**2025春CET6-1**

**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

Directions:In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. 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 1 with a single line through the centre.

1、A. To prove women's diligence.

   B. To seek gender equality on campus.

   C. To improve transportation and accommodation.

   D. To put pressure on male students.

2、A. The former president has done a good job.

   B. Most students think women enjoy equal rights.

   C. The woman can't compete with other man students.

   D. The woman doesn't get well-prepared for the speech.

3、A. To give an example of inequality.

   B. To show the positive side of equality.

   C. To show an example of the role model.

   D. To emphasize that women are superior to men.

4、A. He was surely under huge pressure.

   B. The cafeacute was not one of his greatest achievements.

   C. He did almost nothing significant.

   D. He was the greatest leader of the students' union.

5、 A. The project the man managed at CucinTech.

   B. The updating of technology at CucinTech.

  C. The man's switch to a new career.

  D. The restructuring of her company.

6、 A. Talented personnel.

   B. Strategic innovation.

  C. Competitive products.

   D. Effective promotion.

7、 A. Expand the market.

   B. Recruit more talents.

     C. Innovate constantly.

    D. Watch out for his competitors.

8、 A. Possible bankruptcy.

   B. Unforeseen difficulties.

  C. Conflicts within the company.

   D. Imitation by one's competitors.

**Section B**

Directions:In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. 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 1 with a single line through the centre.

9、 A. The swans were stolen for food only.

   B. A gang of four men stole the swans.

   C. The thieves attacked the swans with guns.

   D. One of the swans was attacked by a nail-studded instrument.

10、 A. Nothing but the bones of the swans has been found.

   B. The first remains of a swan turned up just before Christmas.

   C. Stealing swans is not only very cruel but also illegal.

   D. The police suspect the five similar incidents are linked.

11、 A. They are the symbol of the city, and belong to the queen.

   B. All wild swans inhabiting open water in the UK belong to the king.

   C. Swans stand for holiness in the British culture.

   D. The queen in the UK loves swans very much.

12、 A. Taking notes by hand is less effective than typing on laptop or tablet computers.

   B. Taking notes by hand is much better for long-term memory.

   C. Taking notes by hand has been out of date.

   D. Taking notes by laptop or tablet computers is more quickly.

13、 A. It means to record the main points.

   B. It means to record what is important for students.

   C. It means to record something exactly as you hear it.

   D. It means to record everything you want to remember.

14、 A. It's a better way to understand ideas and concepts.

   B. It usually contains too many words.

   C. It is a fast way to remember things.

   D. It is a better way to remember facts.

15、 A. Listening to a teacher and then taking a test.

   B. Recording just the important points or just summarizing.

   C. Stopping using tablet or computers.

   D. Using technologies to write notes on computer screens.

**Section C**

Directions:In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. 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 1 with a single line through the centre.

16、 A. About two-thirds of the world's population.

   B. About two-fifths of the world's population.

   C. About 80 million.

   D. About 8 million.

17、 A. Fish and oil.

   B. Warm temperature and ocean currents.

   C. Minerals and oil.

   D. The food, energy sources, and minerals.

18、 A. The sea resources have largely been used up.

   B. The sea, in the broad sense, has not yet been developed.

   C. The problems that prevent us from using the food, minerals, and energy sources of the sea have already been solved.

   D. The technology will be good enough to exploit all the sea resources soon.

19、A. Electronic cigarettes don't deliver nicotine.

   B. Teens tend to use only one form of tobacco.

   C. The more nicotine you get, the more difficult it is to quit.

   D. Nicotine only comes from cigarettes and small cigars.

20、A. Gum and nicotine patches.

   B. Electronic cigarettes and gum.

   C. A nicotine patch and gum.

   D. A nicotine patch and advice.

21、A. Their nicotine cravings were reduced.

   B. Their expectation of life was improved.

   C. They worked much harder.

   D. They were still bothered by smoking.

22、A. The Nile River.

   B. The Amazon River.

   C. The Mississippi River.

   D. The Missouri River.

23、A. It's the cradle of civilization.

   B. There are various kinds of birds.

   C. There is plenty of species.

   D. There are different species offish.

24、A. 300 pounds.

   B. 350 pounds.

   C. 400 pounds.

   D. 500 pounds.

25、A. The treetop world.

   B. The dense forest.

   C. The immense vegetation.

   D. The harpy eagle.

**Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

Directions:In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank b identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

"My job is killing me." Who among us hasn't issued that complaint at least once? Now a new study suggests that your dramatic complaint may  1   some scientific truth.

  The 20-year study, by researchers at Tel Aviv University,  2   to examine the relationship between the workplace and a person's risk of death. Researchers recruited 820 adults who had undergone a  3   physical exam at a health clinic in 1988, and then interviewed them in detail about their workplace conditions—asking how nice their colleagues were, whether their boss was supportive and how much  4   they had in their position.

