

四六级·突击课

5小时精析最新真题

课程讲义

干货福利，互助答疑



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江苏博事达律师事务所
二〇二一年七月十四日



四六级写译真题带练

一. 考情分析

(1) 写作

测试内容	题目数量	分值比例
写作	1 题	15% (106.5 分)

(2) 翻译

测试内容	题目数量	分值比例
汉译英	1 题	15% (106.5 分)

二. 写作核心技巧

① 考前背诵不同写作题型模板

② 读题并判断是哪一种写作题型：观点选择型(option, choice, choose, decision...) / 现象解释型(what, 某种现象) / 书信应用型(letter, advertisement, proposal, notice...) / 谚语警句型/图表图画型

③ 套用模板进行写作



真题训练①:

2022 年 6 月四级第一套（书信应用型）

Directions: Suppose you are going to write a proposal to your school library for improving its service. You are to write about its current problems and possible solutions to these problems. You will have 30 minutes to write the proposal. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Dear Sir or Madam,

_____. (开头问
候) _____.

(表明身份) _____
_____. (写信原因)

In the first place, _____

_____. What's more, _____

Finally, _____

_____. (现象/问题描述) _____



_____.

(再次强调写信原因) _____

_____. (提出建议)

_____. (结尾：期待回

复)

Warm Regards,

Li Hua

真题训练②：

2022 年 9 月四级第三套(书信应用型)

Directions: Suppose your university is selecting some students to teach kids in remote rural areas during the coming vacation. You are now to write an application letter to the university to explain why you want to take part and what you can do for the kids. You will have 30 minutes to write the letter. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



Dear Sir or Madam,

_____. (表明身份及

写信目的)

The reasons why I want to apply for this program are as follows. In
the first place, _____

_____.

In addition, _____

_____. Finally, _____

_____. (解释原因和能做什么)

_____. (结尾：

期待回复)

Yours Sincerely,

Li Ming



真题训练③：

2022 年 6 月六级第一套（现象阐述型）

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence “*Nowadays more and more people choose to live an environmentally friendly lifestyle.*” You can make comments, cite examples, or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Nowadays more and more people choose to live an environmentally friendly lifestyle. _____

_____. (进一步解释)

_____.

First of all, _____

_____.

Secondly, _____



_____.

Last but not least, _____

_____. (解释现象产生的原因)

_____. (总结)

真题训练④：

2022 年 9 月六级第一套（现象阐述型）

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence *“It is now widely accepted that mutual trust and openness is the key to promoting cooperation.”* You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



It is now widely accepted that mutual trust and openness is the key to promoting cooperation. _____

_____. (进一步解释)

_____. First of all,

_____.

At the same time, _____

_____.

Last but not least, _____

_____. (解释造成现象的原因)

_____. (总结)



三. 翻译核心技巧

- ① 通读，了解大意
- ② 拆主干，补修饰
- ③ 考前翻译热点词汇要背熟

真题训练①：

2022 年 6 月四级第三套（寓言：守株待兔）

从前，有个农夫正在地里耕作，突然看见一只兔子飞奔而过，撞在一棵大树上死了。农夫毫不费力就吃到了兔肉，心里非常高兴。他想，“如果总是这样该多好啊！”于是，他不再耕作，每天守候在那棵树旁，等待着能再捡到撞死在树上的兔子。他等呀等，等了一天又一天，田地也荒芜了，却再也没有等到第二只兔子。人们因而都嘲笑他把偶然当成了必然。



真题训练②:

2022 年 9 月四级第二套 (太极拳)

太极拳 (Taijiquan) 起源于中国古代, 是中国武术 (martial art) 的一个重要分支。练太极拳最初是为了自卫, 现在是促进身心健康的有效锻炼方式。大量研究表明, 这种锻炼方式有助于保持力量、灵活性和平衡力, 并减少压力和焦虑。太极拳练习起来既容易又愉快, 通过轻柔、流畅的动作, 促使心情平静、头脑清晰。今天, 太极拳已经传播到世界各地, 深受广大健身者的喜爱。



真题训练③：

2022 年 6 月六级第二套（南京长江大桥）

南京长江大桥是长江上首座由中国设计、采用国产材料建造的铁路、公路两用桥。上层的 4 车道公路桥长 4589 米，下层的双轨道铁路桥长 6772 米。铁路桥连接原来的天津—浦口和上海—南京两条铁路线，使火车过江从过去一个半小时缩短为现在的 2 分钟。大桥是南北交通的重要枢纽，也是南京的著名景点之一。南京长江大桥的建成标志着中国桥梁建设的一个飞跃，大大方便了长江两岸的物资交流和人员来往，对促进经济发展和改善人民生活起到了巨大作用。



真题训练④：

2022 年 9 月六级第三套（印章）

自古以来，印章在中国就是身份的凭证和权力的象征。印章不仅具有实用性，而且也是一种艺术形式，是一门集书法与雕刻于一体的古老艺术，经常被看作与书画并列的独立艺术品。印章从材料的选择、制作的工艺到字体的设计，都具有极其丰富的美学表现。其他国家的艺术家通常在其绘画作品上签名，而中国艺术家则往往在其书画作品上盖上印章代替签名。这样，印章也就成为作品的组成部分，是体现作品独特性的一种方式。





四六级听力真题带练

一. 考情分析

英语四级

测试内容	题目数量	分值比例
短篇新闻 3 篇	7 题	7%（每小题 7.1 分）
长对话 2 篇	8 题	8%（每小题 7.1 分）
短文听力 3 篇	10 题	20%（每小题 14.2 分）

英语六级

测试内容	题目数量	分值比例
短篇新闻 2 篇	8 题	8%（每小题 7.1 分）
长对话 2 篇	7 题	7%（每小题 7.1 分）
短文听力 3 篇	10 题	20%（每小题 14.2 分）

二. 听力核心解题技巧

1. 视听一致+同义替换

视：看到的选项

听：听到的录音内容

四个选项中完整被读到的选项或者吻合度最高的选项为正确答案

2. 开头原则+顺序原则

3. 注意提示词和话题的转变

4. 主题一致原则

三. 真题训练



2022 年 6 月英语四级听力第一套：

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

- Q1.** A) It studied the effects of exercise on sleep.
B) Its participants came from various walks of life.
C) Its findings confirmed those of previous studies.
D) It ran for as long as some thirty years.
- Q2.** A) Eating more vegetables instead of meats.
B) Drinking water instead of beverages with added sugar.
C) Consuming more energy drinks and sports drinks.
D) Forming the habit of exercising regularly.

Q1. What do we learn about the new study from the news report?

Q2. What is the scientists' recommendation?

听力原文：

A new study finds that beverages containing added sugar might be harmful. In the study, researchers analyzed information from over 80 thousand women and 37 thousand men. [1B] Participants worked in the health profession. [1] They were followed for approximately three



decades. They completed surveys about their diet every four years. [1A]
They also answered questions about sleep and exercise and health every two years. The more beverages containing added sugar that people drink, the greater their risk of death was during the study period. These beverages included soda, energy drinks, and sports drinks. Beverages like pure fruit juice, which are sweet but do not contain added sugar were not part of the study. The findings held even after the researchers considered other factors that could affect people's health. These factors included lack of exercise and not eating enough vegetables. They also included consuming too much meat. [2] **The scientists say that their results support limiting beverages with added sugar. They argue we should replace them with other drinks with water being the best choice.** However, the researchers admit this is simply their recommendation. [1C]
The study found only an association. It did not prove that drinks with added sugar cause early death.

答案：

Q1. D) It ran for as long as some thirty years.

Q2. B) Drinking water instead of beverages with added sugar.



Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

- Q3.** A) He asked them about his lost paintings.
B) He knew the owner of two missing paintings.
C) He left his paintings at a highway rest stop.
D) He found two 17th-century oil paintings.
- Q4.** A) They are imitations.
B) They are originals.
C) They were stolen by an Italian boy.
D) They came from the same artist.

Q3. What did German police say about a 64-year-old man?

Q4. What is the art expert's conclusion about the two framed paintings?

