

# 2014 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 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.

1. M: Look at these low prices at these fashionable TV sets. Something is fishy, don't you think so?

W: Well, there have been a lot of robberies recently. Some of the stolen goods may have landed here.

2. Q: What does the woman imply about the low price television sets?

M: I've been assigned to cover the governess speech today. What about you?

W: Nothing is grand as yours. I have to do an interview for the evening news about a man with dozens of cats.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers?

3. W: Didn't I see you going into the administration building this afternoon?

M: I needed to switch my computer class to the 950 section.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

4. W: I guess you watch the quiz show on television last night. What did you think about it?

M: Well, it's great. The first four contestants won only small prizes, but the fifth left with a new luxury car.

Q: What does the man say about the quiz show?

5. W: I can't find the arrival time of the New York to Boston Express on this schedule.

M: Look for New York in the left-hand column and follow it across until you find the hour listed in the Boston column.

Q: What are the speakers most probably doing?

6. W: You look different today, but I can't quite put my finger on what it is.

M: Oh, yesterday I finally got around to that new barbershop in the mall and enjoyed their services.

Q: What can be inferred about the man?

7. W: What do you think Picasso's painting exhibited in the city museum?

M: Personally I can't quite see the meaning in his modern works. Most of them remind me of the stuff my nephew brings home from the kindergarten.

Q: What does the man mean?

8. W: Rod said he wanted to get involved in student government this year.

M: But he hasn't gone through a single meeting, has he?

Q: What does the man imply about Rod?

Conversation one

M: Good morning! Madam. Can I help you?

W: Oh, I do hope so. I have to get to Manchester today and my own car has broken down. Do you by any chance have a car available?

M: For how many days? Madam.

W: Three, just until the weekend.

M: And what sort of car did you have in mind?

W: Well. That depends a little bit on the price. But I normally drive a Chevrolet. Do you have anything like that?

M: Yes, Certainly. That's group C which includes Chevrolet and sea-arrows.

W: How much are they?

M: Well, for three days, you would have to have it under the unlimited mileage conditions, which will work out cheaper for Manchester anyway. Let's see, Group C, three to five days hire with unlimited mileage is 53 pounds per day.

W: I see. Does that include everything?

M: It Includes third party insurance, but it's not include value-added tax, patrol or CDW.

W: What's that?

M: CDW? Oh, that's the cover you in case you damage the hire car. Third party insurance only covers you for damage to another vehicle. For Group C cars is 6 pounds per day.

W: OK. I think I'll have the Chevrolet.

M: All right. Could I have your driving license please?

W: Certainly. Here we are.

M: So, it's Ms. JB. Couty.

W: Yes. That's right.

M: And the number is 509024bc9cs, expiring the 1st, July, 2015. And you want to take it immediately?

W: Yes, I do, please.

M: Lovely. Well you could just initial that box there for the CDW. And that box there to confirm you have known driving convictions, thank you, and then sign there. Great! That's it!

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

Q9: Why does the woman want to hire a car?

Q10: What is the woman's main consideration in hiring a car?

Q11: What does the daily charge included?

## 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 passages 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.

### Passage One

In a study of older people with sisters and brothers, psychologist Debra Gold of the Duke Center for the study of aging and human development found that about 20% said they were hostile or indifferent to ward their sisters and brothers. Reasons for this ranged from inheritance disputes to hostility between spouses. But, many of those who had poor relationships felt guilty. Although most people admitted to some lingering rivalry, it was rarely strong enough to end the relationship. Only four out of the 54 people interviewed had completely broken with their sisters and brothers

and only one of the four felt comfortable with the break. As sisters and brothers advanced into old age, closeness increases and rivalry diminishes, explains VC, a psychologist at Purdue University. Most of the elderly people he interviewed said they had supportive and friendly dealings and got along well or very well with their sisters and brothers. Only 4% got along poorly. Gold found that as people age, they often become more involved with and interested in their sisters and brothers. 53% of those she interviewed said that contact with their sisters and brothers increase innate adulthood. With family and career obligations reduced, many said that they had more time for each other. Others said that they felt with time to heal wounds. A man who had recently reconciled with his brother told Gold there's something that lets older people to put aside bad deeds of the past and focus a little on what we need now, especially when it's sisters and brothers.

