CET6-2

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.

2、 A. More work as an instructor.

B. A higher salary.

C. A longer vacation.

D. A research assignment.

3、 A. He'll start next week.

B. He wouldn't enjoy it.

C. He needs time to decide.

D. He wants his adviser's opinion.

4、 A. Finish his degree in the fall.

B. Let someone else read his evaluations.

C. Consider taking fewer courses.

D. Get more teaching experience.

5、 A. Tom's talent for teaching.

B. Tom's interesting approach to research.

C. A present Tom received for graduation.

D. A congratulatory letter from the department.

6、 A. Studying in a foreign environment.

B. Living far away from family.

C. Returning back to home country.

D. Fitting into a foreign culture.

7、 A. Freedom from the stress of working.

B. Freedom from social regulations.

C. Freedom from laws.

D. Freedom from study.

8、 A. They should be clear about what they are going to do.

B. They should turn to their parents for help.

C. They should ignore the cultural norms of their country.

D. They should turn to their friends for help.

9、 A. How to go abroad to study.

B. How to enjoy the freedom abroad.

C. How to look for a job after returning back from abroad.

D. Re-entry Shock and how to manage it.

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.

10、 A. A water current struck his ship violently.

B. A wave carried his ship far away.

C. Great noise came down from the sky.

D. Rough storms suddenly occurred.

11、 A. Kidnap by aliens.

B. Kidnap by ghosts.

C. Attack from sea creatures.

D. Transportation to other times and places.

12、 A. Fast currents sweep away the wreckage caused by terrible weather.

B. The magnetic power draws them down to the ocean bottom.

C. Some planes or ships lose contact with their remote controllers.

D. Icebergs destroyed the passing vehicles and enclosed them.

13、 A. They were expensive.

B. No one believed them.

C. They were unsuccessful.

D. They were often not welcomed.

14、 A. They realized some companies exploited the movement.

B. They didn't know what to do.

C. They didn't realize some companies made false claims.

D. They didn't like green advertisement.

15、 A. They became more popular.

B. They were more regulated.

C. They became better produced.

D. They became less honest.

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. Her personal experience to be a successful CEO.

B. Her management in Avon as a successful CEO.

C. Her family education of the Chinese heritage.

D. Her education experience in both China and America.

17、 A. Her parents' hard work to fulfill their full potential.

B. Her parents' thirst for opportunities of higher education.

C. Her parents' desire to adapt to American society.

D. Her parents' strong sense of competition in America.

18、 A. They studied engineer in Canada for graduate degree.

B. They spoke very good English when they reached America.

C. They were more concerned with the speaker's EQ than IQ.

D. They valued both Chinese and Western cultures in family education.

19、 A. Creative. B. Aggressive. C. Respectful. D. Responsible.

20、 A. To explain the difference between true and false stories

B. To draw an analogy between alligator reproduction and cultural transmission

C. To give an example of a piece of information that functions as a meme

D. To show how a story can gradually change into a song

21、 A. A story has been changing since it first appeared in the 1930s.

B. A person remembers a story for many years.

C. A gene is passed on through many generations without changing.

D. A song quickly becomes popular all over the world.

22、 A. A child learning many different ideas from or her parents

B. Alligators reproducing in New York sewers

C. Different people remembering different versions of a story

D. A person singing the "twinkle, twinkle" song many times

23、

A．Money and happiness converge. B．Income growth and happiness converge. C．Emerging markets and the West converge. D．Poor countries and the emerging markets converge.

24、

A．57%. B．33%. C．16%. D．54%.

25、

A．America. B．Spain. C．Germany. D．Britain.

26、

A．Income is the most influential factor. B．Maturity is the secret of happiness. C．Many factors are influencing happiness. D．Being optimistic is the secret of happiness.

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.

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The way you go about purchasing an article or a service can actually 1 you money or can add to the cost. Take the 2 example of a hairdryer. If you are buying a hairdryer, you might think that you are making the 3 buy if you choose one whose look you like and which is also the cheapest 4 price. But when you get it home you may find that it takes twice as long as a more expensive 5 to dry your hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well make your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you 6 when you go out shopping? If you keep your home, your car or any valuable 7 in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long run. Before you buy a new 8 , talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it to check it suits your particular purpose. Before you buy an expensive 9 , or a service, do check the price and what is on offer. If possible, choose 10 three items or three estimates.