  The participants ranged in age from 25 to 65 at the start of the study and worked in a variety of

   5  , including finance, health care, manufacturing and insurance. The researchers tracked the participants through their medical records., by the study's conclusion in 2008, 53 people had died—and they were  6   more likely than those who survived to report having a hostile work environment.

  People who reported having little or no  7  support from their co-workers were 2.4 times more likely to die during the course of the study than those who said they had close, supportive bonds with their workmates. Interestingly, the risk of death was  8   only to people's perceptions of their co-workers, not their bosses. People who reported negative relationships with their supervisors were no more likely to die than others.

  The study was observational, so it could not determine whether toxic workplace environments caused death, only that it was  9   with the risk. But the findings add to the evidence that having a supportive social network decreases stress and helps 10   good health. On the other hand, being exposed to chronic stress contributes to depression, ill health and death.

  A. autonomy

  B. correlated

  C. districts

  D. domestic

  E. fields

  F. foster

  G. hold

  H. involved

  I. propel

  J. routine

  K. significantly

  L. social

  M. sought

  N. tied

  O. vigorously

**Section B**

Directions:In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

Waste Not, Want Not

  Feeding the 9 Billion.. The Tragedy of Waste

  A. By 2075, the United Nations' mid-range projection for global population is about 9.5 billion. This means that there could be an extra three billion mouths to feed by the end of the century, a period in which substantial changes are anticipated in the wealth, calorie intake and dietary preferences of people in developing countries across the world. Such a projection presents mankind with wide-ranging social, economic, environmental and political issues that need to be addressed today to ensure a sustainable future for all. One key issue is how to produce more food in a world of finite resources.

  B. Today, we produce about four billion metric tonnes of food per year. Yet due to poor practices in harvesting, storage and transportation, as well as market and consumer wastage, it is estimated that 30-50% of all food produced never reaches a human stomach. Furthermore, this figure does not reflect the fact that large amounts of land, energy, fertilisers and water have also been lost in the production of foodstuffs which simply end up as waste. This level of wastage is a tragedy that cannot continue if we are to succeed in the challenge of sustainably meeting our future food demands.

  Where Food Waste Happens

  C. In 2010, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers identified three principal emerging population groups across the world, based on characteristics associated with their current and projected stage of economic development.

  · Fully developed, mature, post-industrial societies, such as those in Europe, characterised by stable or declining populations which are increasing in age.

  · Late-stage developing nations that are currently industrialising rapidly, for example China, which will experience declining rates of population growth, coupled with increasing affluence (富裕) and age profile.

  · Newly developing countries that are beginning to industrialise, primarily in Africa, with high to very high population growth rates, and characterised by a predominantly young age profile.

  D. Each group over the coming decades will need to address different issues surrounding food production, storage and transportation, as well as consumer expectations, if we are to continue to feed all our people.

  E. In less-developed countries, such as those of sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia, wastage tends to occur primarily at the farmer-producer end of the supply chain. Inefficient harvesting, inadequate local transportation and poor infrastructure (基础设施) mean that produce is frequently handled inappropriately and stored under unsuitable farm site conditions.

  F. In mature, fully developed countries such as the UK, more-efficient farming practices and better transport, storage and processing facilities ensure that a larger proportion of the food produced reaches markets and consumers. However, characteristics associated with modern consumer culture mean produce is often wasted through retail and customer behaviour.

  G. Major supermarkets, in meeting consumer expectations, will often reject entire crops of perfectly edible fruit and vegetables at the farm because they do not meet exacting marketing standards for their physical characteristics, such as size and appearance.

  H. Of the produce that does appear in the supermarket, commonly used sales promotions frequently encourage customers to purchase excessive quantities which, in the case of perishable foodstuffs, inevitably generate wastage in the home. Overall between 30% and 50% of what has been bought in developed countries is thrown away by the purchaser.

  Better Use of Our Finite Resources

  I. Wasting food means losing not only life-supporting nutrition but also precious resources, including land, water and energy. As a global society, therefore, tackling food waste will help contribute towards addressing a number of key resource issues.

  J. Land Usage: Over the last five decades, improved farming techniques and technologies have helped to significantly increase crop yields along with a 12% expansion of farmed land use. However, a further increase in farming area without impacting unfavourably on what remains of the world's natural ecosystems appears unlikely. The challenge is that an increase in animal-based production will require more land and resources, as livestock (牲畜) farming demands extensive land use.

  K. Water Usage: Over the past century, human use of fresh water has increased at more than double the rate of population growth. Currently about 3.8 trillion m3 of water is used by humans per year. About 70% of this is consumed by the global agriculture sector, and the level of use will continue to rise over the coming decades.

