**2013年6月英语六级真题及答案**

**Part I Writing**

2013年6月六级作文范文一

It is not exaggerating to say that habits determine how much a person can achieve. This is due to the magical power that habits have. It can redouble the effort of our daily behavior.

Take this for example: if you recite one word every day, you will add 365 words to your vocabulary by one year, and 700 words by two years, and 1400 words before graduation which is by far beyond the curricular of CET-6. While if you spend two hours on playing computer games—which is far less than how much time is spent in reality for college students—www.xblwz.com you will probably get addicted to it and fail your study. This phenomenon can be easily found in the college that it is high time for us to be aware of the importance of habits. We should cultivate good habits and get rid of the bad habits such as staying up late, being addicted to games, consuming extravagantly, etc as soon as possible.

Rome was not built in one day. We can accumulate a great fortune by the tiny efforts we made every day. From now on say good bye to the bad habits and stick to the good ones, we will enjoy a profitable return in the future.

2013年6月六级作文范文二

Good habit result…

Good habits are a valuable thing and a bridge reaching desirable results. Evidently, good habits include teamwork, optimistic attitude, confidence and so on. It is well known that teamwork always leaves us less mean-spirited and more inclusive. Again, optimistic attitude and confidence can encourage us to never give up and find silver linings in desperate situations.

Why should we actively cultivate good habits? For one thing, good habits can jump our trains of thought onto correct tracks, www.isujiao.com in turn, we can bypass the wrong path. For another thing, persisting what we are good at and doing even more of it creates excellence. This is where developing good habits comes in.

As a result, we should take some effective steps to cultivate our good habits. For instance, we can frequently inform young people that opportunities for errors abound, so we must develop good habits to cope with them. To sum up, we cannot deny it that good habits do carry a positive connotation.

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

暂缺

**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 conversations 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) She has completely recovered.

B) She went into shock after an operation.

C) She is still in a critical condition.

D) She is getting much better.

12. A) Ordering a breakfast.

B) Booking a hotel room.

C) Buying a train ticket.

D) Fixing a compartment.

13. A) Most borrowers never returned the books to her.

B) The man is the only one who brought her book back.

C) She never expected anyone to return the books to her.

D) Most of the books she lent out came back without jackets.

14. A) She left her work early to get some bargains last Saturday.

B) She attended the supermarket’s grand opening ceremony.

C) She drove a full hour before finding a parking space.

D) She failed to get into the supermarket last Saturday.

15. A) He is bothered by the pain in his neck.

B) He cannot do his report without a computer.

C) He cannot afford to have a coffee break.

D) He feels sorry to have missed the report.

16. A) Only top art students can show their works in the gallery.

B) The gallery space is big enough for the man’s paintings.

C) The woman would like to help with the exibition layout.

D) The man is uncertain how his art works will be received.

17. A) The woman needs a temporary replacement for her assistant.

B) The man works in the same department as the woman does.

C) The woman will have to stay in hospital for a few days.

D) The man is capable of dealing with difficult people.

18. A) It was better than the previous one.

B) It distorted the mayor’s speech.

C) It exaggerated the city’s economy problems.

D) It reflected the opinions of most economists.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) To inform him of a problem they face.

B) To request him to purchase control desks.

C) To discuss the content of a project report.

D) To ask him to fix the dictating machine.

20. A) They quote the best price in the market.

B) They manufacture and sell office furniture.

C) They cannot deliver the steel sheets on time.

D) They cannot produce the steel sheets needed

21. A) By marking down the unit price.

B) By accepting the penalty clauses.

C) By allowing more time for delivery.

D) By promising better after-sales service.

22. A) Give the customer a ten percent discount.

B) Claim compensation from the stool suppliers.

C) Ask the Buying Department to change suppliers.

D) Cancel the contract with the customer.

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

23. A) Stockbroker. C) Mathematician.

B) Physicist. D) Economist.

24. A) Improve computer programming.

B) Predict global population growth.

C) Explain certain natural phenomena.

D) Promote national financial health.

