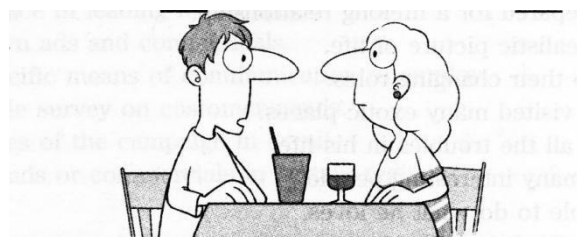


2015 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(第 1 套)

Part I Writing(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay based on the picture below. You should focus on the impact of social networking websites on reading. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



"I love reading. I read about 3 hours a day.
My favorite book is Facebook*."

* Facebook is the name of a social networking website.

Part II Listening Comprehension(30 minutes)

听力音频地址：http://wximg.233.com/attached/media/20160426/20160426_163351_9893.mp3

Section A

1. A. The restaurant offers some specials each day.
B. The restaurant is known for its food varieties.
C. The dressing makes the mixed salad very inviting.
D. The woman should mix the ingredients the roughly.
2. A. He took over the firm from Mary. C. He failed to foresee major problems.
B. He is running a successful business. D. He is opening a new consulting firm.
3. A. Someone should be put in charge of office supplies.
B. The man can leave the discs in the office cabinet.
C. The man may find the supplies in the cabinet.
D. The printer in the office has run out of paper.
4. A. He has to use a magnifying glass to see clearly. B. The woman can use his glasses to read.
C. He has the dictionary the woman wants. D. The dictionary is not of much help to him.
5. A. Redecorating her office. B. Majoring in interior design.
C. Seeking professional advice. D. Adding some office furniture.
6. A. Problems in port management. B. Improvement of port facilities.
C. Delayed shipment of goods. D. Shortage of container ships.
7. A. Their boss. B. A colleague. C. Their workload. D. A coffee machine.
8. A. Call the hotel manager for help. B. Postpone the event until a later date.
C. Hold the banquet at a different place. D. Get an expert to correct the error.

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

9. A. He shares some of the household duties. B. He often goes back home late for dinner.
C. He cooks dinner for the family occasionally. D. He dines out from time to time with friends.
10. A. To take him to dinner. B. To talk about a budget plan.
C. To discuss an urgent problem. D. To pass on an important message.
11. A. Foreign investors are losing confidence in India's economy.
B. Many multinational enterprises are withdrawing from India.
C. There are wild fluctuations in the international money market.
D. There is a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.

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

12. A. They have unrealistic expectations about the other half.
B. They may not be prepared for a lifelong relationship.
C. They form a more realistic picture of life.
D. They try to adapt to their changing roles.
13. A. He is lucky to have visited many exotic places.
B. He is able to forget all the troubles in his life.
C. He is able to meet many interesting people.
D. He is lucky to be able to do what he loves.
14. A. It is stressful. B. It is full of time. C. It is all glamour. D. It is challenging
15. A. Bothered. B. Amazed. C. Puzzled. D. Excited.

Section B

Passage One

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

16. A. Maintain the traditional organizational culture.
B. Learn new ways of relating and working together.
C. Follow closely the fast development of technology.
D. Learn to be respectful in a hierarchical organization.
17. A. How the team integrates with what it is supposed to serve.
B. How the team is built to keep improving its performance.
C. What type of personnel the team should be composed of.
D. What qualifications team members should be equipped with.
18. A. A team manager must set very clear and high objectives.
B. Teams must consist of members from different cultures.
C. Team members should be knowledgeable and creative.
D. A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.

Passage Two

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

19. A. It is a platform for sharing ideas on teaching at the University of Illinois.
B. It was mainly used by scientists and technical people to exchange text.
C. It started off as a successful program but was unable to last long.
D. It is a program allowing people to share information on the Web.
20. A. He visited a number of famous computer scientists.
B. He met with an entrepreneur named Jim Clark.
C. He sold a program developed by his friends.
D. He invested in a leading computer business.
21. A. They had confidence in his new ideas. B. They trusted his computer expertise.
C. They were very keen on new technology. D. They believed in his business connections.

Passage Three

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

22. A. Prestige advertising. B. Institutional advertising.
C. Word of mouth advertising. D. Distributing free trial products.
23. A. To sell a particular product. B. To build up their reputation.
C. To promote a specific service. D. To attract high-end consumers.
24. A. By using the services of large advertising agencies.
B. By hiring their own professional advertising staff.
C. By buying media space in leading newspapers.
D. By creating their own ads and commercials.
25. A. Decide on what specific means of communication to employ.
B. Conduct a large-scale survey on customer needs.
C. Specify the objectives of the campaign in detail.
D. Pre-test alternative ads or commercials in certain regions.

Section C

Extinction is difficult concept to grasp. It is an 26 concept. It's not at all like the killing of individual lifeforms that can be renewed through normal processes of reproduction. Nor is it simply 27 numbers. Nor is it damage that can somehow be remedied or for which some substitute can be found. Nor is it something that simply affects our own generation. Nor is it something that could be remedied by some supernatural power. It is rather an 28 and final act for which there is no

remedy on earth or in heaven. A species once extinct is gone forever. However many generations ²⁹us in coming centuries, none of them will ever see this species that we extinguish. Not only are we bringing about the extinction of life ³⁰, we are also making the land and the air and the sea so toxic that the very conditions of life are being destroyed. ³¹basic natural resources, not only are the nonrenewable resources being ³²in a frenzy (疯狂) of processing, consuming, and ³³, but we are also mining much of our renewable resources, such as the very soil itself on which terrestrial (地球上的) life depends.

The change that is taking place on the earth and in our minds is one of the greatest changes ever to take place in human affairs, perhaps the greatest, since what we are talking about is not simply another historical change or cultural ³⁴, but a change of geological and biological as well as psychological order of ³⁵ Part III Reading Comprehension(40 minutes)

Section A

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

It seems to be a law in the technology industry that leading companies eventually lose their positions, often quickly and brutally. Mobile phone champion Nokia, one of Europe's biggest technology success stories, was no ³⁶, losing its market share in just a few years.

In 2007, Nokia accounted for more than 40% of mobile phone sales ³⁷ But consumers' preferences were already ³⁸ toward touch-screen smartphones. With the introduction of Apple's iPhone in the middle of that year, Nokia's market share ³⁹ rapidly and revenue plunged. By the end of 2013, Nokia had sold its phone business to Microsoft.

What sealed Nokia's fate was a series of decisions made by Stephen Elop in his position as CEO, which he ⁴⁰ in October 2010. Each day that Elop spent in charge of Nokia, the company's market value declined by \$ 23 million, making him, by the numbers, one of the worst CEOs in history. But Elop was not the only person at ⁴¹ Nokia's board resisted change, making it impossible for the company to adapt to rapid shifts in the industry. Most ⁴², Jorma Ollila, who had led Nokia's transition from an industrial company to a technology giant, was too fascinated by the company's ⁴³ success to recognize the change that was needed to sustain its competitiveness. The company also embarked on a ⁴⁴ cost-cutting program, which included the elimination of which had motivated employees to take risks and make miracles. Good leaders left the company, taking Nokia's sense of vision and directions with them. Not surprisingly, much of Nokia's most valuable design and programming talent left as well.

A) assumed	B). bias	C). desperate	D). deterioration	E) exception
F) fault	G) incidentally	H) notably	I) previous	J) relayed
K) shifting	L) shrank	M) subtle	N) transmitting	O) worldwide

Section B

Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by .marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2. First-Generation College-Goers: Unprepared and Behind Kids who are the first in their families to brave the world of higher education come on campus with little academic know-how and are much more likely than their peers to drop out before graduation.

[A] When Nijay Williams entered college last fall as a first-generation student and Jamaican immigrant, he was academically unprepared for the rigors of higher education. Like many first-generation students, he enrolled in a medium-sized state university many of his high school peers were also attending, received a Pell Grant, and took out some small federal loans to cover other costs. Given the high price of room and board and the closeness of the school to his family, he chose to live at home and worked between 30 and 40 hours a week while taking a full class schedule.

[B] What Nijay didn't realize about his school-Tennessee State University-was its frighteningly low graduation rate: a mere 29 percent for its first-generation students. At the end of his first year, Nijay lost his Pell Grant of over \$ 5,000 after narrowly missing the 2.0 GPA cut-off, making it impossible for him to continue paying for school.

[C] Nijay represents a large and growing group of Americans: first-generation college students who enter school unprepared or behind. To make matters worse, these schools are ill-equipped to graduate these students-young adults who face specific challenges and obstacles. They typically carry financial burdens that outweigh these of their peers, are more likely to work while attending school, and often require significant academic remediation (补习).

[D] Matt Rubin off directs I'm First, a nonprofit organization launched last October to reach out

to this specific population of students. He hopes to distribute this information and help prospective college-goers find the best post-secondary fit. And while Rubin off believes there are a good number of four-year schools that truly care about these students and set aside significant resources and programs for them, he says that number isn't high enough.

