**2010年6月英语六级真题**

一、将自己的校名、姓名、准考证号写在答题卡1和答题卡2上，将本试卷代号划在答题卡2上。  
二、试题册、答题卡1和答题卡2均不得带出考场，考试结束，监考员收卷后考生才可离开。  
三、仔细读懂题目的说明。  
四、在30分钟内做完答题卡1上的作文题。30分钟后，考生按指令启封试题册，在接着的15分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题，然后监考员收取答题卡1，考生在答题卡2上完成其余部分的试题。全部答题时间为125分钟，不得拖延时间。  
五、考生必须在答题卡上作答，凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效。  
六、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案；如多选，则该题无分。选定答案后，用HB-2B浓度的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一横线。正确方法是：[A][B][C][D]，使用其它符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度，浓度要盖过字母底色。  
七、在考试过程中要注意对自己的答案保密。若被他人抄袭，一经发现，后果自负。

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**  
**注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。**  
***Directions:***For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of***Due Attention Should Be Given to the Study of Chinese***. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:  
    1.近年来在学生中出现了忽视中文学习的现象；  
    2.出现这种现象的原因和后果；  
    3.我认为…

**Due Attention Should Be Given to the Study of Chinese**  
    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

***Directions:***In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

**Obama's success isn't all good news for black Americans**  
    As Erin White watched the election results head towards victory for Barack Obama, she felt a burden lifting from her shoulders. "In that one second, it was a validation for my whole race," she recalls.  
    "I've always been an achiever," says White, who is studying for an MBA at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. "But there had always been these things in the back of my mind questioning whether I really can be who I want. It was like a shadow, following me around saying you can only go so far. Now it's like a barrier has been let down."  
    White's experience is what many psychologists had expected - that Obama would prove to be a powerful role model for African Americans. Some hoped his rise to prominence would have a big impact on white Americans, too, challenging those who still harbour racist sentiments. "The traits that characterise him are very contradictory to the racial stereotypes that black people are aggressive and uneducated," says Ashby Plant of Florida State University. "He's very intelligent and eloquent."

**Sting in the tail**    Ashby Plant is one of a number of psychologists who seized on Obama's candidacy to test hypotheses about the power of role models. Their work is already starting to reveal how the "Obama effect" is changing people's views and behaviour. Perhaps surprisingly, it is not all good news: there is a sting in the tail of the Obama effect.  
    But first the good news. Barack Obama really is a positive role model for African Americans, and he was making an impact even before he got to the White House. Indeed, the Obama effect can be surprisingly immediate and powerful, as Ray Friedman of Vanderbilt University and his colleagues discovered.  
    They tested four separate groups at four key stages of Obama's presidential campaign. Each group consisted of around 120 adults of similar age and education, and the test assessed their language skills. At two of these stages, when Obama's success was less than certain, the tests showed a clear difference between the scores of the white and black participants—an average of 12.1 out of 20, compared to 8.8, for example. When the Obama fever was at its height, however, the black participants performed much better. Those who had watched Obama's acceptance speech as the Democrats' presidential candidate performed just as well, on average, as the white subjects.After his election victory, this was true of all the black participants.  
**Dramatic shift**    What can explain this dramatic shift? At the start of the test, the participants had to declare their race and were told their results would be used to assess their strengths and weaknesses. This should have primed the subjects with "stereotype threat" – an anxiety that their results will confirm negative stereotypes, which has been shown to damage the performance of African Americans.  
    Obama's successes seemed to act as a shield against this. "We suspect they felt inspired and energised by his victory, so the stereotype threat wouldn't prove a distraction," says Friedman.

