

2014 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(文都版)

来源：文都教育

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

作文 1: 学历求职

In the modern society, with competition becomes increasingly fierce, to find a job is too difficult for the young generation. Academic qualification, as a job a stepping-stone, is an essential factor during the job hunting.

Some people think that the highly educated must be able to find a good job, because education can prove that a person has a good capacity. Therefore, it is commonly believe that a job seeker with a master degree must be easier to find a promising job than a undergraduate. However, now the company interviewers generally prefer to required a even higher academic qualification, like a doctor degree. Otherwise, the applicants, even though he or she has tremendous potential, will be refused relentlessly.

As far as I am concerned, education should not be the single standard in an interview. As for the companies, it is not necessarily a good principle as well. Now the whole community often talk about working ability and efficiency. For example, some people may have high academic qualification, but actually his ability is very limited. So both the individual and the community ought to change their attitude on academic qualification. We should realize that it is the operational capability and service ability which can help you to find a good job.

【范文译文】

在现代社会，随着竞争越来越激烈，找工作对于年轻人来说异常困难。作为工作的敲门砖，学历是找工作的一个重要因素。

一些人认为，受过高等教育的人肯定能找到好的工作，因为教育证明了他有很强的能力。所以我们通常认为硕士生会比本科生找到更好的工作。但是，现在很多公司的面试官通常要求更高的学历，比如博士学位。否则，申请者即使能力再强也会遭到无情的拒绝。

我认为，教育不应该是面试的唯一标准。高学历对于公司来说也不一定是好事。现代社会非常重视工作能力和效率，有很多人高学历但是真正的能力却很有限。所以无论是个人还是社会，都应当改变对学历的固有看法。我们应当意识到：只有工作和服务的能力才能帮助我们获得好工作。

作文 2: 合理利用技术

The picture vividly depicts that a teaching is asking a pupil to answer a simple math-related question——what's two plus two? Unfortunately, the child cannot answer such an easy question without tech help. In fact, the phenomenon conveyed in the picture does not surprise us, because as the science and technology develops, the topic concerning the side effects of technological advancement increasingly arouses people's attention.

Undoubtedly, the drawer of the picture aims at reminding us that we should use technology in a proper way and not be too tech-dependent to solve the simple problem independently. It is well known that thanks to the development of human civilization, many formerly unimaginable things come into reality. But, while enjoying the convenience produced by tech, we must alert its harm. Being over-addicted to technology will cost our health, independence, wisdom, creativity and even our ability to live.

Weighing the pros and cons of the technology, perhaps the best policy is to apply it properly. At the same time, we must avoid its harmful part. Furthermore, young people should be advised that depending too much on technology is hardly beneficial for them at all and more importantly they are expected to acquire the capacity to think independently.

【范文译文】

这幅图形象地描述了一位老师正在让一名小学生回答一个简单的数学问题：2 加 2 等于几？然而不幸的是，这个小孩在没有计算器的帮助下居然无法回答一个如此简单的问题。事实上，我们对图画所描述的这种现象毫不惊奇，因为随着科学技术的发展，有关技术进步的副作用已经开始引起人们的关注。

毫无疑问，图画的作者旨在提醒我们应该合理使用技术，过度依赖技术就会丧失独立解决问题的能力。众所周知，由于人类文明的发展，很多以前人类无法想象的东西成为现实。然而，在享受科技给我们带来便捷的同时，我们还要警惕它的危害。过度依赖技术会使我们失去健康、独立、智慧、创造力甚至是我们的生存能力。

权衡科技的利弊之后，可能最好的办法就是合理利用技术。同时，避免它的危害。而且，应该奉劝年轻人过度依赖技术对于他们百害而无一益，而且更重要的是年轻人应该养成独立思考的能力。

作文 3：学习没有捷径

As is vividly depicted in the picture, before the circulation desk stands a student, who wants to find a shortcut to learning, with the librarian pointing it to him. On the lower part of the picture, we can see some English characters which read “ ‘How To Do Well In School Without Studying’ is over there in the fiction section”.

