**CET6-5**

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．To introduce some keys to being a successful interviewer. B．To explain the importance of sending a thank-you letter after an interview. C．To illustrate the deciding factors of a behavioral interview. D．To offer suggestions on having an interview.

3、

A．Interviewers will ask you detailed questions after interview. B．Interviewers do not care what you did in the past. C．Interviewees should give a good answer based on STAR. D．Interviewees should not confess their past mistakes to interviewers.

4、

A．Make friends ask and answer questions. B．Take notes and emphasize all of the best qualities. C．Learn from interviewers or famous TV stars. D．Ask friends to be interviewers in a mock interview.

5、

A．Explaining the past performance. B．Showing good skills of surfing the Internet. C．Stressing important qualities again. D．Sending cover letter as well as reacutesumeacutes.

6、

A．Judging distance. B．Judging direction. C．Lack of taxi driving experience. D．Lack of taxi driving skills.

7、

A．Seeing interesting buildings in the city. B．Taking long drives outside the city. C．Being outdoors and seeing the changes of this city. D．Driving in different weather conditions.

8、

A．Driving on her own. B．Taking a train. C．Booking airline tickets. D．Being driven by others.

9、

A．She is the only woman taxi driver in the city. B．She has ten days of annual leaves with pay now. C．She has been driving a taxi for twelve years. D．She plans to change her job at present.

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．Because they can't get assistance from the government. B．Because the pandemic depresses the whole economy. C．Because they can't afford the health insurance. D．Because they can't seek and hire enough workers.

11、

A．Too many potential employees were infected with COVID-19. B．Possible candidates are too concerned about COVID-19 to seek jobs. C．Many parents have to stay at home to take care of their own children. D．Some unemployed can scrape by with the unemployment benefits.

12、

A．The unemployment insurance benefits. B．The federal unemployment assistance. C．The federal coronavirus aid payments. D．The congressional unemployment benefits.

13、

A．They believe unemployment benefits are too high for them to offer. B．They think high unemployment benefits discourage people from seeking jobs. C．They think they can offer the same unemployment benefits as large companies. D．They want to hire more workers by increasing unemployment benefits.

14、

A．He had full confidence in his career at first. B．He got his first permanent job with no difficulty. C．His education couldn't meet the job requirements. D．He had bad work performance as a trainee.

15、

A．Improving the education. B．The government funding. C．Creating more jobs. D．Economic growth.

16、

A．Sit idly for the government's allowance. B．Try their best to find a way out. C．Emigrate to other countries. D．Run their own business.

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.

17、

A．Amazon. B．Apple. C．Google. D．Microsoft.

18、

A．Because they have never missed any big innovations in the industry. B．Because they are still entrenched as the rulers of the technology industry. C．Because they have profound influence over American business. D．Because they can always rebound after the wane of power.

19、

A．They grew stronger in the competition with the newer tech companies. B．They experienced failure in the competition with some tech upstarts. C．Their chairmen have been attacked by some powerful foes. D．They became vulnerable to the attacks from new competitors.

20、

A．The decrease of network connectivity. B．The reduce in the cost of IT. C．The rise of computers. D．A good user base.

21、

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.

22、

A．Gum and nicotine patches. B．Electronic cigarettes and gum. C．A nicotine patch and gum. D．A nicotine patch and advice.

23、

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.

24、

A．The security of personal information online. B．The safety of their private residence. C．The information of their physical health. D．The safety of federal legislation.

25、

A．Because the government websites were often hacked. B．Because the government failed to make related laws. C．Because the government didn't take any protective actions. D．Because the government shared information with private companies.

26、

A．Private companies can control personal data. B．People can make options whether storing personal data or not. C．Tracking and selling personal data is forbidden. D．People have the right to delete their personal information.

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.

Eating in Antarctica

Antarctica's vast, frozen, barren landscape has beckoned scholars and 27 alike for more than a century. Indeed, the history of 28 on the continent is as much about hunger as heroism, as Jason Anthony explores in his book. "Hunger," Anthony writes, "was the one spice every expedition carried."

Think those aboard that research vessel and icebreaker that just spent several days stuck in the Antarctic ice had it rough? The 29 pales compared to the legend of what British explorer Ernest Shackleton went through.

In 1914, on his way to try to cross the continent (he never made it), Shackleton's ship, the Endurance, got trapped by ice—then crushed—in the Weddell Sea. So there he was, 1,000 miles from the 30 humans, with no way to call for help, 31 on the ice with his 28-man crew for about a year. It was nearly another year before all were rescued.