**Lingering racism**    If the Obama effect is positive for African Americans, how is it affecting their white compatriots (同胞)? Is the experience of having a charismatic (有魅力的) black president modifying lingering racist attitudes? There is no easy way to measure racism directly; instead psychologists assess what is known as "implicit bias", using a computer-based test that measures how quickly people associate positive and negative words—such as "love" or "evil"—with photos of black or white faces. A similar test can also measure how quickly subjects associate stereotypical traits—such as athletic skills or mental ability—with a particular group.  
    In a study that will appear in the Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, Plant's team tested 229 students during the height of the Obama fever. They found that implicit bias has fallen by as much as 90% compared with the level found in a similar study in 2006. "That's an unusually large drop," Plant says.  
    While the team can't be sure their results are due solely to Obama, they also showed that those with the lowest bias were likely to subconsciously associate black skin colour with political words such as "government" or "president". This suggests that Obama was strongly on their mind, says Plant.  
**Drop in bias**    Brian Nosek of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, who runs a website that measures implicit bias using similar test, has also observed a small drop in bias in the 700,000 visitors to the site since January 2007, which might be explained by Obama's rise to popularity. However, his preliminary results suggest that change will be much slower coming than Plant's results suggest.  
**Talking honestly**    "People now have the opportunity of expressing support for Obama every day," says Daniel Effron at Stanford University in California. "Our research arouses the concern that people may now be more likely to raise negative views of African Americans." On the other hand, he says, it may just encourage people to talk more honestly about their feelings regarding race issues, which may not be such a bad thing.  
    Another part of the study suggests far more is at stake than the mere expression of views. The Obama effect may have a negative side. Just one week after Obama was elected president, participants were less ready to support policies designed to address racial inequality than they had been two weeks before the election. **Huge obstacles**    It could, of course, also be that Obama's success helps people to forget that a disproportionate number of black Americans still live in poverty and face huge obstacles when trying to overcome these circumstances. "Barack Obama's family is such a salient (出色的) image, we generalise it and fail to see the larger picture—that there's injustice in every aspect of American life," says Cheryl Kaiser of the University of Washington in Seattle. Those trying to address issues of racial inequality need to constantly remind people of the inequalities that still exist to counteract the Obama's effect, she says.  
    Though Plant's findings were more positive, she too warns against thinking that racism and racial inequalities are no longer a problem. "The last thing I want is for people to think everything's solved."  
    These findings do not only apply to Obama, or even just to race. They should hold for any role model in any country. "There's no reason we wouldn't have seen the same effect on our views of women if Hillary Clinton or Sarah Palin had been elected," says Effron. So the election of a female leader might have a downside for other women.  
**Beyond race**    We also don't yet know how long the Obama effect—both its good side and its bad—will last.Political sentiment is notoriously changeable: What if things begin to go wrong for Obama, and his popularity slumps?  
    And what if Americans become so familiar with having Obama as their president that they stop considering his race altogether? "Over time he might become his own entity," says Plant. This might seem like the ultimate defeat for racism, but ignoring the race of certain select individuals—a phenomenon that psychologists call subtyping—also has an insidious (隐伏的) side. "We think it happens to help people preserve their beliefs, so they can still hold on to the previous stereotypes." That could turn out to be the cruellest of all the twists to the Obama effect.

