

## 2018 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题（第 1 套）

为了让大家更好的模拟真实考试场景，完全按照真题卷面顺序排版了本套测试题，Part I 写作部分被放在了试卷的最后一页，与听力部分完全隔开，请大家在备考过程中提早适应卷面顺序，熟悉题型，新东方在线伴你高分过级！

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### Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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 center.

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A) She is the owner of a special café.               | C) She advocates animal protection.    |
| B) She sells a special kind of coffee.                  | D) She is going to start a café chain. |
| 2. A) They help take care of customers' pets.           | C) They cater to different customers.  |
| B) They are a profitable business sector.               | D) They bear a lot of similarities.    |
| 3. A) By selecting breeds that are tame and peaceful.   |  |
| B) By giving them regular cleaning and injections.      |  |
| C) By placing them at a safe distance from customers.   |  |
| D) By briefing customers on how to get along with them. |  |
| 4. A) They give her café favorite reviews.              | C) They love the animals in her café.  |
| B) They like to bring in their children.                | D) They want to learn about rabbits.   |

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 5. A) It can cause obesity.                             | C) It contains too many additives.  |
| B) It is mostly garbage.                                | D) It lacks the essential vitamins. |
| 6. A) TV commercials.                                   | C) Its taste and texture.           |
| B) Its fancy design.                                    | D) Peer influence.                  |
| 7. A) Offering children more varieties to choose from.  |                                     |
| B) Trying to trick children into buying their products. |                                     |
| C) Marketing their products with ordinary ingredients.  |                                     |
| D) Investing heavily in the production of sweet foods.  |                                     |
| 8. A) They favored chocolate-coated sweets.             | C) They hardly ate vegetables.      |

- B) They liked the food advertised on TV.      D) They seldom had junk food.

## 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 I** with a single line through the center.

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. A) Tombs of ancient rulers.      C) Ruins left by devastating floods.  
B) Typical Egyptian animal farms.      D) Stretches of farmland.  
10. A) It provides habitats for more primitive tribes.  
B) It is hardly associated with great civilizations.  
C) It gathers water from many tropical rain forests.  
D) It has not yet been fully explored and exploited.  
11. A) It has numerous human settlements along its banks.  
B) It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined.  
C) It is second only to the Mississippi River in width.  
D) It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12. A) All of us actually yearn for a slow and calm life.  
B) The search for tranquility has become a trend.  
C) We are always in a rush to do various things.  
D) Living a life in the fast lane leads to success.  
13. A) She enjoyed the various social events.  
B) She was accustomed to tight schedules.  
C) She had trouble balancing family and work.  
D) She spent all her leisure time writing books.  
14. A) The fatigue from living a fast-paced life.  
B) Becoming aware of her declining health.  
C) Reading a book about slowing down.  
D) The possibility of ruining her family.  
15. A) She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.  
B) She started to follow the cultural norms.  
C) She learned to use more polite expressions.  
D) She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

## 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 I** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

16. A) They will root out native species altogether.  
B) They will crossbreed with native species.  
C) They pose a threat to the local ecosystem.  
D) They contribute to a region's biodiversity.

17. A) Their distinctions are artificial. C) Their interactions are hard to define.  
B) Their definitions are changeable. D) Their classifications are meaningful.
18. A) Only 10 percent of them can be naturalized.  
B) Few of them can survive in their new habitats.  
C) They may turn out to benefit the local environment.  
D) Only a few of them cause problems to native species.

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

19. A) Adopt the right business strategies. C) Respect their traditional culture.  
B) Attend their business seminars. D) Research their specific demands.
20. A) Clicking your fingers loudly in their presence.  
B) Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month.  
C) Giving them gifts of great value.  
D) Showing them your palm.
21. A) They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.  
B) They have a strong sense of worth.  
C) They tend to be friendly and enthusiastic.  
D) They are very easy to satisfy.

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

22. A) He had the company's boardroom extensively renovated.  
B) He completely changed the company's culture.  
C) He took over the sales department of *Reader's Digest*.  
D) He collected paintings by world-famous artists.
23. A) Its articles should entertain blue- and pink-collar workers.  
B) It should be published in the world's leading languages.  
C) It should be sold at a reasonable price.  
D) Its articles should be short and inspiring.
24. A) He served as a church minister for many years.  
B) He knew how to make the magazine profitable.  
C) He treated the employees like members of his family.  
D) He suffered many setbacks and misfortunes in his life.
25. A) It carried many more advertisements.  
B) Its subscriptions increased considerably.  
C) George Grune joined it as an ad salesman.  
D) Several hundred of its employees got fired.