As to me, I think there is no shortcut to success, and the English characters under the picture also mean that the shortcut to success only exist in the virtual world. Whether you can do well in school is based on the effort that you spend on study. That is to say, the more diligent you are, the better your study is. Diligent is momentous and fundamental to people what the soul is vital and significant to us. Had it not been for it, we could not have been success. The story of Ma Yun, founder of China's online trading empire, best prove the significance of diligent in realizing personal ambition and creating value to the world.

“The most crucial part of your life,” once wrote a distinguished professor, “is to cultivate the quality of diligent.” I was, and remains, the supporter of the idea that “There is no shortcut to learning.”

【范文译文】

正如图画里面生动描述的，在图书馆还书台前站着一个学生，他想要在学习中找到一个捷径，图书管理员正给他指向图书馆中的一个角落。在图画的下方，我们可以看到一行话：“怎样不学习却能学的很好”在科幻小说中。

就我而言，我认为成功是没有捷径的，而且图画下方的也说明了成功的捷径只存在于科幻小说的虚拟世界中。因为你能否取得好成绩取决于你在学习上付出的努力。也就是说，你越勤奋，你的成绩就会越好。勤奋对于人们的重要性，就如同灵幻对于我们的重要性一样。如果没有它，我们就不能获得成功。马云，中国网上贸易帝国的创始人，他的故事就非常好的证明了勤奋在实现个人目标和为世界创造价值方面的重要性。

一个著名的教授曾经写到：“在你的生命中，最重要的部分就是要培养勤奋的品质。”我过去是，而且现在仍然是这个观点的支持者：成功没有捷径。

Part II**Listening Comprehension****(30 minutes)****Section A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答

1. A) At a grocery
B) In a parking lot
C) In a car showroom
D) At a fast food restaurant.
 2. A) Have a little nap after lunch
B) Get up and take a short walk
C) Change her position now and then.
D) Stretch her legs before standing up.
 3. A) The students should practice long-distance running.
B) He doesn't quite believe what the woman says.
C) The students' physical condition is not desirable.
D) He thinks the race is too hard for the students.
 4. A) They do not want to have a baby at present.
B) They cannot afford to get married right now.
C) They are both pursuing graduate studies.
D) They will get their degrees in two years.
 5. A) Twins usually have a lot in common.
B) He must have been mistaken for Jack.
C) Jack is certainly not as healthy as he is.
D) He has not seen Jack for quite a few days.
 6. A) The man will take the woman to the museum.
B) The man knows where the museum is located.
C) The woman is asking the way at the crossroads.
D) The woman will attend the opening of the museum.
 7. A) They cannot ask the guy to leave.
B) The guy has been coming in for years.
C) They should not look down upon the guy.
D) The guy must be feeling extremely lonely.
 8. A) Collect timepieces
B) Learn to mend clocks
C) Become time-conscious
D) Keep track of his daily activities.
- Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.
9. A) It winds its way to the sea.
B) It is eating into its banks.

- C) It is quickly rising.
D) It is wide and deep.
10. A) Get the trucks over to the other side of the river.
B) Take the equipment apart before being ferried.
C) Reduce the transport cost as much as possible.
D) Try to speed up the operation by any means.
11. A) Ask the commander to send a helicopter.
B) Halt the operation until further orders.
C) Cut trees and build rowing boats.
D) Find as many boats as possible.

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

12. A) Help him join an Indian expedition
B) Talk about his climbing experiences.
C) Give up mountain climbing altogether
D) Save money to buy climbing equipment
13. A) He was very strict with his children.
B) He climbed mountains to earn a living.
C) He had an unusual religious background.
D) He was the first to conquer Mt. Qomolangma.
14. A) They are like humans.
B) They are sacred places.
C) They are to be protected.
D) They are to be conquered.
15. A) It was his father's training that pulled him through.
B) It was a milestone in his mountain climbing career.
C) It was his father who gave him the strength to succeed.
D) It helped him understand the Sherpa view of mountains.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) By reviewing what he has said previously.
B) By comparing memorandums with letters.
C) By showing a memorandum's structure.
D) By analyzing the organization of a letter.
17. A) They spent a lot of time writing memorandums.
B) They seldom read a memorandum through to the end.
C) They placed emphasis on the format of memorandums.
D) They ignored many of the memorandums they received.
18. A) Style and wording.

