

2015 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题及答案(汇总版)

来源：文都教育

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying “Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.” You can cite one example or two to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least 150 but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文】

There is a famous saying goes like that “Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.” This saying shows the relationship between knowledge and practice vividly.

As far as we know, if we don't have corresponding knowledge of some fields, we cannot do well in the fields. There are innumerable examples to illustrate this point. For instance, a singer can sing well only if he or she possesses musical knowledge; a dancer can dance well only if he or she knows how to dance; a worker can get the job well-done only if he or she is familiar with the basic principles of the job, and so on. But in turn, if we do not apply what we have known to practice, knowledge cannot play its role. For example, if we have learned different methods of cooking vegetables, but we do not cook, then the different methods of cooking vegetables do not produce value for us.

Therefore, if we do not have knowledge, we have nothing to practice, but if we have knowledge without putting it into practice, knowledge is of no avail. So we should acquire as much knowledge and put it into practice.

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: 要求对爱因斯坦的一句名言“我没有特殊的才能，但我有充满热情的好奇心”做出评论

【参考范文】

The above saying from Einstein vividly echoes a piece of quotation: stay hungry; stay foolish, which is put forward by Steven Jobs, the late CEO of Apple Inc. Undoubtedly, both of the two great men attach importance to curiosity. To some extent, we may safely maintain that without curiosity, without success.

In the first place, curiosity is the premise of innovation, which can be seen as the key to success. Besides Einstein, a case in point is Steven Jobs, who always keeps curious, devoted to innovation. So, there is no exaggeration to say that the success of Apple Inc doesn't suppress us at all. In the second place, the quality of being curious provides us with the drive to go forward. To put it another way, where there is curiosity, there is advancement. For example, if a scientist desires to make progress in his research community, he must hold a curious heart; otherwise, his research will eventually go into a corner.

In conclusion, it is not too much to say that curiosity plays an indispensable role both in personal and corporate success. So, it is wise for us to bear in mind great men's sayings concerning curiosity and practice them as much as possible.

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*.

Innovation, the elixir (灵丹妙药) of progress, has always cost people their jobs. In the Industrial Revolution hand weavers were ___36___ aside by the mechanical loom. Over the past 30 years the digital revolution has ___37___ many of the mid-skill jobs that underpinned 20th-century middle-class life. Typists, ticketagents, bank tellers and many production-line jobs have been dispensed with, just as the weavers were.

For those who believe that technological progress has made the world a better place, such disruption is a natural part of rising ___38___. Although innovation kills some jobs, it creates new and better ones, as a more ___39___ society becomes richer and its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services. A hundred years ago one in three American workers was ___40___ on a farm. Today less than 2% of them produce far more food. The millions freed from the land were not rendered ___41___, but found better-paid work as the economy grew more sophisticated. Today the pool of secretaries has ___42___, but there are ever more computer programmers and web designers.

Optimism remains the right starting-point, but for workers the dislocating effects of technology may make themselves evident faster than its ___43___. Even if new jobs and wonderful products emerge, in the short term income gaps will widen, causing huge social dislocation and perhaps even changing politics. Technology's ___44___ will feel like a tornado (旋风), hitting the rich world first, but ___45___ sweeping through poorer countries too. No government is prepared for it.

参考答案:

- 36. N swept
- 37. B displaced
- 38. I prosperity
- 39. H productive
- 40. C employed
- 41. F jobless
- 42. M shrunk
- 43. A benefits
- 44. E impact
- 45. D eventually

Passage Two

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

Some of the world's most significant problems never hit headlines. One example comes from agriculture. Food riots and hunger make news. But the trend lying behind these matters is rarely talked about. This is the decline in the growth in yields of some of the world's major crops. A new study by the University of Minnesota and McGill University in Montreal looks at where, and how far, this decline is occurring.

The authors take a vast number of data points for the four most important crops: rice, wheat, corn and soybeans(大豆). They find that on between 24% and 39% of all harvested areas, the improvement in yields that took place before the 1980s slowed down in the 1990s and 2000s.

There are two worrying features of the slowdown. One is that it has been particularly sharp in the world's most populous(人口多的) countries, India and China. Their ability to feed themselves has been an important source of relative stability both within the countries and on world food markets. That self-sufficiency cannot be taken for granted if yields continue to slow down or reverse.

Second, yield growth has been lower in wheat and rice than in corn and soybeans. This is problematic because wheat and rice are more important as foods, accounting for around half of all calories consumed. Corn and soybeans are more important as feed grains. The authors note that "we have preferentially focused our crop improvement efforts on feeding animals and cars rather than on crops that feed people and are the basis of food security in much of the world."