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

#### 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.

Did Sarah Josepha Hale write "Mary's Little Lamb," the eternal *nursery rhyme* (儿歌) about a girl named Mary with a stubborn lamb? This is still disputed, but it's clear that the woman 26 for writing it was one of America's most fascinating 27. In honor of the poem's publication on May 24,

1830, here's more about the 28 author's life.

Hale wasn't just a writer, she was also a 29 social advocate, and she was particularly 30 with an ideal New England, which she associated with abundant Thanksgiving meals that she claimed had "a deep moral influence." She began a nationwide 31 to have a national holiday declared that would bring families together while celebrating the 32 festivals. In 1863, after 17 years of advocacy including letters to five presidents, Hale got it. President Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War, issued a 33 setting aside the last Thursday in November for the holiday.

The true authorship of "Mary's Little Lamb" is disputed. According to the New England Historical Society, Hale wrote only part of the poem, but claimed authorship. Regardless of the author, it seems that the poem was 34 by a real event. When young Mary Sawyer was followed to school by a lamb in 1816, it caused some problems. A bystander named John Roulstone wrote a poem about the event, then, at some point, Hale herself seems to have helped write it. However, if a 1916 piece by her great-niece is to be trusted, Hale claimed for the 35 of her life that "some other people pretended that someone else wrote the poem".

A) campaign  
B) career  
C) characters  
D) features  
E) fierce

F) inspired  
G) latter  
H) obsessed  
I) proclamation  
J) rectified

K) reputed  
L) rest  
M) supposed  
N) traditional  
O) versatile

## 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 question by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

### Grow Plants Without Water

- [A] Ever since humanity began to farm our own food, we've faced the unpredictable rain that is both friend and enemy. It comes and goes without much warning, and a field of *lush* (茂盛的) leafy greens one year can dry up and blow away the next. Food security and fortunes depend on sufficient rain, and nowhere more so than in Africa, where 96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation common in more developed places. It has consequences: South Africa's ongoing drought—the worst in three decades—will cost at least a quarter of its corn crop this year.
- [B] Biologist Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town in South Africa says that nature has plenty of answers for people who want to grow crops in places with unpredictable rainfall. She is hard at work finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops. As the earth's climate changes and rainfall becomes even less predictable in some places, those answers will grow even more valuable. "The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive as it's going to get more and more dry," Farrant says.
- [C] Extreme conditions produce extremely tough plants. In the rusty red deserts of South Africa, steep-sided rocky hills called inselbergs rear up from the plains like the bones of the earth. The hills are remnants of an earlier geological era, scraped bare of most soil and exposed to the elements. Yet on these and similar formations in deserts around the world, a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions.
- [D] Farrant calls them *resurrection plants* (复苏植物). During months without water under a harsh sun, they wither, shrink and contract until they look like a pile of dead gray leaves. But rainfall can revive

them in a matter of hours. Her *time-lapse* (间歇性拍摄的) videos of the revivals look like someone playing a tape of the plant's death in reverse.

[E] The big difference between “drought-tolerant” plants and these tough plants: metabolism. Many different kinds of plants have developed tactics to weather dry spells. Some plants store reserves of water to see them through a drought; others send roots deep down to subsurface water supplies. But once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die. They may be able to handle a drought of some length, and many people use the term “drought tolerant” to describe such plants, but they never actually stop needing to consume water, so Farrant prefers to call them drought resistant.

[F] Resurrection plants, defined as those capable of recovering from holding less than 0.1 grams of water per gram of dry mass, are different. They lack water-storing structures, and their existence on rock faces prevents them from tapping groundwater, so they have instead developed the ability to change their metabolism. When they detect an extended dry period, they divert their metabolisms, producing sugars and certain stress-associated proteins and other materials in their tissues. As the plant dries, these resources take on first the properties of honey, then rubber, and finally enter a glass-like state that is “the most stable state that the plant can maintain,” Farrant says. That slows the plant's metabolism and protects its dried-out tissues. The plants also change shape, shrinking to minimize the surface area through which their remaining water might evaporate. They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species.