A. possession

B. save

C. best

D. appliance

E. material

F. from

G. simple

H. with

I. in

J. element

K. model

L. item

M. easy

N. adopt

O. reasonable

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.

Google's Plan for World's Biggest Online Library: Philanthropy Or Act of Piracy?

A. In recent years, teams of workers dispatched by Google have been working hard to make digital copies of books. So far, Google has scanned more than 10 million titles from libraries in America and Europe—including half a million volumes held by the Bodleian in Oxford. The exact method it uses is unclear; the company does not allow outsiders to observe the process.

B. Why is Google undertaking such a venture? Why is it even interested in all those out-of-print library books, most of which have been gathering dust on forgotten shelves for decades? The company claims its motives are essentially public-spirited. Its overall mission, after all, is to "organise the world's information ", so it would be odd if that information did not include books.

C. The company likes to present itself as having lofty aspirations. "This really isn't about making money. We are doing this for the good of society. " As Santiago de la Mora, head of Google Books for Europe, puts it: "By making it possible to search the millions of books that exist today, we hope to expand the frontiers of human knowledge. "

D. Dan Clancy, the chief architect of Google Books, does seem genuine in his conviction that this is primarily a philanthropic (慈善的) exercise. "Google's core business is search and find, so obviously what helps improve Google's search engine is good for Google, " he says. "But we have never built a spreadsheet (电子数据表)outlining the financial benefits of this, and I have never had to justify the amount I am spending to the company's founders. "

E. It is easy, talking to Clancy and his colleagues, to be swept along by their missionary passion. But Google's book-scanning project is proving controversial. Several opponents have recently emerged, ranging from rival tech giants such as Microsoft and Amazon to small bodies representing authors and publishers across the world. In broad terms, these opponents have levelled two sets of criticisms at Google.

F. First, they have questioned whether the primary responsibility for digitally archiving the world's books should be allowed to fall to a commercial company. In a recent essay in the New York Review of Books. Robert Darnton, the head of Harvard University's library, argued that because such books are a common resource—the possession of us all—only public, not-for-profit bodies should be given the power to control them.

G. The second related criticism is that Google's scanning of books is actually illegal. This allegation has led to Google becoming mired in (陷入) a legal battle whose scope and complexity makes the Jarndyce and Jarndyce case in Charles Dickens' Bleak House look straightforward. At its centre, however, is one simple issue: that of copyright. The inconvenient fact about most books, to which Google has arguably paid insufficient attention, is that they are protected by copyright. Copyright laws differ from country to country, but in general protection extends for the duration of an author's life and for a substantial period afterwards, thus allowing the author's heirs to benefit. (In Britain and America, this post-death period is 70 years.) This means, of course, that almost all of the books published in the 20th century are still under copyright—and the last century saw more books published than in all previous centuries combined. Of the roughly 40 million books in US libraries, for example, and estimated 32 million are in copyright. Of these, some 27 million are out of print.

H. Outside the US, Google has made sure only to scan books that are out of copyright and thus in the "public domain" (works such as the Bodleian's first edition of Middlemarch, which anyone can read for tree on Google Books Search).

I. But, within the US, the company has scanned both in-copyright and out-of-copyright works. In its defence, Google points out that it displays only small segments of books that are in copyright—arguing that such displays are "fair use". But critics allege that by making electronic copies of these books without first seeking the permission of copyright holders, Google has committed piracy. "The key principle of copyright law has always been that works can be copied only once authors have expressly given their permission, " say Piers Blofeld, of the Sheil Land literary agency in London. "Google has reversed this—it has simply copied all these works without bothering to ask. "

J. In 2005, the Authors Guild of America, together with a group of US publishers, launched a class action suit (集团诉讼) against Google that, after more than two years of negotiation, ended with an announcement last October that Google and the claimants had reached an out-of-court settlement. The full details are complicated—the text alone runs to 385 pages—and trying to summarise it is no easy task. "Part of the problem is that it is basically incomprehensible, " says Blofeld, one of the settlement's most vocal British critics.

K. Broadly, the deal provides a mechanism for Google to compensate authors and publishers whose rights it has breached (including giving them a share of any future revenue it generates from their works). In exchange fur this, the rights holders agree not to sue Google in future.

L. This settlement hands Google the power—but only with the agreement of individual rights holders—to exploit its database of out-of-print books. It can include them in subscription deals sold to libraries or sell them individually under a consumer licence. It is these commercial provisions that are proving the settlement's most controversial aspect.