- B) Structure and length.
- C) Directness and clarity.
- D) Simplicity and accuracy.
- 19. A) Accurate dating.
- B) Professional look.
- C) Direct statement of purpose.
- D) Inclusion of appropriate humor.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. A) They give top priority to their work efficiency.
- B) They make an effort to lighten their workload.
- C) They never change work habits unless forced to.
- D) They try hard to make the best use of their time.
- 21. A) Self-confidence.
- B) Sense of duty.
- C) Work efficiency.
- D) Passion for work.
- 22. A) They are addicted to playing online games.
- B) They try to avoid work whenever possible.
- C) They find no pleasure in the work they do.
- D) They simply have no sense of responsibility.

Passage Three

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

- 23. A) He lost all his property.
- B) He was sold to a circus.
- C) He was forced into slavery.
- D) He ran away from his family.
- 24. A) A carpenter.
- B) A businessman.
- C) A master of his.
- D) A black drummer.
- 25. A) It named its town hall after Solomon Northup.
- B) It declared July 24 Solomon Northup Day.
- C) It freed all blacks in the town from slavery.
- D) It hosted a reunion for the Northup family.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Intolerance is the art of ignoring any views that differ from your own. It (26) itself a hatred, stereotypes, prejudice, and (27) . Once it intensifies in people, intolerance is nearly impossible to overcome. But why would anyone want to be labeled intolerant? Why would people want to be

(28) about the world around them? Why would one want to be part of the problem in America, instead of the solution?

There are many explanations for intolerant attitudes, some (29) childhood. It is likely that intolerant folks grew up (30) intolerant parents and the cycle of prejudice has simply continued for (31) . Perhaps intolerant people are so set in their ways that they find it easier to ignore anything that might not (32) their limited view of life. Or maybe intolerant students have simply never been (33) to anyone different from themselves. But none of these reasons is an excuse for allowing the intolerance to continue.

Intolerance should not be confused with disagreement. It is, of course, possible to disagree with an opinion without being intolerant of it. If you understand a belief but still don' t believe in that specific belief, that' s fine. You are (34) your opinion. As a matter of fact,(35) dissenters (持异议者) are important for any belief. If we all believed the same things, we would never grow, and we would never learn about the world around us. Intolerance does not stem from disagreement. It stems from fear. And fear stems from ignorance.



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.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Children are natural-born scientists. They have 36 minds, and they aren't afraid to admit they don't know something. Most of them, 37 lose this as they get older. They become self-conscious and don't want to appear stupid. Instead of finding things out for themselves they make 38 that often turn out to be wrong.

So it's not a case of getting kids interested in science. You just have to avoid killing the 39 for learning that they were born with. It's no coincidence that kids start deserting science once it becomes formalized. Children naturally have a blurred approach to 40 knowledge. They see learning about science or biology or cooking as all part of the same act—it's all learning. It's only because of the practicalities of education that you have to start breaking down the curriculum into specialist subjects. You need to have specialist teachers who 41 what they know. Thus once they enter school, children begin to define subjects and erect boundaries that needn't otherwise exist.

Dividing subjects into science, maths, English, etc. is something we do for 42. In the end it's all learning, but many children today 43 themselves from a scientific education. They think science is for scientists, not for them.

Of course we need to specialize 44. Each of us has only so much time on Earth, so we can't study everything. At 5 years old, our field of knowledge and 45 is broad, covering anything from learning to walk to learning to count. Gradually it narrows down so that by the time we are 45, it might be one tiny little corner within science.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- A) accidentally
- B) acquiring
- C) assumptions
- D) convenience
- E) eventually
- F) exclude
- G) exertion



- N)provoking
O)unfortunately

【答案】

36. L 37. O 38. C 39.M 40.B 41. K 42. D 43.F 44.E 45. H

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.

[A]For at least the last decade, the happiness craze has been building. In the last three months alone, over 1,000 books on happiness were released on Amazon, including Happy Money, Happy-People-Pills For All, and, for those just starting out, Happiness for Beginners.

[B]One of the consistent claims of books like these is that happiness is associated with all sorts of good life outcomes, including - most promisingly - good health. Many studies have noted the connection between a happy mind and a healthy body - the happier you are, the better health outcomes we seem to have. In a meta-analysis (overview) of 150 studies on this topic, researchers put it like this: "Inductions of well-being lead to healthy functioning, and inductions of ill-being lead to compromised health."