25. A) Their different educational backgrounds.

B) Changing attitudes toward nature.

C) Chaos theory and its applications.

D) The current global economic crisis.

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 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) They lay great emphasis on hard work.

B) They name 150 star engineers each year.

C) They require high academic degrees.

D) They have people with a very high IQ.

27. A) long years of job training.

B) High emotional intelligence.

C) Distinctive academic qualifications.

D) Devotion to the advance of science.

28. A) Good interpersonal relationships.

B) Rich working experience.

C) Sophisticated equipment.

D) High motivation.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) A diary.

B) A fairy tale.

C) A history textbook.

D) A biography.

30. A) He was a sports fan.

B) He loved architecture.

C) He disliked school.

D) He liked hair-raising stories.

31. A) Encourage people to undertake adventures.

B) Publicize his colorful and unique life stories.

C) Raise people’s environmental awareness.

D) Attract people to America’s national parks.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32.A) The first infected victim.

B) A coastal village in Africa.

C) The doctor who first identified it.

D) A river running through the Congo.

33.A) They exhibit similar symptoms.

B) They can be treated with the same drug.

C) They have almost the same mortality rate.

D) They have both disappeared for good.

34.A) By inhaling air polluted with the virus.

B) By contacting contaminated body fluids.

C) By drinking water from the Congo River.

D) By eating food grown in Sedan and Zaire.

35. A) More strains will evolve from the Ebola virus.

B) Scientists will eventually find cures for Ebola.

C) Another Ebola epidemic may erupt sooner or later.

D) Dose infected, one will become immune to Ebola.

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 write 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。

The ideal companion machine would not only look, feel, and sound friendly but would also be programmed to behave in an agreeable manner. Those (36)\_\_\_ that make interaction with other people enjoyable would be simulated as closely as possible, and the machine would appear to (37)\_\_\_ stimulating and easygoing. Its informal conversation style would make interaction comfortable, and yet the machine would remain slightly (38)\_\_\_ and therefore interesting. In its first (39)\_\_\_ it might be somewhat honest and unsmiling that it came to know the user it would progress to a mere (40)\_\_\_ and intimate style. The machine would not be a passive (41)\_\_\_ but would add its own suggestions, information, and opinions; it would sometimes take the (42)\_\_\_ in developing or changing the topic and would have a (43)\_\_\_ of its own.

The machine would convey presence. We have all seen how a computer’s use of personal names (44) \_\_\_. Such features are wholly written into the software (45) \_\_\_. Friendships are not made in a day, and the computer would be more acceptable as a friend (46) \_\_\_. At an appropriate time I might also express the kind of affection that simulates attachment and intimacy.

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

Section A

Direction: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete stamens. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.

Question 47 to 51 are based on the following passage

Highly proficient musicianship is hard won. Although it’s often assumed musical ability us inherited, there’s abundant evidence that this isn’t the case. While it seems that at birth virtually everyone has perfect pitch, the reasons that one child is better than another are motivation and practice.

Highly musical children were sung to more as infants and more encouraged to join in song games as kids than less musical ones, long before any musical ability could have been evident. Studies of classical musicians prove that the best ones practiced considerably more from childhood onwards than ordinary orchestral players, and this is because their parents were at them to put in the hours from a very young age.

The same was true of children selected for entry to specialist music schools, compared with those who were rejected. The chosen children had parents who had very actively supervised music lessons and daily practice from young ages, giving up substantial periods of leisure time to take the children to lessons and concerts.

The singer Michael Jackson’s story, although unusually brutal and extreme, is illumination when considering musical prodigy(天才). Accounts suggest that he was subjected to cruel beatings and emotional torture ,and that he was humiliated (羞辱) constantly by his father, What sets Jackson’s family apart is that his father used his reign of terror to train his children as musicians and dancers.

On top of his extra ability Michael also had more drive. This may have been the result of being the closest of his brothers and sisters to his mother. “He seemed different to me from the other children —special,”Michael’s mother said of him. She may not have realized that treating her son as special may have been part of the reason be became like that.