[E] "It's not only the selective and elite institutions that provide these opportunities for a small subset of this population," Rubin off said, adding that a majority of first-generation undergraduates tend toward options such as online programs, two-year colleges, and commuter state schools. "Unfortunately, there tends to be a lack of information and support to help students think bigger and broader. "

[F] Despite this problem, many students are still drawn to these institutions--and two-year schools in particular. As a former high school teacher, I saw students choose familiar, cheaper options year after year. Instead of skipping out on higher education altogether, they chose community colleges or state schools with low bars for admittance.

[G]"They underestimate themselves when selecting a university," said Dave Jarrat, a marketing executive for Inside Track, a for-profit organization that specializes in coaching low-income students and supporting colleges in order to help students thrive. "The reality of it is that a lot of low-income kids could be going to elite tufiversities on a full ride scholarship and don't even realize it. "

[H] "Many students are coming from a situation where no one around them has the experience of successfully completing higher education, so they are coming in questioning themselves and their college worthiness," Jarrat continued. That helps explain why, as I'm First's Rubin off indicated, the schools to which these students end up resorting can end up being some of the poorest matches for them. The University of Tennessee in Knoxville offers one example of this dilemma. A flagship university in the South, the school graduates just 16 percent of its first-generation students, despite its overall graduation rate of 71 percent. Located only a few hours apart, The University of Tennessee and Tennessee State are worth comparing. Tennessee State's overall graduation rate is a tiny 39 percent, but at least it has a smaller gap between the outcomes for first-generation students and these of their peers.

[I] Still, the University of Tennessee deserves credit for being transparent. Many large institutions keep this kind of data secret-or at least make it incredibly difficult to find The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, for instance, admits only that the graduation rate for its first-generation pupils is "much lower" than the percentage of all students who graduate within four years (81 percent).

[J] It is actually quite difficult to fred reliable statistics on the issue for many schools. Higher education institutions are, under federal law, required to report graduation rates, but these reports typically only include Pell recipient numbers-not necessarily rates specific to first-generation students. Other initiatives fail to break down the data, too. Imagine how intimidating it can be for prospective students unfamiliar with the complexities of higher education to navigate this kind of information and then identify which schools are the best fit.

[K] It was this lack of information that prompted the launch of I'm First in 2013, originally as an annual of its umbrella organization, the Center For Student Opportunity. "If we can help to direct students to more of these types of campuses and help students to understand them to be realistic and accessible places, have them apply to these schools at greater frequency and ultimately get in and enroll, we are going to raise the success rate," Rubin off said, citing a variety of colleges ranging from large state institutions to smaller private schools.

[L] Chelsea Jones, who now directs student programming at I'm First, was a first-generation college student at Howard. Like other student new to the intimidating higher-education world, she often struggled on her path to college, "There wasn't really a college-bound culture at my high school," she said. "I wanted to go to college but I didn't really know the process. " Jones became involved with a college-access program through Princeton University in high school. Now, she attributes much of her understanding of college to that: "But once I got to campus, it was a completely different ball game that no one really prepared me for. "

[M] She was fortunate, though. Howard, a well-regarded historically black college, had an array of resources for its first-generation students, including matching kids with counselors, comecting first-generation students to one another, and TRIO, a national program that supported 200 students on Howard's campus. Still, Jones represents a small percentage of first-generation students who are able to gain entry into more elite universities, which are often known for robust financial aid

packages and remarkably high graduation rates for first-generation students.(Harvard, for example, boasts a six-year graduation rate for underrepresented minority groups of 98 percent.)

[N]Christian Vazquez, a first-generation Yale graduate, is another exception, his success story setting him far apart from students such as Nijay. "There is a lot of support at Yale, to an extent, after a while, there is too much support," he said, half-joking about the countless resources available at the school. Students are placed in small groups with counselors (trained seniors on campus) ;they have access to cultural and ethnic affinity (联系) groups, tutoring centers and also have a summer orientation specifically for first-generation students (the latter being one of the most common programs for students).

[O]"Our support structure was more like : ' You are going to get through Yale; you are going to do well,' " he said, hinting at mentors (导师), staff, and professors who all provided significant support for students who lacked confidence about "belonging" at such a top institution.

46. Many first-generation college-goers have doubts about their abilities to get a college degree.

47. First-generation college students tend to have much heavier financial burdens than their peers.

48. The graduation rate of first-generation students at Nijay's university was incredibly low.

49. Some top institutions like Yale seem to provide first-generation students with more support than they actually need.

50. On entering college, Nijay Williams had no idea how challenging college education was.

51. Many universities simply refuse to release their exact graduation rates for first-generation students.

52. According to a marketing executive, many students from low-income families don't know they could have a chance of going to an elite university.

53. Some elite universities attach great importance to building up the first-generation students' self-confidence.

54. I'm First distributes information to help first-generation college-goers find schools that are most suitable for them.

55. Elite universities tend to graduate first-generation students at a higher rate.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Saying they can no longer ignore the rising prices of health care, some of the most influential medical groups in the nation are recommending that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care. The shift, little noticed outside the medical establishment but already controversial inside it, suggests that doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent. In practical terms, the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment-at the end of life, for example-is too expensive. In the extreme, some critics have said that making treatment decisions based on cost is a form of rationing. Traditionally, guidelines have heavily influenced the practice of medicine, and the latest ones are expected to make doctors more conscious of the economic consequences of their decisions, even though there's no obligation to follow them. Medical society guidelines are also used by insurance companies to help determine reimbursement (报销) policies. Some doctors see a potential conflict in trying to be both providers of patient care and financial

Overseers. "There should be forces in society who should be concerned about the budget, but they shouldn't be functioning simultaneously as doctors," said Dr. Martin Samuels at a Boston hospital. He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients if they told patients, "I'm not going to do what I think is best for you because I think it's bad for the healthcare budget in Massachusetts. " Doctors can face some grim trade-offs. Studies have shown, for example, that two drugs are about

equally effective in treating macular degeneration, and eye disease. But one costs \$ 50 a dose and the other close to \$ 2,000. Medicare could save hundreds of millions of dollars a year if everyone used the cheaper drug, Avastin, instead of the costlier one, Lucentis. But the Food and Drug Administration has not approved Avastin for use in the eye. and using it rather than the alternative, Lucentis, might carry an additional, although slight, safety risk. Should doctors consider Medicare's budget in deciding what to use?" I think ethically (在道德层面上) we are just worried about the patient in front of us and not trying to save money for the insurance industry or

society as a whole," said Dr. Donald Jensen. Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so. "In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, "it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue. "

56. What do some most influential medical groups recommend doctors do?
- A. Reflect on the responsibilities they are supposed to take.
 - B. Pay more attention to the effectiveness of their treatments.
 - C. Take costs into account when making treatment decisions.
 - D. Readjust their practice in view of the cuts in health care.
57. What were doctors mainly concerned about in the past?
- A. Specific medicines to be used.
 - B. Effects of medical treatment.
 - C. Professional advancement.
 - D. Patients' trust.
58. What may the new guidelines being developed lead to?
- A. The redefining of doctors' roles.
 - B. Overuse of less effective medicines.
 - C. Conflicts between doctors and patients.
 - D. The prolonging of patients' suffering.
59. What risk do doctors see in their dual role as patient care providers and financial overseers?
- A. They may be involved in a conflict of interest.
 - B. They may be forced to divide their attention.
 - C. They may have to use less effective drugs.
 - D. They may lose the respect of patients.
60. What do some experts say about doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis?
- A. It may add to doctors' already heavy workloads.
 - B. It will help to save money for society as a whole.
 - C. It results from society's failure to tackle the problem.
 - D. It raises doctors' awareness of their social responsibilities.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Economic inequality is the "defining challenge of our time," President Barack Obama declared in a speech last month to the Center for American Progress. Inequality is dangerous, he argued, not merely because it doesn't look good to have a large gap between the rich and the poor, but because inequality itself destroys upward mobility, making it harder for the poor to escape from poverty. "Increased inequality and decreasing mobility pose a fundamental threat to the American Dream," he said. Obama is only the most prominent public figure to declare inequality Public Enemy No. 1 and the greatest threat to reducing poverty in America. A number of prominent economists have also argued that it's harder for the poor to climb the economic ladder today because the rungs (横档) in that ladder have grown farther apart.

For all the new attention devoted to the 1 percent, a new damset from the Equality of Opportunity Project at Harvard and Berkeley suggests that, if we care about upward mobility overall, we're vastly exaggerating the dangers of the rich—poor gap. Inequality itself is not a particularly strong predictor of economic mobility, as sociologist Scott Winship noted in a recent article based on his analysis of this data. So what factors, at the community level, do predict if poor children will move up the economic ladder as adults? what explains, for instance, why the Salt Lake City metro area is one of the 100 largest metropolitan areas most likely to lift the fortunes of the poor and the Atlanta metro area is one of the least likely?

