CET\_6 模拟题第四套

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.

Long conversation-1

1、 A. At a party. B. At school. C. At a friend's house. D. In the classroom.

2、 A. Sharon. B. Susan. C. Sherry. D. Ben.

3、 A. Marketing. B. International Business.

C. Accounting. D. Education.

4、 A. Yes. B. No. C. Hard to say. D. Not mentioned.

Long conversation-2

5、 A. She knows nothing about the tennis courts.

B. She does not have a good sense of distance.

C. She is also a stranger to the university.

D. She can serve as a great tourist guide.

6、 A. A large amount of money was donated by an unknown player.

B. A schoolfellow raised millions of dollars for the construction.

C. The school got a large fund from the local government.

D. A rich businessman in the town contributed some money.

7、 A. Tennis. B. Hockey. C. Gymnastics. D. Bridge.

8、 A. Introduce the woman to his friends.

B. Get familiar with the university campus.

C. Go to the tennis courts for an appointment.

D. Take part in a tennis contest at a sports meeting.

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.

Passage-1

9、 A. She escaped unhurt.

B. She witnessed the shooting.

C. She was shot to death.

D. She was 15 years old.

10、 A. 5 B. 7 C. 11 D. 12

11、 A. Civilians should keep away from the business zone.

B. Everybody should think about how to fight against crimes.

C. Government should schedule to negotiate with terrorists.

D. People should emigrate because of domestic high crime rate.

Passage-2

12、 A. She won a music competition and the prize was a trip to Tanglewood.

B. She happened to get a ticket from her friend.

C. She went there to give a performance as a conductor in the band.

D. She accompanied her friend to go there who won a music competition.

13、 A. It ends in the last week of September.

B. It will last for three months.

C. It usually starts on July 1 st.

D. It consists of forty concerts.

14、 A. The sound system is so poor that people can't hear the music clearly.

B. It might rain and sometimes it is a little cool at night.

C. The distance is so far that people can't see the performers clearly.

D. There are many mosquitoes in the summer.

15、 A. Berkshire residents invited a symphony orchestra to perform indoor concerts.

B. Tanglewood's music festival got started in a real sense.

C. A business estate was built for Tanglewood's music festival.

D. Leonard Bemstein showed up in Tanglewood's music festival.

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.

Lecture-1

16、 A. Nothing but the darkness.

B. Fireflies blinking everywhere.

C. A world of lighting animals.

D. Wreckage of ancient ships.

17、 A. To protect themselves or attract prey.

B. To make the deep sea bright and beautiful.

C. To find their ways in darkness.

D. To attract mates and warn enemies.

18、 A. To explain its specialty and function.

B. To show shallow-water animals are also amazing.

C. To explain how animals adapt to surroundings.

D. To call on people to protect sea animals.

Lecture-2

19、 A. It seriously impacts their physical and mental development.

B. It has become a problem affecting global economic growth.

C. It is a common problem found in underdeveloped countries.

D. It is an issue often overlooked by parents in many countries.

20、 A. They will live longer.

B. They get better pay.

C. They get along well with people.

D. They develop much higher IQs.

21、 A. Appropriated funds to promote research of nutrient-rich foods.

B. Encouraged breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life.

C. Recruited volunteers to teach rural people about health and nutrition.

D. Targeted hunger-relief programs at pregnant women and young children.

Lecture-3

22、 A. In the Antarctic. B. In southern Canada.

C. In northern Russia. D. In northern Asia.

23、 A. They are huge and weigh up to 72kg.

B. Their thick, white fur is a natural cover.

C. They can swim a few hundred meters.

D. Their favorite food is fish in the ocean.

24、 A. Warmer weather. B. Massive killing.

C. Genetic evolution. D. Environmental pollution.

25、 A. Polar bears will be able to catch more fish.

B. Polar bears will have fewer things to eat.

C. There will be more seals in the area.

D. The winter will become shorter.

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 is 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.

Aristotle defined a friend as "a single soul dwelling in two bodies". How many friends we have, and how easily we make, maintain and lose them, has a significant impact on our emotional well-being.

It's no surprise, 1 , that friends can improve just about every aspect of our life. Friends can protect us from the 2 of bereavement (丧失亲人) or divorce. They don't even have to be great friends—some of the positive effect is 3 down to the company: have a pint with a mate and you're by definition not socially 4 .

"There are friends you're just more 5 with. Others may be more interesting, but they may be more offended. Really good friends don't take offence. Friendships can end because they stop being equal. You may take different 6 , have different experiences, which make it harder to maintain a friendship." says educational psychologist Karen Majors.