听力原文：

German police appealed Friday for information on about the possible owners of two 17th-century oil paintings. [3] **Police said a 64-year-old man found the paintings in a garbage pile at a highway rest stop last month.** He later handed them in to the Cologne police. [2] **“An initial assessment by an art expert concluded the two framed paintings were originals.”** Police said. One is a landscape painted by the Italian artist



Pietro Belloti, dating to 1665. The other is a painting of a boy by the 17th-century Dutch artist Samuel van Hoogstraten, date unknown. Their combined worth is estimated to be around one million euros. Authorities have not yet confirmed what will happen if the rightful owner is not found. Nevertheless, it is speculated that they could either be handed over to the National Art Museum of Cologne or sold to the public by the local government.

答案:

Q3. D) He found two 17th-century oil paintings.

Q4. B) They are originals.



Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

- Q5.** A) Look after her grandfather.
B) Leave the remote cold region.
C) Save her sick grandmother.
D) Flee from the threat of bears.
- Q6.** A) She has to face a criminal charge.
B) She was found lying motionless in the snow.
C) She searched for her daughter in freezing cold.
D) She worked in a childcare service.
- Q7.** A) She was found in a forest after three days.
B) She lay totally unconscious for three days.
C) She suffered from the effects of severe cold.
D) She was finally rescued by her relatives.

Q5. What did the four-year-old girl attempt to do?

Q6. What do we learn from the news report about the girl's mother?

Q7. What happened to the little girl according the news report?

听力原文：

[5] A four-year-old girl has walked eight kilometres through a snowy



forest to seek help for her sick grandmother who later died of a heart attack. The young girl braved the threats of bears, wolves and temperatures far below freezing. She made the journey through a remote region in Siberia after waking up to find her grandmother motionless. Named locally as Carla, she lives alone with her elderly grandmother and her blind grandfather. [6] **As a result, the girl's mother is facing a criminal case. She stands accused of leaving a minor in danger in the care of the elderly.** She also faces investigation from childcare services who will also be asking why Carla was left alone with her vulnerable relatives. The journey took place in February, when temperatures average -26°C southeast. Russian reports on social media suggest the forest may have been as cold as -34 °C southeast. The journey was only recently confirmed by authorities. [7] **But though she was suffering from the effects of extreme cold, the child reportedly suffered no life-threatening effects.** Last year, a three-year-old boy survived alone for three days in a remote forest in the same region.

答案：

Q5. C) Save her sick grandmother.

Q6. A) She has to face a criminal charge.

Q7. C) She suffered from the effects of severe cold.



Section B

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

Q8. A) She shows a real passion for taking photos.

B) She has just returned from her hometown.

C) She comes from the city of Cape Town.

D) She has a truly amazing appearance.

Q9. A) It is as famous as Cape Town.

B) It has a flat surface at the top.

C) It is green and free from pollution.

D) It was named by European settlers.

Q10. A) She has British ancestors.

B) She is of mixed blood.

C) She grew up in India.

D) She speaks several languages.

Q11. A) It is an extremely violent sport.

B) It is becoming a national sport.

C) It is originated in New Zealand.

D) It is more popular than football.



Q8. What does the woman say about her new friend Susan?

Q9. What does the woman say about Table Mountain?

Q10. Why do we learn from the conversation about the woman's friend Susan?

Q11. What does the woman say about rugby in South Africa?

听力原文：

W: I've made a new friend recently. Her name is Susan and she's from South Africa.

M: How did you meet her?

W: We met over Wechat. She has very cool photos on her social media. The photos of her hometown look amazing.

M: [8] What's her hometown called?

W: [8] It's called Cape Town. It's in the southwest of South Africa. She says it's very green and windy. The city was built by European settlers and there's a big mountain that overlooks the city. [9] The mountain is called Table Mountain because it's flat at the top.

M: That sounds interesting. What are the people there like?

W: Well, Susan says South Africa is very mixed. There are black people and white people and Indian people. [10] Susan is white. She says her ancestors were from Britain. Many languages are spoken in South



Africa, but she only speaks English.

M: Didn't South Africa host the Football World Cup a few years ago?

They must play football a lot then, right?

W: [11] I think they play football but not as popular as rugby.

M: Rugby? What's rugby?

W: Rugby is a sport with two teams and the players carry the ball in their arms and throw it at each other. The ball is not round and the players push each other. I don't really understand the rules. I think it's very complicated.

M: That sounds like a very strange sport indeed. Is it only South Africa that plays it?

W: No, it's also popular in Britain and in other former British colonies like Australia and New Zealand.

答案:

Q8. C) She comes from the city of Cape Town.

Q9. B) It has a flat surface at the top.

Q10. A) She has British ancestors.

Q11. D) It is more popular than football.



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

- Q12.** A) Prepare a study guide.
B) Consult his advisors.
C) Go over his notes regularly.
D) Take stress-relief sessions.
- Q13.** A) His worksheets are terribly messy.
B) He finds the workload too heavy.
C) His study folder is badly disorganized.
D) He has difficulty taking notes quickly.
- Q14.** A) A visual learner.
B) An emotional learner.
C) An organized learner.
D) A logical learner.
- Q15.** A) Arrange them using color and pictures.
B) Restructure them in a logical way.
C) Commit them to memory after class.
D) Organize them into a well-connected story.

Q12. What does the woman advise the man do?

Q13. What is the biggest problem the man has with his studies?

Q14. What kind of learner does the woman say she is?

Q15. What does the woman think the man can do with his notes?



听力原文：

M: Hi, Jennifer. I am really struggling with this semester's workload. Do you have any advice?

W: [12] Have you considered making a study guide? It's a tool you can make yourself to take the stress out of studying. I've been using one since the start of last semester, and it has really helped relieve lot of study pressure.

M: Sounds like just what I need. [13] My main problem is that my study folder is full of notes and worksheets, and is badly disorganized. I don't know where to start.

W: OK, well, the main thing is to have everything in the right place. Whatever you're reviewing, it's important that it's arranged for your particular needs of that subject, and in the most user-friendly way you can. What kind of learner are you?

M: Um. I'm not sure.

W: Well, visual learners prefer using images, pictures, colors, and maps to organize information. Logical learners have a linear mind and would rather use logic, reasoning and systems. [14] I'm an emotional learner which means I need to connect to information emotionally to understand it.

M: Oh, I'm very much dependent on vision as a way of taking in information.



W: Well, I suggest reorganizing your notes using color-coded sections in your study guides, or using idea mapping to lay out the information and make it more quickly accessible.

M: So [15] you think I should arrange my notes using color and pictures in places of text?

W: Yes. You'll probably start to grasp information a lot quicker that way. As an emotional learner, I organize my notes into a story that I can connect to and recite to myself.

M: That's amazing. I didn't know there were so many different ways to learn.

答案:

Q12. A) Prepare a study guide.

Q13. C) His study folder is badly disorganized.

Q14. B) An emotional learner.

Q15. A) Arrange them using color and pictures.



Section C

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

- Q16.** A) It is mainly based on a society's religion.
B) It is interpreted differently in different times.
C) It is a code of conduct based on laws and ethics.
D) It is a moral principle to guide people's behavior.
- Q17.** A) It may lead to misunderstanding despite good intentions.
B) It assumes that human beings are all good-natured.
C) It may sometimes produce undesirable outcomes.
D) It fails to consider the complexity of human relationships.
- Q18.** A) The golden rule is often in conflict with certain laws and ethical principles.
B) The golden rule must sometimes give way to more important principles.
C) Failure to follow the golden rule may lead to violation of laws and ethics.
D) Observing the golden rule is the first step to becoming a responsible citizen.

Q16. What do we learn from the passage about the golden rule?

Q17. What is a notable criticism of the golden rule?

Q18. What does the example of someone breaking the law serve to show?



听力原文：

[16] **The golden rule is a moral principle which states that you should treat others the way you want to be treated yourself.** For example, if you want people to treat you with respect, you should treat them with respect. Different people tend to be exposed to different forms of the golden rule based on factors such as the religion in their society. However, all forms of the golden rule revolve around the same concept. Namely, they help you treat others better by using the way you yourself would want to be treated as a guide of how to behave. [17] **A notable criticism of the golden rule is that its application can lead to undesirable outcomes when it conflicts with laws and ethical principles.** For example, if someone breaks the law, the golden rule would suggest that we should let them go because we would not want to be punished ourselves. However, this issue with the golden rule can be dealt with in a general manner by viewing this principle as one of several principles that we use to guide our behavior as individuals and as a society. Specifically, [18] **in the example described above, most individuals and societies choose to place laws and ethical principles above the golden rule. This means that they strive to implement the golden rule whenever possible as long as it doesn't clash with a more important concept.**



答案：

Q16. D) It is a moral principle to guide people's behavior.

