are intended to prevent information about their clients' personal situations from becoming known to others.

Americans' attitudes about privacy can be hard for foreigners to understand. (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When those boundaries arc crossed, an American's body will visibly stiffen and his manner will become cool and aloof.

**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.

Highly proficient musicianship is hard won. Although it's often assumed musical ability is inherited, there's abundant evidence that this isn't the case. While it seems that at birth virtually everyone has perfect pitch\* the reasons that one child is better than another are motivation and practice.

Highly musical children were sung to more as infants and more encouraged to join in song games as kids than less musical ones, long before any musical ability could have been evident. Studies of classical musicians prove that the best ones practiced considerably more from childhood onwards than ordinary orchestral players, and this is because their parents were at them to put in the hours from a very young age.

The same was true of children selected for entry to specialist music schools, compared with those who were rejected. The chosen children had parents who had very actively supervised music lessons and daily practice from young ages, giving up substantial periods of leisure time to take the children to lessons and concerts.

The singer Michael Jackson's story, although unusually brutal and extreme, is illuminating when considering musical prodigy (天才) . Accounts suggest that he was subjected to cruel beatings and emotional torture, and that he was humiliated (羞辱) constantly by his father. What sets Jackson's family apart is that his father used his reign of terror to train his children as musicians and dancers.

On top of his extra ability, Michael also had more drive. This may have been the result of being the closest of his brothers and sisters to his mother. "He seemed different to me from the other children - special," Michael's mother said of him. She may not have realised that treating her son as special may have been part of the reason he became like that.

All in all, if you want to bring up a Mozart or Bach, the key factor is how hard you are prepared to crack the whip. Thankfully, most of us will probably settle for a bit of fun on the recorder and some ill-executed pieces of music on the piano from our children.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2 上作答。

47. According to the author, a child's musical ability has much to do with their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

48. In order to develop the musical ability of their children, many parents will accompany them during their practice, sacrificing a lot of their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

49. Because of their father's pressure and strict training, Michael Jackson and some of his brothers and sisters eventually became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

50. Michael's extra drive for music was partly due to the fact that he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by his mother.

51. To bring up a great musician like Mozart or Bach, willingness to be strict with your child is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**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.

In 2011, many shoppers chose to avoid the frantic crowds and do their holiday shopping from the comfort of their computer. Sales at online retailers gained by more than 15%, making it the biggest season ever. But people are also returning those purchases at record rates, up 8% from last year.

What went wrong? Is the lingering shadow of the global financial crisis making it harder to accept extravagant indulgences? Or that people shop more impulsively - and therefore make bad decisions - when online? Both arguments are plausible. However, there is a third factor: a question of touch. We can love the look but, in an online environment, we cannot feel the quality of a texture, the shape of the fit, the fall of a fold or, for that matter, the weight of an earring. And physically interacting with an object makes you more committed to your purchase.

When my most recent book Brandwashed was released, I teamed up with a local bookstore to conduct an experiment about the differences between the online and offline shopping experience. I carefully instructed a group of volunteers to promote my book in two different ways. The first was a fairly hands-off approach. Whenever a customer would inquire about my book, the volunteer would take them over to the shelf and point to it. Out of 20 such requests, six customers proceeded with the purchase.

The second option also involved going over to the shelf but, this time, removing the book and then subtly holding onto it for just an extra moment before placing it in the customer's hands. Of the 20 people who were handed the book. 13 ended up buying it. Just physically passing the book showed a big difference in sales. Why? We feel something similar to a sense of ownership when we hold things in our hand. That's why we establish or reestablish connection by greeting strangers and friends with a handshake. In this case, having to then let go of the book after holding it might generate a subtle sense of loss, and motivate us to make the purchase even more.

A recent study also revealed the power of touch, in this case when it came to conventional mail. A deeper and longer-lasting impression of a message was formed when delivered in a letter, as opposed to receiving the same message online. Brain imaging showed that, on touching the paper, the emotional center of the brain was activated, thus forming a stronger bond. The study also indicated that once touch becomes part of the process, it could translate into a sense of possession. This sense of ownership is simply not part of the equation in the online shopping experience.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2 上作答。

52. Why do people prefer shopping online according to the author?

A) It is more comfortable and convenient.

B) It saves them a lot of money and time.

C) It offers them a lot more options and bargains.

D) It gives them more time to think about their purchase.

53. Why do more customers return their purchases bought online?

A) They regretted indulging in costly items in the recession.

B) They changed their mind by the time the goods were delivered.

C) They had no chance to touch them when shopping online.

D) They later found the quality of goods below their expectations.

