2015年6月大学英语六级考试真题(三）

**Part Ⅰ Writing (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "****If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way.****" You can cite examples to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least* ***150*** *words but no more than* ***200*** *words.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。

**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。

1. A) The man might be able to play in the World Cup.

B) The man's football career seems to be at an end.

C) The man was operated on a few weeks ago.

D) The man is a fan of world-famous football players.

2. A) Work out a plan to tighten his budget. C) Apply for a senior position in the restaurant.

B) Find out the opening hours of the cafeteria. D) Solve his problem by doing a part-time job.

3. A) A financial burden. C) A real nuisance.

B) A good companion. D) A well-trained pet.

4. A) The errors will be corrected soon. C) The computing system is too complex.

B) The woman was mistaken herself. D) He has called the woman several times.

5. A) He needs help to retrieve his files. C) He needs some time to polish his paper.

B) He has to type his paper once more. D) He will be away for a two-week conference.

6. A) They might have to change their plan. C) He has a heavier workload than the woman.

B) He has got everything set for their trip. D) They could stay in the mountains until June 8.

7. A) They have to wait a month to apply for a student loan.

B) They can find the application forms in the brochure.

C) They are not eligible for a student loan.

D) They are not late for a loan application.

8. A) New laws are yet to be made to reduce pollutant release.

B) Pollution has attracted little attention from the public.

C) The quality of air will surely change for the better.

D) It'll take years to bring air pollution under control.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) Enormous size of its stores. C) Its appealing surroundings.

B) Numerous varieties of food. D) Its rich and colorful history.

10. A) An ancient building. C) An Egyptian museum.

B) A world of antiques. D) An Egyptian memorial.

11. A) Its power bill reaches £ 9 million a year. C) It supplies power to a nearby town.

B) It sells thousands of light bulbs a day. D) It generates 70% of the electricity it uses.

12. A) 11 500. B) 30 000. C) 250 000. D) 300 000.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

13. A) Transferring to another department. C) Thinking about doing a different job.

B) Studying accounting at a university. D) Making preparations for her wedding.

14. A) She has finally got a promotion and a pay raise.

B) She has got a satisfactory job in another company.

C) She could at last leave the accounting department.

D) She managed to keep her position in the company.

15. A) He and Andrea have proved to be a perfect match.

B) He changed his mind about marriage unexpectedly.

C) He declared that he would remain single all his life.

D) He would marry Andrea even without meeting her.

**Section B**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some 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.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。

**Passage One**

**Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) They are motorcycles designated for water sports.

B) They are speedy boats restricted in narrow waterways.

C) They are becoming an efficient form of water transportation.

D) They are getting more popular as a means of water recreation.

17. A) Water scooter operators' lack of experience. C) Overloading of small boats and other craft.

B) Vacationers' disregard of water safety rules. D) Carelessness of people boating along the shore.

18. A) They scare whales to death. C) They discharge toxic emissions.

B) They produce too much noise. D) They endanger lots of water life.

19. A) Expand operating areas. C) Limit the use of water scooters.

B) Restrict operating hours. D) Enforce necessary regulations.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

20. A) They are stable. B) They are close.

C) They are strained. D) They are changing.

21. A) They are fully occupied with their own business.

B) Not many of them stay in the same place for long.

C) Not many of them can win trust from their neighbors.

D) They attach less importance to interpersonal relations.

22. A) Count on each other for help. C) Keep a friendly distance.

B) Give each other a cold shoulder. D) Build a fence between them.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

23. A) It may produce an increasing number of idle youngsters.

B) It may affect the quality of higher education in America.

C) It may cause many schools to go out of operation.

D) It may lead to a lack of properly educated workers.

24. A) It is less serious in cities than in rural areas.

B) It affects both junior and senior high schools.

C) It results from a worsening economic climate.

D) It is a new challenge facing American educators.

25. A) Allowing them to choose their favorite teachers.

B) Creating a more relaxed learning environment.

C) Rewarding excellent academic performance.