We first recognise the importance of friends in childhood. While some of us may retain a few childhood friends, the biggest opportunity for friendship comes in higher education. A study of long-term friendships found that friendships formed during college years stayed close 20 years later, if they scored highly in closeness as well as 7 to begin with. "At college you can 8 close friendships because you're in such close 9 for sustained periods," says Glenn Sparks, Purdue's professor of communication. "These relationships are rare and hard to 10 ; they're very unusual outside family relationships.

A. proximity

B. rather

C. routes

D. then

E. cultivate

F. aftershocks

G. preferable

H. connected

I. compromising

J. comfortable

K. replicate

L. simply

M. isolated

N. communication

O. possibility

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.

Hands-On Bavarian Count Presides Over a Pencil-Making Empire

A. Count Anton-Wolfgang von Faber-Castell has been known to hurl (猛投) wooden pencils from the tower of his castle to the stone courtyard below. It is not a petty fit of irritation by a mad Bavarian aristocrat. The 72-year-old count, the eighth in a long line of pencil makers, just wants to prove how durable the pencils that carry his family name are.

B. Faber-Castell is the largest maker of wood-encased (木制的) pencils in the world and also makes a broad range of pens, crayons and art and drawing supplies as well as accessories like erasers and sharpeners. About half the company's German production is exported, mostly to other countries in the euro zone. That means that Faber-Castell contributes, at least in a small way, to Germany's large and controversial trade surplus—which now rivals China's for the world's largest. Faber-Castell illustrates how midsize companies—which account for about 60 percent of the country's jobs—are able to stay competitive in the global marketplace. It has focused on design and engineering, developed a knack for turning everyday products into luxury goods, and stuck to a conviction that it still makes sense to keep some production in Germany.

C. "Why do we manufacture in Germany?" the count asked during an interview at the family castle near the factory. "Two reasons: One, to really make the best here in Germany and to keep the know-how in Germany. I don't like to give the know-how for my best pencils away to China, for example. "Second, 'Made in Germany' still is important."

D. In contrast to many American companies, like Apple, that have outsourced nearly all production to Asia, Faber-Castell and many other German companies make a point of keeping a critical mass of manufacturing in Germany. They see it as central to preserving the link between design, engineering and the factory floor. The result is a large trade surplus. During the first nine months of the year, Germany exported goods and services worth 148 billion more than it imported—including a surplus of 20 billion in September alone. In absolute terms, it was the largest monthly trade surplus on record.

E. Germany's trade surplus is so huge that it has drawn criticism from the United States. The European Commission is conducting an extensive review of whether it is unhealthy for the euro zone economy. Critics say Germany should invest more of the profits from exports at home, to stimulate its own economy and, by extension, the rest of the euro zone. But companies like Faber-Castell are more concerned about their ability to stay globally competitive, leaving the macroeconomics of trade to the bureaucrats of Brussels and Berlin.

F. There are threats everywhere, including ever-more-sophisticated competitors, the stagnant euro zone economy and unpredictable shifts in technology. And when even preschool children know how to operate iPads, there is no certainty of a future for colored pencils and ink markers. "The biggest challenge for Faber-Castell will be how writing will develop with the advent of digital technology," said Hermann Simon, a management consultant who coined the term "hidden champions" to describe the highly focused, midsize companies like Faber-Castell that drive the German economy. "Will children still write? But Faber-Castell recognizes this challenge."

G. Still, Faber-Castell, founded in 1761 when graphite (石墨) pencils were a novelty, has overcome technological shifts before. When Count Anton took over the business in 1978, after the death of his father, Count Roland von Faber-Castell, the company was a leading maker of slide rules. That was soon laid to waste by the electronic calculator. Then, in the 1980s, the advent of computer-assisted design soon gutted the market for its mechanical drawing products.

H. With help from the Boston Consulting Group and the company's in-house designers, the count adjusted the product line to put more emphasis on higher-priced products, ranging from colored pencils for artists to fountain pens selling for thousands of dollars. Premium (优质的) products account for about 10 percent of sales. "You have to continuously shift," said Count Anton, who on this day wore a double-breasted pinstriped (有细条纹的) suit with red tie and white pocket handkerchief. "If you lean back and say, 'With my products I can be happy,' then it's the first step to hell."

I. While the basic design of a pencil has not changed much in 400 years, Faber-Castell has managed to find ways to be unique. For example, in the late 1990s, it developed a triangular pencil with raised dots that make it easier to hold. That proved popular. Innovations include the use of water-based coatings to make pencils more environmentally friendly, as well as nontoxic (无毒的) to compulsive pencil chewers. To demonstrate the harmlessness of the ink Faber-Castell uses in children's markers, Count Anton drank a glassful on camera this year.