54. What is the purpose of the author's experiment?

A) To test his hypothesis about online shopping.

B) To find out people's reaction to his recent book.

C) To find ways to increase the sale of his new book.

D) To try different approaches to sales promotion.

55. How might people feel after letting go of something they held?

A) A sense of disappointment B) More motivated to own it.

C) A subtle loss of interest D) Less sensitive to its texture.

56. What does brain imaging in a recent study reveal?

A) Conventional letters contain subtle messages.

B) A lack of touch is the chief obstacle to e-commerce.

C) E-mail lacks the potential to activate the brain.

D) Physical touch helps form a sense of possession.

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 62 are based on the following passage.

Apparently everyone knows that global warming only makes climate more extreme. A hot, dry summer has triggered another flood of such claims. And, while many interests are at work, one of the players that benefits the most from this story are the media: the notion of "extreme" climate simply makes for more compelling news.

Consider Paul Krugman, writing breathlessly in the New York Times about the "rising incidence of extreme events." He claims that global warming caused the current drought in America's Midwest, and that supposedly record-high corn prices could cause a global food crisis.

But the United Nations climate panel's latest assessment tells us precisely the opposite: For "North America, there is medium confidence that there has an overall slight tendency toward less dryness." Moreover, there is no way that Krugman could have identified this drought as being caused by global warming without a time machine: Climate models estimate that such detection will be possible by 2048, at the earliest.

And, fortunately, this year's drought appears unlikely to cause a food crisis, as global rice and wheat supplies remain plentiful. Moreover, Krugman overlooks inflation: Prices have increased six-fold since 1969, so, while corn futures (期货) did set a record of about $8 per bushel (蒲式耳) in late July, the inflation-adjusted price of corn was higher throughout most of the 1970s, reaching $ 16 in 1974.

Finally, Krugman conveniently forgets that concerns about global warming are the main reason that corn prices have skyrocketed since 2005. Nowadays 40 percent of corn grown in the United States is used to produce ethanol (乙醇) , which does absolutely nothing for the climate, but certainly distorts the price of corn- at the expense of many of the world's poorest people.

Bill Mckibben similarly worries in The Guardian about the Midwest drought and corn prices. He confidently tells us that raging wildfires from New Mexico and Colorado to Siberia are "exactly" what the early stages of global warming look like.

In fact, the latest overview of global wildfire incidence suggests that fire intensity has declined over the past 70 years and is now close to its preindustrial level.

When well-meaning campaigners want us to pay attention to global warming, they often end up pitching beyond the facts. And, while this may seem justified by a noble goal, such "policy by panic" tactics rarely work, and often backfire.

Remember how, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, A1 Gore claimed that we were in store for ever more destructive hurricanes? Since then, hurricane incidence has dropped off the charts. Exaggerated claims merely fuel public distrust and disengagement.

That is unfortunate, because global warming is a real problem, and we do need to address it.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2 上作答。

57. In what way do the media benefit from extreme weather?

A) They can attract people's attention to their reports.

B) They can choose from a greater variety of topics.

C) They can make themselves better known.

D) They can give voice to different views.

58. What is the author's comment on Krugman's claim about the current drought in America's Midwest?

A) A time machine is needed to testify to its truth.

B) It is based on an erroneous climate model.

C) It will eventually get proof in 2048.

D) There is no way to prove its validity.

59. What is the chief reason for the rise in corn prices according to the author?

A) Demand for food has been rising in the developing countries.

B) A considerable portion of corn is used to produce green fuel.

C) Climate change has caused corn yields to drop markedly.

D) Inflation rates have been skyrocketing since the 1970s.

60. What does the author say about global wildfire incidence over the past 70 years?

A) It has got worse with the rise in extreme weathers.

B) It signals the early stages of global warming.

C) It has dropped greatly.

D) It is related to drought.

61. What does the author think of the exaggerated claims in the media about global warming?

A) They are strategies to raise public awareness.

B) They do a disservice to addressing the problem.

C) They aggravate public distrust about science.

D) They create confusion about climate change.

**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。

When my mother's health was failing, I was the "bad" sister who lived far away and wasn't involved. My sister helped my parents. She never asked me to do anything, and I didn't \_\_62\_\_. I was widowed, raising kids and working, but that wasn't really \_\_63\_\_ I kept to weekly calls and short. infrequent visits. I was \_\_64\_\_ in my adolescent role as the aloof (超脱的) achiever, defending myself \_\_65\_\_ my judgmental mother and other family craziness. As always, I turned a deaf ear to my sister's \_\_66\_\_ about my not being around more and f didn't hear her rising desperation. It wasn't until my mom's \_\_67\_\_, watching my dad and sister \_\_68\_\_ to each other and weep, that I got a \_\_69\_\_ of their long painful experience - and how badly I'd behaved.