D) Helping them to develop better study habits.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。

I'm interested in the criminal justice system of our country. It seems to me that something has to be done, if we're to 26 as a country. I certainly don't know what the answers to our problems are. Things certainly get 27 in a hurry when you get into them, but I wonder if something couldn't be done to deal with some of these problems. One thing I'm concerned about is our practice of putting 28 in jail who haven't harmed anyone. Why not work out some system whereby they can pay back the debts they owe society instead of 29 another debt by going to prison and, of course, coming 30 hardened criminals. I'm also concerned about the short prison sentences people are 31 serious crimes. Of course one alternative to this is to 32 capital punishment, but I'm not sure I would be for that. I'm not sure it's right to take an eye for an eye. The alternative to capital punishment is longer sentences, but they would certainly cost the tax payers much money. I also think we must do something about the insanity 33 . In my opinion, anyone who takes another person's life 34 is insane, however, that does not mean that the person isn't guilty of the crime, or that he shouldn't pay society the debt he owes. It's sad, of course, that a person may have to spend the rest of his life, or a large part of it in prison for acts that he 35 while not in full control of his mind.

**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.*

**Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

Travel websites have been around since the 1990s, when Expedia, Travelocity, and other holiday booking sites were launched, allowing travelers to compare flight and hotel prices with the click of a mouse. With information no longer 36 by travel agents or hidden in business networks, the travel industry was revolutionized, as greater transparency helped 37 prices.

Today, the industry is going through a new revolution—this time transforming service quality. Online rating platforms— 38 in hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis—allow travelers to exchange reviews and experiences for all to see.

Hospitality businesses are now ranked, analyzed, and compared not by industry 39 , but by the very people for whom the service is intended—the customer. This has 40 a new relationship between buyer and seller. Customers have always voted with their feet; they can now explain their decision to anyone who is interested. As a result, businesses are much more 41 , often in very specific ways, which creates powerful 42 to improve service.

Although some readers might not care for gossipy reports of unfriendly *bellboys* (行李员) in Berlin or malfunctioning hotel hairdryers in Houston, the true power of online reviews lies not just in the individual stories, but in the websites' 43 to aggregate a large volume of ratings.

The impact cannot be 44 . Businesses that attract top ratings can enjoy rapid growth, as new customers are attracted by good reviews and 45 provide yet more positive feedback. So great is the influence of online ratings that many companies now hire digital reputation managers to ensure a favorable online identity.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

A) accountable F) incentives K) professionals

B) capacity G) occasionally L) slash

C) controlled H) overstated M) specializing

D) entail I) persisting N) spectators

E) forged J) pessimistic O) subsequently

**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****.*

**Inequality Is Not Inevitable**

A) A dangerous trend has developed over this past third of a century. A country that experienced shared growth after World War Ⅱ began to tear apart, so much so that when the Great Recession hit in late 2007, one could no longer ignore the division that had come to define the American economic landscape. How did this "shining city on a hill" become the advanced country with the greatest level of inequality?

B) Over the past year and a half, *The Great Divide*, a series in *The New York Times*, has presented a wide range of examples that undermine the notion that there are any truly fundamental laws of capitalism. The dynamics of the imperial capitalism of the 19th century needn't apply in the democracies of the 21st. We don't need to have this much inequality in America.

C) Our current brand of capitalism is a fake capitalism. For proof of this go back to our response to the Great Recession, where we socialized losses, even as we privatized gains. Perfect competition should drive profits to zero, at least theoretically, but we have monopolies making persistently high profits. C. E. O. s enjoy incomes that are on average 295 times that of the typical worker, a much higher ratio than in the past, without any evidence of a proportionate increase in productivity.

D) If it is not the cruel laws of economics that have led to America's great divide, what is it? The straightforward answer: our policies and our politics. People get tired of hearing about Scandinavian success stories, but the fact of the matter is that Sweden, Finland and Norway have all succeeded in having about as much or faster growth in *per capita* (人均的）incomes than the United States and with far greater equality.

E) So why has America chosen these inequality-enhancing policies? Part of the answer is that as World War Ⅱ faded into memory, so too did the solidarity it had created. As America triumphed in the Cold War, there didn't seem to be a real competitor to our economic model. Without this international competition, we no longer had to show that our system could deliver for most of our citizens.

F) Ideology and interests combined viciously. Some drew the wrong lesson from the collapse of the Soviet system in 1991. The pendulum swung from much too much government there to much too little here. Corporate interests argued for getting rid of regulations, even when those regulations had done so much to protect and improve our environment, our safety, our health and the economy itself.