**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**1. How did Erin White feel upon seeing Barack Obama's victory in the election?  
    A) Excited.    B) Victorious.    C) Anxious.    D) Relieved.  
2. Before the election, Erin White has been haunted by the question of whether \_\_\_\_\_.  
    A) she could obtain her MBA degree  
    B) she could go as far as she wanted in life  
    C) she was overshadowed by her white peers  
    D) she was really an achiever as a student  
3. What is the focus of Ashby Plant's study?  
    A) Racist sentiments in America.  
    B) The power of role models.  
    C) Personality traits of successful blacks.  
    D) The dual character of African Americans.  
4. In their experiments, Ray Friedman and his colleagues found that \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
    A) blacks and whites behaved differently during the election  
    B) whites' attitude towards blacks has dramatically changed  
    C) Obama's election has eliminated the prejudice against blacks  
    D) Obama's success impacted blacks' performance in language tests  
5. What do Brian Nosek's preliminary results suggest?  
    A) The change in bias against blacks is slow in coming.  
    B) Bias against blacks has experienced an unusual drop.  
    C) Website visitor's opinions are far from being reliable.  
    D) Obama's popularity may decline as time passes by.  
6. A negative side of the Obama effect is that \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
    A) more people have started to criticise President Obama's racial policies  
    B) relations between whites and African Americans may become tense again  
    C) people are now less ready to support policies addressing racial inequality  
    D) white people are likely to become more critical of African Americans  
7. Cheryl Kaiser holds that people should be constantly reminded that \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
    A) Obama's success is sound proof of black's potential  
    B) Obama is but a rare example of black's excellence  
    C) racial inequality still persists in American society  
    D) blacks still face obstacles in political participation  
8. According to Effron, if Hillary Clinton or Sarah Palin had been elected, there would also have been a negative effect on \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
9. It is possible that the Obama effect will be short-lived if there is a change in people's \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
10. The worst possible aspect of the Obama effect is that people could ignore his race altogether and continue to hold on to their old racial \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part III Listening Comprehension (35 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 2***with a single line through the centre.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**11.   
    A) The man failed to keep his promise.  
    B) The woman has a poor memory.  
    C) The man borrowed the book from the library.  
    D) The woman does not need the book any more.  
12.   
    A) The woman is making too big a fuss about her condition.  
    B) Fatigue is a typical symptom of lack of exercise.  
    C) The woman should spend more time outdoors.  
    D) People tend to work longer hours with artificial lighting.  
13.   
    A) The printing on her T-shirt has faded.  
    B) It is not in fashion to have a logo on a T-shirt.  
    C) She regrets having bought one of the T-shirts.  
    D) It is not a good idea to buy the T-shirt.  
14.   
    A) He regrets having published the article.  
    B) Most readers do not share his viewpoints.  
    C) Not many people have read his article.  
    D) The woman is only trying to console him.  
15.   
    A) Leave Daisy alone for the time being.  
    B) Go see Daisy immediately.  
    C) Apologize to Daisy again by phone.  
    D) Buy Daisy a new notebook.  
16.   
    A) Batteries.  
    B) Garden tools.  
    C) Cameras.  
    D) Light bulbs.  
17.   
    A) The speakers will watch the game together.  
    B) The woman feels lucky to have got a ticket.  
    C) The man plays center on the basketball team.  
    D) The man can get the ticket at its original price.  
18.   
    A) The speakers will dress formally for the concert.  
    B) The man will return home before going to the concert.  
    C) It is the first time the speakers are attending a concert.  
    D) The woman is going to buy a new dress for the concert.

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**19.   
    A) He wants to sign a long-term contract.  
    B) He is good at both language and literature.  
    C) He prefers teaching to administrative work.  
    D) He is undecided as to which job to go for.  
20.   
    A) They hate exams.  
    B) The all plan to study in Cambridge.  
    C) They are all adults.  
    D) They are going to work in companies.  
21.   
    A) Difficult but rewarding.  
    B) Varied and interesting.  
    C) Time-consuming and tiring.  
    D) Demanding and frustrating.  
**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**  
22.   
    A) Interviewing a moving star.  
    B) Discussing teenage role models.  
    C) Hosting a television show.  
    D) Reviewing a new biography.  
23.   
    A) He lost his mother.  
    B) He was unhappy in California.  
    C) He missed his aunt.  
    D) He had to attend school there.  
24.   
    A) He delivered public speeches.  
    B) He got seriously into acting.  
    C) He hosted talk shows on TV.  
    D) He played a role in East of Eden.  
25.   
    A) He made numerous popular movies.  
    B) He has long been a legendary figure.  
    C) He was best at acting in Hollywood tragedies.  
    D) He was the most successful actor of his time.