Q17. C) It may sometimes produce undesirable outcomes.

Q18. B) The golden rule must sometimes give way to more important principles.

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

Q19. A) Many of them find it rather difficult to manage.

B) They have not seen as much diversity as desired.

C) Many of them have an increasingly diversified staff.

D) They have not quite grasped the concept of diversity.

Q20. A) Initiatives to achieve diversity in large corporations.

B) Advantages and disadvantages of a diversified team.

C) People's attitudes towards diversity at the workplace.

D) Innovative ideas and solutions resulting from diversity.

Q21. A) People prefer to work with team members similar to themselves.

B) Employers attach great importance to their corporation's diversity.

C) Employers differ from employees in their perspectives on diversity.

D) Doubts about the practicability of diversity are gradually



disappearing.

Q19. What do we learn from the current statistics about diversity in large corporations?

Q20. What is the newly published study focused on?

Q21. What do the findings of the new study show?

听力原文：

Today many large corporations stress the importance of diversity on their websites. But current statistics show that the typical manager in America still tends to be white and male. [19] **Obviously, the desire to bring about diversity has not translated into corporate reality.** Why is this?

[20] **A team of researchers from the University of Basel published their new study about people's attitudes towards diversity at work.**

They found that people have a wide range of opinions concerning diversity. On the one hand, many see value in diversity, which can contribute a variety of perspectives, encourage new ideas, and generate innovative solutions. On the other hand, they assume that it might be difficult to work with someone who has completely different views, speaks a different language or has a different style of work. The actual value they attribute to diversity depends on the decision-making perspective. Doubts about the practicability of diversity have a greater



weight if a person is directly affected. [21] **In other words, when a person's own work group is involved, they tend to prefer team members who are similar to themselves.** But when people make decisions for others, they typically put together a more diverse team. These findings could help organizations become more diverse. Companies need to pay attention to who makes hiring and team decisions. These decisions should not only be made by those directly affected. People who are not directly involved in the group's daily work should also take part.

答案：

Q19. B) They have not seen as much diversity as desired.

Q20. C) People's attitudes towards diversity at the workplace.

Q21. A) People prefer to work with team members similar to themselves.

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

Q22. A) Choosing the best time for signing a business contract.

B) Changing one's form of communication from time to time.

C) Laying equal stress on written and spoken communication.

D) Using different forms of communication appropriately.

Q23. A) They are regarded as seriously binding.

B) They are seldom honored by business partners.

C) They are taken as memos of understanding.



D) They are to be confirmed in written form.

Q24. A) It has reached the highest level of evolution.

B) It places a high value on written contracts.

C) It regards written contracts as unalterable.

D) It has seen a decline in verbal agreements.

Q25. A) Its details cannot be renegotiated.

B) It has to be carried out to the letter.

C) It strengthens business partnerships.

D) Its terms may not be strictly binding.

Q22. What is a major key to success in the international business according to the passage?

Q23. What does the passage say about spoken word agreements in some Middle East countries?

Q24. What do we learn about the Western working culture?

Q25. How does a Japanese firm tend to view in written contract?



听力原文：

Communication can essentially be divided into two categories: the written and the spoken. How the balance is struck between these two forms of communication? The point at which one needs to be exchanged for another really depends on individual cultures. [22] **Understanding when it's appropriate to exchange one form for another can be a major key to success in international business.** Many cultures place a much greater value on the spoken word than the American working culture does. [23] **In parts of the Middle East, you'll find spoken word agreements are seen as seriously binding.** A person's word is linked to their honor so verbal agreements are seen as important, whereas written contracts are taken as memos of understanding. [24] **Western working culture tends to place a high value on the written word** and this reaches its highest level of intensity when it comes to contracts. In the U.S., France and Germany, written contracts tend to be seen as something that must be strictly carried out. By contrast, other cultures may not see written contracts as quite so binding. It can prove a challenge to Western businesses if your business partner wants to renegotiate terms that you thought were already agreed on. For example, [25] **a Japanese firm may have signed a contract but they may not feel bound by every detail of it.** Particularly, if circumstances later change, such differences in value that different working cultures place on the written word tend to cause



many problems when it comes to business relationships.

答案：

Q22. D) Using different forms of communication appropriately.

Q23. A) They are regarded as seriously binding.

Q24. B) It places a high value on written contracts.

Q25. D) Its terms may not be strictly binding.

2022 年 6 月英语六级听力第一套：

Section A

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

Q1. A) He is a staff writer.

B) He is an adventurer.

C) He is an author of fiction.

D) He is a father of four kids.

Q2. A) They are interested in fairy tales.

B) They are curious and autonomous.

C) They are a headache to their parents.

D) They are ignorant of politics.

Q3. A) He offers them ample editorial guidance.

B) He recommends model essays to them.

C) He gives them encouragement.



D) He teaches them proofreading.

Q4. A) Her tastes in books changed.

B) She realized the power of reading.

C) Her reading opened her eyes to the world.

D) She began to perceive the world differently.

Q1: What do we learn about David Jackson from the conversation?

Q2: What does the man think of young teenagers?

Q3: How does the man help his kids with their essays?

Q4: What does the woman say about herself when she was a teenager?

听力原文:

W: [1] Mr. David Jackson, a staff writer at the New Yorker, is known for his non-fiction books of adventure. Today, we go on a different kind of adventure: Jackson's life of parenting his offspring. David, as a parent of an 11-and a 14-year-old, what is the most interesting issue you are dealing with right now?

M: It's easy to focus on the challenges, but so far, I find these ages to be kind of wonderful. **[2] They are independent, and they have their own**



curiosities and obsessions. You can talk to them about fairly sophisticated subject matter such as politics.

W: Yes, that does sound refreshing compared with talking to younger children. Do they ask you to proof read their essays?

M: Certainly, with writing they do. **[3] I really just try to be encouraging.** I think at this age, editorial guidance is less important than encouragement.

W: Are there books that you think are important that your children read, and that all children read?

M: My general thought is to read widely and to incorporate a love for reading. Learning to love to read, I think, is the optimal thing, because it gives you a skill you can take anywhere.

W: So you're not too concerned like some parents with the content they're reading? I know I have some worries about that.

M: Yeah, read what you like. If a child loves graphic novels or comic books, whatever it is, that is turning them on to read and turning on their imagination.

W: **[4] I feel that children's tastes in books change as they reach adolescence. I know that mine certainly did when I was a teenager.**

What do you think?

M: I think it's especially important as they get older to read subject matter that will open their eyes to the world and people. So I think both



fiction and non-fiction are really important because they give you the power to begin to perceive the world through the lives of others.

答案:

Q1. A) He is a staff writer.

Q2. B) They are curious and autonomous.

Q3. C) He gives them encouragement.

Q4. A) Her tastes in books changed.

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

Q5. A) She is a website designer.

B) She is a university graduate.

C) She is a main street store owner.

D) She is a successful entrepreneur.

Q6. A) They were repeatedly rejected by shops.

B) They were popular with her classmates.

C) They showed her natural talent.

D) They were mostly failures.

Q7. A) She had a strong interest in doing it.

B) She did not like ready-made clothes.

C) She could not find clothes of her size.

D) She found clothes in shops unaffordable..

Q8. A) Study fashion design at college.



B) Improve her marketing strategy.

C) Add designs for women.

D) Expand her business.

Q5. What do we learn about the woman?

Q6. What does the woman say about the clothes she made at first?

Q7. Why did the woman persevere in making clothes for herself?

Q8. What does the woman plan to do in the future?

听力原文:

M: In this episode of Money Talks, our guest is [5] **Molly Sanders, a university student and a successful young entrepreneur.** Molly, tell us about your business.

W: Well, I sell specialty clothes through a website, mainly for women who have trouble finding suitable clothes in main street shops because of their height or weight. But I do some men's clothes too.

M: How did you get started in this business at such a young age? Are you studying fashion design?

W: Actually, I'm majoring in finance, but I've always loved clothes. And I started making my own at 14.

M: Did you have any sort of training in design or sewing? Or was it a natural ability?

