

2018 春季大学英语六级考试全仿真试卷

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Six—

试 题 册

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注意事项

- 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、试卷册、答题卡 1 和答题卡 2 均不得带出考场。考试结束,监考员收卷后考生方可离开。
- 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 30 分钟内完成听力部分的试题。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 130 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条横线。正确方法是: **[A]** [B] [C] [D]。使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定的粗度,浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 七、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按规定重新答题。
- 八、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。

未得到监考教师指令前,不得翻阅试题册!

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled: *Is learning about the past useful?* You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡 1 指定区域内作答作文题,在试题册上的作答无效!

* 请认真填写以下信息

准考证号:

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姓 名: _____

错填、未填以上信息,按违规处理!

- D) At the City Bus Station.
8. A) The plane. B) The Greyhound bus.
- C) The cab. D) The Airport Shuttle.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.*

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

9. A) The weather will be fine.
B) Rain will probably come.
C) It will be foggy.
D) Fine weather will continue.
10. A) When there is a rain.
B) When fine weather continues.
C) When a fog appears in the morning.
D) When wet weather is coming.
11. A) The following day will be rainy.
B) Fine weather will continue.
C) Rainy weather may approach.
D) The rain will stop at once.

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

12. A) It is more costly than conventional farming.
B) It is more cost-effective than conventional farming.
C) It brings lower profits than conventional farming.
D) It brings higher profits than conventional farming.
13. A) It does not use chemicals. B) It uses only synthetic materials.
C) It can be used to control the production. D) It reduces the carbons in the atmosphere.
14. A) Most farmers can pass it easily.
B) It involves a lot of processing.
C) It involves quite strict standards.
D) Farmers with basic educational level will fail to pass it.

15. A) Cost. B) Safety.
C) Production methods. D) Transportation.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the center.*

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

16. A) It will affect our physical health.
B) It will affect our psychosocial health.
C) It will make our life worse.
D) It will make us lazier and weaker.
17. A) It will make the mistakes familiar to us.
B) It will help us to fix past mistakes.
C) It will help us to realize our resolutions.
D) It will make us feel more energetic.
18. A) Too many goals. B) Vague goals.
C) Lack of time. D) Inadequate planning.

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

19. A) Theories about how large animals were able to survive the most recent ice age.
B) Environmental changes that occur following an ice age.
C) Theories about the hunting methods used by early humans in North America.
D) Explanations for the disappearance of large animals in North America.
20. A) To present evidence that supports the hunting theory.
B) To present evidence that mammoths migrated southward to avoid cold winters.
C) To point out that mammoth bones are usually found near human debris.
D) To demonstrate that large animals were able to survive in a variety of habitats.
21. A) Their excessive hunting of mammoths was responsible for the extinction of these animals.
B) Their lack of tools for processing meat contradicts the hunting theory.
C) They were less accomplished at hunting mammoths than the hunting theory suggests.
D) They were probably too afraid of large animals to hunt them.
22. A) Continue to teach Hunting theory.

- B) Talk about the climate change theory.
- C) Ask students questions about Hunting theory.
- D) Show new evidence about the climate change.

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

23. A) The characteristics of fads.
B) The difference between fads and trends.
C) The characteristics of trends.
D) How fads and trends affect our life.
24. A) He gives a definition.
B) He tells a personal story.
C) He contrasts them with trends.
D) He asks the class a question.
25. A) The length of time that each one lasts.
B) How quickly an industry accepts them.
C) How well they cross over into other industries.
D) How much money people earn from them.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Fame is very much like an animal chasing its own tail who, when he captures it, does not know what else to do but to continue chasing it. Fame and the 26 popularity that accompanies it, force the famous person to participate in his or her own 27.

Those who gain fame most often gain it as a result of 28 a single talent or skill: singing, dancing, painting, or writing, etc. The successful performer develops a style that is 29 aggressively and gains some popularity. And it is this popularity that usually 30 the performer to continue performing in the same style, since that is what the public seems to want and to enjoy. But in time, the performer becomes

bored singing the same songs in the same way year after year, or the painter becomes bored painting similar 31 or portraits, or the actor is tired of playing the same 32 repeatedly.

The demand of the public holds the artist hostage to his or her own success and fame. If the artist 33 to change his or her style of writing or dancing or singing, etc., the 34 may turn away and look to confer changeable fame which is passing quickly on another.

I believe that fame and celebrity, influence and power, success and failure, reality and illusion are all 35 neatly woven into a seamless fabric we laughingly call reality. I say to those who desperately seek fame, celebrity and fortune: good luck.