[C]But a new study, just published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) challenges the rosy picture. Happiness may not be as good for the body as researchers thought. It might even be bad.

[D]Of course, it's important to first define happiness. A few months ago, I wrote a piece called "There's More to Life Than Being Happy" about a psychology study that dug into what happiness really means to people. It specifically explored the difference between a meaningful life and a happy life.

[E]It seems strange that there would be a difference at all. But the researchers, who looked at a large sample of people over a month-long period, found that happiness is associated with selfish "taking" behavior and that having a sense of meaning in life is associated with selfless "giving" behavior.

[F]"Happiness without meaning characterizes a relatively shallow, self-absorbed or even selfish life, in which things go well, needs and desire are easily satisfied, and difficult or taxing entanglements are avoided,"the authors of the study wrote. "If anything, pure happiness is linked to not helping others in need." While being happy is about feeling good, meaning is derived from contributing to others or to society in a bigger way. As Roy Baumeister, one of the researchers, told me, "Partly what we do as human beings is to take care of others and contribute to others. This makes life meaningful but it does not necessarily make us happy."

[H]Happiness was defined, as in the earlier study, by feeling good. The researchers measured happiness by asking subjects questions like "How often did you feel happy?" "How often did you feel interested in life?" and "How often did you feel satisfied?" The more strongly people endorsed these measures of "hedonic well-being," or pleasure, the higher they scored on happiness.

[I]Meaning was defined as an orientation to something bigger than the self. They measured meaning by asking questions like "How often did you feel that your life has a sense of direction or meaning to it?", "How often did you feel that you had something to contribute to society?", and "How often did you feel that you belonged to a community/social group?" The more people endorsed these measures of "eudaimonic well-being" - or, simply put, virtue - the more meaning they felt in life.

[J]After noting the sense of meaning and happiness that each subject had, Fredrickson and Cole, with their research colleagues, looked at the ways certain genes expressed themselves in each of the participants. Like neuroscientists who use fMRI scanning to determine how regions in the brain respond to different stimuli, Cole and Fredrickson are interested in how the body, at the genetic level, responds to feelings of happiness and meaning.

[K]Cole's past work has linked various kinds of chronic adversity to a particular gene expression pattern. When people feel lonely, are grieving the loss of a loved one, or are struggling to make ends meet, their bodies go into threat mode. This triggers the activation of a stress-related gene pattern that has two features: an increase in the activity of proinflammatory genes and a decrease in the activity of genes involved in anti-viral responses.

[L]Cole and Fredrickson found that people who are happy but have little to no sense of meaning in their lives - proverbially, simply here for the party - have the same gene expression patterns as people who are responding to and enduring chronic adversity. That is, the bodies of these happy people are preparing them for bacterial threats by activating the pro-inflammatory response. Chronic inflammation is, of course, associated with major illnesses like heart disease and various cancers.

[M]"Empty positive emotions" - like the kind people experience during manic episodes or artificially induced euphoria from alcohol and drugs - "are about as good for you for as adversity," says Fredrickson.

[N]It's important to understand that for many people, a sense of meaning and happiness in life overlap; many people score jointly high (or jointly low) on the happiness and meaning measures in the study. But for many others, there is a dissonance - they feel that they are low on happiness and high on meaning or that their lives are very high in happiness, but low in meaning. This last group, which has the gene expression pattern associated with adversity, formed a whopping 75 percent of study participants. Only one quarter of the study participants had what the researchers call "eudaimonic predominance" - that is, their sense of meaning outpaced their feelings of happiness.

[O]This is too bad given the more beneficial gene expression pattern associated with

[P]Fredrickson's past research, described in her two books, Positivity and Love 2.0, has mapped the benefits of positive emotions in individuals. She has found that positive emotions broaden a person's perspective and buffers people against adversity. So it was surprising to her that hedonistic well-being, which is associated with positive emotions and pleasure, did so badly in this study compared with eudaimonic well-being.

[Q]"It's not the amount of hedonic happiness that's a problem," Fredrickson tells me, "It's that it's not matched by eudaimonic well-being. It's great when both are in step. But if you have more hedonic well-being than would be expected, that's when this [gene] pattern that's akin to adversity emerged."