W: I'd have to say no to both. No one taught me to make clothes and [6]



most of the things I made at first were disasters.

M: Why did you persevere? I think most people would give up if they kept failing, especially at that age.

W: I kept on out of necessity. As you can see, [7] **I'm very tall and I couldn't find clothes that fit me in ordinary shops.** So I kept trying and developed my skills over time.

M: Well, my notes say you earned \$50,000 in profits last year, an extraordinary amount for a 20-year-old student. How did that happen? Did you see a gap in the market and decide to fill it?

W: No. When I started university, some classmates complimented my clothes. And when I said I made them myself, other tall women started asking if I would make theirs. And I did. And before I knew it, I was an entrepreneur.

M: So what are your plans for the future? Do you intend to open a physical store?

W: No. I'll keep things online to keep costs down.[8] **But I will add more clothes for children, both girls and boys, and possibly even for infants. And I hope to add to my range of designs for men.**

答案:

Q5. D) She is a successful entrepreneur.



Q6. D) They were mostly failures.

Q7. C) She could not find clothes of her size.

Q8. D) Expand her business.

Section B

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

Q9. A) Utilizing artificial intelligence to find a powerful new antibiotic.

B) Discovering bacteria which are resistant to all known antibiotics.

C) Identifying bacterial strains that are most harmful to human health.

D) Removing a deadly strain of bacteria in humans with a new antibiotic.

Q10. A) Ever-increasing strains of bacteria.

B) Bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

C) The similarity between known drugs.

D) The growing threat of bacteria to health.

Q11. A) Dispense with experimental testing.



- B) Predict whether compounds are toxic.
- C) Foresee human reaction to antibiotics.
- D) Combat bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

Q9. What have researchers done for the first time in history?

Q10. What makes it important to find new antibiotic drugs?

Q11. What does the passage say artificial intelligence is able to do in antibiotic research?

听力原文:

Researchers have identified a potent new antibiotic compound using artificial intelligence. The antibiotic can kill very dangerous bacteria. According to a study published in the journal *Cell*, the compound successfully removed deadly strains of bacteria in mice which are resistant to all known antibiotics. [9] **The researchers say this is the first time that artificial intelligence has been used to find a powerful new antibiotic molecule.** [10] **Why does this matter? The answer is antibiotic resistance.** This happens when bacteria develop the ability to survive the medications designed to kill them. Antibiotic resistance is a serious threat to health and the problem is growing. This makes finding new antibiotics very important. However, in recent decades, very few have been developed, and those that have tend to be very similar to drugs already available. The searches also tend to only focus on a narrow



spectrum of chemical compounds, but this is where artificial intelligence comes in. Why? To find new drugs, scientists screen molecules to predict how effective they might be. Typically, such screening is done by humans in the lab, which is both costly and slow. Artificial intelligence is different. It's fast, and it can process a high volume. It can screen hundreds of millions of compounds to identify a few interesting candidates that require experimental testing. [11] **Artificial intelligence is also able to predict if compounds are likely to be toxic.** Some experts assert that this work signifies a paradigm shift in antibiotic discovery. It could change drug discovery more generally.

答案：

Q9. A) Utilizing artificial intelligence to find a powerful new antibiotic.

Q10. B) Bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

Q11. B) Predict whether compounds are toxic.



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

- Q12.** A) By theorization.
B) By generalization.
C) By observation.
D) By conversation.
- Q13.** A) They are easy to detect.
B) They are well intended.
C) They are groundless.
D) They are harmless.
- Q14.** A) Mostly by chance.
B) Basically objective.
C) Subject to their mental alertness.
D) Dependent on their analytical ability.
- Q15.** A) Looking the speaker in the eye.
B) Listening carefully to the speaker.
C) Measuring the speaker's breathing rate.
D) Focusing on the speaker's facial expressions.

Q12. According to the passage, how do most people detect lying?

Q13. What does the passage say about most lies?

Q14. What have many studies uncovered about the average person's lie detection?



Q15. What advice does the new research offer regarding lie detection?

听力原文：

A recent study overturned what we think we know about lying. Most of us have a theory about how to tell if someone is telling a lie. [12] **We may develop that theory from observations of those people we know well and see regularly**, but we tend to generalize what we gather from that unscientific daily research and make it a universal theory. So we might imagine that liars have evasive eyes, or the opposite—they simply stare at you. Or perhaps it is more generally nervous behavior we associate with lies. Whatever the particular theory, it's usually based on close observation of people we know. And we get lots of practice. On average, we're lied to some 200 times per day. [13] **These are mostly harmless lies, but lies nonetheless**. But there's a problem with our theories, even though they're based on all these observations. [14] **The average person—you and me tested rigorously on how well we detect lies fails to do better than chance**. That's well established over many studies and lots of attempts by researchers to work out reliable ways to detect lies. It's even relatively easy to fool lie detectors, the gold standard of lie detection, by training yourself in breathing techniques and symptom suppression. Is there any way to get better at detecting lies? [15] **The new**



research offers some surprising advice. Stop looking and listen instead. It turns out that if we're unable to see the face, but rather focus on the voice of the person in question, our accuracy rate improves considerably.

答案：

Q12. C) By observation.

Q13. D) They are harmless.

Q14. A) Mostly by chance.

Q15. B) Listening carefully to the speaker.

Section C

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

Q16. A) They don't treat patients with due respect.

B) They witness a lot of doctor-patient conflicts.

C) They have to deal with social workers' strikes.

D) They don't care how much patients have to pay.

Q17. A) Appear submissive and grateful to doctors and nurses.

B) Express a strong desire to be consulted or informed.

C) Refrain from saying anything that sounds negative.

D) Note down the names of all the doctors and nurses.

Q18. A) Cooperative.

B) Appreciative.

C) Passive.



D)Responsive.

Q16. What does the speaker say about most American hospitals?

Q17. What does Karen Brudney suggest patients do?

Q18. What do American doctors expect their patients to be according to Karen Brudney?

听力原文：

Appear to be submissive, humble, grateful and undemanding; show great pleasure when a doctor comes into your room, even if the visit is brief and useless. Don't challenge anyone with authority unless you are famous or very rich. Those are a few strategies for dealing with today's American medical establishment. [16] What patients want is to be treated with respect and consideration. But in my experience, too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that. In his book *A Whole New Life*, novelist Reynolds Price recalls that his doctors chose a crowded hallway as the place to tell him he might have a tumor on his spinal cord. It did not occur to the two physicians that a hallway was not the most appropriate place for that particular piece of news. My surgeon, who is in his mid-thirties, looks tired. He has been overwhelmed with patients who



have fallen on the winter ice. He is a witty man, but sometimes his wit is unwelcome. “The health insurance company Blue Cross wants me to put you out in the snow tomorrow afternoon,” he tells me after I have been in the hospital for more than a week. I’m terrified because I have no idea where to go. I cannot walk or even lift my leg a few inches. The hospital social worker strikes me as an idiot. But my complaints about her only annoy my surgeon. “I have to work with these people,” he tells my friend, Dr. Karen Brudney, when she mercifully intervenes on my behalf and arranges for me to be transferred to another hospital. “If you say one negative thing, they get defensive,” she tells me later. “They have this kind of institutional loyalty. [17] **Always bring an advocate, that is, any other person with you to the hospital, and write down every single question and the answer, the name of every doctor and nurse. When people know you have their names, they behave better.** And,” Brudney adds, “if you, as a patient, suggest that you might like to control even part of the situation or be consulted or informed, then you are considered difficult. [18] **They want you to be totally passive.** The entire health care system, particularly hospitals and nursing homes, exists for reasons that have nothing to do with taking care of patients. Patients are incidental.”



答案：

Q16. A) They don't treat patients with due respect.

Q17. D) Note down the names of all the doctors and nurses.

Q18. C) Passive.

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

Q19. A) Its members work together despite risks of failure.

B) It prioritizes recruiting young energetic members.

C) Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up.

D) It grows more and more mature professionally.

Q20. A) Their differences are likely to impact productivity.

B) Their similarity is conducive to future collaboration.

C) Their connections strengthen with the passage of time.

D) Their mutual understanding stems from a common goal.

Q21. A) It is characterized by diversity.

B) Its goals are quite inconsistent.

C) Its members have similar backgrounds.

D) It is connected by a unique mechanism.

Q19. What does the speaker say about a team with vitality?