Harvard economist Raj Chetty has pointed to economic and racial segregation, community density, the size of a community's middle class, the quality of schools, community religiosity, and family structure, which he calls the "single strongest correlate of upward mobility. " Chetty finds that communities like Salt Lake City, with high levels of two-parent families and religiosity, are much more likely to see poor children get ahead than communities like Atlanta, with high levels of racial and economic segregation. Chetty has not yet issued a comprehensive analysis of the relative predictive power of each of these factors. Based on my analyses of the data, of the factors that Chetty has highlighted, the following three seem to be most predictive of upward mobility in a given community:

1. Per-capita (人均) income growth
2. Prevalence of single mothers (where correlation is strong, but negative)
3. Per-capita local government spending In other words, communities with high levels of per-capita income growth, high percentages of two-parent families, and high local government spending—which may stand for good schools—are the most likely to help poor children relive

Horatio Alger's rags-to-riches story.

61. How does Obama view economic inequality?
- A. It is the biggest obstacle to social mobility.
 - B. It is the greatest threat to social stability.
 - C. It is the No. 1 enemy of income growth.
 - D. It is the most malicious social evil of our time.
62. What do we learn about the inequality gap from Scott Winship's data analysis?
- A. It is fast widening across most parts of America.
 - B. It is not a reliable indicator of economic mobility.
 - C. It is not correctly interpreted.
 - D. It is overwhelmingly ignored.
63. Compared with Atlanta, metropolitan Salt Lake City is said to
- A. have placed religious beliefs above party politics
 - B. have bridged the gap between the rich and the poor
 - C. offer poor children more chances to climb the social ladder
 - D. suffer from higher levels of racial and economic segregation
64. What is strongly correlated with social mobility according to economist Raj Chetty?
- A. Family structure.
 - B. Racial equality.
 - C. School education.
 - D. Community density.
65. What does the author seem to suggest?
- A. It is important to increase the size of the middle class.
 - B. It is highly important to expand the metropolitan areas.
 - C. It is most imperative to focus our efforts on the elimination of income inequality.
 - D. It is better to start from the community to help poor children move up the social ladder.

Part IV Translation(30 minutes)

在中国，父母总是竭力帮助孩子，甚至为孩子做重要决定，而不管孩子想要什么，因为他们相信这样做是为孩子好。结果，孩子的成长和教育往往屈从于父母的意愿。如果父母决定为孩子报名参加一个课外班，以增加其被重点学校录取的机会，他们会坚持自己的决定。即使孩子根本不感兴趣。

然而在美国，父母很可能会尊重孩子的意见，并在决策时更注重他们的意见。中国父母十分重视教育或许值得称赞，然而，他们应向美国父母学习在涉及教育时如何平衡父母与子女间的关系。

2015 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解

(第 1 套)

Part I Writing

审题思路

该题要求我们围绕“社交网络对阅读的影响”展开写作。简单描述图片之后,我们应该重点论述社交网络对阅读所产生的正、反两方面的影响。联系实际可知,其积极影响是激发阅读兴趣,消极影响则是让我们失去了传统的阅读习惯。文章最后需要给出自己的观点。建议考生针对此话题采取二三段式写作方法:

写作提纲

一、描述图片:描述图片并指出图片寓意——社交网络对日常阅读的影响(Social network has exerted all important impact on our daily reading)

二、正、反面论证

1. 正面影响:社交网络提供大量阅读信息,激发阅读兴趣(provide large collections of information at a tremendous speed and stimulates their reading interest)

2. 反面影响:大量时间花在社交网络上,没有时间阅读传统书籍(spend so much time reading on social networks, don't have adequate opportunities or time to read traditional books)

三、个人观点:有必要在网络上阅读,更有必要阅读传统书籍(it is necessary for us to read on social networking websites, but it is of greater necessity for us to read traditional books)

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>Social Networking Websites and Reading</p> <p>① As we can see from the picture, two persons are discussing about reading. While to our amusement, the boy says his favorite book is Facebook. ② The picture seems to be humorous and ridiculous but thought-provoking on second thoughts, which intends to inform us that the social network has exerted an important impact on our daily reading.</p> <p>③ Opinions vary when it comes to the impact of social networking websites on reading. ④ Some people insist that social network provides large collections of information at a tremendous speed and stimulates their reading interest. ⑤ On the contrary, other people claim that it is a common phenomenon that a host of youngsters spend so much time reading on social networks that they don't have adequate opportunities or time to read traditional books.</p> <p>⑥ There is a saying goes like this, "Every coin has its two sides". ⑦ So there is no surprise that there are different opinions about the impact of social networking websites on reading. ⑧ However, as a college student, I am convinced that it is necessary for us to read on social networking websites, but it is of greater necessity for us to read traditional books, because social networks are just our tools and never can we depend on it in everything.</p>	<p>① 描述图片:男孩说自己最喜欢的书是 Facebook。 ② 阐明图片意义:告诉我们社交网络对阅读的影响,该句中使用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。 ③ 概括指出不同的人对于社交网络对阅读的影响意见不统一。 ④⑤ 分别使用 Some people insist that...; On the contrary, other people claim that...从正、反两方面论述了社交网络对阅读的影响。 ⑥⑦ 通过引用谚语再次说明关于社交网络对阅读的影响意见不统一不足为奇。 ⑧ 给出自己对于这一问题的见解。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>to one's amusement 令某人感到好笑的是 ridiculous 滑稽可笑的 on second thoughts 进一步思考后 exert an impact on... 对……产生影响 vary 不同,有差异 when it comes to... 当谈及……时 tremendous 惊人的 stimulate 激发,刺激 claim 声称 adequate 足够的 there is no surprise that... ……不足为奇 be convinced that 相信 of greater necessity 更加必要的</p>

拓展空间

主题词汇	句式拓展
indispensable 必不可少的	1. If one intends to acquire and enjoy long-time pleasure of reading, it is not advisable for him. 如果一个人想要得到并且享受长久的阅读乐趣，那就不建议他.....
print copies 印刷书	2. With the click of the mouse, any stories or information that I want to read at any given time or place. is there.
be addicted to...沉溺于.....	不管何时何地，只要点一下鼠标，我想要读的故事和信息都会在那儿(网上)。
transform 改变	
reading approach 阅读方式	
electronic book(E. book)电子书	
replace 取代	
shorten 缩短	
give a cold shoulder 忽视	
side effects 副作用	
make best use of the advantages and bypass the disadvantages 扬长避短	

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: Wow. what a variety of salads you've got on your menu! Could you recommend something special?

M: Well, I think you can try this mixed salad. We make the dressing with fresh berries.

Q: What does the man mean?

C. 未听先知: 选项中 restaurant 出现了两次, A.“饭店每天都有特别供应”、B.“饭店以食品多样而闻名”和 C.“拌沙拉的调料使这道菜十分诱人”都在描述饭店好的一面, 故推测本题考查内容与饭店哪方面比较出色有关, 而 D.“女士应该将原料进行充分搅拌”与其他三个选项内容明显不属于一类, 故基本可以提前排除。详解女士发现这家饭店的沙拉多种多样, 请男士给她推荐点特别的, 男士向她推荐了混拌沙拉, 因为这道菜的调料是用浆果制作而成。由此可知, 是特殊的调料使得这款沙拉与众不同。

2. W: I was talking to Mary the other day and she mentioned that your new consulting firm is doing really well.

M: Yes. Business picked up much faster than we anticipated. We now have over 200 clients.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

B. 未听先知: 四个选项均以 He 开头, 由 A.“他从 Mary 那里接手公司”、B.“他正在经营很成功的生意”和 D.“他正在建立一家新的咨询公司”可以猜测, 对话内容与男士经营公司有关, C.“他没能预见到一些重大问题”属于男士失败的原因, 而其他三个选项均为描述一般事实的陈述句, 故基本可以提前排除 C。

详解女士说她前几天碰到了 Mary, 从 Mary 那里听说男士的新咨询公司现在很成功, 男士说他的生意发展得比他们预想得要好, 现在已经有多于两百名客户了。由此可知, 目前男士的生意相当成功。

3. M: Do you know where we keep flash discs and printing paper?

W: They should be in the cabinet if there are any. That's where we keep all of our office supplies.

Q: What does the woman mean?

C. 未听先知: 选项中出现了 supplies 一词, A.“应该安排人员专门负责办公用品”、B.“男士

可以把光盘放在公司的柜子里”、C.“男士应该能在柜子里找到办公用品”和 D.“办公室的打印机没纸了”四个选项的语义相互交错，围绕着办公用品、光盘、纸张、柜子展开，听对话时应注意捕捉这几者之间的相互联系。

详解：对话中男士问女士是否知道光盘和打印纸放在哪儿了，女士说如果还有的话，应该都放在柜子里了，因为所有的办公用品都放在那里。由此可知，女士的意思是男士应该能在柜子里找到他所需要的办公用品。

4. W: The print in this dictionary is so small. I can't read the explanation at all.

M: Let me get my magnifying glass. I know I just can't do without it.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. 未读先知：由四个选项中的 glass(es)和 dictionary 可以判断对话内容与阅读词典和眼镜有关，结合 A“他必须用放大镜才能看清楚”和 B.“女士可以用他的眼镜来阅读”两个选项的意思可以大致判断，对话中的两个人需要借助某种工具才能进行阅读，而 C 和 D.两个选项可以说明他们看不清楚的可能是词典的内容。

详解：对话中女士对男士说词典里的字太小了，她根本就看不清楚那些释义，男士说他要去看拿放大镜，没有放大镜，他也无法看清楚。由此可知，男士得用放大镜才能看清楚。

5. W: I'm considering having my office redecorated. The furniture is old and the paint is chipping

M: I'll give you my sister in law's number. She just graduated from an interior design academy and will give a free estimate.