[G] What else can do this dry-out-and-revive trick? Seeds—almost all of them. At the start of her career, Farrant studied “*recalcitrant seeds* (顽拗性种子),” such as avocados, coffee and lychee. While tasty, such seeds are delicate—they cannot bud and grow if they dry out (as you may know if you've ever tried to grow a tree from an avocado pit). In the seed world, that makes them rare, because most seeds from flowering plants are quite robust. Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they *sprout* (发芽). Yet once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves.

[H] After completing her Ph.D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so *resilient* (迅速恢复活力的) and transfer them to other plant tissues. What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants' response to dryness. Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants. Now they are trying to figure out what molecular signaling processes activate those seed-building genes in resurrection plants—and how to reproduce them in crops. “Most genes are regulated by a master set of genes,” Farrant says. “We're looking at gene promoters and what would be their master switch.”

[I] Once Farrant and her colleagues feel they have a better sense of which switches to throw, they will have to find the best way to do so in useful crops. “I'm trying three methods of breeding,” Farrant says: conventional, genetic modification and gene editing. She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works. Farmers and consumers alike can choose whether or not to use whichever version prevails: “I'm giving people an option.”

[J] Farrant and others in the resurrection business got together last year to discuss the best species of resurrection plant to use as a lab model. Just like medical researchers use rats to test ideas for human medical treatments, botanists use plants that are relatively easy to grow in a lab or greenhouse setting to test their ideas for related species. The Queensland rock violet is one of the best studied

resurrection plants so far, with a draft *genome* (基因图谱) published last year by a Chinese team. Also last year, Farrant and colleagues published a detailed molecular study of another candidate, *Xerophytaviscosa*, a tough-as-nail South African plant with lily-like flowers, and she says that a genome is on the way. One or both of these models will help researchers test their ideas—so far mostly done in the lab—on test plots.

[K] Understanding the basic science first is key. There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already. For instance, there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism. It will also be necessary to understand what sort of yield farmers might expect and to establish the plant's safety. "The yield is never going to be high," Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa. "My vision is for the subsistence farmer," Farrant says. "I'm targeting crops that are of African value."

36. There are a couple of plants tough and adaptable enough to survive on bare rocky hills and in deserts.

37. Farrant is trying to isolate genes in resurrection plants and reproduce them in crops.

38. Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall.

39. Resurrection crops are most likely to be the choice of subsistence farmers.

40. Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought.

41. Despite consumer resistance, researchers are pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops.

42. Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back.

43. Farrant is working hard to cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness by studying the traits of rare wild plants.

44. By adjusting their metabolism, resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought.

45. Resurrection plants can come back to life in a short time after a rainfall.

### 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

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Human memory is notoriously unreliable. Even people with the sharpest facial-recognition skills can only remember so much.

It's tough to quantify how good a person is at remembering. No one really knows how many different faces someone can recall, for example, but various estimates tend to hover in the thousands—based on the number of acquaintances a person might have.

Machines aren't limited this way. Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees—then recognize a face it's told to find—with remarkable speed and precision. This skill is what supports the enormous promise of facial-recognition software in the 21st century. It's also what makes contemporary surveillance systems so scary.

The thing is, machines still have limitations when it comes to facial recognition. And scientists are only just beginning to understand what those constraints are. To begin to figure out how computers are struggling, researchers at the University of Washington created a massive database of faces—they call it



MegaFace—and tested a variety of facial-recognition *algorithms* (算法) as they scaled up in complexity. The idea was to test the machines on a database that included up to 1 million different images of nearly 700,000 different people—and not just a large database featuring a relatively small number of different faces, more consistent with what’s been used in other research.

As the databases grew, machine accuracy dipped across the board. Algorithms that were right 95% of the time when they were dealing with a 13,000-image database, for example, were accurate about 70% of the time when confronted with 1 million images. That’s still pretty good, says one of the researchers, Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman. “Much better than we expected,” she said.

Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike—either *doppelgangers* (长相极相似的人), whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appeared in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the machine would incorrectly view as separate people.

“Once we scale up, algorithms must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities and at the same time invariant to lighting, pose, age,” Kemelmacher-Shlizerman said.

The trouble is, for many of the researchers who’d like to design systems to address these challenges, massive datasets for experimentation just don’t exist—at least, not in formats that are accessible to academic researchers. Training sets like the ones Google and Facebook have are private. There are no public databases that contain millions of faces. Mega Face’s creators say it’s the largest publicly available facial-recognition dataset out there.

“An ultimate face recognition algorithm should perform with billions of people in a data set,” the researchers wrote.