[R]The terms hedonism and eudemonism bring to mind the great philosophical debate, which has shaped Western civilization for over 2,000 years, about the nature of the good life. Does happiness lie in feeling good, as hedonists think, or in doing and being good, as Aristotle and his intellectual descendants, the virtue ethicists, think? From the evidence of this study, it seems that feeling good is not enough. People need meaning to thrive. In the words of Carl Jung, "The least of things with a meaning is worth more in life than the greatest of things without it." Jung's wisdom certainly seems to apply to our bodies, if not also to our hearts and our minds.

46. The author's recent article examined how a meaningful life is different from a happy life.

47. It should be noted that many people feel their life is both happy and meaningful.

48. According to one survey, there is a close relationship between hedonic well-being measures and high scores on happy.

49. According to one of the authors of a new study, what makes life meaningful may not make people happy.

50. Experiments were carried out to determine our body's genetic expression of feelings of happiness and meaning.

51. A new study claims happiness may not contribute to health.

52. According to researchers, taking makes for happiness while giving adds meaning to life.

53. Evidence from research shows that it takes meaning for people to thrive.

54. With regard to gene expression patterns, happy people with little or no sense of meaning in life are found to be similar to those suffering from chronic adversity.

55. Most books on happiness today assert that happiness is beneficial to health.

【答案】

46.D 47.N 48.H 49.F 50.J 51.C 52.E 53.R 54.L 55.B

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 1

bibliography of "success studies". MessrsRaynor and Mumtaz Ahmed work for a consultancy, Deloitte, that is determined to turn itself into more of a thought-leader and less a corporate repairman. They employ all the tricks of the success genre. They insist that their conclusions are "measurable and actionable"-guide to behavior rather than analysis for its own sake. Success authors usually serve up vivid stories about how exceptional business-people stamped their personalities on a company or rescued it from a life-threatening crisis. MessrsRaynor and Ahmed are happier chewing the numbers: they provide detailed appendices on "calculating the elements of advantage" and "detailed analysis".

The authors spent five years studying the behaviour of their 344 "exceptional companies", only to come up at first with nothing. Every hunch(直觉) led to a blind alley and every hypothesis to a dead end. It was only when they shifted their attention from how companies behave to how they think that they began to make sense of their voluminous material.

Management is all about making difficult tradeoffs in conditions that are always uncertain and ever-changing. But exceptional companies approach these trade-offs with two simple rules in mind, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously. First: better before cheaper. Companies are more likely to succeed in the long run if they compete on quality or performance than on price. Second: revenue before cost. Companies have more to gain in the long run from driving up revenue than by driving down costs.

Most success studies suffer from two faults. There is "the halo (光环) effect", whereby good performance leads commentators to attribute all manner of virtues to anything and everything the company does. These virtues then suddenly become vices when the company fails. MessrsRaynor and Ahmed work hard to avoid these mistakes by studying large bodies of data over several decades. But they end up embracing a different error: stating the obvious. Most businesspeople will not be surprised to learn that it is better to find a profitable niche (縫隙市场) and focus on boosting your revenues than to compete on price and cut your way to success. The difficult question is how to find that profitable niche and protect it. There, The Three Rules is less useful.

56. What kind of business books are most likely to sell well?

- A) Books on excellence. C) Books on business rules.
- B) Guides to management. D) Analyses of market trends.

57. What does the author imply about books on success so far?

- A) They help businessmen on way or another.
- B) They are written by well-recognised experts.
- C) They more or less fall into the same stereotype.
- D) They are based on analyses of corporate leaders.

58. How does The Three Rules different from other success books according to the passage?

- A) It focuses on the behavior of exceptional businessmen.
- B) It bases its detailed analysis on large amount of data.
- C) It offers practicable advice to businessmen.

D) Emphasis on after-sale service and maintenance.

60 What is the author's comment on The Three Rules?

A) It can help to locate profitable niches.

B) It has little to offer to businesspeople.

C) It is noted for its detailed data analysis.

D) It fails to identify the keys to success.