**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 2***with a single line through the centre.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**  
**Passage One  
Questions 26 to 29 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**26.   
    A) It carried passengers leaving an island.  
    B) A terrorist forced it to land on Tenerife.  
    C) It crashed when it was circling to land.  
    D) 18 of its passengers survived the crash.  
27.   
    A) He was kidnapped eight months ago.  
    B) He failed in his negotiations with the Africans.  
    C) He was assassinated in Central Africa.  
    D) He lost lots of money in his African business.  
28.   
    A) The management and union representatives reached an agreement.  
    B) The workers' pay was raised and their working hours were shortened.  
    C) The trade union gave up its demand.  
    D) The workers on strike were all fired.  
29.   
    A) Sunny.     B) Rainy.     C) Windy.    D) Cloudy.  
**Passage Two**  
**Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.**  
30.   
    A) Some of them had once experienced an earthquake.  
    B) Most of them lacked interest in the subject.  
    C) Very few of them knew much about geology.  
    D) A couple of them had listened to a similar speech before.  
31.   
    A) By reflecting on Americans' previous failures in predicting earthquakes.  
    B) By noting where the most severe earthquake in U. S. history occurred.  
    C) By describing the destructive power of earthquakes.  
    D) By explaining some essential geological principles.  
32.   
    A) Interrupt him whenever he detected a mistake.  
    B) Focus on the accuracy of the language he used.  
    C) Stop him when he had difficulty understanding.  
    D) Write down any points where he could improve.  
**Passage Three  
Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.**33.   
    A) It was invented by a group of language experts in the year of 1887.  
    B) It is a language that has its origin in ancient Polish.  
    C) It was created to promote economic globalization.  
    D) It is a tool of communication among speakers of different languages.  
34.   
    A) It aims to make Esperanto a working language in the U. N.  
    B) It has increased its popularity with the help of the media.  
    C) It has encountered increasingly tougher challenges.  
    D) It has supporters from many countries in the world.  
35.   
    A) It is used by a number of influential science journals.  
    B) It is widely taught at schools and in universities.  
    C) It has aroused the interest of many young learners.  
    D) It has had a greater impact than in any other country.

**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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. 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2上作答。**    George Herbert Mead said that humans are talked into humanity. He meant that we gain personal identity as we communicate with others. In the earliest years of our lives, our parents tell us who we are. "You're (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_." "You're so strong." We first see ourselves through the eyes of others, so their messages form important (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of our self-concepts. Later we interact with teachers, friends, (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ partners, and co-workers who communicate their views of us.Thus, how we see ourselves (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the views of us that others communicate.  
    The (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ connection between identity and communication is (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_ evident in children who are (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of human contact. Case studies of children who were isolated from others reveal that they lack a firm self-concept, and their mental and psychological development is severely (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_ by lack of language.  
    Communication with others not only affects our sense of identity but also directly influences our physical and emotional well-being. Consistently, (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. People who lack close friends have greater levels of anxiety and depression than people who are close to others. (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The conclusion was that social isolation is statistically as dangerous as high blood pressure, smoking and obesity. Many doctors and researchers believe that (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)**