Q: What is the woman considering?

A. 未听先知：选项均为以 v-ing 形式开头构成的名词性短语，由 A.“重新装修她的办公室”和 D.“为办公室增加点家具”可以推断，对话内容与办公室的家具和装修有关；B.“主修室内装修专业”和 C.“寻找专业建议”也与之相关，由 A.中的 her 判定，听录音时需要特别关注与女士有关的信息。

详解：女士对男士说她正考虑重新装修办公室，家具旧了，墙上的漆也开始脱落了，男士说他可以把她弟妹的电话给女士，因为他弟妹毕业于室内装修学院，可以给女士免费进行评估。由此可知，女士正在考虑的事情是重新装修办公室。

6. W: We have a full load of goods that needs to be delivered. But we can't get a container ship anywhere.

M: That's always been a problem in this port. The facilities here are never able to meet our needs.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

D. 未听先知：四个选项均为名词性短语，由选项 A.“港口管理问题”、B.“港口设施的改善”、C.“货运物品延期”和 D.“集装箱船匮乏”可以看出，这些选项都提到了港口所面临的一些问题，因此听对话时对此类信息要特别关注。

详解：对话中女士对男士说她们有一大批货物需要运走，但怎么也找不到集装箱船只，男士表示在这个港口，此类问题一直存在，港口的设施根本满足不了人们的需求。由此可知，两人讨论的是港口缺乏集装箱船只的问题。

7. W: Why doesn't Rod get a pay raise?”

M: The boss just isn't convinced that his work attitude warranted it. She said she saw him by the coffee machine more often than at his desk.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

B. 未听先知：四个选项都很简短，为四个名词短语，且内容各不相同，通常出现此类选项时，考查内容一般围绕对话的主旨大意展开。

详解：对话中女士奇怪为什么 Rod 没有涨工资，男士说那是因为老板觉得他的工作态度有问题，老板说她看到 Rob 在咖啡机边的时间比在办公桌前办公的时间还要多。由此可知，对

话中的两人正在讨论他们的同事 Rod。

8. W: The hotel called, saying that because of a scheduling error, they won't be able to cater for Our banquet

M: I know an Indian restaurant on the High Street that offers a special dinner for groups. The food is excellent and the room is large enough to accommodate US.

Q: What does the man suggest they do?

C.。未听先知：四个选项均为动词短语，可以推断本题考查的是某人的动作行为，结合选项 A.“向酒店经理打电话求助”、B.“把事项日期延后”、C.“换个地方举办宴会”和 D.“请专家来改正问题”可以推断，应该是某件事情出了差错或是变故，因此本题考查的内容与人们采取的应对措施有关。

详解：对话中女士对男士说酒店打来电话，说由于日程安排出了问题，他们不能承接宴会了，男士马上说他知道在 High Street 有一家印度餐馆，可以为团体客户提供特殊待遇，那里的食物很棒，房间也足够大。由此可知，男士的言外之意是说他们可以把宴会的地点改在他所推荐的印度餐馆。

Conversation One

M: Hello, Jane.

W: Hello, Paul.

M: Please come in. (9) I'm just getting ready to go home. Susan is expecting me for dinner. I want to be on time for a change.

W: (10) Look, I'm terribly sorry to drop in at this time on Friday, Paul, but it is rather important.

M: That's OK. What's the problem?

W: Well, Paul, I won't keep you long. You see there is a problem with the exchange rates. The Indian Rupee has taken a fall on the foreign exchange market. (11) You see there has been a sharp increase in Indian's balance of payment deficit.

M: I see. That's serious, isn't it'?

W: Well, as you know, there have been reports of unrest India, and the prospects for the Rupee look pretty gloomy.

M: And that's going to affect us, as if we didn't have enough problems on our hands.

W: So I thought it would be wise to take out forward exchange cover to protect our position on the outstanding contracts.

hi: Just a minute. Forward exchange cover, now what does that mean exactly?

W: Well, it means that Jo Motors enters into a commitment to sell Indian Rupees at the present rate.

M: I see. And how will that benefit us?

W: Well, Jio Motors won't lose out if the Indian Rupee falls further.

M: What will it cost, Jane?

W: A small percentage, about 1% and that can be built into the price of the bike.

M: Well, I don't suppose there is much choice. All right, Jane, let's put it into action.

未听先知：预览三道题各选项，可以发现，每个题目的侧重点完全不同，第 9 题考查男士的日常行为，第 10 题为不定式短语，应该是考查将要发生的行为动作或是某种目的，第 11 题出现了 Foreign investors, enterprises 等词，可推测与商务行为有关，但由第 10 题中的 urgent problem 和 important message 还是能够推测，对话的主题 应该涉及某种比较严酷的问题。

9. What do we learn about the man's daily life?

B.。详解：四个选项均以 He 开头，且均使用了一般现在时，可以推测本题考查内容与男士

的日常生活有关。由各选项 A.“他分担一些家务职责”、B.“他经常回家很晚，赶不上吃晚饭”、C.“他偶尔会为家人做饭”和 D.“他有时会与朋友外出就餐”可以看出，本题的重点是男士通常是怎样解决晚餐的。其中，A.与其他三个选项的内容有较大差异，可以提前排除。对话中男士与女士见面时，男士告诉女士他正要回家，Susan 正在家里等他回去吃晚餐，他不能总像平日里那样老是赶不上吃晚餐。for a change 表达的意思是“改变一下”，既然男士今天要按时回家与家人一起共进晚餐，也就可以推测出他大多数时候是不按时回家吃晚餐的。

10. Why did the woman come to see the man?

D. 详解：四个选项均为动词不定式结构，此类选项通常表示本题考查的内容为即将发生的行为动作或某种动作的目的，A.“带他去吃晚餐”与 B.“谈论一项预算计划”、C.“讨论一个紧急问题”以及 D.“告知一个重要信息”这三个选项的内容明显不属于一类，可以预先排除。对话中女士说她很抱歉在周五的这个时间来找男士，但她的事情非常重要，而没有提到“问题”，因此排除 C.，显然女士来找男士的目的就是要告诉男士一件重要的事情。

11. What makes the woman worry about the Indian Rupee?

D. 详解：四个选项都与商业行为相关，而且两次提到了 India，可以判断对话内容涉及印度的商业或经济，选项均为对印度经济进行负面描述的句子，但内容各不相同，无法进行排除或断定本题所考查的重点，听对话时就需要对所有涉及到印度经济的内容多加留意。对话中女士明确告诉男士印度的收支平衡赤字急剧升高。

Conversation Two

W: Charles, among other things, you are regarded as one of the America's great masters of the Blues, a musical idiom that's essentially about loss, particularly the loss of romantic love. Why does love die?

M: (12) People often get into love affairs because they have unrealistic expectations about somebody. Then when the person doesn't turn out to be who they thought he or she was, they start thinking "maybe I can change him or her". That kind of thinking is a mistake. Because when the dust settles, people are going to

be pretty much what they are. It's a rare thing for anybody to be able to change who they really are. And this creates a lot of problems.

W: At 62, you continue to spend a large percentage of your life touring. What appeals to you about life on the road?

M: (13) Music. I don't especially love life on the road, but I figure if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing, you've got the ultimate in life.

W: What's the most widely-held misconception about the life of a famous musician?

M: (14) People think it's all glamour. Actually we have the same trouble as they do. Playing music doesn't mean life treats you any better.

W: How do you feel about being recognized everywhere you go?

M: You'd think I'd be used to it by now. (15) But I still find it fascinating. You go to a little town in Japan, where nobody speaks English, yet they know you on site and know all of your music. I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and by music.