G) But this ideology was *hypocritical* (虚伪的). The bankers, among the strongest advocates of *laissez-faire* (自由放任的) economics, were only too willing to accept hundreds of billions of dollars from the government in the aid programs that have been a recurring feature of the global economy since the beginning of the Thatcher-Reagan era of "free" markets and deregulation.

H) The American political system is overrun by money. Economic inequality translates into political inequality, and political inequality yields increasing economic inequality. So corporate welfare increases as we reduce welfare for the poor. Congress maintains subsidies for rich farmers as we cut back on nutritional support for the needy. Drug companies have been given hundreds of billions of dollars as we limit Medicaid benefits. The banks that brought on the global financial crisis got billions while a tiny bit went to the homeowners and victims of the same banks' *predatory* (掠夺性的) lending practices. This last decision was particularly foolish. There were alternatives to throwing money at the banks and hoping it would circulate through increased lending.

I) Our divisions are deep. Economic and geographic segregation has immunized those at the top from the problems of those down below. Like the kings of ancient times, they have come to perceive their privileged positions essentially as a natural right.

J) Our economy, our democracy and our society have paid for these gross inequalities. The true test of an economy is not how much wealth its princes can accumulate in tax *havens* (庇护所), but how well off the typical citizen is. But average incomes are lower than they were a quarter-century ago. Growth has gone to the very, very top, whose share has almost increased four times since 1980. Money that was meant to have *trickled* (流淌) down has instead evaporated in the agreeable climate of the Cayman Islands.

K) With almost a quarter of American children younger than 5 living in poverty, and with America doing so little for its poor, the deprivations of one generation are being visited upon the next. Of course, no country has ever come close to providing complete equality of opportunity. But why is America one of the advanced countries where the life prospects of the young are most sharply determined by the income and education of their parents?

L) Among the most bitter stories in *The Great Divide* were those that portrayed the frustrations of the young, who long to enter our shrinking middle class. Soaring tuitions and declining incomes have resulted in larger debt burdens. Those with only a high school diploma have seen their incomes decline by 13 percent over the past 35 years.

M) Where justice is concerned, there is also a huge divide. In the eyes of the rest of the world and a significant part of its own population, mass imprisonment has come to define America—a country, it bears repeating, with about 5 percent of the world's population but around a fourth of the world's prisoners.

N) Justice has become a commodity, affordable to only a few. While Wall Street executives used their expensive lawyers to ensure that their ranks were not held accountable for the misdeeds that the crisis in 2008 so graphically revealed, the banks abused our legal system to *foreclose* (取消赎回权) on mortgages and eject tenants, some of whom did not even owe money.

O) More than a half-century ago, America led the way in advocating for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948. Today, access to health care is among the most universally accepted rights, at least in the advanced countries. America, despite the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, is the exception. In the relief that many felt when the Supreme Court did not overturn the Affordable Care Act, the implications of the decision for Medicaid were not fully appreciated. Obamacare's objective—to ensure that all Americans have access to health care—has been blocked: 24 states have not implemented the expanded Medicaid program, which was the means by which Obamacare was supposed to deliver on its promise to some of the poorest.

P) We need not just a new war on poverty but a war to protect the middle class. Solutions to these problems do not have to be novel. Far from it. Making markets act like markets would be a good place to start. We must end the rent-seeking society we have gravitated toward, in which the wealthy obtain profits by manipulating the system.

Q) The problem of inequality is not so much a matter of technical economics. It's really a problem of practical politics. Inequality is not just about the top marginal tax rate but also about our children's access to food and the right to justice for all. If we spent more on education, health and *infrastructure* (基础设施), we would strengthen our economy, now and in the future.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