**Section A**  
***Directions:***In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on***Answer Sheet 2***.  
**Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.**  
    Question: My ninth-grade art teacher doesn't give any grade above 94% because, she says, "There's always room for improvement." In previous years, I earned a 99% and a 100%. The 94 I received this term does not reflect the hard work that I put into this course. Because of her "improvement" theory, I got a lower grade than I deserve. Is her grading philosophy ethical (符合职业道德规范的)?  
    Answer: Your teacher's grading system may be unwise, but it is not unethical. A teacher deserves wide latitude in selecting the method of grading that best promotes learning in her classroom; that is, after all, the prime function of grades. It is she who has the training and experience to make this decision. Assuming that your teacher is neither biased nor corrupt and that her system conforms to school rules, you can't fault her ethics.  
    You can criticize her methodology. A 100 need not imply that there is no possibility of improvement, only that a student successfully completed the course work. A ninth grader could get a well-earned 100 in English class but still have a way to go before she writes as well as Jane Austen. What's more, grades are not only an educational device but are also part of a screening system to help assign kids to their next class or program. By capping her grades at 94 while most other teachers grade on a scale that tops out at 100, your teacher could jeopardize a student's chance of getting a scholarship or getting into a top college.  
    What it is wrong to condemn her for is overlooking your hard work. You diligence is worthy of encouragement, but effort does not equal accomplishment. If scholars suddenly discovered that Rembrandt had dashed off "The Night Watch" in an afternoon, it would still be "The Night Watch."  
    I could spend months sweating over my own "paintings", but I'd produce something you wouldn't want to hang in your living room. Or your garage.  
    One feature of a good grading system is that those measured by it generally regard it as fair and reasonable—not the case here. Simmering (难以平息的) resentment is seldom an aid to education.And so your next step should be to discuss your concerns with your teacher or the principal.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**47. The ninth-grader thought that his art teacher should have given him \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
48. According to the answer, a teacher should have the freedom to \_\_\_\_\_\_ to encourage learning.  
49. We learn from the answer that a student who gets a 100 should still work hard and keep \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
50. The example of Rembrandt's painting suggests that a distinction should be made between \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
51. The ninth-grader is advised to go to his teacher or the principal to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Section B**  
***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 51 to 56 are based on the following passage.**    Only two countries in the advanced world provide no guarantee for paid leave from work to care for a newborn child. Last spring one of the two, Australia, gave up the dubious distinction by establishing paid family leave starting in 2011. I wasn't surprised when this didn't make the news here in the United States—we're now the only wealthy country without such a policy.  
    The United States does have one explicit family policy, the Family and Medical Leave Act, passed in 1993. It entitles workers to as much as 12 weeks' unpaid leave for care of a newborn or dealing with a family medical problem. Despite the modesty of the benefit, the Chamber of Commerce and other business groups fought it bitterly, describing it as "government-run personnel management" and a "dangerous precedent". In fact, every step of the way, as (usually) Democratic leaders have tried to introduce work-family balance measures into the law, business groups have been strongly opposed.  
    As Yale law professor Anne Alstott argues, justifying parental support depends on defining the family as a social good that, in some sense, society must pay for. In her book No Exit: What Parents Owe Their Children and What Society Owes Parents, she argues that parents are burdened in many ways in their lives: there is "no exit" when it comes to children. "Society expects—and needs—parents to provide their children with continuity of care, meaning the intensive, intimate care that human beings need to develop their intellectual, emotional and moral capabilities. And society expects—and needs—parents to persist in their roles for 18 years, or longer if needed."  
    While most parents do this out of love, there are public penalties for not providing care. What parents do, in other words, is of deep concern to the state, for the obvious reason that caring for children is not only morally urgent but essential for the future of society. The state recognizes this in the large body of family laws that govern children' welfare, yet parents receive little help in meeting the life-changing obligations society imposes. To classify parenting as a personal choice for which there is no collective responsibility is not merely to ignore the social benefits of good parenting; really, it is to steal those benefits because they accrue (不断积累) to the whole of society as today's children become tomorrow's productive citizenry (公民). In fact, by some estimates, the value of parental investments in children, investments of time and money (including lost wages), is equal to 20-30% of gross domestic product. If these investments generate huge social benefits—as they clearly do—the benefits of providing more social support for the family should be that much clearer.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**52. What do we learn about paid family leave from the first paragraph?  
    A) America is now the only developed country without the policy.  
    B) It has now become a hot topic in the United States.  
    C) It came as a surprise when Australia adopted the policy.  
    D) Its meaning was clarified when it was established in Australia.  
53. What has prevented the passing of work-family balance laws in the United States?  
    A) The incompetence of the Democrats.  
    B) The existing Family and Medical Leave Act.  
    C) The lack of a precedent in American history.  
    D) The opposition from business circles.  
54. What is Professor Anne Alstott's argument for parental support?  
    A) The cost of raising children in the U. S. has been growing.  
    B) Good parenting benefits society.  
    C) The U. S. should keep up with other developed countries.  
    D) Children need continuous care.  
55. What does the author think of America's large body of family laws governing children's welfare?  
    A) They fail to ensure children's healthy growth  
    B) The fail to provide enough support for parents  
    C) They emphasize parents' legal responsibilities.  
    D) They impose the care of children on parents.  
56. Why does the author object to classifying parenting as a personal choice?  
    A) It is regarded as a legal obligation.  
    B) It relies largely on social support.  
    C) It generates huge social benefits.  
    D) It is basically a social undertaking.