All in all, if you want to bring up a Mozart or Bach, the key factor is how hard you are prepared to crack the whip. Thankfully, most of us will probably settle for a bit of fun on the recorder and some ill-executed pieces of music-on the piano from our children.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

47. According to the author, a child’s musical ability has much to do with their \_\_\_.

48. In order to develop the musical ability of their children, many parents will accompany them during their practice sacrificing a lot of then own \_\_\_.

49. Because of their father’s pressure and strict training, Michael Jackson and some of his brothers and sisters eventually became \_\_\_.

50. Michael’s extra drive for music was partly due to the fact that he was \_\_\_ by his mother.

51. To bring up a great musician like Mozart or Bach, willingness to be strict with your child is \_\_\_.

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based pm the following passage.

In 2011, many shoppers chose to avoid the frantic crowds and do their holiday shopping from the comfort of their computer. Sales at online retailers gained by more than 15%, making it the biggest season ever. But people are also returning those purchases at record rates, up 8% from last year.

What went wrong? Is the lingering shadow of the global financial crisis making it harder to accept extravagant indulgences? Or that people shop more impulsively—and therefore make bad decisions—when online? Both arguments are plausible. However, there is a third factor: a question of touch. We can love the look but, in an online environment, we cannot feel the quality of a texture, the shape of the fit, the fall of a fold or, for that matter, the weight of an earring. And physically interacting with an object makes you more committed to your purchase.

When my most recent book Brandwashed was released, I teamed up with a local bookstore to conduct an experiment about the difference between the online and offline shopping experience. I carefully instructed a group of volunteers to promote my book in two different ways. The first was a fairly hands-off approach. Whenever a customer would inquire about my book, the volunteer would take them over to the shelf and point to it. Out of 20 such requests, six customers proceeded with the purchase.

The second option also involved going over to the shelf but, this time, removing the book and them subtly holding onto it for just an extra moment before placing it in the customer’s hands. Of the 20 people who were handed the book, 13 ended up buying it. Just physically passing the book showed a big difference in sales. Why? We feel something similar to a sense of ownership when we hold things in our hand. That’s why we establish or reestablish connection by greeting strangers and friends with a handshake. In this case, having to then let go of the book after holding it might generate a subtle sense of loss, and motivate us to make the purchase even more.

A recent study also revealed the power of touch, in this case when it came to conventional mail. A deeper and longer-lasting impression of a message was formed when delivered in a letter, as opposed to receiving the same message online. Brain imaging showed that, on touching the paper, the emotional center of the brain was activated, thus forming a stronger bond. The study also indicated that once touch becomes part of the process, it could translate into a sense of possession.

This sense of ownership is simply not part of the equation in the online shopping experience.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

52. Why do people prefer shopping online according to the author?

A) It is more comfortable and convenient.

B) It saves them a lot of money and time.

C) It offers them a lot more options and bargains.

D) It gives them more time to think about their purchase.

53. Why do more customers return their purchases bought online?

A) They regretted indulging in costly items in the recession.

B) They changed their mind by the time the goods were delivered.

C) They had no chance to touch them when shopping online.

D) They later found the quality of goods below their expectations.

54. What is the purpose of author’s experiment?

A) To test his hypothesis about online shopping.

B) To find out people’s reaction to his recent book.

C) To find ways to increase the sale of his new book.

D) To try different approaches to sales promotion.

55. How might people feel after letting go of something they held?

A) A sense of disappointment C) A subtle loss of interest

B) More motivated to own it. D) Less sensitive to its texture.

56. What does train imaging in a recent study reveal?

A) Conventional letters contain subtle messages.

B) A lack of touch is the chief obstacle to e-commerce.

C) Email lacks the potential to activate the brain.

D) Physical touch helps form a sense of possession.

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Apparently everyone knows that global warming only makes climate more extreme. A hot, dry summer has triggered another flood of such claims. And, while many interests are at work, one of the players that benefits the most from this story are the media: the notion of “extreme” climate simply makes for more compelling news.