  L. Better irrigation can dramatically improve crop yield and about 40% of the world's food supply is currently derived from irrigated land. However, water used in irrigation is often sourced unsustainably. In processing foods after the agricultural stage, there are large additional uses of water that need to be tackled in a world of growing demand. This is particularly crucial in the case of meat production, where beef uses about 50 times more water than vegetables. In the future, more effective washing techniques, management procedures, and recycling and purification of water will be needed to reduce wastage.

  M. Energy Usage. Energy is an essential resource across the entire food production cycle, with estimates showing an average of 7-10 calories of input being required in the production of one calorie of food. This varies dramatically depending on crop, from three calories for plant crops to 35 calories in the production of beef. Since much of this energy comes from the utilisation of fossil fuels, wastage of food potentially contributes to unnecessary global warming as well as inefficient resource utilisation.

  N. In the modern industrialised agricultural process—which developing nations are moving towards in order to increase future yields—energy usage in the making and application of fertilisers and pesticides represents the single biggest component. Wheat production takes 50% of its energy input for these two items alone. Indeed, on a global scale, fertiliser manufacturing consumes about 3-5% of the world's annual natural gas supply. With production anticipated to increase by 25% between now arid 2030, sustainable energy sourcing will become an increasingly major issue. Energy to power machinery, both on the farm and in the storage and processing facilities, adds to the energy total, which currently represents about 3.1% of annual global energy consumption.

  Recommendations

  O. Rising population combined with improved nutrition standards and shifting dietary preferences will exert pressure for increases in global food supply. Engineers, scientists and agriculturalists have the knowledge, tools and systems that will assist in achieving productivity increases. However, pressure will grow on finite resources of land, energy and water. The potential to provide 60-100% more food by simply eliminating losses, while simultaneously freeing up land, energy and water resources for other uses, is an opportunity that should not be ignored. In order to begin tackling the challenge, the Institution recommends that:

  · The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation work with the international engineering community to ensure governments of developed nations put in place programmes that transfer engineering knowledge, design know-how, and suitable technology to newly developing countries. This will help improve produce handling in the harvest, and immediate post-harvest stages of food production.

  · Governments of rapidly developing countries incorporate waste minimisation thinking into the transport infrastructure and storage facilities currently being planned, engineered and built.

  · Governments in developed nations devise and implement policy that changes consumer expectations. These should discourage retailers from wasteful practices that lead to the rejection of food on the basis of cosmetic characteristics, and losses in the home due to excessive purchasing by consumers.

1、Elimination of waste alone can potentially provide over sixty percent more food for the growing world population.

2、The production and application of fertilisers and pesticides account for the largest part of energy use in the modern industrialised agricultural process.

3、Consumers in developed countries throw away nearly half of their food purchases because they tend to buy in excessive quantities.

4、It is recommended that engineering knowledge and suitable technology in developed countries be introduced to developing countries to improve produce handling in the harvest.

5、The predicted global population growth means that ways have to be found to produce more food with finite resources.

6、A further expansion of farming area will adversely impact on the world's natural ecosystems.

7、Perfectly eatable fruit and vegetable crops often fail to reach supermarkets due to their size or physical appearance.

8、Poor practices in harvesting, storage and transportation have resulted in a waste of much of the food we produce and thus a waste of land and resources.

9、Food waste in less-developed countries happens mainly at the producers'end.

10、Beef consumes far more water to produce than vegetables.

**Section C**

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 marked 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**

If you go down to the woods today, you may meet high-tech trees genetically modified to speed their growth or improve the quality of their wood. Genetically-engineered food crops have become increasingly common, albeit controversial, over the past ten years.  But genetic engineering of trees has lagged behind.

   Part of the reason is technical. Understanding, and then altering, the genes of a big pine tree are more complex than creating a better tomato. While tomatoes sprout happily, and rapidly, in the laboratory, growing a whole tree from a single, genetically altered cell in a test tube is a tricky process that takes years, not months. Moreover, little is known about tree genes. Some trees, such as pine trees, have a lot of DNA—roughly ten times as much as human. And, whereas the Human Genome Project is more than haft-way through its task of isolating and sequencing the estimated 100,000 genes in human cells, similar efforts to analyze tree genes are still just saplings (幼苗).

   Given the large number of tree genes and the little that is known about them, tree engineers are starting with a search for genetic "markers". The first step is to isolate DNA from trees with desirable properties such as insect resistance. The next step is to find stretches of DNA that show the presence of a particular gene. Then, when you mate two trees with different desirable properties, it is simple to check which offspring contain them all by looking for the genetic markers. Henry Amerson, at North Carolina State University, is using genetic markers to breed fungal resistance into southern pines. Billions of these are grown across America for pulp and paper, and outbreaks of disease are expensive. But not all individual trees are susceptible.  Dr. Amerson's group has found markers that distinguish fungus-resistant stock from disease-prone trees. Using traditional breeding techniques, they are introducing the resistance genes into pines on test sites in America.