A) approach	B) attempts	C) audience	D) character	E) convinces
F) delighting	G) destruction	H) marketed	I) obvious	J) possessing
K) rewarding	L) scenes	M) settings	N) somehow	O) somewhat

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

The Problem with Rewarding Individual Performers

- A) In 1968, the Ohio State Buckeyes football team started one of the most cherished traditions in American sports. According to team legend, a member of the coaching staff proposed an idea to motivate the players. After each game, the coaches would reward the best players with small stickers resembling buckeye leaves to place on their helmets. The staff reasoned that rewarding stellar individual performances would provide the right incentive to excel. The Buckeyes won the national championship that year, and football teams around the country have copied the tradition of rewarding individual excellence.
- B) But by 2001, the once-dominant Buckeyes had slipped into mediocrity. When Jim Tressel was hired to coach the team, he completely revamped how players earned a buckeye. Instead of rewarding a player for scoring a touchdown, for instance, every player on the offensive unit would get a sticker if the team scored more than 24 points. And the coaching staff gave every player on the team a sticker after each win. Favoring teamwork over individual performance paid off almost immediately—the team not only won a national championship the following year, but the Buckeyes have been one of the most successful teams in the country ever since and are a threat to win the National Championship again this year.

- C) Although leaders are concerned with collective success, most organizations—from sports teams to universities to global companies—still focus on rewarding individual performance. The majority of Fortune 500 companies reward the most productive individuals, not the most effective groups or indispensable group members. We believe that leaders at these organizations are overlooking something fundamental about human nature—our *tribalism*(部落文化).
- D) Human beings evolved in groups, and most of us still work in groups every day. Our *affinity*(亲密关系) for groups is wired deeply into our basic biology. Indeed, humans are unique among primates in that we readily cooperate with in-group members—even if they are completely unknown to us. This is why sports fans can show up to a stadium and immediately share common purpose with 100,000 complete strangers. Even more striking, research in our labs has found that the simple act of joining a group can produce a dramatic influence on brain function and behavior. At the mere flip of a coin, people readily befriend and place their trust in fellow in-group members. And our research has found that creating mixed-race groups can override implicit racial bias. Group identification is one ingredient that can bring strangers together.
- E) Given that group membership is such a deeply rooted part of human nature and organizational success, a central element of leadership is the management of group identities. In short, great leaders are “entrepreneurs of identity.” They embrace our tribal nature and seek to shape the identity of their fellow group members. This social relationship between leaders and followers is at the heart of *transformational leadership*(变革型领导).
- F) When a person starts to identify with a group, it triggers a fundamental shift in their goals. Events and decisions that were once evaluated with reference to oneself(“what’s in it for me?”) are now evaluated in reference to the group (“what does this mean for us?”). In fact, research shows that even otherwise selfish individuals often become cooperative—and even altruistic—when they identify with a group. Once their self becomes fused with the group, they are motivated to pursue what they understand to be the goals of the group.
- G) Group identity can explain a range of remarkable behaviors, ranging from putting in long hours at work to making the ultimate sacrifice for one’s country. Many experiments have now shown that members will act to benefit to their groups, even when doing so exacts a personal cost. One reason is because we share in the success and rewards of our in-group members—we bask in their reflected glory and feel pleasure when they receive a reward. As such, the key to leading groups is fostering an environment in which individual group members deeply identify with the team.
- H) To cultivate a strong group identity, leaders can take the following steps: 1. ensure the group satisfies the basic psychological needs of individual members, 2. generate super-ordinate goals, 3. reward indi-

vidual contributions to the group, and 4. value dissent.

- I) 1. Focus on employees' social needs. Organizations traditionally use financial rewards to motivate employees, but great leaders also fulfill the social needs of their employees. Compelling groups satisfy one or more fundamental human needs, including the need to belong, obtain status, feel distinctive, and maintain certainty or control. By balancing individuals' need to belong with their desire to stand out, a leader can build a sense of "optimal distinctiveness" among group members. Leaders seeking to increase members' group identification need to first consider the basic social needs of their members and then determine how the group might do a better job fulfilling them.
- J) 2. Set superordinate goals. Recent neuroscience studies suggest that cooperation is inherently rewarding. But many people will only cooperate with fellow in-group members. In many organizations, the loyalty of employees lies with their department or project team, rather than the whole organization. While internal divisions can be useful at times—a bit of healthy competition between departments can drive people to work harder—employees can lose sight of organizational goals or may even sabotage other departments. Visionary leaders communicate the superordinate goals of the organization and explain how all the divisions, departments, and project teams are necessary for achieving these goals.
- K) 3. Reward both collective and individual effort. Leaders need to reward behavior that advances the goals of the organization, rather than the individual. Effective leaders provide bonuses, recognition, raises, flexibility, and opportunities, based on the entire team's performance. To avoid free-riding (when team members shirk their personal responsibility), individual rewards should also be given to individuals who make important contributions to the team's success. This rewards indispensable team members—the unsung heroes who work late, cover for colleagues, and enhance the success of the group. Combining individual and collective rewards can promote stronger group identity and ensure that individual members are encouraged and motivated (not only financial, but also socially) to pursue the team's goals and help the team succeed.
- L) Group cohesion can also be a weakness—suppressing dissent and creativity, and creating mindless conformity. How can leaders capitalize on the benefits of group cohesion while avoiding its drawbacks?
- M) 4. Avoid the downsides of conformity by valuing dissent. Many people assume that dissenters are trying to damage the group. But our research suggests that committed group members are the ones who are most likely to speak up when things are going badly for the group because they care deeply about group success. Thus, constructive dissent needs to be explicitly valued in organizations to avoid groupthink and bad decision-making. Leaders need to make it easy for group members to speak out against bad ideas. For instance, leaders can designate certain group members to act as devil's advocate to ensure the group reaches the best possible decision. To create a culture where constructive feedback and innova-