Frank Hurley, the expedition's photo grapher, wrote of men "crazed by their privations (困苦)." Their 32 and sleeping hours filled with dreams of food— 33 dumplings and other carbohydrates. In the meantime, they 34 on tinned goods they'd brought with them and plenty of hoosh— "the bleak Antarctic soup," as Anthony calls it, "of meat and snow".

The meat in question was often seal or penguin—thousands of the animals gave their lives to feed the ambitions of those early continental explorers. And not all were gorged and 35 without qualms (良心谴责). Carl Skottsberg, a botanist on an early 1900s Swedish expedition that 36 ransacked (洗劫) the newly laid eggs of Adelie penguins, seemed to be warding off critics when he wrote: "How many of my readers know what it means to lie in cold, and darkness, and hunger, week after week?"

A. adventurers

B. civilized

C. dying

D. especially

E. exploration

F. hungrily

G. murdered

H. nearest

I. ordeal

J. poverty

K. slaughtered

L. stranded

M. survived

N. virtually

O. waking

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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.

In an Electrical Grid Based on Renewables, Consumers Are Key

A. You can almost hear the electrical grid groaning under the weight of the future, as two forces join to push it to its breaking point.

B. One force is climate change, which can worsen disasters that take down parts of the grid, as Hurricane Ida did this summer, knocking New Orleans offline just as a heat wave settled in. Or extreme weather can suddenly raise the demand for energy just when the grid is least able to provide it, like during last winter's Texas freeze and subsequent power system failure.

C. The other force, ironically enough, is the massive use of renewable power—the best way to fight climate change and avoid these kinds of disasters. But this will demand a fundamental rethinking of how the grid operates. Gas and coal power plants generate continuous power by burning fuel, and how much they burn can be modified based on the demand for electricity. But the generation of solar and wind energy fluctuates. The sun doesn't shine at night, and turbines don't turn without wind. This can create a serious mismatch between demand and supply.

D. The deficit between demand and generation puts tremendous stress on the grid, which has to exist in constant balance. Utilities have sophisticated systems for predicting when demand will go up and down, so on most days this isn't a problem. They can buy extra power from neighboring utilities if need be. Or, they can strike that balance by burning more fossil fuels. But if there's an unexpected large increase in demand and a utility doesn't have the necessary power, it has to restore balance by cutting demand—with blackouts. As renewable sources take over the energy mix, utilities won't be able to quickly increase supply by burning fossil fuels. So a future grid that runs on an often irregular supply of energy from renewables will need to be far more flexible to compensate.

E. University of Southern California environmental engineer Kelly Sanders, who studies how the grid is evolving, is researching a strategy called precooling, in which home users would turn up the air conditioning earlier in the day when the grid is buzzing with clean solar energy. Basically, they'd shift peak demand away from the return-to-home rush. "You can get a lot of electricity customers to use electricity much more when the sun is out, and then decrease that usage when the sun goes down, so better aligning our behavior with the availability of wind and solar," says Sanders. The same principle would apply to heating. Sanders envisions that local officials might also improve the operation of critical infrastructure to coincide with the availability of renewable energy—maybe a region would time the treatment of its drinking water to when there's a lot of solar power available.

F. While before home users were just consumers of electricity, this would make them more active participants in maintaining the grid. Sanders is trying to figure out how feasible this behavioral shift would be for a given resident. For instance, a well-insulated house will better hold onto that cool or warm air throughout the day. But it also depends on the size of the home and whether it's multilevel. If you live in a big, drafty house and you precool, only to find it's warmed up again by the time you get home, that's wasted energy and money.

G. Location makes a big difference in heating and cooling needs, as well. A home on the coast may cool around the same time each day when the fog drifts in, while a home in a desert may get reliably baked for as long as the sun is up. And sunset doesn't necessarily mean big drops in temperature everywhere. Thanks to the heat island effect, urban areas can be 20 degrees Fahrenheit hotter than surrounding rural areas because all that concrete absorbs the sun's energy and slowly releases it at night.

H. Now Sanders is hoping to build a model to determine how much a given neighborhood will warm as the climate changes to estimate how much more energy people will need to stay cool. "That's really important for managing the grid," says Sanders, "trying to understand how much new generation we might need to accommodate those increases in cooling. It might also allow us to understand how vulnerable populations need air conditioning in the future."