The report qualifies the more optimistic findings of another new paper which suggests that the world will not have to dig up a lot more land for farming in order to feed 9 billion people in 2050, as the Food and Agriculture Organisation has argued.

Instead, it says, thanks to slowing population growth, land currently ploughed up for crops might be able to revert(回返)to forest or wilderness. This could happen. The trouble is that the forecast assumes continued improvements in yields, which may not actually happen.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What does the author try to draw attention to?

- A) Food riots and hunger in the world. C) The decline of the grain yield growth.
- B) News headlines in the leading media. D) The food supply in populous countries.

62. Why does the author mention India and China in particular?

- A) Their self-sufficiency is vital to the stability of world food markets.
- B) Their food yields have begun to decrease sharply in recent years.
- C) Their big populations are causing worldwide concerns.
- D) Their food self-sufficiency has been taken for granted.

63. What does the new study by the two universities say about recent crop improvement efforts?

- A) They fail to produce the same remarkable results as before the 1980s.
- B) They contribute a lot to the improvement of human food production.
- C) They play a major role in guaranteeing the food security of the world.
- D) They focus more on the increase of animal feed than human food grains.

64. What does the Food and Agriculture Organisation say about world food production in the coming decades?

- A) The growing population will greatly increase the pressure on world food supplies.
- B) The optimistic prediction about food production should be viewed with caution.
- C) The slowdown of the growth in yields of major food crops will be reversed.
- D) The world will be able to feed its population without increasing farmland.

65. How does the author view the argument of the Food and Agriculture Organisation?

- A) It is built on the findings of a new study.
- B) It is based on a doubtful assumption.
- C) It is backed by strong evidence.

D)It is open to further discussion.

参考答案: 61-65 CADDB

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六级翻译: 中国宴席

The traditional hospitality of China requires that the banquet contains various dishes that the guests could not finish. The typical menu of Chinese banquet includes a set of cold dishes, which means that we can begin eating now, with the hot food followed, such as meat, chicken, ducks and vegetables. Whole fish is considered essential in most banquets, unless all kinds of seafood have been served. Chinese like to combine the western specialty with traditional Chinese dishes, so it is very common to see a lot of steak on the table. Despite the fact that, traditionally, Chinese don't like to eat any raw cooking dishes, salads have also been popular. There are at least a kind of soup at the dinner, which can be served either at first or at last. Dessert and fruit are the sign that the dinner is come to the end.

六级翻译：中国城市化

2011 年是中国城市化(urbanization)进程中的历史性时刻，其城市人口首次超过农村人口。在未来 20 年里，预计有 3.5 亿农村人口将移居城市。如此规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战，也是机遇。中国政府一直提倡“以人为本”的发展理念，强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。它还号召建设“资源节约和环境友好型”社会。有了这个明确的目标，中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展，并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。

六级翻译参考答案(文都教育)

The 2011 is a historic moment in Chinese urbanization process, when the urban population surpassed the rural population for the first time. During the next 20 years, it is estimated that about 350 million rural population will move to cities. Such large-scale of urbanization is both a challenge and an opportunity to the urban traffic. The Chinese government has always been advocating “people-oriented” developing concept, emphasizing that people should travel by buses instead of by private cars. It also calls for the construction of “resource saving and environment friendly” society. With this explicit goal, China can have a better-planned urbanization process, and therefore divert more investment to the development of safe, clean and economical transportation system.

六级翻译：汉朝

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

汉朝是中国历史上最重要的朝代之一。汉朝统治期间有很多显著的成就。它最先向其他文化敞开大门，对外贸易兴旺。汉朝开拓的丝绸之路通向了中国乃至罗马。各类艺术流派繁荣，涌现了很多文学、历史、哲学巨著。公元 100 年中国第一部字典编撰完成，9000 个字，提供释义并列举不同的写法。其间，科技方面也取得了很大进步，发明了纸张、水钟、日晷(sundials)以及测量地震的仪器。汉朝历经 400 年，但统治者的腐朽最终导致了它的灭亡。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

六级翻译参考答案(文都教育)

The Han dynasty is one of the most important dynasties of China. There were lots of prominent achievements during the reign of the Han dynasty. Being the first to open the door to other cultures, it excelled in its foreign trade. The Silk Road paved in the Han dynasty led to Central and Western Asia, and even to Rome. With all sorts of art schools flourishing, there appeared many great works in literary, history, and philosophy. In 100 A.D., China's first dictionary was completed, which included 9000 characters, providing different ways of writing the characters as well as their definitions. During that period, the science and technology had made great progress, too: the paper, the water clock, the sundial and the instrument used for seismic survey were invented. Though the Han dynasty had a history of 400 years, the corruption of its rulers finally lead to its collapse.