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Q20. What do the researchers find out about members of a team?

Q21. What do we learn about the team the speaker is currently working in?

听力原文：

There are probably teams you've worked with but you never want to work with again. But there must have also been other teams that you would prize reuniting with professionally. In other words, your team had vitality. [19] **Vitality comes about when the ties people form with their fellow team members are such that they stay connected even after the team breaks up.** What characteristics of a team make its members more likely to stay in contact despite no longer working together? This question has been answered recently in a study published in a business journal. One of the two key factors the research team discovered is sameness. Specifically, sharing the same gender or ethnic origin. [20] **The more members of a team share similar demographics, the more inclined they will be to remain associates long after the team has served its purpose. After ties are established, similarity strengthens them. As a result, they regard these individuals with greater trust and**



mutual understanding, which motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration. In effect, people tend to create stronger and longer-lasting connections with similar others. Someone who looks and sounds different from us may have the resources we need to be more successful. Yet, we find them to be significantly less credible simply because they are different. If you are a fierce advocate of workplace diversity, you'll no doubt be horrified by such a revelation. The second factor identified by the researchers is the quality of the relationships among the team members. The more they trust one another, share the same goals and depend on each other for the achievement of those goals, the stronger their chances of maintaining their connections, despite no longer working as one team. Teams with quality relationships have a shared belief that it's safe to take risks with each other, and their members are obliged to share the workload and help out. From personal experience, I can see both the truth and the inconsistency of such studies. The truth is some of my closest friendships were formed as a result of having worked together on teams, and I actively seek opportunities to work with them again. [21] **The inconsistency, though, is that I've never worked for a team more successful and cohesive than the one of which I am a member right now. And yet, the four of us have very little in common and are completely different demographically. So I am unlikely to question the value of a diverse workforce.**



答案：

Q19. C) Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up.

Q20. B) Their similarity is conducive to future collaboration.

Q21. A) It is characterized by diversity.

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

Q22. A) Putting aside twenty percent of one's earnings.

B) Spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy.

C) Living off a small proportion of one's income.

D) Saving as much as one can possibly manage.

Q23. A) It empowers them to cope with irrational emotions.

B) It will guarantee the profits from their investments.

C) It will turn them into successful financial planners.

D) It enables them to focus on long-term investments.

Q24. A) They count on others to take the responsibility.

B) They change their investment strategy in time.

C) They think they themselves are to blame.

D) They persist rather than get discouraged.

Q25. A) They do not resist novel lifestyles.

B) They do not try to keep up with others.

C) They do not care what they have acquired.

D) They do not pressure themselves to get rich.



Q22. What do experts recommend concerning being thrifty?

Q23. How does confidence help people to be thrifty?

Q24. How do millionaires react when they fail in their investment?

Q25. Why does the speaker say millionaires are socially indifferent?

听力原文：

An American researcher who studied 600 millionaires found how rich you can get comes down to six wealth factors. She found that six behaviors are related to net worth potential, regardless of age or income. These were thriftiness, confidence, responsibility, planning, focus and social indifference. Being thrifty comes as no great surprise. Spending above your means, spending instead of saving for retirement, spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy, makes you a slave to the paycheck. [22] **“Even with an astronomical level of income,” she wrote, “to properly build wealth, experts recommend saving 20% of your income and living off the remaining 80%.”** Having confidence is another key characteristic, as it helps people to be thrifty. [23] **It takes confidence to live within your means. It also takes confidence to invest properly. Instead of making investing decisions with your emotions, financial planners advise that you should leave your investments alone and focus on a long-term investment plan.** But people can’t invest or manage their own money without accepting responsibility for the



outcomes. Many millionaires take on personal responsibility, and most also happen to be self-made, meaning they didn't acquire their wealth through luck. [24] **Millionaires don't count on anyone else to make them rich, and they don't blame anyone else if they fall short. They focus on things they can control and align their daily habits to the goals they have set for themselves. They tend to be goal-oriented and hard workers, which enables them to plan financially and focus on seeing those plans through.** 92% of the millionaires surveyed developed a long-term plan for their money and 97% almost always achieved the goals they set for themselves. And it is these behaviors that make it easy for them to be socially indifferent. They resist lifestyle creep, the tendency to spend more whenever one earns more. [25] **Essentially, they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others or what they have acquired.** Instead of being focused on what might make them happy today, they're focused on their long-term wealth-building plan.

听力答案：

Q22. A) Putting aside twenty percent of one's earnings.

Q23. D) It enables them to focus on long-term investments.

Q24. D) They persist rather than get discouraged.

Q25. B) They do not try to keep up with others.



四六级阅读真题带练

一. 考情分析

测试内容	题目数量	分值比例
词汇理解	10 题	5%(每小题 3.55 分)
长篇理解	10 题	10% (每小题 7.1 分)
仔细阅读	10 题	20% (每小题 14.2 分)

二. 阅读核心技巧

1. 词汇理解核心技巧

- (1) 将方框里的词性和词义标出，不确定的先放一边
- (2) 阅读空格所在句子的内容
- (3) 选择词性和搭配正确的词填入

2022 年 6 月英语四级阅读（第二套）

Section A

If you've ever looked at the ingredients list while grocery shopping, chances are you've seen the term "natural flavors". But have you taken a _____ 26 _____ to consider what these natural flavors actually are?

Most of us might think that "natural flavors" are, well, naturally good for us. A recent study in the journal *Appetite* found that when the word "natural" appears on packaging, people _____ 27 _____ that the food within is indeed healthier. In truth, natural flavors do not _____ 28 _____



much, at least chemically speaking, from their flavor-boosting _____29_____ artificial flavors. Both can be made in a lab by trained flavorists, but artificial flavors use chemicals to give a product a _____30_____ smell or taste.

Natural flavors come from plant or animal _____31_____, like fruit, vegetable, meat, fish or milk that is then processed or refined in some way. In short, natural flavors are _____32_____ from plants and animals to create specific flavors for processed foods. But that does not _____33_____ make it easier to tell what is really in your food. Because the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not _____34_____ the term, companies can use it to refer to pretty much anything derived from a plant or animal. And natural flavors can also include a variety of chemical additives, such as preservatives. The FDA doesn't require companies to reveal what additional chemicals a specific item _____35_____.

So if you want to know for certain what you're getting with your groceries, you might want to stick to the farmer's market.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) acknowledge | I) implies |
| B) chance | J) necessarily |
| C) contains | K) particular |
| D) counterparts | L) perceive |
| E) defined | M) second |



- F) differ
G) especially
H) extracted
N) sources
O) strange

2022 年 6 月英语六级阅读（第二套）

Section A

Thinking kind thoughts about yourself and your loved ones can prove beneficial for your overall well-being, empirical evidence has shown. Researchers carried out an investigation to explore the____26____ between having kind thoughts and a person's psychological state. For the study, five groups of participants were presented with a different set of audio instructions, some of which encouraged the participants to think____27____ about themselves and others which persuaded them to think in a self-critical manner. After listening to the audio instructions, the participants were asked to answer a series of questions. These included whether they felt agitated, how likely they were to show kindness to themselves and how ____28____ they felt to other individuals. The participants who were instructed to think kindly about themselves were more likely to exhibit a bodily response associated with being relaxed and feeling safe. Their heart rates also dropped, which is a healthy sign of a heart that can respond flexibly to situations. Yet, ____29____, those who listened to the critical audio clips were noted



as having a higher heart rate and sweat response afterwards, both of which _____30_____ feelings of threat and distress.

Having the ability to switch off the body's natural threat response can _____31_____ a person's immune system. This, in turn, gives them a greater likelihood of recovering quickly from illness. These findings help us to further understand some of our clinical trials research findings, where we show that individuals with _____32_____ depression benefit particularly from self-awareness-based _____33_____ therapy. They essentially learn to become more sympathetic to themselves.