M. Critics point out that, by giving Google the right to commercially exploit its database, the settlement paves the way for a subtle shift in the company's role from provider of information to seller. "Google's business model has always been to provide information for free, and sell advertising on the basis of the traffic this generates, "points out James Grimmelmann, associate professor at New York Law School. Now, he says, because of the settlement's provisions, Google could become a significant force in bookselling.

N. Interest in this aspect of the settlement has focused on "orphan" works, where there is no known copyright holder—these make up an estimated 5-10% of the books Google has scanned. Under the settlement, when no rights holders come forward and register their interest in a work, commercial control automatically reverts to Google. Google will be able to display up to 20% of orphan works for free, include them in its subscription deals to libraries and sell them to individual buyers under the consumer license. It is by no means certain that the settlement will be enacted (执行)—it is the subject of a fairness hearing in the US courts. But if it is enacted, Google will in effect be off the hook as far as copyright violations in the US are concerned. Many people are seriously concerned by this—and the company is likely to face challenges in other courts around the world.

O. No one knows the precise use Google will make of the intellectual property it has gained by scanning the world's library books, and the truth, as Gleick, an American science writer and member of the Authors Guild, points out, is that the company probably doesn't even know itself. But what is certain is that, in some way or other, Google's entrance into digital bookselling will have a significant impact on the book world in the years to come.

1、The class action suit against Google was settled after over two years of negotiation.

2、While providing information for free, Google makes money by selling advertising.

3、Books whose copyright holders are not known are called orphan works.

4、According to Santiago de la Mona, Google's book-scanning project will broaden humanity's intellectual horizons.

5、Google claims that its plan of building the world's biggest online library is to serve the interest of the general public.

6、Opponents of Google Books believe that the task of digitally archiving the world's books should be completed by non-profit organizations.

7、Google defends its scanning in-copyright books by saying that it displays only a small part of their content.

8、According to Gleick, Google's entrance into digital bookselling will tremendously influence the book market in the future.

9、The commercial provisions of the settlement remained controversial after the class action suit ended.

10、Google involved itself in a legal battle as it ignored the copyright of the books it scanned.

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

Educating Psyche by Bernie Neville is a book which looks at radical new approaches to learning, describing the effects of emotion, imagination and the unconscious on learning. One of the theory discussed in the book is that proposed by George Lozanov, which focuses on the power of suggestion.

Lozanov's instructional technique is based on the evidence that the connections made in the brain through unconscious processing (which he calls non-specific mental reactivity) are more durable than those made through conscious processing. Besides the laboratory evidence for this, we know from our experience that we often remember what we have perceived peripherally, long after we have forgotten what we set out to learn. If we think of a book we studied months or years ago, we will find it easier to recall peripheral details—the colour, the binding, the typeface, the table at the library where we sat while studying it—than the content on which were concentrating. If we think of a lecture we listened to with great concentration, we will recall the lecturer's appearance and mannerisms, our place in the auditorium, the failure of the air-conditioning, much more easily than the ideas we went to learn. Even if these peripheral details are a bit elusive, they come back readily in hypnosis or when we relive the event imaginatively, such as in psychodrama. The details of the content of the lecture, on the other hand, seem to have gone forever.

The suggestopedic approach to foreign language learning provides a good illustration. In its most recent variant 47, it consists of the reading of vocabulary and text while the class is listening to music. The first session is in two parts. In the first part, the music is classical (Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms) and the teacher reads the text slowly and solemnly, with attention to the dynamics of the music. The students follow the text in their books. The teacher's task is to assist the students to apply what they have learned paraconsciously, and in doing so to make it easily accessible to consciousness.

While suggestopedia has gained some notoriety through success in the teaching of modern languages, few teachers are able to emulate the spectacular results of Lozanov and his associates. We can, perhaps, attribute mediocre results to inadequate placebo effect. The students have not developed the appropriate mind set. They are often not motivated to learn through this method. They do not have enough 'faith'. They do not see it as 'real teaching', especially as it does not seem to involve the 'work' they have learned to believe that it is essential to learning.

1、 The book Education Psyche is mainly talked about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the power of suggestion in learning

B. how emotion effects human beings

C. the importance of conscious mind on learning

D. new ways of learning

2、 Lozanov's theory suggests that, we are more likely to remember \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the purpose of our learning

B. the topic of one lecture

C. the content of a book

D. those unimportant details

3、 Why the author mentioned foreign language learning?