tion flourishes, leaders should also encourage their employees to pursue organizational goals rather than simply follow organizational norms.

N) The bottom line is that leaders need to understand and harness the tribal psychology that is deeply imprinted onto the human brain. The ease with which people categorize the social world into groups speaks to our nature, and provides a powerful potential tool for leaders. Our capacity to identify with groups provides the foundations for cooperation with others—even complete strangers. Thus, great leaders must become entrepreneurs of identity.

36. A team legend goes that the best players would be rewarded by placing stickers on their helmets.

37. Compared with collective success, individual excellence is generally given more attention in most companies.

38. Knowing the superordinate goals and necessity of team work can help people from opposing sides to work together.

39. One should take full advantage of group identity to become an outstanding leader.

40. The members' basic social needs should be taken into consideration to increase their group identification.

41. The tradition of rewarding individuals has spread out since a football team became the champion.

42. Those contributing to the team success should be awarded to avoid free-riding.

43. Unlike other primates, human beings are ready to collaborate with group members.

44. A man's goal will be changed drastically when he identifies himself as a member of a group.

45. Constructive dissent should be given high value to minimize groupthink and bad decisions.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

For decades a titan has towered over America's shopping landscape. Walmart is not just the world's biggest retailer but the biggest private employer and, by sales, the biggest company. Last year its *tills* (备用现金) rang up takings of \$482 billion, about twice Apple's revenue. But now the beast of Bentonville must cope with an unfamiliar sensation. After ruling as the undisputed disrupter of American retailing, Walmart finds itself being disrupted.

The source of the commotion is online shopping, specifically online shopping at Amazon. Walmart's

“supercentres”(超级大卖场) once offered an unmatched combination of squeezed prices and expansive choice, but this formula is losing its magic. Discounters and other competitors are rivalling Walmart’s low prices at the same time as Amazon’s warehouses can beat its range.

Amazon is also offering something different. Whereas Walmart has strived to help Americans save money, Amazon is obsessed with helping them save time. Amazon has become a new kind of big-box retailer, with warehouses placed strategically around America to speed deliveries to customers. Innovations such as Dash, which lets you press a button in your kitchen to order soap or coffee, could turn Amazon from an online store into something like a utility.

Walmart is fighting back. It is spending billions in the hope of growing even larger. It is offering more goods to more customers, in stores and online. With its legendary attention to detail, it is making its operations even more efficient. For instance, it will save more than 35 *truckloads*(货车) of butter cream icing this year, after spotting that its bakers were leaving too much icing in the bottom of their tubs. By using 27 different boxes rather than 12 to deliver online goods, the firm reckons it can save 7.2m cubic feet of cardboard boxes a year.

Last month sunny results sent up its share price by 10%. Yet far from offering comfort to other retailers hoping to knit together physical and online businesses, Walmart’s fightback shows how hard it will be for them to repel Amazon.

Other retailers cannot rival Walmart’s size—still its most potent weapon. Nine out of ten Americans live within ten miles of a store owned by Walmart. That gives it a unique advantage in e-commerce, because it can both ship from its stores and let consumers pick up baskets of goods that they ordered online. Its vast grocery business, which is harder to move online than *non-perishable*(不易损的) goods, provides further protection. Although investments have squeezed Walmart’s profits, the firm can afford to invest more than any other in information technology.

46. The unfamiliar sensation that Walmart must deal with is the competition from _____.

- A) Apple company
- B) the beast of Bentonville
- C) discounters
- D) online retailing

47. Why do Walmart’s supercenters no longer hold its magic?

- A) Because other competitors offer significantly lower prices.
- B) Because Amazon’s warehouses have more assortments of products.
- C) Because they lagged behind in terms of building an online platform.
- D) Because they have squeezed the range of products.