**Passage Two**  
**Questions 57 to 62 are based on the following passage.**    A new study from the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement (CIRCLE) at Tufts University shows that today's youth vote in larger numbers than previous generations, and a 2008 study from the Center for American Progress adds that increasing numbers of young voters and activists support traditionally liberal causes. But there's no easy way to see what those figures mean in real life. During the presidential campaign, Barack Obama assembled a racially and ideologically diverse coalition with his message of hope and change; as the reality of life under a new administration settles in, some of those supporters might become disillusioned. As the nation moves further into the Obama presidency, will politically engaged young people continue to support the president and his agenda, or will they gradually drift away?  
    The writers of Generation O (short for Obama), a new Newsweek blog that seeks to chronicle the lives of a group of young Obama supporters, want to answer that question. For the next three months, Michelle Kremer and 11 other Obama supporters, ages 19 to 34, will blog about life across mainstream America, with one twist: by tying all of their ideas and experiences to the new president and his administration, the bloggers will try to start a conversation about what it means to be young and politically active in America today. Malena Amusa, a 24-year-old writer and dancer from St. Louis sees the project as a way to preserve history as it happens. Amusa, who is traveling to India this spring to finish a book, then to Senegal to teach English, has ongoing conversations with her friends about how the Obama presidency has changed their daily lives and hopes to put some of those ideas, along with her global perspective, into her posts. She's excited because, as she puts it, "I don't have to wait [until] 15 years from  now" to make sense of the world.  
    Henry Flores, a political-science professor at St. Mary's University, credits this younger generation's political strength to their embrace of technology. "[The Internet] exposes them to more thinking," he says, "and groups that are like-minded in different parts of the country start to come together." That's exactly what the Generation O bloggers are hoping to do. The result could be a group of young people that, like their boomer (二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人) parents, grows up with a strong sense of purpose and sheds the image of apathy (冷漠) they've inherited from Generation X (60 年代后期和70 年代出生的美国人). It's no small challenge for a blog run by a group of ordinary—if ambitious—young people, but the members of Generation O are up to the task.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**  
57. What is the finding of a new study by CIRCLE?  
    A) More young voters are going to the polls than before.  
    B) The young generation supports traditionally liberal causes.  
    C) Young voters played a decisive role in Obama's election.  
    D) Young people in America are now more diverse ideologically.  
58. What is a main concern of the writers of Generation O?  
    A) How Obama is going to live up to young people's expectations.  
    B) Whether America is going to change during Obama's presidency.  
    C) Whether young people will continue to support Obama's policy.  
    D) How Obama's agenda is going to affect the life of Americans.  
59. What will the Generation O bloggers write about in their posts?  
    A) Their own interpretation of American politics.  
    B) Policy changes to take place in Obama's administration.  
    C) Obama's presidency viewed from a global perspective.  
    D) Their lives in relation to Obama's presidency.  
60. What accounts for the younger generation's political strength according to Professor Henry Flores?  
    A) Their embrace of radical ideas.  
    B) Their desire to change America.  
    C) Their utilization of the Internet.  
    D) Their strong sense of responsibility.  
61. What can we infer from the passage about Generation X?  
    A) They are politically conservative.  
    B) They reject conventional values.  
    C) They dare to take up challenges.  
    D) They are indifferent to politics.