J. The count's pedigree (血统) sets him apart from the typical factory bosses. But being an aristocrat in Germany no longer means much, at least not officially. The nobility lost its privileges after World War I, and most of Germany's remaining princes and barons have to work for a living. Faber-Castell was founded by Kasper Faber, a carpenter's apprentice. His great-grandson Lothar Faber was given noble status in 1861 by King Maximilian Ⅱ of Bavaria after building the company into the world's dominant pencil maker. Later generations intermarried with the aristocratic Castell clan, creating the Faber-Castell name. (Eberhard Faber pencils, recognized by generations of American schoolchildren, were made by Lothar's younger brother, who first set up shop in Brooklyn.)

K. And yet, being a count still counts for something. The company's luxury products are called the Graf yon Faber-Castell line—"graf" being German for "count". The company recently unveiled a Graf von Faber-Castell fountain pen made of jasper (碧玉), quartz and gold. It sells for almost $10000. Even boxes of the highest-quality Faber-Castell colored pencils and artists' markers can easily cost hundreds of dollars. It is this focus on the premium end of the market that has enabled German companies to survive in markets flooded by low-cost Asian alternatives. Mercedes and Audi cars are good examples of this, but German companies have also achieved similar success with more mundane products like R sle kitchen implements, Steiff stuffed animals and Falke socks.

L. Count Anton, while aware of the digital threat, maintains that writing by hand will never disappear. People still use pens, pencils and highlighters for personal notes and to mark up printed documents, he argues. And even in wealthy countries, he says, children use pencils and pens to learn how to develop the motor skills needed to read and write. "The pencil is in some way a very archaic product but still indispensable," he said. "The pencil will remain alive much longer than we probably believe."

M. To make sure that remains true in the next generation, Count Anton's 33-year-old son, Count Charles yon Faber-Castell, a graduate of Columbia Business School, recently joined the Faber-Castell marketing department. "First," Count Anton said sternly, "he has to learn the business."

1、 Count Anton pointed out that the pencil can overcome the digital threat and exist for a long time due to its indispensability.

2、 Some US companies hire some plants of other countries to help them manufacture products, contrary to what their German counterparts do.

3、 Due to the ever-developing technology, the future of the pencil becomes uncertain.

4、 Faber-Castell provides medium-sized firms with a good example of how to keep competitive in the global market.

5、 According to Count Anton, constant innovation was very important for the company's survival.

6、 Count Anton once threw wooden pencils from a great height to demonstrate the pencils were durable enough.

7、 Count Anton once drank a glass of ink produced by Faber-Castell to prove that it was harmless.

8、 One reason for Count Anton to maintain manufacturing in Germany was that he didn't want to give away the know-how of making the pencils.

9、 Some German companies' success in the competitive market can be attributed to their focus on the upscale products.

10、 Lothar Faber's younger brother brought the pencil business of Faber-Castell into America.

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

The Alzheimer's Association and the National Alliance for Caregiving estimate that men make up nearly 40 percent of family care providers now, up from 19 percent in a study conducted by the Alzheimer's Association a decade ago. About 17 million men are caring for an adult. Women still provide the bulk of family care, especially intimate tasks like bathing and dressing. Many complain that their brothers are treated like heroes just for showing up. But with smaller families and more women working full-time, many men have no choice but to take on roles that would have been alien to their fathers.

Often they are overshadowed by their female counterparts and faced with employers, friends, support organizations and even parents who view caregiving as an essentially female role. Male caregivers are more likely to say they feel unprepared for the role and become socially isolated, and less likely to ask for help. "Isolation affects women as well, but men tend to have fewer lifeline. They are less likely to have friends going through similar experiences, and depend more on their jobs for daily human contact." Dr. Donna Wagner, the director of gerontology (老年学) at Towson University and one of the few researchers who has studied sons as caregivers, said.

In past generations, men might have pointed to their accomplishments as breadwinners or fathers. Now, some men say they worry about the conflict between caring for their parents and these other roles. In a study at three Fortune 500 companies, Dr. Donna Wagner found that men were less likely to use employee-assistance programs for caregivers because they feared it would be held against them. "Even though the company has endorsed the program, your supervisors may have a different opinion." Dr. Wagner said. Matt Kassin, 51, worked for a large company with very generous benefits, and his employer had been understanding. But he was reluctant to talk about his caregiving because he thought "when they hire a male, they expect him to be 100 percent focused." And he didn't want to appear to be someone who had distractions that detracted (破坏) from performance.