未听先知：预览四道题各选项，第 14、15 题的选项均以形容词为主，无法通过这些形容词判断出对话主题，但由第 12 题中的 the other half, relationship, picture of life 等词可以判断，对话涉及到了恋爱关系以及人们对爱情的理解，而通过第 13 题的各选项也可以确定对话与某位男士的精彩生活有关。

12. What does the man say about most people when they get into love affairs?

A.。详解：四个选项均以 **They** 开头，根据选项 A.“他们对自己的另一半有着不切实际的期待”、B.“他们或许没有准备好形成一种相伴一生的关系”、C.“他们对生活有了更为现实的认识”和 D.“他们想要适应自己角色的转变”可以判断，选项中的 **they** 指的就是普通大众，本题考查的是人们对爱情或者婚姻、家庭的看法。对话中女士问男士为什么爱情不能永葆活力，男士说人们陷入恋爱关系时，往往都对对方抱有一种不切实际的期待，如果对方与自己想象得不一样，则希望对方能够为自己而改变。但实际上，人们很难真正改变。

13. What does the mail say about himself as a singer OH the road most of his life?

D.。详解：四个选项均以 **He** 开头，A.“他很幸运，能够去很多新奇的地方”、B.“他能够忘记生活中的烦恼”、C.“他能够认识很多有趣的人”和 D.“他很幸运，能够做自己喜欢的事情”，四个选项都是在描述男士的美好生活，可以判断对话中一定讲述了男士幸福的一面，听对话时对此类信息要特别注意。对话中女士问男士，他已经 62 岁了，还经常到处走动，是什么吸引他一直上路，男士毫不犹豫地说是音乐促使他前行，能够做自己真正热爱的事情的人是幸运的，他们能够触碰到生活的极致。由此可见，男士所做的正是他自己喜欢的事情。

14. What do most people think of the life of a famous musician?

C.。详解：四个选项均为简单的主系表结构，四个形容词是关键，选项所给信息过少，无法判断本题考查内容，但听录音时，对与这些形容词有关联的内容都要注意捕捉。对话中女士问男士人们最容易对知名音乐家所产生的错误概念是什么，男士明确地说，人们认为知名音乐家的生活只有光辉，这是不对的。生活对于他们并不比对待普通人更加仁慈。

15. How does the mall feel whenever he is recognized by his fans?

B.。详解：四个选项均为单个形容词，有正面的，也有负面的，选项所给信息过少，无法判断本题考查内容，但听录音时，对与这些形容词有关联的内容都要注意捕捉。对话中女士问男士走到哪儿都会被人认出来的感觉如何，男士说，按说他应该已经习惯了这种感觉，但事实是，他依然感觉十分惊异。他举了一个例子，他曾经去过一个日本小镇，那里的人根本不会说英语，但却一下子就认出他了，还知道他的音乐。fascinating 和 amazed 的意思相似，都表示“惊异，惊喜”。

Section B

Passage One

Changing technology and markets have stimulated the team approach to management. Inflation, resource scarcity, reduced personnel levels and budget cuts have all underscore the need for better coordination in organizations. Team management provides for this coordination. Team management calls for new skills if personnel potential is to be fully realized. (16) Although a team may be composed of knowledg

they must learn new ways of relating and workin together to solve cross-functional problems. When teams consist of experienced employees from hierarchical organizations who have been conditioned to traditional organizational culture, cooperation may not occur naturally. It may need to be created. (17) Furthermore, the issue is not just how the team can function more effectively, but how it integrates with the overall organization or society that it supposedly serves. A group of individuals is not automatically a team. Therefore, team building may be necessary in order to improve the group's performance. Casey, an expert in this field, suggests that the cooperation process within teams must be organized, promoted and managed. He believes that team corporation results when members go beyond their individual capabilities, beyond what each is used to being and doing. Together, the team may then produce something new, tmique and superior to that of any one member. For this to happen, he suggests the multi-cultural managers

exhibit understanding of their own and other's cultural influences and limitations. They should also cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence and patience, as well as assertedness. (18) If a team manager exemplifies such qualities, then the team, as a whole, would be better able to realize their potential and achieve their objectives.

未听先知：预览三道题各选项，由第 16 题中的 organizational culture，第 17 题和 18 题中多次出现的 team 一词，以及 qualifications, team manager, cultures 等词可以推测，短文可能与企业或商业环境中的团队合作、团队建设有关。

16. What should team members do to fully realize their potential?

B.。详解：四个选项均为以动词原形开头的句子结构，可以判断本题考查的是行为动作。A.“保持传统的组织文化”、B.“学习新的关联方式，共同协作”、C.“紧跟技术的快速发展”和 D.“学会尊重企业等级制度”均为现代企业中员工所应该做的事情，听录音时注意判断文章中提到的是哪一点。短文中说，虽然团队当中可能有些人的确非常博学，但他们也应该学会与团队中的其他人员共同协作，形成良好的合作关系，一起解决问题。

17. What needs to be considered for effective team management?

A.。详解：四个选项均为疑问词开头的陈述句语序的句子，因此可以判断问题中一定包含某种结构，这些选项均可以充当该词或该表达的宾语。结合选项 A.“团队该怎样与它的服务对象相融合”、B.“该怎样建设团队才能改善团队表现”、C.“团队中应该纳入什么样的员工”和 D.“团队中的成员应该具有怎样的素质”可以推测，本题考查应该怎样进行团队建设。短文中提到，问题不仅在于应该怎样让团队更高效地工作，还应该让团队与他所服务的公司或社会融合在一起。

18. What conclusion Can we draw from what Casey says?

D.。详解：四个选项的意思分别为 A.“团队经理必须设立清晰且较高的目标”、B.“团队必须包含有不同文化背景的队员”、C.“团队成员应该知识丰富，并富有创造性”和 D.“团队经理应该具备某些特定的技能”，其中有两项都提到了团队经理，可以初步判断本题考查的内容极有可能与团队经理所应该具备的素质或是其所应该承担的责任有关。短文中提到按照 Casey 的看法，如果团队经理能够展示出他所提到的各种素质，整个团队就能够更好地发挥潜力，实现目标。也就是说，团队经理应该具备某些特定的素质。

Passage Two

In early 1994, when Mark Andreessen was just 23 years old, he arrived in Silicon Valley with an idea that would change the world. (19) As a student at the University of Illinois, he and his friends had developed a program called Mosaic, which allowed people to share information on the world wide web. Before Mosaic, the web had been used mainly by scientists and other technical people, who were happy just to send and receive text. But with Mosaic, Andreessen and his friends had developed a program which could send images over the web as well. Mosaic was an overnight success. It was put on the university's network at the beginning of 1993.

And by the end of the year, it had over a million users. Soon after, Andreessen went to seek his fortune in Silicon Valley. (20) Once he got there, he started to have meetings with a man called Jim Clark, who was one of the Valley's most famous entrepreneurs. In 1994, nobody was making any real money from the Internet

which was still very slow and hard to use. But Andreessen had seen an opportunity that would make him and Clark rich within two years. He suggested they should create a new computer program that would do the same job as Mosaic but would be much easier to use. Clark listened carefully to Pmdreessen, whose ideas and enthusiasm impressed him greatly. (21) Eventually,

Clark agreed to invest three million dollars of his own money in the project, and to raise an extra fifteen million from venture capitalists who were always keen to listen to Clark's new ideas.

未听先知：预览三道题各选项，由第 20 题中的 He 可以推断，文章与某位男士的个人经历有关，该题选项中出现了 computer scientists, computer business 等词，再结合第 19 题中的 program, 第 21 题中的 technology, computer expertise 可以推测，文章可能围绕计算机行业中的某位男士展开。

19. What do we learn about Mosaic?

D. 详解：四个选项均以 It 开头，意思分别为 A.“它是 Illinois 大学提供的分享教学观点的平台”

B.“它主要用于科学家和技术人员之间的文字信息传递”、C.“它刚开始时是一个很成功的软件，但没能持续很久”和 D.“这一程序允许人们通过网络共享信息”，由此可以判断，It 一定是某种技术形式，更有可能是某种软件或平台，本题考查内容与 It 的功能有关。短文一开始就提到，Mark 和他的朋友开发了 Mosaic，它可以允许人们通过网络在全世界范围内共享信息。

20. What did Andreessen do upon arriving in Silicon Valley?

B. 详解：选项均以 He 开头，A.“他拜访了一批著名的计算机科学家”、B.“他与一位名为 Jim Clark 的企业家碰了面”、C.“他卖掉了朋友们开发的软件”和 D.“他投资了一项领先的计算机生意”都是对 He 行为动作的描述，听录音时应注意捕捉与 He 的行为动作相关的信息。短文中说 Andreessen 一到硅谷，首先就与硅谷的著名企业家 Jim Clark 进行了会面。

21. Why were venture capitalists willing to join in Clark's investment?

A. 详解：四个选项均以 They 开头，A.“他们对他的新想法充满信心”、B.“他们相信他的计算机专业知识”、C.“他们对新科技十分狂热”、D.“他们相信他的业务关系”都是在表述“他们”对于“他”的看法。听录音时首先要确定的是 They 和 he 分别指代的是什么人，才能正确判断他们之间的关联。短文最后一部分说，Clark 不仅自己投了资，还为 Andreessen 找了风险投资家，他们之所以愿意为 Andreessen 投资，主要是因为他们热衷于 Clark 的新想法。

Passage Three

Advertising informs consumers about the existence and benefits of products and services and attempts to persuade them to buy them. (22) The best form of advertising is probably word-of-mouth advertising which occurs when people tell their friends about the benefits of products or services that they have purchased. Yet virtually no providers of goods or services rely on this alone, but use paid advertising instead. (23) Indeed Many organizations also use institutional or prestige advertising which is designed to build up their reputation rather than to sell particular products. (24) Although companies could easily set up their own advertising departments, write their own advertisements and buy media space themselves, they tend to use the services of advertising agencies. These are likely to have more resources and more knowledge about all aspects of advertising and advertising media than single company. It is also easier for a dissatisfied company to give its account to another agency than it would be to fire its own advertising staff. The client company generally gives the advertising agency an agreed budget, a statement of the objectives of the advertising campaign known as a brief and an overall advertising strategy concerning the message to be communicated to the target customers.