The sense is that for people _____34_____ to depression, meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with _____35_____ is a radically different way; that these thoughts are not facts. It introduces a different way of being and knowing that is quite transformative for many people.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) adversely | I) indignantly |
| B) amiably | J) insulation |
| C) boost | K) lavish |
| D) cognitive | L) prone |
| E) compassion | M) recurrent |
| F) connected | N) signify |
| G) correlation | O) surpass |
| H) fascinated | |



2. 长篇理解核心技巧

(1) 浏览题干选取定位词：

① 专有信息：时间、地点、人物……

② 名词 不可以是大标题和题目中间反复出现的词语

③ 形容词和动词的组合

(2) 容易定位的题目和能够暗示段落的题目优先做

(3) 剩下题目优先查找没有出题的段落：题目设置均衡

(4) 如果该段包含题目中两个及以上原词或同义转换词，则该段为答案

2022 年 6 月英语四级阅读（第二套）

Section B

Fake holiday villa websites prompt warning

A) During the British winter, the thought of two weeks in a coastal villa (with soul-stirring views of the sea and a huge pool to enjoy is enough to offset the labor until the holidays start. For a growing number of people,

【39】 however, their yearly break is turning into a nightmare as they find that the property they have paid thousands for does not exist and the website through which they booked it has disappeared.

B) **【42】 Consumers have been warned to be aware of the potential for deception in this market, which is far from uncommon.** In 2017

there were 1,632 cases of reported “villa fraud (诈骗)”, with victims



losing an average of £ 2,052 , according to Action Fraud, the national center for reporting such frauds.” Millions of pounds are lost each year by defrauded holidaymakers,” says Sean Tipton of the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA).

C) The problem has ballooned in the last 10 years, with frauds becoming more and more sophisticated. The fake websites have authentic-sounding names involving a mix of keywords, typically including the place name, “summer”, “villas” or “rentals”. **【 36 】 Details of legitimate(合法的) villas are often stolen from other sites.** “When the fraudsters first started it was unsophisticated-the websites looked amateur and there wasn’t a lot of effort,” says Tipton. “Now they are clever. They extensively rip off legitimate websites and use a different website name. They’ll have pictures of a sales team and it might be a poor actor in New York that is down as their head of sales.”

D) Fraudsters target popular seaside destinations for British tourists visiting Spain where prices can soar if demand exceeds supply. **【 45 】 Prices are kept within reasonable ranges to avoid arousing suspicion.** A villa might cost £ 5,000 elsewhere and they will offer it at say £ 3,500. But a bit of a giveaway is that the villa will be cheaper than on other websites and there’s unlimited availability,” says Tipton. Fraudsters also invest in pay-per-click advertising to feature at the top of search engines when people type in phrases such as “Spanish seaside



villas”.

E) With such a degree of professionalism, how can consumers find out if the website they’re looking to book with is trustworthy?” When people book holiday villas they are doing so through rose-colored glasses,” says Tony Neate, chief executive of Get Safe Online,” They should be Googling the property, and looking on websites like Google Maps and Street View to see if it’s there. Also, speak to the person you’re booking the villa with on a landline phone, as fraudsters tend to only use mobiles.”

【38】 He also suggests asking someone not going on the holiday to have a look at the website. “They might spot problems you don’t spot.” **【44】 Another potential red flag is being asked to pay by bank transfer.”** **The problem is that when the money leaves your account it’s in theirs straight away and it’s very hard to track it,”** says Barclays Bank head of digital safety, Jodie Gilbert.” **We generally recommend other forms of payment, like credit card.”**

F) **【41】 Little seems to be known about these fraudsters, “There is no way to definitely know who they are,” says Neate.** “It could be anyone. It could be your next-door neighbor or organized crime in Russia.” Action Fraud says people should ensure the company renting the villa is a member of a recognized trade body such as ABTA.

G) “By working with industry partners such as ABTA and Get Safe Online, we are able to issue alerts about the latest threats they should be



aware of. If you believe you have fallen victim to fraud or cyber-crime, please report it to Action Fraud,” it adds. ABTA says it is trying to combat the issue by running public awareness campaigns. “It’s a growing problem and people can’t stop fraudsters being dishonest,” says Tipton. “They’re still going to do it. It’s not impossible to stop but as it’s internet-based it’s harder to pursue.”

H) Nick Cooper, the founder and co-owner of villa booking company Villa Plus, estimates his company has uncovered more than 200 fake villa websites over the past two years, and doesn’t believe enough is being done.” It is hopeless to report fake villa websites to the internet giants who host them,"he says. “I found it impossible to speak to anyone. Also,

【37】once one bank account gets reported, they simply use another.”

I) **【43】For now the only way to stop fraudsters appears ultimately to lie in the hands of the consumer.** “When people book their holidays they get so emotionally involved, and when they find that villa at a good price with availability in peak season, they are an easy target,” says Cooper. “The public has to learn to be far more aware they are a target for these sorts of frauds.” But it’s not just the financial cost. “A family will turn up at a villa and find out it doesn’t exist or the owner doesn’t know who you are,” says Tipton. “The problem then is you have to find accommodation at short notice. It can be incredibly expensive but it’s the emotional cost, too.”



J) Carla O'Shaughnessy from Sydenham was searching last year for a good deal to book a villa in Majorca for a summer break for the family. "I was comparing prices online and found one that came in a bit cheaper than others," says O'Shaughnessy. She emailed the company via its website, asking how far the villa was from the airport and about local restaurants. "They came back with believable answers; it was all very friendly and professional," she says. Happy with the responses, O'Shaughnessy paid the full amount of £ 3,000 via bank transfer into the travel agent's account and then forgot about it until a month before the booking.

K) "I tried logging on to the website and couldn't," she recalls. **【40】** **"I Googled the agent's name and there were lots of complaints about him being a fraudster. If only I'd Googled before but I never thought of it."** "Although she found another villa in time for their holiday, she admits she was much more cautious." I paid through a secure third-party site and had phone conversations with the agent. But I wasn't able to relax until we turned up and I had the keys."

36. Fraudsters often steal villa-booking information from authentic holiday websites.

37. Fraudsters keep changing their bank accounts to avoid being tracked.

38. It is suggested that people not going on the holiday might help detect website frauds.



39. More and more British holidaymakers find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent.
40. By checking an agent's name online before booking a villa, holiday makers can avoid falling into traps.
41. Fraudsters are difficult to identify, according to an online safety expert.
42. Holidaymakers have been alerted to the frequent occurrence of online villa-booking frauds.
43. It is holidaymakers that can protect themselves from falling victim to frauds.
44. Holidaymakers are advised not to make payments by bank transfer.
45. Fraudsters advertise their villas at reasonable prices so as not to be suspected.

2022 年 6 月英语六级阅读（第二套）

Section B

Saving our planet

A) In the long view, the human relationship with forests has been one of brutal destruction, but even it carries elements of slow hope. In the Middle Ages, there was no shortage of timber in most parts of the world, and few saw cutting down forests as a problem. Yet in 1548 the people of Venice estimated that an important timber supply would last only 30



years at their current rate of usage — but different forest management would make it possible to meet the demand for many centuries to come.

【43】 The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future: a fear of using up resources faster than they could be replenished (补充).

B) Economic interests were at the core of this understanding of trees and forests. **【37】It would take more than three centuries before scientists began to understand that timber production is not the only, and possibly not the most important, function of forests.** The late 19th and early 20th century saw an increasing recognition that forests serve as habitats for countless animal and plant species that all rely on each other. They take over protective functions against soil erosion and *landslides*(塌方); they make a significant contribution to the water balance as they prevent surface runoff; they filter dirt particles, greenhouse gases and radioactive substances from the air; they produce oxygen; they provide spaces for recreation and they preserve historic and prehistoric remains. As a result, forests around the world have been set aside as parks or wilderness areas.

C) **【41】 Recent years have seen a big change in our view of forests.**

Peter Wohlleben's book *The Hidden Life of Trees* (2015), an international bestseller, suggests that trees can warn each other of danger through a "wood wide web" of roots and fungi(真菌). They support each other



through sharing of nutrients and information, and they even keep ancient stumps alive by feeding them solutions of sugars. Such insights have made us aware of deep ecological relationships between humans and the more-than-human world.

D) Awareness of ecologies is a recent phenomenon. It was not until the 1940s that the concept of the “environment” embracing all living and nonliving things developed. In the 1970s, the term “environment” gained currency, becoming widely adopted in the English and Romance languages, and as “Umwelt” (“surrounding world”) in German. **【39】**

The emergence of the idea led to the rise of environmental agencies, regulations and environmental studies, and to environmental science as new, integrated academic disciplines. It was in 1956 that the very first bachelor of science in environmental studies was awarded, at the State University of New York College of Forestry at Syracuse. Since the 1970s-with the rise of “environmentalism” — environmental studies programmes have sprung up at hundreds of universities. There is (slow) hope in the fact that scholars from many different disciplines have adopted the term “environment” over the past decades. They are exploring intricate connections within and between complex ecologies, as well as the impact that human environment-making (through techno-industrial, economic and other manipulative developments) has had on the biosphere.