Consider Paul Krugman writing breathlessly in the New York Times about the “rising incidence of extreme events,” He claims that global warming caused the current drought in America’s Midwest, and that supposedly record-high corn prices could cause a global food crisis.

But the United Nations climate panel’s latest assessment tells us precisely the opposite. For “North America there is medium confidence that there has an overall slight tendency toward less dryness” Moreover, there is no way that Krugman could have identified this drought as being caused by global warming without a time machine; Climate models estimate that such detection will be possible by 2048, at the earliest.

And, fortunately, this year’s drought appears unlikely to cause a food crisis, as global rice and wheat supplies retain plentiful. Moreover, Krugman overlooks inflation: Prices have increased six-fold since 1969. so, while com futures(期货) did set a record of about S8 per bushel(葡式耳)in late July, the inflation-adjusted price of corn was higher throughout most of the 1970s, reaching 516 in1974.

Finally, Krugman conveniently forgets that concerns about global warming are the main reason that corn prices have skyrocketed since 2005. Nowadays 40 percent of corn grown in the United States is used to produce ethanol（乙醇）,which does absolutely nothing for the climate, but certainly distorts the price of corn—at the expense of many of the world’s poorest people.

Bill Mickbben similarly worries in The Guardian about the Midwest drought and corn prices. He confidently tells us that raging wildfires from New Mexico and Colorado to Siberia are “exactly” what the early stages of global warming look like.

In fact, the latest overview of global wildfire suggests that fire intensity has declined over the past 70 years and is now close to its preindustrial level.

When well-meaning campaigners want us to pay attention to global warming, they often end up pitching beyond the facts. And, while this may seem justified by a noble goal, such “policy by people” tactics rarely work, and often backfire.

Remember how, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, Al Gore claimed that we were in store for ever more destructive hurricanes? Since then, hurricane incidence has dropped off the charts. Exaggerated claims merely fuel public distrust and disengagement.

That is unfortunate, because global warming is a real problem, and we do need to address it.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. In what way do the media benefit from extreme weather?

A) They can attract people’s attention to their reports.

B) They can choose from a greater variety of topics.

C) They can make themselves better known.

D) They can give voice to different views.

58. What is the author’s comment on Krugman’s claim about the current drought in America’s Midwest?

A) A time machine is needed to testify to its truth.

B) It is based on an erroneous climate model.

C) It will eventually get proof in 2048.

D) There is no way to prove its validity.

59. What is the chief reason for the rise in corn prices according to the author?

A) Demand for food has been rising in the developing countries.

B) A considerable portion of corn is used to produce green fuel.

C) Climate change has caused corn yields to drop markedly.

D) Inflation rates have been skyrocketing since the 1970s.

60. What does the author say about global wildfire incidence over the past 70 years?

A) It has got worse with the rise in extreme weathers.

B) It signals the early stages of global warming.

C) It has dropped greatly.

D) It is related to drought.

61. What does the author think of the exaggerated claims in the media about global warming?

A) They are strategies to raise public awareness.

B) They do a disservice to addressing the problem.

C) They aggravate public distrust about science.

D) They create confusion about climate change.

**Part Ⅴ Cloze**

The continuous presentation of scary stories about global warming in the popular media makes us unnecessarily frightened. Even worse, it \_\_62\_\_ our kids.

Al Gore famously \_\_63\_\_ how a sea-level rise of 20 feet would almost completely flood Florida, New York, Holland, and Shanghai, \_\_64\_\_the United Nations says that such a thing will not even happen, \_\_65\_\_ that sea levels will rise 20 times less than that.

When \_\_66\_\_ with these exaggerations, some of us say that they are for a good cause, and surely \_\_67\_\_ is no harm done if the result is that we focus even more on tackling climate change.