**Part V Cloze (15 minutes)**

***Directions:***There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on***Answer Sheet 2***with a single line through the centre.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**  
    A new study found that inner-city kids living in neighborhoods with more green space gained about 13% less weight over a two-year period than kids living amid more concrete and fewer trees. Such \_\_62\_\_ tell a powerful story. The obesity epidemic began in the 1980s, and many people \_\_63\_\_ it to increased portion sizes and inactivity, but that can't be everything. Fast foods and TVs have been \_\_64\_\_ us for a long time. "Most experts agree that the changes were \_\_65\_\_ to something in the environment," says social epidemiologist Thomas Glass of The Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. That something could be a \_\_66\_\_ of the green.  
    The new research, \_\_67\_\_ in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine, isn't the first to associate greenery with better health, but it does get us closer \_\_68\_\_ identifying what works and why. At its most straightforward, a green neighborhood \_\_69\_\_ means more places for kids to play – which is \_\_70\_\_ since time spent outdoors is one of the strongest correlates of children's activity levels. But green space is good for the mind \_\_71\_\_: research by environmental psychologists has shown that it has cognitive \_\_72\_\_ for children with attention-deficit disorder. In one study, just reading \_\_73\_\_ in a green setting improved kids' symptoms.  
    \_\_74\_\_ to grassy areas has also been linked to \_\_75\_\_ stress and a lower body mass index (体重指数) among adults. And an \_\_76\_\_ of 3,000 Tokyo residents associated walkable green spaces with greater longevity (长寿) among senior citizens.  
    Glass cautions that most studies don't \_\_77\_\_ prove a causal link between greenness and health, but they're nonetheless helping spur action. In September the U. S. House of Representatives \_\_78\_\_ the delightfully named No Child Left Inside Act to encourage public initiatives aimed at exposing kids to the outdoors.  
    Finding green space is not \_\_79\_\_ easy, and you may have to work a bit to get your family a little grass and trees. If you live in a suburb or a city with good parks, take \_\_80\_\_ of what's there. Your children in particular will love it – and their bodies and minds will be \_\_81\_\_ to you.  
62.     A) findings    B) theses    C) hypotheses D) abstracts  
63.     A) adapt    B) attribute    C) allocate    D) alternate  
64.     A) amongst    B) along    C) beside    D) with  
65.     A) glued    B) related    C) tracked    D) appointed  
66.     A) scraping    B) denying    C) depressing    D) shrinking  
67.     A) published    B) simulated    C) illuminated    D) circulated  
68.     A) at    B) to    C) for    D) over  
69.     A) fully    B) simply    C) seriously    D) uniquely  
70.     A) vital    B) casual    C) fatal    D) subtle  
71.     A) still    B) already    C) too    D) yet  
72.     A) benefits    B) profits    C) revenues    D) awards  
73.     A) outward    B) apart    C) aside    D) outside  
74.     A) Immunity    B) Reaction    C) Exposure    D) Addiction  
75.     A) much    B) less    C) more    D) little  
76.     A) installment    B) expedition    C) analysis    D) option  
77.     A) curiously    B) negatively    C) necessarily    D) comfortably  
78.     A) relieved    B) delegated    C) approved    D) performed  
79.     A) merely    B) always    C) mainly    D) almost  
80.     A) advantage    B) exception    C) measure    D) charge  
81.     A) elevated    B) merciful    C) contented    D) grateful

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**

***Directions:***Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.Please write you translation on***Answer Sheet 2***.**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。**  
82. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (他们的独生儿子从未想过) to leave them and strike out on his own though he is in his late twenties.  
83. Before you take any action, please remember to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (权衡你的决定会产生的后果).  
84. He assured his friend that under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (他会违背还钱的承诺).  
85. Most educators advise that kids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (不要沉溺于电脑游戏).  
86. Business major as he is, he has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (从未考虑过从事推销员工作).

参考答案

作文范文

Due Attention Should Be Given To the Study of Chinese

With China’s opening up, interculturalcommunication has become more and more frequent between Chinese and foreigners. A good command of at least one foreign language has increasingly been an essential skill for us. People, especially the youths, pay much more attention to foreign language acquisitionthan Chinese study.