【答案】

56. A 57. C 58. D 59. A 60. B

Passage 2

Until recently, the University of Kent prided itself on its friendly image. Not anymore. Over the past few months it has been working hard, with the help of media consultants, to downplay its cosy reputation in favour of something more academic and serious.

Kent is not alone in considering an image revamp. Changes to next year's funding regime are both forcing universities to justify charging students up to 9,000 in fees.

Nowadays, universities putting much more of a focus on their brands and what their value propositions are. While in the past universities have often focused on student social life and attractions of the university town in recruitment campaigns, they are now concentrating on more tangible attractions, such as employment prospects, engagement with industry, and lecturer contact hours, making clear exactly what students are going to get for their money.

The problem for universities is that if those benefits fail to materialise, students notice. That worries Rob Behrens, chief executive of the Office of the Independent Adjudicator (OIA), which deals with student complaints. "Universities need to be extremely careful that ... they describe the reality of what's going to happen to students," he says. "Because competition is going to get greater for attracting students, there is a danger that universities will go the extra mile."

One university told prospective engineering students they would be able to design a car and race it at Brands Hatch, which never happened, he says. "If universities spent as much money on handling complaints and appeals appropriately as they spend on marketing, they would do better at keeping students, and in the National Student Survey returns," he says.

Ongoing research by Heist tracking prospective 2012 students suggests that they are not only becoming more sophisticated in thinking about what they want from a university, but are also spending more time researching evidence to back up institutional claims.

Hence the growing importance of the student survey and league tables. From next September, all institutions will also be expected to publish on their websites key information sets, allowing easier comparison between institutions - and between promises and reality - of student satisfaction levels, course information, and the types of jobs and salaries graduates go on to.

As a result, it is hardly surprising that universities are beginning to change the way they market themselves. While the best form of marketing for institutions is to be good at what they do, they also need to be clear about how they are different from others.

- B. Its up-to-date course offerings.
C. Its distinguished teaching staff.
D. Its diverse academic programs.
62. What are universities trying to do to attract students?
A. Improve their learning environment.
B. Upgrade their campus facilities.
C. Offer more scholarships to the gifted.
D. Present a better academic image.
63. What does Rob Behrens suggest universities do in marketing themselves?
A. Publicise the achievements of their graduates.
B. Go to extra lengths to cater to students' needs.
C. Refrain from making promises they cannot honour.
D. Survey the expectations of their prospective students.
64. What is students' chief consideration in choosing a university?
A. Whether it promises the best job prospects.
B. Whether it is able to deliver what they want.
C. Whether its ranks high among similar institutions.
D. Whether it offers opportunities for practical training.
65. What must universities show to win recruitment campaigns?
A. They are positioned to meet the future needs of society.
B. They are responsible to students for their growth.
C. They are ever ready to improve themselves.
D. They are unique one way or another.

【答案】61. A. 62. D 63. C 64. B 65. D

【选词填空】

- 36 M throne
37 C environmentalist
38 F notions
39 H originally
40 N unnaturally
41 O urging
42 E impact
43 I recognition
44 B eccentric
45 J respond

【仔细阅读】

- 56 D The impact of accelerating urbanization
57 C they force other species out...
58 B the pressure on farmland will...
59 A it incurs a high environmental...
60 C appropriate management...
61 B to bring university students into closer...
62 D sources of information are greatly expanded
63 A individuals and organizations may use it for evil purpose

64 B anticipating the needs of customers 65 A it will enable human society to advance at a faster pace.

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 use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

His future subjects have not always treated the Prince of Wales with the respect one might expect. They laughed aloud in 1986 when the heir to the British 36 told a TV reporter that he talked to his plants at his country house, Highgrove, to stimulate their growth. The Prince was being humorous—“My sense of humor will get me into trouble one day,” he said to the aides (随从)—but listening to Charles Windsor can indeed prove stimulating. The royal 37 has been promoting radical ideas for most of his adult life. Some of his 38 which once sounded a bit weird were simply ahead of their time. Now, finally, the world seems to be catching up with him.

Take his views on farming. Prince Charles' Duchy Home Farm went 39 back to 1996, when most shoppers cared only about the low price tag on suspiciously blemish-free (无瑕疵的) vegetables and 40 large chickens piled high in supermarkets.