For many men, the new role means giving up their self-image as experts, said Louis Colbert, director of the office of services for the aging in Delaware County, Pa., who has shared care of his 84-year-old mother with his siblings since her Alzheimer's made it necessary. Once a year, Mr. Colbert organizes a get-together for male caregivers. The concerns they raise, he said, are different from those of women in support groups. "Very clearly, they said they wanted their roles as caregivers validated, because in our society, as a whole, men as caregivers have been invisible," he said.

1、 What can we know about men according to the Alzheimer's Association and the National Alliance for Caregiving?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. More men are playing the leading role in caring for elderly parents.

B. Men count on their wives to take care of their parents.

C. Men undertake all family care, including washing and cooking.

D. Men tend to be viewed as heroes for caring for their parents.

2、 Why do men tend to feel more stressed and socially isolated according to Donna Wagner?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Because they feel overwhelmed by the pressure from their parents.

B. Because they face the competition from their female counterparts.

C. Because they find few people to talk and share their experiences with.

D. Because they are psychologically unprepared for the role.

3、 Donna Wagner's solution to the conflict between caring for parents and other social roles is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. take advantage of employee-assistance programs

B. make adjustments both physically and emotionally

C. spend more time with their parents and children

D. involve themselves in social activities

4、 Why was Matt Kassin unwilling to talk about his caregiving with his employer?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Because the company did not provide support programs.

B. Because he was threatened with losing his job.

C. Because he felt embarrassed to send his parents to nursing homes.

D. Because he feared his boss may think it would distract him from his work.

5、 What might be the concerns of male caregivers according to Louis Colbert?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. They lack professional knowledge and skills.

B. They find it inappropriate for them to do the job.

C. Their roles as caregivers are not acknowledged.

D. They feel what they do is not enough.

Passage Two

For most of us, work is the central, dominating fact of life. We spend more than half our conscious hours at work, preparing for work, traveling to and from work. What we do there largely determines our standard of living and to a considerable extent the status we are accorded by our fellow citizens as well. It is sometimes said that because leisure has become more important the indignities and injustices of work can be pushed into a comer, that because most work is pretty intolerable, the people who do it should compensate for its boredom, frustrations and humiliations (羞耻) by concentrating their hopes on the other parts of their lives.

I reject that as a counsel of despair. For the foreseeable future the material and psychological rewards which work can provide, and the conditions in which work is done, will continue to play a vital part in determining the satisfaction that life can offer. Yet only small minority can control the pace at which they work or the conditions in which their work is done; only for a small minority does work offer scope for creativity, imagination, or initiative.

Inequality (不平等) at work and in work is still one of the cruelest and most glaring forms of inequality in our society. We cannot hope to solve the more obvious problems of industrial life, many of which arise directly or indirectly from the frustrations created by inequality at work, unless we tackle it head-on (迎面地). Still less can we hope to create a decent and humane society.

The most glaring inequality is that between managers and the rest. For most managers, work is an opportunity and a challenge. Their jobs engage their interest and allow them develop their abilities. They are constantly learning; they are able to exercise responsibility; they have a considerable degree of control over their own—and others'—working lives. Most important of all, they have opportunity to initiate. By contrast, for most manual workers, and for a growing number of white-collar workers, work is a boring, dull even painful experience. They spend all their working lives in conditions which would be regarded as intolerable for themselves—by those who make the decisions which let such conditions continue. The majority has little control over their work; it provides them with no opportunity for personal development. Often production is so designed that workers are simply part of the technology. In offices, many jobs are so routine that workers justifiably feel themselves to be mere cogs in the bureaucratic (官僚的) machine. As a direct consequence of their work experience, many workers feel alienated from their work and their firm, whether it is in public or in private ownership.

6、The importance of work lies in the fact that \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. it becomes a measurement of people's living standard

B. the pay from work satisfies our need for materials

C. it is a typical life style in an industrial society

D. it is the only way for others to judge our social status

7、How does the author think of the value of work?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. The psychological reward is less important than before.

B. The material reward is greater than that of psychological one.

C. It is no longer important to people's life.

D. It's still of great importance to people's life.

8、According to the passage, only a small number of people \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. dominate all the important positions of a company or an organization

B. allocate the psychological reward to most employees in a company

C. have access to a higher position and a satisfying salary in a company

D. have the right to enjoy the creative and other positive aspects of work

9、It can be inferred that to solve problems in an industrial society, we \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. should create more working opportunities for the poor

B. have to eliminate the unequal aspects in work

C. had better cancel all managing positions in a company

D. should turn to individual employment and work at home

10、Compared with a manager, workers \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. don't have any right to criticize the management

B. lack the equal chances of satisfaction from the work

C. do too much routine work without any reward

D. can make a better living in a governmental organization