A. Because of the popularity of foreign language learning.

B. To disapprove the theory claimed by Lozanov.

C. To support Loanov's theory about method of learning is scientific.

D. To identify students' IQ.

4、 What are the variables included in the example of suggstopedic approach in Paragraph 3?

A. Music and textbook.

B. Music and teachers' speaking voice.

C. Textbook and teachers' speaking voice.

D. Textbook and attention.

5、 Which one of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. The suggestopedia approach has been famous to some extent in the field of language teaching.

B. Teachers prefer suggestopedia to traditional approaches.

C. The students have not been used to being taught in suggestopedia approach yet.

D. Other teachers are unable to achieve the same success as Lozanov.

Passage Two

This year, more than 43 million people are expected to visit Disney's theme park complexes in California, Florida, Paris, Hong Kong and Tokyo. But visiting can require a huge commitment. A one-day admission to Anaheim, California's famed Disneyland in June, for instance, starts at $87 for those aged 10 and older.

To get your money's worth, it pays to check out independent Disney trip-planning websites in advance. They have excellent track records for keeping their detailed trip-planning resources up to date, and are not affiliated with the Disney brand, enabling them to provide unbiased recommendations for saving money at the various parks. Some of the sites also dispense advice on how to avoid long queues, find lodging and otherwise make the most of your visit.

Undercover Tourist is a website run since 2000 by an authorized Orlando broker where tickets to Florida's Walt Disney World are usually less expensive than tickets sold at the park gate; a recent five-day pass purchased through Undercover Tourist was 11% cheaper. The site anticipates that Walt Disney World will hike single-day admission prices this year—the park traditionally makes these announcements every June and has been averaging 6% hikes in recent years—but notes that tickets booked at current prices will remain valid, so you can buy tickets now, and use them after the price hike. The site also sells competitively-priced lodging and discount tickets to other Orlando-area attractions, such as SeaWorld or Universal Studios. As a bonus, the website's free apps for iPhone, Android, and Blackberry list real-time wait times at all the rides in the park.

Mousesavers specializes in publishing deals and promotions offered by Disney and related companies, such as 15% discounts off park hotel stays. The 12-year-old site mainly publishes deals for Disney's US parks, though non-US residents can take advantage of most of the offers and the site does have trip-planning information for the non-US locations. Especially useful is Mousesavers' frequently asked questions sections for the California and Florida parks. For example, the site explains that some non-Disney affiliated hotels near Disneyland and Walt Disney World pay for the fight to advertise themselves as official Disney's "Good Neighbor" hotels. But according to Mousesavers, these hotels aren't consistently better in quality, price or upkeep than other properties in the area and the label shouldn't be used as a factor when picking a place to stay.

Theme Park Insider, founded in 1999, its coverage of global Disney parks is incredibly authoritative. In a May blog post, it pointed out that Disneyland is heavily patronized by locals—hundreds of thousands of whom hold annual passes. So the site recommends you visit on dates when those annual passes aren't valid, such as on Saturdays in June and July.

6、 What's the main idea of the first paragraph?

A. Disney's theme park is popular around the world.

B. There is a large amount of people visiting Disney's theme park complexes.

C. It costs a lot to visit the Disneyland.

D. Disney's theme park offers discount for children under ten.

7、 What's the author's advice on how to get your money's worth?

A. Visiting the Disneyland when there are less visitors.

B. Planning your schedule in advance.

C. Checking out independent Disney trip-planning websites in advance.

D. Buying discount tickets and staying in non-Disney affiliated hotels.

8、 We can learn from the passage that Undercover Tourist \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is a website dedicated to provide information about promotions offered by Disney

B. is a travel agency specializing in providing cheap trips to Disney Land

C. offers advice on how to buy relatively cheaper Walt Disney World tickets

D. is a website affiliated with the Disney brand

9、 Which of the following is not tree about Mousesavers?

A. It mainly publishes deals and promotions offered by Disney and related companies.

B. It says not all the Disney's "Good Neighbor" hotels are of good quality.

C. It has existed for twelve years.

D. It does not offer information for the non-US locations.

10、 What's the main idea of the passage?

A. Introducing some independent Disney trip-planning websites.

B. How to visit Disney's theme park complexes with less money.

C. Advice on how to make most of your trip to Disney Land.

D. Tips on visiting Disney's theme park.