   Using genetic markers speeds up old-fashioned breeding methods because you no longer have to wait for the tree to grow up to see if it has the desired traits. But it is more a sophisticated form of selective breeding. Now, however, interest in genetic tinkering (基因修补) is also gaining ground. To this end, Dr. Amerson and his colleagues are taking part in the Pine Gene Discovery Project, an initiative to identify and sequence the 50,000-odd genes in the pine tree's genome. Knowing which gene does what should make it easier to know what to alter.

1、 Compared with genetic engineering of food crops, genetic engineering of trees \_\_\_\_\_\_.

    A. began much later                     B. has developed more slowly

    C. is less useful                        D. was less controversial

2、 What does the author think about the genetic engineering of pine trees? \_\_\_\_\_\_

    A. Time-consuming.                     B. Worthwhile.

    C. Significant.                           D. Technically impossible.

3、 What can we learn about the research on tree genes? \_\_\_\_\_\_

    A. The research methods are the same as the analysis of human genes.

    B. The findings are expected to be as fruitful as the analysis of human genes.

    C. It will take as much time and effort as the analysis of human genes.

    D. The research has been mainly concentrated on the genes of young trees.

4、 It is discovered by Henry Amerson's team that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

    A. southern pines cannot resist fungus

    B. all southern pines are not susceptible

    C. the genetic marker in southern pines was the easiest to identify

    D. fungus-resistant genes came originally from outside the U.S.A

5、 What is the primary objective of carrying out the Pine Gene Discovery Project? \_\_\_\_\_\_

    A. To speed up old-fashioned breeding methods.

    B. To identify all the genes in the pine tree's genome.

    C. To find out what desired traits the pine trees have.

    D. To make it easier to know which gene needs altering.

**Passage Two**

New Study Looks into Why Females Live Longer Than Males

  Now, a new study of wild mammals has found great differences in length of life and aging in many species of mammals. The researchers found that, in humans, women live almost 8 percent longer than men. But among wild mammals, females in 60 percent of the studied species live, on average, 18.6 percent longer. The percentages are very different for different groups of mammals.

  Jean-Franccedilois Lemaître led the study. He and his research team collected information on age-related deaths for 134 groups of 101 wild species of mammals. He said, "It was surprising to observe that this gender gap in lifespan often exceeds the one observed in humans and is, at the same time, extremely variable across species."

  Tamaacutes Szeacutekely, from the University of Bath, was one of the writers of the study. He said that female lions in the wild live at least 50 percent longer than male lions. "We previously thought this was mostly due to sexual selection", he said. "However, our data do not support this."

  Scientists say the risk of death does not increase more quickly in males than in females across species. They say there must be other, more complex reasons. These include things such as environmental conditions in which the animals live, sex-specific growth, survival and reproduction through the history of the species.

  Scientists plan to compare the data on wild mammals with the data on mammals kept in zoos. They want to measure how much biological differences between the sexes affect life expectancy. In zoos, animals do not have to fight with predators or fight for food and mates.

  Scientists hope the findings will give them a better understanding of what affects length of life in humans. In the past 200 years, the average life expectancy of humans has more than doubled. The main reasons for the increase are improved living conditions and developments in the field of medicine. However, women continue to live longer than men. This suggests biological differences also play a part.

  The U.S. Centers for Disease Control says the average American man will live to age 76. The average woman in America will live to age 81. Women can also expect to be healthier than men in their older years. Experts said this is because of a combination of biological and social differences. A hormone (激素) in men called testosterone (睾丸素) is connected to a decrease in their immune system and risk of heart-related diseases as they age. It is also connected to risky behavior, such as smoking, drinking and unhealthy eating habits. Men are also less likely than women to follow suggestions and warnings from a doctor. And research shows that men are more likely to take life-threatening risks and to die in car accidents or gun fights.

6、What can we know about wild mammals from this research? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．Females live longer than males. B．Males live longer than females. C．Females pay more attention to health preservation. D．Males pay more attention to fitness.

7、How many wild mammals were involved in the study? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．60. B．101. C．134. D．200.

8、How long do wild female lions live longer than male lions? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．8%. B．18.6%. C．50%. D．60%.

9、Which factor will not affect the difference in the life span of females and males? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．Dietary habit. B．Species reproduction. C．Sex-specific growth. D．Environmental condition.

10、Why do American older men not expect to be healthier than women? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．Men usually have healthy eating habits. B．Men usually follow the doctor's advice. C．Men generally engage in dangerous activities. D．Men are more stressed at work.