This \_\_68\_\_ is astonishingly wrong. Such exaggerations do plenty of harm. Worrying \_\_69\_\_ about global warming means that we worry less about other things, where we could do so much more good. We focus, \_\_70 \_\_, on global warming's impact on malaria (疟疾)-which will put slightly more people at \_\_71\_\_ in 100 years - instead of tackling the half a billion people \_\_72\_\_from malaria today with prevention and treatment policies that are much cheaper and dramatically more effective than carbon reduction would be.

\_\_73\_\_ also wears out the public's willingness to tackle global warming. If the planet is \_\_74\_\_, people wonder, why do anything? A record 54% of American voters now believe the news media make global warming appear worse than it really is. A \_\_75\_\_ of people now believe – incorrectly – that global warming is not even caused by humans.

But the \_\_76\_\_ cost of exaggeration, I believe, is the unnecessary alarm that it causes – particularly \_\_77\_\_ children. An article in The Washington Post cited nine-year-old Alyssa, who cries about the possibility of mass animal \_\_78\_\_ from global warming.

The newspaper also reported that parents are \_\_79\_\_ "productive" outlets for their eight-year-olds' obsessions (忧心忡忡) with dying polar bears. They might be better off educating them and letting them know that, contrary \_\_80\_\_ common belief, the global polar bear population has doubled and perhaps even quadrupled (成为四倍) over the past half- century, to about 22,000. \_\_81\_\_ diminishing - and eventually disappearing - summer Arctic ice, polar bears will not become extinct.

62. A. exhausts B. suppresses C. terrifies D. disgusts

63. A. dismissed B. distracted C. deposited D. depicted

64. A. as if B. even though C. in that D. in case

65. A. measuring B. signifying C. estimating D. extracting

66. A. confronted B. identified C. equipped D. entrusted

67. A. such B. there C. what D. which

68. A. morality B. interaction C. argument D. dialogue

69. A. prevalently B. predictably C. expressively D. excessively

70. A. for example B. in addition C. by contrast D. in short

71. A. willB. large C. ease D. risk

72. A. suffering B. deriving C. developing D. stemming

73. A. Explanation B. Reservation C. Exaggeration D. Revelation

74. A. dumped B. dimmed C. doubled D. doomed

75. A. mixture B. majority C. quantity D. quota

76. A. smallest B. worst C. fewest D. least

77. A. among B. of C. by D. toward

78. A. separation B. sanction C. isolation D. extinction

79. A. turning out B. tiding over C. searching for D. pulling through

80. A. upon B. to C. about D. with

81. A. Despite B. Besides C. Regardless D. Except

**Ⅵ Translation**

82. （我们刚到山顶）than we all sat down to rest.

83. Anyone driving with a high blood alcohol level (将被指控为醉驾) and face a severe penalty.

84. Many people have become so addicted to online shopping that they (情不自禁每天都要访问购物网站).

85. You are an executive council member of our organization, so （你说的话有份量）.

86. To fully appreciate the author’s motive and intention, you really have to (仔细从字里行间去解读).

**答案**

六级深度阅读参考答案：

Section A

47. motivation and practice

48. leisure time

49. musicians and dancers

50. treated as special

51. the key factor

Section B

Passage one

52. A. It is more comfortable and convenient.

53. C. They had no chance to touch them when shopping.

54. To test his hypothesis about online shopping.

55. B. More motivated to own it.

56. D. Physical touch helps form a sense of possession.

Passage two

57. A) They can attract people’s attention to their reports.

58.D) There is no way to prove its validity.

59. A) Demand for food has been rising in the developing countries.

60. C) It has dropped greatly.

61. B) They do a disservice to addressing the problem.

完形填空答案及解析：

62. C. terrifies 考查动词辨析。exhaust 表示“使筋疲力尽，用尽”；suppress表示“镇压，抑制”；terrify 表示“使惊吓”；disgust表示“使反感”。前文表明关于气候变暖的惊悚报道让我们感到恐惧，更糟糕的是，它吓到了我们的孩子们。