My sister was so furious, she \_\_70\_\_ spoke to me during my father's last years. To be honest, I'm not a terrible person. So how did I get it so \_\_71\_\_?

We hear a lot about the \_\_72\_\_ of taking care of our graying population. But the big story beneath the surface is the psychological crisis among middle-aged siblings (兄弟姐妹) who are fighting \_\_73\_\_ issues involving their aging parents. According to a new survey, an \_\_74\_\_ 43.5 million adults in the US are looking \_\_75\_\_ an older relative or friend. Of these, 43% said they did not feel they had a \_\_76\_\_ in this role. And although 7 in 10 said another unpaid caregiver had provided help in the past year, only 1 in 10 said the burden was \_\_77\_\_ equally.

As siblings who are often separated \_\_78\_\_ and emotionally, we are having to come together to decide such \_\_79\_\_ issues as where Mom and Dad should live and where they should be \_\_80\_\_ "It's like being put down with your siblings in the center of a nuclear reactor and being told, 4 Figure it \_\_81\_\_.'" says University of Colorado psychologist Sara Honn Qualls.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. A) volunteer B) recognize C) persist D) submit

63. A) how B) when C) why D) what

64. A) flung B) stuck C) strung D) flown

65. A) upon B) beyond C) off D) from

66. A) criticisms B) demonstrations C) beliefs D) proposals

67. A) terminal B) funeral C) ceremony D) destination

68. A) cling B) attach C) adapt D) incline

69. A) quote B) scratch C) hint D) symbol

70. A) barely B) solely C) randomly D) merely

71. A) fit B) strong C) sad D) wrong

72. A) credits B) costs C) contacts D) cruelties

73. A) within B) toward C) over D) among

74. A) associated B) estimated C) asserted D) entitled

75. A) around B) through C) into D) after

76. A) choice B) chance C) selection D) section

77. A) spoilt B) bitten C) split D) beaten

78. A) locally B) functionally C) approximately D) geographically

79. A) spicy B) tough C) thick D) noisy

80. A) hidden B) abandoned C) buried D) deployed

81. A) up B) about C) down D) out

**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. If you try to do too many things at the same time, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(将以一事无成而告终).

83. Now we can find almost everything we need online and have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我们所购之物送上门).

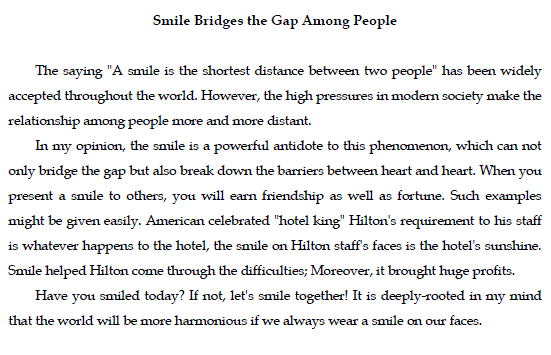
84. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(你越意识到自己的弱点), the better prepared you will be for the undertaking.

85. The police would not have jumped to the conclusion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(他们要是对事故调查得更彻底的话).

86. In the coming years, this trend will surely continue, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(博士学位几乎变得必不可少) if one wishes to find a position in a university.

**参考答案**

【作文范文：】



快速阅读部分：

1-7 DABACDC 8. environmentalists 9. sustainable 10. the Green Revolution

听力部分：

11-15 ACCDB 16-20 ACBBD 21-25 CCDBD 26-30 CABCB 31-35 CDDCA

36. Lie 37. associated 38. assign 39. spent 40. difficulty

41. Dislike 42. afford 43. infant

44. she is entitled to a place of her own where she can be by herself, and keep her possessions

45. people will have their private thoughts that might never be shared with anyone

46. Americans' houses, yards, and even their offices can seem open and inviting. Yet in the minds of Americans, there are boundaries that other people are simply not supposed to cross

仔细阅读部分：

47. motivation and practice 48. leisure time 49. musicians and dancers

50. treated specially 51. the key factor 52-56 ACABD 57-61 ADBCB

完形填空部分：

62-66 ACBDA 67-71 BACAD 72-76 BCBDA 77-81 CDBCD

翻译部分：

82. will end up with nothing successful/will end up accomplishing nothing

83. what we've bought delivered to our doors

84. The more you are aware of your weak points/weaknesses

85. if they had investigated the accident more thoroughly/had they investigated the accident more thoroughly

86. a Doctor's degree becoming almost indispensable