I. Some customers are already becoming more active participants in managing when they draw from the grid. Google, for example, announced a program called Nest Renew, in which users of its smart thermostat (恒温器) can automatically shift their heating and cooling usage to times of the day when more renewable energy is available. The idea in a future grid is to better distribute small changes in energy use across a utility's territory, better spreading out demand throughout the day.

J. Another idea is to actually draw power from users' homes, at least from their cars. Electric vehicles could be charged up with power drawn during peak solar and wind production times, and homeowners could tap into that power later. "We're going to have all these batteries driving around," says Patricia Hidalgo-Gonzalez, director of the Renewable Energy and Advanced Mathematics Lab at the University of California San Diego. "If we could actually use them and make them support the grid, then we will save a lot of effort in investing in infrastructure."

K. Community micro grids could decrease reliance on the larger grid if households pooled the supply from car batteries or small solar arrays. "We could ease the need for power and we could share among our neighbors," says Hidalgo-Gonzalez. "If our neighbor has PV panels next door, then we could get electricity from them instead of having to draw from the main grid when there is a high demand."

L. A big home storage battery can also keep power on during a blackout; these remain expensive but are certainly getting cheaper. Yet while a move to electric cars might give every home an emergency battery, it'll have another consequence. If we move to electrified transportation, that's going to really increase our demand for electricity.

M. In an ideal world, the problem of discontinuous renewables—and the need to share power across geographic regions—would be solved by creating a single, national grid, so that when the afternoon sun shines on solar panels in the Southwest, excess energy can be shuttled to the East Coast, just as it is hitting evening peak demand. And when the West Coast hits its own evening peak, it could draw wind power from the Midwest.

N. But, in fact, the U.S. grid is split into three regions: the Western Interconnection, the Eastern Interconnection, and Texas's own smaller independent grid. These segments can exchange a little bit of power across their borders, but they can't send lots of energy long distances. That means they can't help each other out during weather-related emergencies. Last winter, during Texas' freeze, state energy operators couldn't import power from either of the larger interconnections.

O. Connecting these regions is a time-consuming and costly proposition. Some legislators might be unwilling to approve lines that don't actually feed power to their state. While a unified grid is taken as the ultimate solution, in the short term, user-driven technologies like precooling and smart thermostats can help make power demand more flexible at the local level, a step towards a grid that's both cleaner and more stable. We need more flexibility to handle some of that renewable variation. And that flexibility enables us to make the grid more adaptable to sudden changes like weather extremes.

37、Google is taking an active part in managing the grid in its own way.

38、Urban areas can be much hotter than surrounding rural areas due to the heat island effect.

39、Climate change is one force that pushes the electrical grid to its breaking point.

40、Although an electric car provides an emergency battery for homes, it raises concern.

41、Using car batteries to support the grid can save us the effort of investing in infrastructure.

42、The strategy of precooling can help home users avoid the evening peak demand for power.

43、Currently, the three parts of the U.S. grid can't come to each other's aid during emergencies.

44、Renewable power is critical to fighting climate change, but it demands a fundamental rethinking of how the grid works.

45、Able to predict the changes of demand, utilities based on traditional energy keep their grids in constant balance.

46、Creating a single, national grid is the ideal method of solving the problem of discontinuous renewable energy.

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

It's Better to Be Right than Happy

A New Zealand man who was asked by scientists to agree with everything his wife said had to call off the experiment after 12 days because it was proved so harmful to his mental health.

The study was set up to examine the old marriage advice about whether it's more important to be happy or to be right. Couples therapists sometimes suggest that in a bid to avoid constant arguments, spouses weigh up whether pressing the point is worth the misery of marital discord. The researchers, who are doctors and professors at the University of Auckland, noticed that many of their patients were adding stress to their lives by insisting on being right, even when it worked against their well-being.

So they found a couple who were willing to record their quality of life on a scale of 1 to 10. They told the man, who wanted to be happy more than right, about the purpose of the study and asked him to agree with every opinion and request his wife had without complaint, even when he profoundly didn't agree. The wife was not informed of the purpose of the study and just asked to record her quality of life.

Things went rapidly downhill for the couple. The man's quality-of-life scores fell, from 7 to 3, over the course of the experiment. The wife's scores rose modestly, from 8 to 8.5, before she became hostile to the idea of recording the scores. Rather than causing harmony, the husband's agreeableness led to the wife becoming increasingly critical of what he did and said (in the husband's opinion). After 12 days he broke down and the study was called off because of "severe adverse outcomes".