46. Compared with human memory, machines can \_\_\_\_.

- A) identify human faces more efficiently
- B) tell a friend from a mere acquaintance
- C) store an unlimited number of human faces
- D) perceive images invisible to the human eye

47. Why did researchers create Mega Face?

- A) To enlarge the volume of the facial-recognition database.
- B) To increase the variety of facial-recognition software.
- C) To understand computers’ problems with facial recognition.
- D) To reduce the complexity of facial-recognition algorithms.

48. What does the passage say about machine accuracy?

- A) It falls short of researchers’ expectations.
- B) It improves with added computing power.
- C) It varies greatly with different algorithms.
- D) It decreases as the database size increases.

49. What is said to be a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines?

- A) They cannot easily tell apart people with near-identical appearances.
- B) They have difficulty identifying changes in facial expressions.
- C) They are not sensitive to minute changes in people’s mood.
- D) They have problems distinguishing people of the same age.

50. What is the difficulty confronting researchers of facial-recognition machines?

- A) No computer is yet able to handle huge datasets of human faces.
- B) There do not exist public databases with sufficient face samples.

- C) There are no appropriate algorithms to process the face samples.
- D) They have trouble converting face datasets into the right format.

### Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

There're currently 21.5 million students in America, and many will be funding their college on borrowed money. Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible. The average student's debt upon graduation now approaches \$40,000, and as college becomes ever more expensive, calls to make it "free" are multiplying. Even Hillary Clinton says that when it comes to college, "Costs won't be a barrier."

But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff donated their time, the buildings required no maintenance, and campuses required no utilities. As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing, costs are absolutely a barrier.

The actual question we debate is who should pay for people to go to college. If taxpayers are to bear the cost of forgiving student loans, shouldn't they have a say in how their money is used?

At least taxpayers should be able to decide what students will study on the public dime. If we're going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees, students should only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers. After all, students making their own choices in this respect is what caused the problem in the first place. We simply don't need more poetry, gender studies, or sociology majors. How do we know which subjects benefit society? Easy.

Average starting salaries give a clear indication of what type of training society needs its newworkers to have. Certainly, there're benefits to a college major beyond the job a student can perform. But if we're talking about the benefits to society, the only thing that matters is what the major enables the student to produce for society. And the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay the student to produce it.

A low wage for elementary school teachers, however, doesn't mean elementary education isn't important. It simply means there're too many elementary school teachers already.

Meanwhile, there're few who're willing and able to perform jobs requiring a petroleum engineering major, so the value of one more of those people is very high.

So we can have taxpayers pick up students' tuition in exchange for dictating what those students will study. Or we can allow students both to choose their majors and pay for their education themselves. But in the end, one of two things is true:

Either a college major is worth its cost or it isn't. If yes, taxpayer financing isn't needed. If not, taxpayer financing isn't desirable. Either way, taxpayers have no business paying for students' college education.

51. What does the author think of college students funding their education through loans?

- A) They only expect to get huge returns.
- B) They are acting in an irrational way.
- C) They benefit at taxpayers' expense
- D) They will regret doing so someday

52. In the author's opinion, free college education is \_\_\_\_.

- A) impractical
- B) unsustainable
- C) a goal to strive for
- D) a way to social equality

53. What should students do if taxpayers are to bear their college costs?

- A) Work even harder to repay society.
- B) Choose their subjects more carefully.
- C) Choose majors that will serve society's practical needs.



D) Allow taxpayers to participate in college administration.

54. What does the author say about the value of a student's college education?

A) It is underestimated by profit-seeking employers.

B) It is to be proved by what they can do on the job.

C) It is well reflected in their average starting salary.

D) It is embodied in how they remove social barriers.

55. What message does the author want to convey in the passage?

A) Students should think carefully whether to go to college.

B) Taxpayers should only finance the most gifted students.

C) The worth of a college education is open to debate.

D) College students should fund their own education.

#### Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

过去，拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事。如今，私家车在中国随处可见。汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分，他们不仅开车上下班，还经常驾车出游。有些城市的汽车增长速度过快，以至于交通拥堵和停车位不足的问题日益严峻，这些城市的市政府不得不出台新规，限制上路汽车的数量。由于空气污染日益严重，现在越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车，中国政府也采取了一些措施，支持新能源汽车的发展。

未得到监考教师指令前，不得翻阅该试题册！

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of building trust between employers and employees*. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

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