63. D. depicted考查动词辨析。dismiss表示“开除，解散”；distract表示“使分心，分散”；deposit表示“储蓄，寄存”；depict表示“描绘，描述”。

64. B. even though 考查连词。题考查考生对上下句关系的理解，上半句Al Gore讲述海平面上升20英尺会几乎完全淹没佛罗里达、纽约、荷兰和上海，后半句讲联合国说这种事不会发生，由此可见前后句是转折的关系，所以用even though，表示“尽管”；而as if表示“似乎”；in that表示“因为”；in case表示“以防”。

65. C. estimating 考查动词。measure表示“测量，估量”；signify表示“意味，预示”；estimate表示“估计，预测”；extract表示“提取”。空格所在的句子说联合国认为淹没事件不会发生，同时预测海平面只会上升20英尺的二十分之一。

66. A. Confronted 考查动词。be confronted with…为固定短语，表示“面临（困难、危险等）”。

67. B. there 考查there be句型。由句中的连词and可知前后必须都是句子，表示某个现象或东西存在用there be句型。

68. C. argument 考查名词。morality表示“道德，伦理”；interaction表示“相互沟通，相互作用”；argument表示“争论，辩论”；dialogue表示“对话”；文章前面两段都是在讲Al Gore与联合国不同的观点，因此这里填争论。

69. D. excessively 考查副词辨析。prevalently表示“流行地，普遍地”；predictably 表示“可预言地”；expressively表示“意味深长地”；excessively表示“过度地，极度”。本句表达的意思是过度担心气候变暖意味着我们担心的其它事情会变少，而在这些事情上我们本可以做得更好。

70. A. for example 考查固定短语。for example表示“例如”；in addition表示“另外，除此之外”；by contrast表示“相比之下”；in short表示“总之”；从上下文我们可以看出这句话是举例子，所以用for example。

71. D. risk 考查固定短语。该题较为简单，at risk为固定短语，表示“有危险”。

72. A. suffering 考查动词。suffer from表示“遭受；患……病”。

73. C. Exaggeration 考查名词辨析。explanation表示“解释”；reservation表示“预约；预定”；exaggeration 表示“夸张”；revelation表示“启示”。本题显然承接上文提到的人们对于全球气候变暖这个问题过度夸张的情况。

74. D. doomed 考查形容词辨析。dumped表示“废弃的”； dimmed表示“暗灰色的”；doubled表示“两倍的”；doomed表示“注定的；命定的”。这里表示人们假设如果地球的命运是注定好的，也就是说如果全球变暖这个问题是注定了的话，那么就不需要做任何事情来拯救，因为做了也没有用。

75. B．majority 考查名词辨析。a majority of 表示“大多数的；mixture表示“混合”；quantity表示“质量”；quota表示“配额；限额”。

76. B. worst 考查形容词辨析。前面文章一直在讲夸大全球变暖问题所带来的坏处，这里是作者想强调的最坏的代价，所以用worst。

77. A. among 考查介词辨析。among表示“三者或三者以上之间”，among children表示“在孩子们当中”。

78. D. extinction 考查名词辨析。separation表示“分离，分开”；sanction表示“制裁，处罚”；isolation表示“隔离，孤立”；extinction 表示“灭绝”。全球变暖只有可能会造成大量动物的灭绝，其他选项均不恰当。

79. C. searching for 考查词组辨析。turn out 表示“生产；结果是”；tide over表示“克服，度过”；search for表示“寻找，搜索”；pull through表示“克服困难，渡过难关”。这里是说有些小孩子担心北极熊会灭绝，而这种担心显然对于他们来说是多余的，所以一些家长会寻找一些其他的东西来转移孩子们的注意力。

80. B. to 考查介词辨析。contrary to为固定搭配，表示“与……相反”。

81. A. Despite 考查介词辨析。despite表示“尽管”，后面一般跟doing；besides表示“此外，而且”；regardless of 表示“尽管，不管”；except表示“除……之外”。

翻译参考答案：

82. No sooner had we reached the top of the hill

83. will be accused of drunk driving

84. can’t help themselves visiting shopping websites everyday

85. what you said weighs a lot /what you said matters

86. understand/read carefully between the lines