46. In theory, free competition is supposed to reduce the margin of profits to the minimum.

47. The United States is now characterized by a great division between the rich and the poor.

48. America lacked the incentive to care for the majority of its citizens as it found no rival for its economic model.

49. The wealthy top have come to take privileges for granted.

50. Many examples show the basic laws of imperial capitalism no longer apply in present-day America.

51. The author suggests a return to the true spirit of the market.

52. A quarter of the world's prisoner population is in America.

53. Government regulation in America went from one extreme to the other in the past two decades.

54. Justice has become so expensive that only a small number of people like corporate executives can afford it.

55. No country in the world so far has been able to provide completely equal opportunities for all.

**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 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

The report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics was just as gloomy as anticipated. Unemployment in January jumped to a 16-year high of 7. 6 percent, as 598 000 jobs were slashed from US payrolls in the worst single-month decline since December, 1974. With 1. 8 million jobs lost in the last three months, there is urgent desire to boost the economy as quickly as possible. But Washington would do well to take a deep breath before reacting to the grim numbers.

Collectively, we rely on the unemployment figures and other statistics to frame our sense of reality. They are a vital part of an array of data that we use to assess if we're doing well or doing badly, and that in turn shapes government policies and corporate budgets and personal spending decisions. The problem is that the statistics aren't an objective measure of reality; they are simply a best approximation. Directionally, they capture the trends, but the idea that we know precisely how many are unemployed is a myth. That makes finding a solution all the more difficult.

First, there is the way the data is assembled. The official unemployment rate is the product of a telephone survey of about 60 000 homes. There is another survey, sometimes referred to as the "payroll survey," that assesses 400 000 businesses based on their reported payrolls. Both surveys have problems. The payroll survey can easily double-count someone: if you are one person with two jobs, you show up as two workers. The payroll survey also doesn't capture the number of self-employed, and so says little about how many people are generating an independent income.

The household survey has a larger problem. When asked straightforwardly, people tend to lie or shade the truth when the subject is sex, money or employment. If you get a call and are asked if you're employed, and you say yes, you're employed. If you say no, however, it may surprise you to learn that you are only unemployed if you've been actively looking for work in the past four weeks; otherwise, you are "marginally attached to the labor force" and not actually unemployed.

The urge to quantify is embedded in our society. But the idea that statisticians can then capture an objective reality isn't just impossible. It also leads to serious misjudgments. Democrats and Republicans can and will take sides on a number of issues, but a more crucial concern is that both are basing major policy decisions on guesstimates rather than looking at the vast wealth of raw data with a critical eye and an open mind.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

56. What do we learn from the first paragraph?

A) The US economic situation is going from bad to worse.

B) Washington is taking drastic measures to provide more jobs.

C) The US government is slashing more jobs from its payrolls.

D) The recent economic crisis has taken the US by surprise.

57. What does the author think of the unemployment figures and other statistics?

A) They form a solid basis for policy making. C) They signal future economic trends.

B) They represent the current situation. D) They do not fully reflect the reality.

58. One problem with the payroll survey is that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) it does not include all the businesses C) it magnifies the number of the jobless

B) it fails to count in the self-employed D) it does not treat all companies equally

59. The household survey can be faulty in that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) people tend to lie when talking on the phone

B) not everybody is willing or ready to respond

C) some people won't provide truthful information

D) the definition of unemployment is too broad

60. At the end of the passage, the author suggests that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) statisticians improve their data assembling methods

B) decision makers view the statistics with a critical eye

C) politicians listen more before making policy decisions

D) Democrats and Republicans cooperate on crucial issues

**Passage Two**

**Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.**

At some point in 2008, someone, probably in either Asia or Africa, made the decision to move from the countryside to the city. This nameless person pushed the human race over a historic threshold, for it was in that year that mankind became, for the first time in its history, a predominantly urban species.

It is a trend that shows no sign of slowing. *Demographers* (人口统计学家) reckon that three-quarters of humanity could be city-dwelling by 2050, with most of the increase coming in the fast-growing towns of Asia and Africa. Migrants to cities are attracted by plentiful jobs, access to hospitals and education, and the ability to escape the boredom of a farmer's agricultural life. Those factors are more than enough to make up for the *squalor* (肮脏), disease and spectacular poverty that those same migrants must often at first endure when they become urban dwellers.

It is the city that inspires the latest book from Peter Smith. His main thesis is that the buzz of urban life, and the opportunities it offers for co-operation and collaboration, is what attracts people to the city, which in turn makes cities into the engines of art, commerce, science and progress. This is hardly revolutionary, but it is presented in a charming format. Mr. Smith has written a breezy guidebook, with a series of short chapters dedicated to specific aspects of urbanity—parks, say, or the various schemes that have been put forward over the years for building the perfect city. The result is a sort of high-quality, unusually rigorous coffee-table book, designed to be dipped into rather than read from beginning to end.