E) The rise of the idea of the environment and a scholarly understanding of ecological processes has influenced new technologies and also politics. We have come to ask questions about vulnerability and risk, world ecologies, and the relationship between nature and power. **【45】 The search for an adequate response to climate change occupies centre stage in international diplomacy.**

F) Social and environmental activists, scientists and indigenous groups have called the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in December 2015 insufficient, weak, or compromised. To some extent, they are right: **【36】 climate change has already destroyed tens of thousands of livelihoods,** and the situation will worsen in the near future for millions of mostly poorer people, who will join the ranks of those who have already been displaced by climate change and extreme weather events. But the Paris Conference nevertheless marked a historic step toward the recognition of the need for action on climate change, the cutting of carbon emissions, and world cooperation. There were 195 nations that came to the table in Paris and agreed to limits on emissions. Historically, nothing comparable had happened prior to this. Before the 20th century, a handful of scientists had been interested in the theoretical relationship between greenhouse gases and climate change, but only the empirical evidence accumulated since the late 20th century established a clear connection between the burning of fossil fuels and a vastly



accelerated rise in global temperatures.

G) 【 42 】 The current crisis is not the first that humans have encountered, and a look at the struggles with pollution in recent history reveals transformations that once seemed unimaginable. The

“London fog” that came to define the capital through British novels and thrillers is in reality smog or smoke, a legacy of industrialization. After a century of ignorance, London was hit by the Great Smog of December 1952 — the worst air-pollution event in the history of the United Kingdom which caused the deaths of approximately 12,000 people. Shortly thereafter, public initiatives and political campaigns led to strict regulations and new laws, including the Clean Air Act (1956). Today, London has effectively reduced traffic emissions through the introduction of a Congestion Charge Zone in 2003, and an Ultra Low Emission Zone in 2019.

H) 【 38 】 Scientific evidence that we are living in an era of climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster is overwhelming. How do we motivate a public exhausted by never-ending scenarios of doom and disaster, when the challenges seem so huge and so impossible to solve? Statistics about extinction and the gloom of decline will not in themselves get us out of our often self-created ecological traps: instead, they are more likely to result in paralysis and inaction. We need stories and histories of change and transformation: ecological stories that



make us confront the fact that human power is potentially destructive, and that the survival of our species on this planet depends on the preservation of soil and water, and the habitats and ecological systems.

J) It is time that we showed successes and accelerations in ecological awareness, action and restoration: stories that include past successes and future visions about the rise of urban gardening and of renaturalised riverscapes, of successful protests against polluted air and water, of the rise of regional markets and slow food, and the planting of trees around the globe, of initiatives and enterprises that work towards ecological restoration. The reality of ecological curses seems far greater than the power of the hopes left at the bottom of Pandora's box. **【44】 But if we believe that nothing can be changed, then we are giving up our opportunity to act.**

K) Today's saving powers will not come from a *deus ex machina* (解围之神). In an ever-more complex and synthetic world, our saving powers won't come from a single source, and certainly not from a too-big-to-fail approach or from those who have been drawn into the whirlpool of our age of speed. Hope can work as a wake-up call. It acknowledges setbacks.

【40】 The concept of slow hope suggests that **we can't expect things to change overnight.** If the ever-faster exhaustion of natural resources (in ecological terms) and the "shrinking of the present" (in social terms) are urgent problems of humans, then **cutting down on exhaustive practices**



and working towards a “stretching of the present” **will be ways to move forward.**

36. Climate change has wrought havoc on the lives of tens of thousands of people.

37. It took scientists a long time to realize that the function of forests goes far beyond providing humans with timber.

38. There is abundant evidence that we are now facing a possible ecological disaster.

39. Environmental science became academic disciplines only some sixty years ago.

40. Things cannot change overnight, but reducing the consumption of natural resources will help solve the ecological crisis.

41. Human perception of forests has undergone a tremendous change in the past years.

42. Recent history shows reduction of pollution, once seemingly impossible, can actually be accomplished.

43. People began to consider preserving natural resources when they feared they would have nothing to use in the future.

44. If we doubt our ability to reverse ecological deterioration, we are throwing away the chance to take action.

45. How to respond effectively to climate change has become the focus of international diplomacy.



3. 仔细阅读解题技巧

(1) 标段

(2) 读题干，找关键词：大写，数字，时间，名词，动词……

(3) 自然段顺序原则，回文定位

(4) 解题

2022 年 6 月四级第二套

Section C

Passage One

Social media can be a powerful communication tool for employees, helping them to collaborate, share ideas and solve problems. 【46】 Research has shown that 82% of employees think social media can improve work relationships and 60% believe it can support decision-making processes. These beliefs contribute to a majority of workers connecting with colleagues on social media, even during work hours.

Employers typically worry that social media is a productivity killer; more than half of U.S. employers reportedly block access to social media at work. In my research with 277 employees of a health care organization I found 【47】 these concerns to be misguided. Social media doesn't reduce productivity nearly as much as it kills employee retention.

In the first part of the study, I surveyed the employees about why



and how they used platforms like Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn. Respondents were then asked about their work behaviors, including whether they felt motivated in their jobs and showed initiative at work.

【48】I found employees who engage in online social interactions with co-workers through social media blogs tend to be more motivated and come up with innovative ideas. But when employees interact with individuals outside the organization, they are less motivated and show less initiative.

In the second part of the study, I found 76% of employees using social media for work took an interest in other organizations they found on social media. When I examined how respondents expressed openness to new careers and employers, I found that they engaged in some key activities including researching new organizations and making new work connections.

These findings present a dilemma for managers: **【49】 employees using social media at work are more engaged and more productive, but they are also more likely to leave your company.** Managers should implement solutions that neutralize the retention risk caused by social media.

They can create social media groups in which employees will be more likely to collaborate and less likely to share withdrawal intentions or discussions about external job opportunities. **【50】Managers can also**



use social media to directly reduce *turnover* (跳 槽) intentions, by recognizing employees' accomplishments and giving visibility to employees success stories.

46. What does previous research about social media reveal?

- A) Most employees think positively of it.
- B) It improves employees' work efficiency.
- C) It enables employees to form connections.
- D) Employees spend much of their work time on it.

47. What did the author's own research find about social media?

- A) It influences employees' work negatively.
- B) It does much harm to employee loyalty.
- C) It kills employees' motivation for work.
- D) It affects employers' decision-making.

48. What did the author find in his study about the effect of online social interactions?

- A) It differs from employee to employee.
- B) It tends to vary with the platform used.
- C) It has much to do with whom employees interact with.
- D) It is hard to measure when employees interact with outsiders.

49. What problem was found with employees using social media for work?

- A) They seldom expressed their inner thoughts.



B) Most of them explored new job opportunities.

C) They were reluctant to collaborate with others.

D) Many of them ended with lower productivity.

50. What does the author suggest managers do to neutralize the retention risk?

A) Give promotions to employees for their accomplishments.

B) Create opportunities for employees to share success stories.

C) Acknowledge employees' achievements through social media.

D) Encourage employees to increase their visibility on social media.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In the coming era of budget cuts to education, distance learning could become the norm.

The temptation for those in charge of education budgets to trade teachers for technology could be so strong that they ignore the disadvantages of distance learning. School facilities are expensive to build and maintain, and teachers are expensive to employ. **【51】 Online classes do not require buildings and each class can host hundreds of people simultaneously, resulting in greater savings, thus increasing the temptation of distance education for those concerned more about budgets than learning.** But moving away from a traditional classroom in



which a living, breathing human being teaches and interacts with students daily would be a disaster. **【52】Physically attending school has hidden benefits: getting up every morning, interacting with peers, and building relationships with teachers are essential skills to cultivate in young people.** Moreover, schools should be more than simple institutions of traditional learning. They are now places that provide meals. They are places where students receive counseling and other support.