Various factors can account forthis situation. First of all, a good command of a foreign language may help young people to get a good job while Chinese skills may be of no significancein one’s job hunting and even their career. Consequently, some students may not treasure Chinese language any longer. Apart from that, nowadays fewer and fewer universities stimulate Chinese language study in campus, which has caused it to be marginalized. Under this circumstance, Chinese language becomes less and less popular in universities. It is clear that professors in the field of Chinese study are not so respected than they were before.

In view of this situation, effective measures should be taken to change it. First, the whole society should emphasizethe importance of Chinese language in order to make it clear that it is one indispensablepart of Chinese culture and Chinese race. Second, schools should promote Chinese language study and research. In addition, we individuals should contribute our own efforts to the study and protectionof Chinese language.

To conclude, we should pay great attention to Chinese language, since the importance of it is never too great to be exaggerated.

快速阅读

1. D Relieved

2. B she could go as far as she wanted in life

3. B The power of role models

4. D Obama's success impacted blacks' performance in language tests

5. A The change in bias against black is slow in coming

6. C people are now less ready to supportpolicies addressing racial inequality

7. C racial inequality still persists in American society

8. our views of women

9. political sentiment

10. stereotypes

听力

Section A

11. A) The man failed to keep his promise.

12. C) The woman should spend more time outdoors.

13. D) It is not a good idea to buy the T-shirt.

14. B) Most readers do not share his viewpoints.

15. A) Leave Daisy alone for the time being.

16. A) Batteries.

17. D) The man can get the ticket at its original price.

18. A) The speakers will dress formally for the concert.

19. D) He is undecided as to which job to go for.

20. C) They are all adults.

21. B) Varied and interesting.

22. C) Hosting a television show.

23. A) He lost his mother.

24. B) He got seriously into acting.

25. B) He has long been a legendary figure.

Section B

26 C) It crashed when it was circling to land.

27 A) He was kidnapped eight months ago.

28 A) The management and union representatives reached an agreement.

29 B) rainy

30 C) Very few of them knew much about geology.

31 B) By noting where the most severe earthquake in U.S. history occurred.

32 C) Stop him when he had difficulty understanding.

33 D) It is a tool of communication among speakers of different languages.

34 D) It has supporters from many countries in the world.

35 D) It has had greater impact than in any other country.

Section C

36. intelligent

37. foundations

38. romantic

39. reflects

40. profound

41. dramatically

42. deprived

43. hindered

44. research shows that communicating with others promotes health, whereas social isolation is linked to stress, disease, and early death.

45. A group of researchers reveal scores of studies that trace the relationship between health and interaction with others.

46. loneliness harms the immune system, making us more vulnerable to a range of miner and major illnesses.

仔细阅读  
    Section A  
    47 a grade above 94/ a higher grade  
    48 select the method of grading  
    49 improving  
    50 effort and accomplishment  
    51 discuss his concern  
    Section B  
    Passage 1  
    52 A) America is now the only developed country without the policy.  
    53 D) The opposition from business circles.  
    54 B) Good parenting benefits society.  
    55 B) They fail to provide enough support for parents.  
    56 D) It is basically a social undertaking.  
    Passage 2  
    57 A) More young voters are going to the polls than before.  
    58 C) Whether young people will continue to support Obama’s policy.  
    59 D) Their lives in relation to Obama’s presidency.  
    60 C) Their utilization of the Internet.  
    61 D) They are indifferent to politics.  
    完形填空  
    62.A findings  
    63.B attribute  
    64.D with  
    65.B related  
    66.D shrinking  
    67.A published  
    68.B to  
    69.B simply  
    70.A vital  
    71.C too  
    72.A benefits  
    73.D outside  
    74.C Exposure  
    75.B less  
    76.C analysis  
    77.C necessarily  
    78.C approved  
    79.B always  
    80.A advantage  
    81.D grateful  
    翻译  
    82. Their only son has never thought  
    83. weigh your decision against its possible consequences.  
    84. would he break/breach his promise/commitment to pay back the money.  
    85. should not be addicted to computer games. / should not indulge themselves in computer games / should not abandon themselves to computer games.  
    86. never considered working as a salesman.