His warnings on climate change proved farsighted, too. Charles began 41 action on global warming in 1990 and says he has been worried about the 42 of man on the environment since he was a teenager.

Although he has gradually gained international 43 as one of the world's leading conservationists, many British people still think of him as an 44 person who talks to plants. This year, as it happens, South Korean scientists proved that plants really do 45 to sound. So Charles was ahead of the game there, too.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A) conform | D) recognition |
| B) eccentric | J) respond |
| C) environmentalist | K) subordinate |
| D) expeditions | L) suppressing |
| E) impact | M) throne |
| F) notions | N) unnaturally |
| G) organic | O) urging |
| H) originally | |

【答案】

36-40

M throne C environmentalist F notions H originally N unnaturally

<翻译题目>1

自从 1978 年启动改革以来，中国已从计划经济转为以市场为基础的经济，经历了经济和社会的快速发展。平均 10% 的 GDP 增长已使五亿多人脱贫。联合国的“千年(millennium)发展目标”在中国均已达到或即将达到。目前，中国的第十二个五年规划强调发展服务业和解决环境及社会不平衡的问题。政府已设定目标减少污染，提高能源效率，改善得到教育和医保的机会，并扩大社会保障。中国现在 7% 的经济年增长目标表明政府是在重视生活质量而不是增长速度。

<参考译文>1

Since the reform was launched in 1978, China has transformed from the planned economy into a market-based economy, experiencing rapid economic and social development. On the average, 10% of the GDP growth has made more than five hundred million people out of poverty. The “millennium development goal” of the United Nations has been realized or are about to be reached in China. At present, the 12th five-year plan in China emphasizes the development of service industry and solve the problem of environmental and social imbalance. The government has set up a goal to reduce pollution, increasing energy efficiency, improving the chance of education and health care, and enlarging the social security. 7% of annual economic growth target in China shows that the government attaches great importance to the quality of life rather than the growth rate.

<翻译题目>2

反应在艺术和文学中的乡村生活理想是中国文明的重要特征。这在很大程度上归功于道家对自然的感情。传统中国画有两个最受青睐的主题，一是家庭生活的各种幸福场景，画中往往有老人在下棋饮茶，男人在耕耘收割，妇女在织布缝衣，小孩在户外玩耍。另一个则是乡村生活的种种乐趣，画有渔夫在湖上打渔，农夫在山上砍柴采药，或是书生坐在松树下吟诗作画。这两个主题可以分别代表儒家和道家的生活理想。

<参考译文>2

The ideal of country life reflected by the art and literature is the important feature of Chinese culture, which is, to a large degree, attributed to the feelings to the nature from Taoist. There are two most popular topics in the traditional Chinese painting. One is the various scenes of happiness about family life, in which the old man often plays chess and drinks tea, with the man in the harvest, woman in weaving, children playing out of doors. The other scene is all kinds of pleasures about country life, in which the fisherman is fishing on the lake, with the farmer cutting wood and gathering herbs in the mountains and the scholar chanting poetry and painting pictures sitting under the pine trees. The two themes can represent the life ideal of Confucianism and Taoism.

<翻译题目>3

中国将努力确保到 2015 年就业者接受过平均 13.3 年的教育。如果这一目标得以实现，今后大部分进入劳动力市场的人都需获得大学文凭。

在未来几年，中国将着力增加职业学院的招生人数：除了关注高等教育外，还将寻找新的突破以确保教育制度更加公平。中国正在努力最佳地利用教育资源，这样农村和欠发达地

区将获得更多的支持。

教育部还决定改善欠发达地区学生的营养,并为外来务工人员的子女提供在城市接受教育的同等机会。

<参考译文>3

China will strive to ensure that employees should received an average of 13.3 years of education by 2015. If this goal can be achieved, the majority of people who enter the labor market will be required to obtain a college degree in the future.

Over the next few years, China will focus on increasing college enrollment: apart from attaching importance to the higher education system, China will also seek new breakthroughs to pursue a fairer educational system. China is making efforts to optimize the use of educational resources so that rural and less developed areas will receive more support.

The Ministry of Education also decides to improve student nutrition in underdeveloped regions, and to offer equal education opportunities for children of migrant workers in the city.