The agency creates advertisements and develops a media plan, specifying which media will be used and in which proportions. (25) Agencies often produce alternative ads or commercials that are pretested in newspapers, television stations, etc., in different parts of the country before a final

choice is made prior to a national campaign.

未听先知：预览四道题各选项，第 22 题中反复出现了 advertising 一词，第 24 题选项中也出现了 advertising, ads, commercials 等词，可以猜测文章内容与广告行业有关。

22. What is probably the best form of advertising according to the speaker?

C. 详解：选项均为名词短语，A、B、C 三个选项描述的都是广告类型，D 虽然没有出现 advertising 一词，但“分发免费试用品”也是广告推销的一种形式，可以判定本题考查内容与广告形式有关。短文开头处提到，最好的广告形式就是白口相传，也就是人们会把自己认为不错的产品或服务推荐给朋友。

23. What does the speaker say is purpose of many organizations' using prestige advertising?

B. 详解：选项均为不定式短语，通常不定式短语所表达的是目的、打算或是即将发生的行为动作，由各选项意思：A.“销售特定商品”、B.“树立声誉”、C.“推广特定服务”和 D.“吸引高端客户”可以推测，本题考查内容与广告的目的有关。短文中提到很多机构通过广告公司进行宣传，并不一定是想要销售产品，更多的是想树立企业或公司的良好声誉。

24. How do large companies generally handle their advertising?

A. 详解：四个选项均为以 By 开头的介词短语，介词 by 通常表示某种方式或手段，由各选项的意思：

A.“使用大型广告公司的服务”、B.“雇用自己的专业广告人员”、C.“在行业领先的报纸上购买广告空间”和 D.“制作自己的广告”可知，本题考查的是通过何种手段进行广告活动。短文中提到，虽然对于大公司来说，建立自己的广告部门、自己撰写广告方案、购买媒体空间都不是多么困难的事情，但他们还是倾向于借助大型广告公司所提供的服务来做广告。

25. What would advertising agencies often do before a national campaign?

D. 详解：四个选项均为动词原形开头的句子结构，可以判定本题考查的是行为动作，由 B 选项中的 survey 和 D 选项中的 Pre-test, ads 可以推测，本题考查内容与真正投放广告前的行为有关。短文最后提到，广告公司在向全国投放广告之前，通常会先小范围地在报纸、电视等渠道上进行测试，也就是说，他们会在特定的地区进行广告试验。

Section C

26. eternal. 详解：空格位于不定冠词 an 和名词 concept 之间，应该填入以元音发音开头的形容词作定语，修饰名词 concept。第一句提到物种灭绝是一个不容易理解的概念，而在下文提到，它与杀死那些可以再重生的单个生命形式不同，也就是说，它是一个永远无法逆转的概念。eternal 意为“永远的，永恒的”。

27. diminishing. 详解：空格所在句和后面两句构成了排比句式，说明了 extinction 这一概念的独特性。空格所在句为倒装句，充当句子的表语，由于空格后有名词，因此，填入的词需要和名词 numbers 一起构成名词性短语。由句意可知，灭绝不仅仅是数字的减少。diminish 意为“减少，减小”。

28. absolute. 详解：空格位于连词 and 之前，需要填入一个形容词，与 final 形成并列关系，一起来修饰名词 act。物种的灭绝是永远的消失，绝对不会再出现。absolute 意为“绝对的”。

29. succeed. 详解：空格位于状语从句中的谓语部分，由于前面的主语为复数，主句时态为一般将来时，因此，空格内填入动词的一般现在时。由空格后的 in coming centuries 可知，此处要表达的意思是：不管在我们之后还有多少代人会继续生存，都不会再看到那些已经灭绝的物种了。succeed 意为“接替，继承”。

30. on a vast scale. 详解：空格所在句不缺少句子主要成分，因此，应填入副词或副词短语，充当句子的状语。上一段提到了灭绝，本段提到了人类对自然资源的浪费和破坏，这些都是大范围的行为。on a vast scale 意为“大面积的，大范围的”。

31. As regards. 详解：空格与其后的名词短语 basic natural resources 不是句子主干的一部分，

因此需要填入介词,构成介词短语。上一句说到了人类对天空、大地和空气的污染,本句则提到了自然资源。As regards 意为“至于,关于”。注意空格位于句首,As 首字母需要大写。

32. used up。详解:空格位于句子的谓语部分,与 are...being 连在一起构成现在进行时的被动语态,表示“正在被……”,因此应该填入动词或动词词组。由 but we are also running out of 可知,此处要表达的意思是:我们正在以疯狂的速度和手段将自然界中不可再生的资源消耗殆尽。used up 意为“用光,消耗光”。注意使用动词的过去分词形式。

33. disposing。详解:空格前有两个动名词 processing, consuming, 由 and 确认这三个词应该是并列关系,因此也填入动词的-ing 形式。这里要表达的意思是:人类正在处理、消耗、丢弃珍贵的资源。disposing 意为“处理,扔掉”。

34. modification。详解:空格位于形容词 cultural 之后,应该填入名词,与 cultural 形成名词短语后,再通过 and 与 historical change 形成并列关系。与 change“变化”相对应的词为 modification。modification 意为“修改,改变”。

35. magnitude。详解:空格位于介词 of 之后,应该填入名词,充当介词的宾语。空格所在句要表达的意思是:人类正在经历的变革十分重大,不仅是简单的历史变迁或是文化变更,而是地理、生物以及心理等各种秩序的重大变革。magnitude 意为“重要性。重要程度”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

选项归类

名词: B.bias 偏见,倾向; D.deterioration 变质,退化,恶化; E)exception 例外; F)fault 过错,

过失动词: A.assumed 承担(权力,责任); J)relayed 接替,转播,转告; K)shifted 改变,略微移动; L)shrank 收缩,缩减; N)transmitting 传导,传播

形容词: C.desperate 绝望的,孤注一掷的; I)previous 先前的; M)subtle 微妙的,不易察觉的

副词: G)incidentally 顺便地,附带; H)notably 显著地,尤其; O)worldwide 在全世界

详解详析

36. E.exception。详解:该空格位于主系表结构的句子中,且位于系动词 Was 和形容词 not 之后,此处可以理解为形容词作定语修饰名词,因此应填入名词 exception 作整个句子的表语,结合上下文综合分析,本句含义为:手机生产商诺基亚公司也并不例外。故答案为 E)exception“例外”。备选项中 bias, deterioration, fault 与上下文语义不符,故应排除。

37. O.worldwide。详解:该空格位于主谓结构的句子中,并处于句子的末端,本句主要成分齐全,因此应填入副词 worldwide 作地点状语,起修饰作用。本句含义为“2007 年时,诺基亚公司占全世界手机销量的 40% 以上”。故答案为 O)worldwide“在全世界”。备选项中 incidentally 及 notably 与上下文语义不符,故应排除。

38. K.shifting。详解:该空格位于句子的谓语动词位置,系动词 were 之后,介词 toward 之前,因此可填入现在分词,构成过去进行时,描述过去某一时间正在发生的动作或行为,本句含义为“但此时客户的偏好正在向触屏智能手机转变”。故答案为 K)shifting“改变,略微移动”。备选项中 transmitting 与上下文语义不符,故应排除。

39. L.shrank。详解:该空格位于句子主语之后的谓语动词位置,根据上下文判断此处应为一般过去时,因此应填入动词过去式,本句的含义为“诺基亚市场份额缩小,收入骤降”。故答案为 L)shrank“收缩,缩减”。备选项中 assumed 及 relayed 虽然满足语法要求,但其与上下文语义不符,故排除。

40. A.assumed。详解:该空格位于以 which 引导的定语从句中,且处于定语从句的谓语动词位置,又因出现了明确的时间状语 in October 2010,因此应填入动词过去式,本句的含义为“他于 2010 年 10 月开始担任诺基亚公司首席执行官一职”。故答案为 A.assumed“承担(权力,

责任)”。备选项中 **relayed** 与上下文语义不符, 故应排除。

41. **F.fault**。详解:该空格位于介词 **at** 之后, 应填入名词, 构成介宾短语, **at fault** 为固定搭配, 含义为“有责任, 有过错”, 本句含义为“但出问题的并不仅仅是埃洛普一人”。故答案为 **F)fault**“过错, 过失”: 备选项中 **bias** 及 **deterioration** 与上下文语义不符, 故应排除。

42. **H.notably**。详解:该空格位于主系表结构的句子中, 且该句主要成分齐全, 空格位于 **Most** 之后, 应填入副词, 构成最高级形式, 本句含义为“最显著的就是 **Jorma Ollila**”。故答案为 **H)notably**“显著地, 尤其”。备选项中 **incidentally** 与上下文语义不符, 故应排除。

43. **I.previous**。详解:该空格位于名词所有格 **the company's** 之后, 名词 **success** 之前, 可填入形容词进一步修饰名词 **success**, 本句含义为“但他过于迷恋公司以前所取得的成就”, 故答案为 **I)previous**“先前的”。备选项中 **desperate** 及 **subtle** 与上下文语义不符, 故应排除。