The researchers concluded, shockingly, that humans need to be right and acknowledged as right, at least some of the time, to be happy. In politics, people often note that there can be no peace without justice, and that's true of the domestic sphere as well. The researchers also noted that this was further proof that if given too much power, humans tend to "assume the alpha (首要的) position and, as with chimpanzees, they become very aggressive and dangerous."

Obviously the results are to be taken with extreme caution, since this was just one couple with who-knows-what underlying issues beforehand. But the study's chief author, Dr. Burce, maintains that the question of happiness vs. rightness, theoretically, could be settled by scientific inquiry with a wider sample. "This would include a randomized controlled trial," he says. "However we would be reluctant to do the definitive study because of the concern about divorce or homicide (杀人)."

47、What's the purpose of the study in the passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．To illustrate how to live a happier life. B．To test an old piece of advice on marriage. C．To find out the best advice for couples. D．To see if people are happy in marriage.

48、What do we know about the couple from Paragraph 3? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．Both of them fully knew the purpose of the study. B．Both of them agree to make no complaint. C．The man wanted to feel being right. D．The woman wasn't fully informed of the study.

49、What happened during the experiment? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．Both the man and his wife felt happier. B．None of the couple felt happier. C．The man became much less happier. D．The wife became much happier.

50、What's the conclusion made by the researchers? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．Sometimes people need to be and recognized as right to be happy. B．Humans have something in common with chimpanzees. C．Domestic sphere needs more justice than peace. D．People can have as much power as they want.

51、What can we learn from Dr. Burce's words? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．The results of the study is convincing enough. B．The study will definitely lead to divorce or homicide. C．They hope to do more researches with a wider sample. D．They're unwilling to continue the study for its bad influence.

Passage Two

Walt Disney

Predicting the future is always risky. But it's probably safe to say that at least a few historians will one day speak of the 20th century as America's "Disney era". Today, it's certainly difficult to think of any other single thing that represents modern America as powerfully as the company that created Mickey Mouse.

The reasons for Disney's success are varied and numerous, but ultimately the credit belongs to one person, Walt Disney. Ironically, he could not draw particularly well. But he was a genius in plenty of other respects. In business, his greatest skills were his insight and his management ability.

But what really distinguished Disney was his ability to identify with his audiences. Disney always made sure his films championed the "little guy", and made him feel proud to be American. This he achieved by creating characters that reflected the hopes and fears of ordinary people.

Disney's other great virtue was the fact that his company had a human face. His Hollywood studio operated just like a democracy, where everyone was on firstname terms and had a say in how things should be run. He was also regarded as a great patriot because not only did his cartoons celebrate America, but, during World War II, studios made training films for American soldiers.

The reality, of course, was less ideal. As the public would later learn, Disney's patriotism had an unpleasant side. After a strike by cartoonists in 1941, he agreed to work for the FBI as a mole (间谍), identifying and spying on colleagues whom he suspected were subversives (颠覆分子).

But, apart from his affiliations with the FBI, Disney was more or less the genuine article. The Magic Kingdom: Walt Disney and the American Way of Life, by Steven Watts, confirms that he was very definitely on the side of ordinary Americans—in the 1930s and 1940s he voted for Franklin Roosevelt, believing he was a champion of the workers. Also, Disney was not an apologist (辩护者) for the FBI, as some have suggested. In fact, he was always suspicious of large, bureaucratic organizations, as is evidenced in films like That Darn Cat, in which he portrayed FBI agents as incompetents.

By the time he died in 1966, Walt Disney was an icon like Thomas Edison and the Wright Brothers. To business people and filmmakers, he was a role model; to the public at large, he was "Uncle Walt"—the man who had entertained them all their lives, the man who represented them all their lives, the man who represented all that was good about America.

52、What actually made Walt Disney distinguished? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．He drew quite well himself. B．He had a very good reputation. C．He identified with his audiences. D．He had great management skills.

53、According to the passage, what was the pleasant side of Disney's patriotism? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．He sided with ordinary Americans in his films. B．He supported America during World War II in his own way. C．He had doubts about large, bureaucratic organizations. D．He voted for Franklin Roosevelt in the 1930s and 1940s.

54、What does "Disney was more or less the genuine article" (Line 1, Para. 6) mean? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．Disney was a creative and capable person. B．Disney once agreed to work for the FBI. C．Disney ran his company in a democratic way. D．Disney was sympathetic with ordinary people.

55、What do we know about Walt Disney from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．He contributed greatly to the FBI. B．He liked portraying grand characters. C．He was popular among the public. D．He believed in giant organizations.

56、The writer's attitude toward Walt Disney can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．sympathetic B．objective C．critical D．skeptical