48. The example of Dash is used to illustrate that _____.

- A) Amazon has built an online retail kingdom of its own

- B) Amazon can provide consumers with reasonable prices
- C) Amazon can deliver a seamless shopping experience
- D) Amazon cares about customer services

49. According to the passage, Walmart's fighting back _____.

- A) has significantly increased its market share
- B) implied the difficulties to fight against Amazon
- C) was a reassurance to other retailers
- D) enabled Walmart to dwarf Amazon in terms of online sales

50. Compared with other retailers, Walmart enjoys advantages in _____.

- A) information technology
- B) scale
- C) physical distribution and retail network
- D) the selection of non-perishable goods

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Trying to reduce your carbon footprint? You may want to take a closer look at the protein you put on your plate. While the pollution generated to produce a typical 8-ounce steak is equivalent to driving a small car for about 29 miles, replacing that steak with the same weight of a vegetarian meat substitute is like driving the same car just three miles. Across the board, meatless alternatives are associated with substantially lower emissions than actual meat, according to an analysis of the environmental impacts of 39 meat substitutes presented at the American Society for Nutrition Annual Meeting during Experimental Biology 2016.

While many studies have drawn attention to the environmental impacts of producing beef, pork and chicken, less has been known about the impacts of “imitation meats” such as *veggie* (素食的) burgers, meatless bacon and imitation *chicken nuggets* (鸡块), the production of which typically involves heavy processing. The study found that producing these foods generates approximately 10 times less greenhouse gas emissions than producing comparable beef-based products.

While some protein-rich meat substitutes like tofu have been produced for centuries, the variety and popularity of meat substitutes has exploded in recent years. Most such products today are derived from either soy or wheat, though ingredients such as *quinoa* (藜) and pea are becoming more common.

The research team analyzed emissions generated to produce 39 common meat substitutes from the field to the grocery-ready factory output. They began with established data on the environmental impacts of farming wheat and soy, which includes inputs such as *fertilizer* (肥料), pesticides and water, as well as energy used for cultivation, harvesting and transportation. They then visited factories and worked with meat substi-

tute producers to track emissions associated with each step of the food production process, including the amount and origin of ingredients and packaging materials, transport of raw materials, water, energy and other inputs required to operate the factory and pack the products.

Crunching(对……进行数学运算) thousands of data points using a specialized software called SimaPro, the team calculated total greenhouse gas emissions in terms of carbon dioxide *equivalents*(当量). The average impact across all types of meat substitutes was 2.4 kilograms of CO₂ equivalent per kilogram of product. Comparable stages of production in the meat industry are estimated to generate between 9–129, 4–11, and 2–6 kilograms of CO₂ equivalent per kilogram of product for beef, pork and chicken, respectively. Among meat substitutes, mince, nuggets, slices, rolls and sausages were associated with the lowest emissions, while veggie burgers were associated with the highest emissions, at 4.1 kilograms of CO₂ equivalent per kilogram of product.

Worldwide, agriculture accounts for at least a fifth of total humanmade greenhouse gas emissions. Mounting pressure to stem emissions has led to increasing calls to consider environmental impact, in addition to health, when making food choices.

51. Compared with the production of meat, producing its alternatives of equal weight _____.

- A) generates less greenhouse emissions
- B) consumes more resources
- C) helps people maintain a healthy diet
- D) is equivalent to driving a car for 3 miles

52. According to the author, some protein-rich meat substitutes _____.

- A) have been widely consumed nowadays
- B) are heavily contaminated with pesticides
- C) involve heavy processing
- D) have drawn less academic attention

53. Which of the following is the best approach to reduce carbon footprint?

- A) Producing a typical 8-ounce steak.
- B) Producing a typical veggie burger.
- C) Producing a typical 8-ounce pork.
- D) Producing a typical 8-ounce meatless bacon.

54. According to the author, when making food choices, people should _____.

- A) cut down the consumption of meat
- B) make their health a priority
- C) go on pure vegetarian diet

D) take care of their health and the planet

55. Which of the following is the best title for this text?

A) How a Vegetarian Diet Could Help Save the Planet

B) Meat Substitutes: Meat of New Generation

C) Putting Protein on Your Plate

D) Quantifying the Environmental Benefits Of Skipping the Meat

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国有 13 亿多人口,是世界上最大的发展中国家。发展是中国共产党执政兴国的第一要务,是解决中国所有问题的关键。中国立足基本国情,坚持走中国特色社会主义道路,坚持发展是硬道理,坚持将人权的普遍性原则与本国实际相结合,既努力通过发展增进人民福祉,实现人民的发展权,又努力通过保障人民的发展权,实现更高水平的发展。新中国取得了举世瞩目的巨大成就,开创了人类文明发展史上人权保障的新道路。