44. **C.desperate**。详解:该空格位于不定冠词 **a** 之后, 名词短语 **cost-cutting program** 之前, 应填入形容词进一步修饰名词短语的中心词 **program**。本句含义为“公司还开始了一场孤注一掷的降低成本运动”。故答案为 **C.desperate**“绝望的, 不顾一切的, 孤注一掷的”。备选项中 **subtle** 与上下文语义不符, 故应排除。

45. **D.deterioration**。详解:该空格位于定冠词 **the** 之后, 介词 **of** 之前, 应填入名词。本句含义为“这有损于公司原本生机勃勃的企业文化”。故答案为 **D.deterioration**“变质, 退化, 恶化”。备选项中 **bias** 与上下文语义不符, 故应排除。

Section B

详解详析

46. Many first-generation college goers have doubts about their abilities to get a college degree.

译文: 很多第一代大学生怀疑自己是否有能力拿到大学文凭。

定位: 由题干关键词 **have doubts about their abilities** 定位到原文画线处。

47. First-generation college students tend to have much heavier financial burdens than their peers.

译文: 第一代大学生的经济负担往往比同龄人更重。

定位: 由题干关键词 **heavier financial burdens** 定位到原文画线处。

详解 [C]段提到, 通常这些学生的经济负担比同龄人更重。所以上学期期间多半会做兼职, 在学习上往往更需要下功夫补习。题干中的 **have much heavier financial burdens** 对应原文中的 **carry financial burdens that outweigh those of their peers**, 故答案为[C]。

48. The graduation rate of first-generation student at Nijay's university was incredibly low.

译文: 尼杰所就读大学的第一代大学生毕业率低得令人难以置信。

定位: 由题干关键词 **graduation rate**, **Nijay's** 和 **low** 定位到原文画线处。

详解 [B]段第一句提到, 那时尼杰并没有意识到他就读的学校——田纳西州立大学, 其毕业率低得骇人。题干中的 **incredibly low** 对应原文中的 **frighteningly low graduation rate**, 故答案为[B]。

49. Some top institutions like Yale seem to provide first-generation students with more support than they actually need.

译文: 像耶鲁这样的顶尖大学似乎给其第一代大学生提供了超过他们实际需求的帮助。

定位: 由题干关键词 **Yale** 和 **more support** 定位到原文画线处。

详解 [N]段提到, 克里斯蒂安·巴斯克斯认为“耶鲁大学给学生提供了很多帮助, 在一定程度上来说给的帮助太多了”。题干中的 **provide first-generation students with more support than they actually need** 对应原文中的 **there is too much support**, 故答案为[N]。

50. On entering college, Nijay Williams had no idea how challenging college education was.

译文: 尼杰·威廉姆斯刚进入大学时, 并不知道大学教育会有多大的挑战。

定位: 由题干关键词 **entering college** 和 **Nijay Williams** 定位到原文画线处。

详解 [A]段第一句提到,尼杰·威廉姆斯去年秋天考上了大学,他是家里的第一个大学生,父母是牙买加移民。当时,他在学习上并没有准备好面对严格的高等教育。该段结尾处又提到,由于食宿费用高,学校离家也近,尼杰就选择了住在家里,一边上学,一边打工,每周工作30至40个小时。由此可知,尼杰刚上大学时,对于大学教育会有多大挑战的认识不充分,题干是对该段的概括,故答案为[A]。

51. Many universities simply refuse to release their exact graduation rates for first generation students.

译文:很多大学直接拒绝公布第一代大学生毕业率的准确数据。

定位:由题干关键词 graduation rates 及 first-generation students 定位到原文画线处。

详解 [I]段提到,很多大型高校对于第一代大学生的毕业率数据保密,或者至少使这些数据很难找到。题干中的 refuse to release their exact graduation rates 对应原文中的 keep this kind of data secret,故答案为[I]。

52. According to a marketing executive, many students from low-income families don't know they could have a chance of going to an elite university.

译文:根据某位市场部高管所说,很多来自低收入家庭的学生并不知道自己能有机会上一所名校。

定位:由题干关键词 marketing executive, students from low-income families 和 all elite university 定位到原文画线处。

详解 [G]段提到,“内线”的营销主管戴夫·贾拉指出,“其实,很多低收入家庭的孩子本可以拿全额奖学金念名牌大学,但他们根本就没有认识到这一点。”题干中的 could have a chance of going to an elite university 对应原文中的 could be going to elite universities,故答案为[G]。

53. Some elite universities attach great importance to building up the first-generation students' self-confidence.

译文:一些精英大学很看重培养第一代大学生的自信心。

定位:由题干关键词 Some elite universities 和 confidence 定位到原文画线处。

详解 [O]段提到,耶鲁大学的导师、教职员和教授为那些在这样一所顶尖学校中缺乏归属感的学生提供了很多帮助。由此可知,耶鲁这样的名校很看重培养第一代大学生的自信心。题干是对原文的概括,其中 Some elite universities 对应原文中的 such a top institution,故答案为[O]。

54. I'm First distributes information to help first-generation college-goers find schools that are most suitable for them.

译文:我是第一代”传播信息以帮助第一代大学生找到最适合他们的学校。

定位:由题干关键词 I'm First, distributes information 和 college-goers 定位到原文画线处。

详解 [D]段提到,马特·鲁比诺夫是非赢利性组织“我是第一代”的指导员。他希望能把这个信息传出去,并帮助那些要上大学的学生找到最合适的学校。题干中的 find schools that are most suitable for them 对应原文中的 find the best post-secondary fit,故答案为[D]。

55. Elite universities tend to graduate first-generation students at a higher rate.

译文:很多精英大学第一代大学生的毕业率往往很高。

定位:由题干关键词 Elite universities 和 at a higher rate 定位到原文画线处。

详解 [M]段提到,琼斯仅代表了那些考入这些更著名精英大学的第一代大学生中的一小部分,而这些学校往往有稳健的资金援助计划,而且第一代学生的毕业率也很高。题干中的 at a higher rate 对应原文中的 remarkably high graduation rates,故答案为[M]。

Section C

Passage One

详解详析

56. C。定位：由题干关键词 *influential medical groups* 定位到文章首段的后半部分... *that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care.*

详解：事实细节题。定位句指出医疗集团建议医生在决定病人的治疗方案时，不仅要考虑疗效，还要考虑医疗成本费用，故答案为 C。

点睛：A“反思他们所应承担的责任”，在原文并没有明确提示，可以排除；B“对其治疗效果更加注意”，这与原文要表达的意思正好相反，可以排除；D“从削减医保的角度重新调整其操作”，原文虽然提到医生要考虑医疗费用，但并没有明确提出让医生们直接考虑削减医保，可以排除。

57. B。定位：由题干关键词 *doctors, concerned* 和 *in the past* 定位到文章第二段后半部分。From *being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent.*

详解：推理判断题。从定位句及其所在段落可以看出，作者提到一个关于医生角色的关键性的变化，即从单纯考虑病人个体转为对医疗费用的使用施加影响，可见，医生过去只考虑治疗效果，故答案为 B。

点睛：A“具体使用哪种药品”，过于片面，可以排除；C“行业的进步”，原文中没有提及，可以排除；D“患者的信任”，尽管后文提到了医生如果一味考虑医疗成本，极可能会失去患者的信任，但从整体看，医生过去首要关注的还是疗效，患者的信任也是基于疗效，可以排除。

58. A。定位：根据题干关键词 *new guidelines* 和 *lead to* 定位到文章第三段首句... *the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment--at the end of life. for example--is too expensive.*

详解：事实细节题。定位句指出，医生会基于价格考虑，从而决定药品的使用和医疗方案，这与上一段首句提到的 *redefine their roles* 相呼应，医生从仅仅只考虑疗效到在决定中引入费用因素，其角色确实发生了转变，故答案为 A。

点睛：B“过度使用疗效较差的药品”，文中只是提到医生会在用药品的决策上考虑费用，并没有说会更多使用疗效较差的药品，可以排除；C“医患之间的矛盾”，第六段虽然提到医生考虑经济因素可能引发患者的不信任，但还没有上升到医患矛盾，故不是新政策的主要后果，可以排除；D“延长患者的痛苦”，文中没有提到新的医疗指导方针会产生这样的后果，可以排除。

59. D。定位：由题干关键词 *risk* 和 *providers, financial overseers* 定位到文章第五段：Some doctors see a potential conflict in trying to be both providers of patient care and financial overseers. 和第六段第二句：He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients...