Those policy-makers are often fascinated by the latest technology in education and its potential to “transform” education overnight. **【53】But online education does not allow a teacher to keep a struggling student after class and offer help. Educational videos may deliver academic content, but they are unable to make eye contact or assess a student’s level of engagement. Distance education will never match the personal teaching in a traditional classroom.** In their first 18 years of life, American children spend only 9% of their time in school. Yet **【54】teachers are expected to prepare them to be responsible citizens, cultivate their social skills, encourage successful time management, and enhance their capacity to flourish in an increasingly harsh labor market.** Given these expectations, schools should not become permanently “remote”.

【55】The power of the classroom is rooted in the humanity of the people gathered in the same place, at the same time. Personal



teaching is about teachers showing students a higher path, and about young people going through the process together. **Technology, no matter how advanced, should simply be a tool of a good teacher.**

51. What mainly accounts for the possibility that distance learning could become the norm?

- A) Advances in education technology.
- B) Shrinking financial resources.
- C) Shortage of school facilities.
- D) Lack of qualified teachers.

52. What does the author say is one possible benefit of students attending school physically?

- A) Developing the habit of getting up early.
- B) Eating nutritionally well-balanced meals.
- C) Growing into living and breathing human beings.
- D) Cultivating relationships with peers and teachers.

53. What does the author think of the latest technology in education?

- A) It may have potential disadvantages.
- B) It may render many teachers jobless.
- C) It may add to students' financial burden.
- D) It may revolutionize classroom teaching.

54. What does the author say teachers are expected to do?

- A) Enhance students' leadership capacity.



- B) Elevate students to managerial positions.
 - C) Enable students to adapt to the changes in life.
 - D) Prepare students to be competitive in the future.
55. Why couldn't technology replace a good teacher?
- A) It lacks humanity.
 - B) It is still immature.
 - C) It cannot track students' growth.
 - D) It cannot cater to personal needs.

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Section C

Passage One

Question 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Since American idol star Taryn Southern started composing music with AI in 2017, **【 46 】 musicians all over the world have begun wondering about the implications of AI and modern technology where music production is concerned. Using AI in the creation of music is perceived by some as a helpful tool and by others as almost “the beginning of the end”.**

In Taryn's case, AI software enabled her to communicate melodies and chords that she didn't know how to put together herself. The end product was therefore a collaborative effort, rather than a piece entirely



produced by technology. **【47】 Taryn’s story has a distinctly positive feel that highlights the advantages of using AI in music production.** It can serve as a source of inspiration, and as an ideal jumping-off point should a musician be hit with writer’s *block* (文思枯竭).

Contrary to seeing AI as a tool, some musicians consider it to be hugely detrimental to the music scene. At the moment, because such technology is still so young, the music it’s producing is not necessarily what we want to hear. **In short, it’s not of great quality.** Those who have produced their own music, or even fans of authentic, artistic music, will also argue that **【48】 a computer could never emulate the work (and human touch) of a true musician.**

Music has been an integral part of the story of humans for ages; in fact, the first known piece of music is believed to be around 3,400 years old. Songs have long been used as a means of communicating messages and folk stories, covering everything from societal ethics to world history.

【49】 Since many people see music as such an inherently human expression, it is often considered as too precious to impart to technology. The thought of a computer generating a “random” piece of music that hasn’t been painstakingly created by an artist is almost seen as *sacrilegious* (亵渎神圣的).

Regardless of which side of the argument you fall on, it seems likely that the use of AI in music production will only become more frequent.



Our modern world is preoccupied with technological advancements. Instead of shying away from the idea of this bleak future, the best approach to take is one of optimism and curiosity. While there are always bound to be stubborn old-school musicians who refuse to use tech, music producers should consider AI as something to be embraced. AI music software is still very much in its infancy, but **【50】 with more investors interested in the development and outcomes of such technology, and considering the rapid growth rate of other tech advances in recent years, it's only a matter of time before AI-produced music is seen as the new norm.**

46. How do some musicians perceive using AI in creating music?

- A) It would help to produce more music idols.
- B) It would be detrimental to music production.
- C) It would hinder the understanding of authentic music.
- D) It would be the beginning of a new era in music creation.

47. What does Taryn Southern's story illustrate?

- A) AI technology is conducive to music composition.
- B) Musicians will be unable to create music without high tech.
- C) Musicians are often at their wits' end in their creative effort.
- D) AI technology is indispensable to creating melodies and chords.

48. Why are some musicians opposed to the use of AI in creating music?

- A) Music produced with AI technology lacks humanness.



B) Music created with AI technology is easily emulated.

C) It will depreciate humans' role in music composition.

D) It will deplete young musicians, creative inspiration.

49. Why do many people think music is too precious to impart to AI technology?

A) It cannot be created without pains.

B) It cannot be produced at random.

C) It is part of human life.

D) It is human specific.

50. What does the author think of the future of AI music?

A) It will continue to arouse the interest of music investors.

B) It has the prospect of becoming the norm in the future.

C) It will be gradually accepted by old-school musicians.

D) It may eventually lose its freshness and appeal.

Passage Two

Question 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A few weeks ago, a well-meaning professor tried to explain the physiological process behind viruses and the human body in a tweet and was immediately criticized for a mistake in his information. He then issued an apology and deleted his erroneous tweet.

【 51 】 Communicating science beyond the academic bubble is

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necessary to augmenting public understanding of health and environmental issues and helping individuals make well-informed personal decisions.

However, scientists who engage in science communication must acknowledge that even in their area, their expertise is deep but narrow. They need to recognize the constraints in their own knowledge. **【52】** That is not to suggest that they only write or present on their own research, but rather, that they consult with an expert if the topic is outside of their discipline. Fact-checking with a scientist who works in the specialty will prevent the unintentional spread of misinformation, and the process of doing so may yield tiny pieces of interesting new information that can be incorporated.

Some have argued that the public is not educated enough to understand scientific information, especially for any complex phenomena, but this is absurd. Science instruction can be found at all levels of public education with most secondary schools offering classes on biology, physics, and chemistry. If anything, **【53】** social media has shown that the public craves knowledge based on a solid scientific foundation. Even the public discourse that follows most scientific articles shows that online readers can understand even the most baffling of scientific principles.

【54】 It is equally imperative to emphasize that being an expert



on a topic does not automatically make a scholar qualified to communicate it to a nonscientific audience. A number of scientists recently have been offering public-aimed explanations of scientific phenomena. Even though they have appropriate credentials, they often do very little in the way of explaining. One biologist shared an intricate analogy involving a library, books, paper, a recipe, ingredients, and a cake to explain the process behind vaccines. Any explanation that requires a written key to keep track of what each item represents is not a clear example for public consumption.

Science communication is a science in and of itself. It requires rigorous training and instruction. **【 55 】 A scientist should take communication courses that can teach a person how to identify and eliminate jargon and how to develop effective analogies to explain complex concepts.** One cannot assume communication expertise — imagine if someone just decided that they were a physicist and started trying to contribute to the field without the necessary background. **【55】 Doing a poor job communicating science to the public will only create confusion and widen the gap between science and society, a gap that scientists are trying to close.**

51. What does the author say about communicating science to the general public?

A) It will help them to keep abreast of the latest scientific developments.



B) It is a necessary means to improve their understanding of scientific issues.

C) It will get them more involved in academic debates on environmental problems.

D) It is an effective way to augment scientists' influence beyond the academic circle.

52. What does the author advise scientists do to deal with topics outside of their specialty?

A) Write or present on them from new angles.

B) Utilize information from diverse sources.

C) Turn to a specialist for professional help.

D) Fact-check with colleagues in their field.

53. What does the author say we can learn from social media?

A) A solid academic foundation is essential to understanding baffling scientific principles.

B) Modern technology has facilitated communication between scientists and the public.

C) Scientific articles have gained increasing popularity among the general public.

D) The public's understanding of science is much better than some have claimed.

54. What does the example of the biologist who shared an intricate



analogy show?

- A) It is helpful to use illustrations in explaining scientific phenomena.
- B) It is imperative to have appropriate titles to explain scientific issues.
- C) A learned scholar is not necessarily a qualified science communicator.
- D) A nonscientific audience cannot duly understand principles of science.

55. What does the author suggest scientists do to close the gap between science and society?

- A) Explain complex concepts scientifically.
- B) Make appropriate use of scientific terms.
- C) Take courses in public speaking.
- D) Develop communication skills.



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