In the chapter on skyscrapers, for example, Mr. Smith touches on construction methods, the revolutionary invention of the automatic lift, the practicalities of living in the sky and the likelihood that, as cities become more crowded, apartment living will become the norm. But there is also time for brief diversions onto bizarre ground, such as a discussion of the skyscraper index (which holds that a boom in skyscraper construction is a foolproof sign of an imminent recession).

One obvious criticism is that the price of breadth is depth; many of Mr. Smith's essays raise as many questions as they answer. Although that can indeed be frustrating, this is probably the only way to treat so grand a topic. The city is the building block of civilisation and of almost everything people do; a guidebook to the city is really, therefore, a guidebook to how a large and ever-growing chunk of humanity chooses to live. Mr. Smith's book serves as an excellent introduction to a vast subject, and will suggest plenty of further lines of inquiry.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

61. In what way is the year 2008 historic?

A) For the first time in history, urban people outnumbered rural people.

B) An influential figure decided to move from the countryside to the city.

C) It is in this year that urbanisation made a start in Asia and Africa.

D) The population increase in cities reached a new peak in Asia and Africa.

62. What does the author say about urbanisation?

A) Its impact is not easy to predict. C) It is a milestone in human progress.

B) Its process will not slow down. D) It aggravates the squalor of cities.

63. How does the author comment on Peter Smith's new book?

A) It is but an ordinary coffee-table book.

B) It is flavoured with humourous stories.

C) It serves as a guide to arts and commerce.

D) It is written in a lively and interesting style.

64. What does the author say in the chapter on skyscrapers?

A) The automatic lift is indispensable in skyscrapers.

B) People enjoy living in skyscrapers with a view.

C) Skyscrapers are a sure sign of a city's prosperity.

D) Recession closely follows a skyscraper boom.

65. What may be one criticism of Mr. Smith's book?

A) It does not really touch on anything serious.

B) It is too long for people to read from cover to cover.

C) It does not deal with any aspect of city life in depth.

D) It fails to provide sound advice to city dwellers.

**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****.*

汉朝是中国历史上最重要的朝代之一。汉朝统治期间有很多显著的成就。它最先向其他文化敞开大门，对外贸易兴旺。汉朝开拓的丝绸之路通向了中西亚乃至罗马。各类艺术一派繁荣，涌现了很多文学、历史、哲学巨著。公元100年中国第一部字典编撰完成，收入9000个字，提供释义并列举不同的写法。其间，科技方面也取得了很大进步，发明了纸张、水钟、日晷（sundials）以及测量地震的仪器。汉朝历经400年，但统治者的腐败最终导致了它的灭亡。

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

2015年6月大学英语六级考试真题（第3套）参考答案

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **序号** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| **答案** | **A** | **D** | **C** | **A** | **B** |
| **序号** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
| **答案** | A | D | C | B | A |
| **序号** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** |
| **答案** | D | B | C | A | B |
| **序号** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
| **答案** | D | A | B | D | D |
| **序号** | **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** | **25** |
| **答案** | B | C | D | B | C |
| **序号** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** |
| **答案** | survive | complicated | offenders | incurring | under the influence of |
| **序号** | **31** | **32** | **33** | **34** | **35** |
| **答案** | serving for | restore | plea | intentionally | committed |
| **序号** | **36** | **37** | **38** | **39** | **40** |
| **答案** | C | L | M | K | E |
| **序号** | **41** | **42** | **43** | **44** | **45** |
| **答案** | A | F | B | H | O |
| **序号** | **46** | **47** | **48** | **49** | **50** |
| **答案** | H | B | G | C | A |
| **序号** | **51** | **52** | **53** | **54** | **55** |
| **答案** | I | D | L | F | O |
| **序号** | **56** | **57** | **58** | **59** | **60** |
| **答案** | A | D | B | C | B |
| **序号** | **61** | **62** | **63** | **64** | **65** |
| **答案** | A | B | D | D | C |