详解：事实细节题。第五段首先提到医生作为医疗服务提供者和医疗成本监察员，本就存在着潜在矛盾，而在随后的第六段第二句中又明确指出，这样会使医生失去病人的信任，故答案为 D。

点睛：A“他们可能陷入利益矛盾中”，该句说法过于笼统，可以排除；B“他们可能被迫分散精力”，文章并没有明确提出医生身兼两种角色时可能会分散精力，可以排除；C“他们可能不得不使用效力较差的药品”，本题考查的是医生身兼两种角色的风险，对于不同药物药力的比较，虽然原文有所提及，但这并不是医生们面临的风险，可以排除。

60. C。定位：由题干关键词 *experts* 和 *medical cost analysis* 定位到文章最后一段：Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so. "In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, it represents a failure of wider society to take

up the issue. ”

详解：推理判断题。最后一段首句指出，尽管医生兼任医药成本监察员的职责并不合适，但又不得不为之，因为很少有其他群体能做到，而作者更进一步引用丹尼尔·赛尔马西医生的话指出，整个社会没能成功处理这一问题，故答案为C。

点睛：A“它可能增加医生本已沉重的负担”，医学专家并没有就医生的负担轻重进行讨论，可以排除；B“它可以帮助整个社会节省经费”，专家们并没有提到这一点，可以排除；D“它提升了医生的社会责任意识”，这种说法完全偏离了本文的中心思想，可以排除。

高频词汇及短语

ignore [ɪg'nɔː] *v.* 忽视
recommend [rekə'mend] *v.* 推荐；建议
weigh [weɪ] *v.* 权衡，考量
controversial [ˌkɒntrə'vɜːʃəl] *adj.* 受到争议的
exert influence on 对……施加影响

ration [ˈræʃən] *v.* 实行配给制
potential [pə'tenʃəl] *adj.* 潜在的
simultaneously [sɪməl'teɪniəsli] *adv.* 同时地
degeneration [dɪˌʤenə'reɪʃən] *n.* 退化；变性
take up 处理

Passage Two

详解详析

61. A. 定位：由题干关键词 Obama 和 economic inequality 定位到文章第一段第二句：Inequality is dangerous, he argued, not merely because it doesn't look good to have a large gap between the rich and the poor, but because inequality itself destroys upward mobility, making it harder for the poor to escape from poverty.

详解：事实细节题。定位句提到，奥巴马把不公平称为“我们这个时代决定性的挑战”，并指出不公平之所以危险是因为它破坏了社会阶层的提升，令贫困者难以摆脱贫困，故答案为A。

点睛：B“它是社会稳定的最大威胁”，本文主要探讨的是社会阶层的提升，而不是社会稳定性，可以排除；C“它是收入增长的头号敌人”，这是对原文的曲解，社会不公平影响的主要是穷人社会经济地位的上升，文章并没有提到不公平和收入增长的关系，可以排除；D“它是我们这个时代最恶毒的社会罪行”，原文并没有从道德角度进行阐述，可以排除。

62. B. 定位：由题干关键词 the inequality gap 和 Scott Winship's data analysis 定位到文章第三段最后一句：Inequality itself is not a particularly strong predictor of economic mobility, as sociologist Scott Winship noted in a recent article based on his analysis of this data.

详解：事实细节题。定位句指出，不公平本身并不是社会流动性的强预警信号，也就是说不公平不是社会流动性的可靠指标，后文还论证并列举了与社会活动性相关度较高的若干因素，故答案为B。

点睛：A“它在美国大部分地区迅速蔓延”，文章只是提到美国社会有贫富差距，但并没有对发展趋势进行任何说明，可以排除；C“它没有得到正确诠释”，该项的说法太过笼统，可以排除；D“它完全被忽视了”，文章开头就高调地论述奥巴马对经济不公平现象的观点，可见，这个问题并没有被忽视，可以排除。

63. C 定位：根据题干中的地名 Atlanta 和 Salt Lake City 定位到文章第五段最后一句：Chetty finds that communities like Salt Lake City, with high levels of two-parent families and religiosity, are much more likely to see poor children get ahead than communities like Atlanta, with high levels of racial and economic segregation.

详解：事实细节题。定位句指出，像盐湖城这样兼具双亲的虔诚宗教家庭比例较高的社区，比亚特兰大那种种族和经济隔离程度高的社区更能为贫困孩子提供上升机会，可见，它能为贫困孩子提供更多攀登社会阶梯的机会，故答案为C。

点睛：A“将宗教信仰置于政党政策之上”，文章只提到宗教问题，并没有说到政党政策，可以排除；

B.“已经缩小了贫富之间的差距”，比较两个城市时，作者只谈到了社会流动性，并没有提到其内部的贫富差距，可以排除；D.“为严重的种族和经济隔离所困”，这种说法与原文相反，种族和经济隔离程度高的是亚特兰大，而不是盐湖城，可以排除。

64. A.。定位：由题干关键词 *strongly correlated* 和 *Raj Chetty* 定位到文章第五段首句：*Harvard economist Raj Chetty has pointed to economic and racial segregation, community density, the size of a community's middle class, the quality of schools, community religiosity, and family structure, which he calls the "single strongest correlate of upward mobility."*

详解：事实细节题。根据定位句可知，在查蒂提到的若干影响社会活动性的因素中，家庭结构是“社会阶层提升的唯一强相关因素”，故答案为 A。

点睛：B.“种族平等”，该项没有被列入查蒂所说的若干因素中，可以排除；C“学校教育”，查蒂虽然提到这个因素，但它不属于强相关因素，可以排除；D“社区密度”，与选项 C 一样，虽然提及，但不属于强相关因素，可以排除。

65. D.。定位：根据题文同序原则，定位至文章最后一段：*In other words, communities with high levels of per-capita income growth, high percentages of two-parent families, and high local government spending-which may stand for good schools-are the most likely to help poor children relive Horatio Alger's rags to riches story.*

详解：推理判断题。从定位段中可看出，作者提到如何帮助穷苦孩子提高社会经济地位时，一直都是从社区层面进行分析的，前文也多次有类似的提示，故答案为 D。

点睛：A“加大中产阶层的规模非常重要”，这虽然是作者提到的重要因素之一，但不足以集中概括作者的观点，可以排除；B“扩大城市规模十分重要”，影响社会流动性的因素中未涉及城市规模，可以排除；C“我们应该努力消除收入不均”，作者在第三段就提出，贫富差距并不像很多公众人物指出的那样，对社会流动性有关键性的影响力，可见，文章并没有集中讨论收入不均的问题，可以排除。

④ 高频词汇及短语

mobility [məʊ'bɪlɪti] *n.* 流动性;灵活性
fundamental [ˌfʌndə'mentl] *adj.* 基本的
prominent ['prɒmɪnənt] *adj.* 卓越的,突出的
grow apart 扩大
exaggerate [ɪɡ'zædʒəreɪt] *v.* 夸张;夸大

base on 以……为基础
metropolitan [ˌmetrə'pɒlɪtən] *adj.* 大都市的
segregation [ˌsegrɪ'geɪʃən] *n.* 隔离,分开
prevalence ['prevələns] *n.* 流行;普遍

Part IV Translation

□ 参考译文

In China, parents always try every means to help their children, and even make important decisions for them. They never care what the children really want because they believe that it is good for the children. As a result, children's growth and education tend to surrender to the wills of their parents.

If parents decide to sign up for their children to take an extra class to increase their chances of being admitted to a key school, they will stick to their decision, even if their children are not interested in it.

In the United States, however, parents are likely to respect their children's opinions, and to pay more attention to their opinions in making decisions.

It may be worthy of praise for the Chinese parents to attach great importance to education. However, they should learn how to balance the relationship between parents and the children from American parents when it comes to education.

■ 难点注释

1. 第一段第一句比较长，一种翻译方法是将其断为两个句子翻译，以避免句子繁琐。第一

个分句的翻译难点在于“竭力”，比较简单的翻译方法是如同参考译文那样，译为 **try every means to do sth.**；另外，还可以使用较难的表达：**endeavour to do sth.**。第二个分句相对简单，翻译为一个原因状语从句即可。

2. 第二句的翻译难点在于“屈从于”的翻译，英语中较为常见的翻译是 **yield to** 和 **surrender to**。另外就是“往往”的翻译，参考译文中的 **tend to** 表达一种趋势，比较常见的 **more often than not** 也是一种不错的表达。

3. 第二段为独句段，句子看起来复杂，仔细分析句子结构可知，这句话其实包含了一个条件状语从句，一个目的状语从句和一个让步状语从句，主句是“他们会坚持自己的决定”。其次是几个短语的翻译，“报名参加”用 **register** 或 **sign up for** 均可；“增加做某事的机会”常译为 **increase the chance of doing sth.**；“坚持自己的决定”用 **hold firmly** 表达比较形象，也可译为 **stick to**。

4. 第三段中，“尊重孩子的意见”和“在决策时更注重他们的意见”是并列顺承关系，用 **and** 连接。“更注重”可按照参考译文那样译为 **pay more attention to**，也可以译为 **attach more importance to**。

5. 第四段第一句有两种翻译方法，第一种是使用 **It+be+adj. +for sb. to do sth.** 结构，**it** 作形式主语，**to do sth.** 充当真正的主语。第二种翻译方法是使用动名词的复合结构作主语，即 **Chinese parents' attaching great importance to education may be praise worthy**。

6. 第四段最后一句是一个复合句，句子主干是“他们应向美国父母学习”，“涉及教育时如何平衡父母与子女间的关系”是“学习”的宾语，该宾语结构应由 **how** 引出。需要注意的是“涉及”的翻译，**when it comes to...** 是最为常见的表达方式。“平衡”在此处是一个动词，翻译时可像参考译文那样使用 **balance** 的动词用法，也可以使用其名词用法，即 **keep a balance between...and...**。

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