16. What does the study by Debra Gold find about older people?

17. What has probably caused closeness to increase among sisters and brothers according to VC?

18. What did the man who had recently reconciled with his brother tell Debra Gold about older people?

Passage two

Monarch butterflies, the large orange black insects, are common summer sights in northern United States and Canada. They brighten in parks and gardens as they fly among the flowers. What makes monarch butterflies particularly interesting is they migrate, all the way to California or Mexico in back. They are thought to be the only insect that does this. Every year in the late summer, monarch begin their migration to the south, those heading for Mexico go first for the Louisiana Mississippi region. And then they fly to go across Mexico into Texas. Once in Mexico, they establish themselves in one of about 15 sites in the mountain forth. Each side provides the winter home for millions of monarchs. The butterflies are so numerous that they often cover the entire trees. When spring comes, they began their long journey north. The question is often asked whether every butterfly makes the round trip journey every year. And the answer is no. The average monarch lives about nine month. So when fly the north, they might lay eggs in Louisiana and die. The eggs of that following generation may be found in Kentucky, the eggs of next generation may be in the Kang Michigan. The last generation of the season about the forth may make the journey back in Mexico and restart the cycle. Scientists learn about the monarch butterflies' migration by capturing and placing the identifying tags in the insects. By recapturing the attempt of the monarch and noting where they came from, the next scientist can figure out things like butterfly's age and its routing

19. What is the unique about the monarch butterfly according to the speaker?

20. Where does the butterfly settle at the end of the migration?

21. What does the speaker say about the monarch butterflies' reproduction?

22. What is the talk mainly about?

Passage three

People nowadays seem to have the sense that their time has become more limited. Compared with early generations we spend more and more time working and have less and less free time to engage in leisure pursues. But this premise turns out to be an illusion. the most comprehensive data from major Time Use Service suggests, if anything, Americans today have more free time than the early generations. The number of hours we work has not changed much, but we spend less time now on home tasks. So we have a great amount of time for leisure than in decades past.

so why do we feel like time so scare. One problem is that time becomes more valuable and time becomes more worth money. we feel like we have less of it. workers who bill or get paid by the hour, think employer and fast-food workers, report focusing more on pursuing more money than those who get paid by salary and the fact has been fast. In one experiment, people were told to play the role of consultant and bill their time by either nine dollars an hour or ninety dollars an hour. When people billed their time by ninety dollars an hour they report feeling far more priced for time. Thinking about our time as money, changes are our behavior as well. in one study, people who were instructed to think about money before entering a cafe spent less times chatting with the other patrons and more time working. Those who are thinking their time did reverse spending time socializing instead of working.

23. What does the speaker say now people feel about time?

24. What do the data from time use service show?

25. What happen when we think our time about our as money?

### 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.

The first copy right law in the United States was passed by congress in 1790. In 1976, congress enacted the latest copy right law, taking into consideration the technological developments that had occurred since the passage of the copy right act of 1909. For example, in 1909 anyone who wanted to make a single copy of a literary work for personal use had to do so by hand. The very process imposed a limitation on the quantity of materials copied. Today, a photo copier can do the work in seconds. The limitation has disappeared. The 1909 Law did not provide full protection for films and sound recordings nor did it anticipate the need to protect radio and television. As a result, violations of the law and abuses of the intent of the law have lessened the financial rewards of authors, artists and producers. The 1976 copy right act has not prevented these abuses fully, but it has clarified the legal rights of the injured parties and given them an avenue for remedy. Since 1976 the act has been amended to include computer software and guidelines have been adopted for fair use of television broadcasts. These changes have cleared up much of the confusion and conflict that followed in the wake of 1976 legislation. The fine points of the law are decided by the courts and by acceptable common practice overtime. As these decisions and agreements are made, we modify our behavior accordingly. For now, we need to interpret the law and its guidelines as accurately as we can and to act in a fair manner.

### Part III Reading Comprehension

For investors who desire low risk and guaranteed income,U.S.government bongas are a secure investment because these bonds have the financial backing and full faith and credit of the fedral government. Municipal bonds,also secure,are offered by local governments and ofen have\_\_36\_\_such as tax-fre interest. Some may even be\_\_37\_\_\_.Coporate bonds are a bit more risky.

Two questions often \_\_38\_\_ first-time corporate bond investors. The first is If I purchase a corporate bong, do I have to hold it until the maturity date?The answer is no. Bonds are bought



and sold daily on \_\_39\_\_ securities exchanges. However, if you decide to sell your bond before its maturity date, you are not guaranteed to get the face value of the bond. For example, if your bond does not have \_\_40\_\_ that make it attractive to other investors, you may be forced to sell your bond at a \_\_41\_\_, i.e., a price less than the bond's face value. But if your bond is highly valued by other investors, you may be able to sell it at a premium, i.e., a price above its face value. Bond prices generally \_\_42\_\_ inversely (相反地) with current market interest rates. As interest rates go up, bond prices fall, and vice versa (反之亦然). Thus, like all investments, bond issue? Standard Poors and Moodys Investors Service rate the level of risk of many corporate and government bonds. And \_\_44\_\_, the higher the market risk of a bond, the higher the interest rate. Investor will invest in a bond considered risky only if the \_\_45\_\_ return is high enough.

注意：此部分试题请再答题卡 2 上作答。

- A) advantage
- B) assess
- C) bother
- D) conserved
- E) deduction
- F) discount
- G) embarrass
- H) features
- I) fluctuate
- J) indefinite
- K) insured
- L) major
- M) naturally
- N) potential
- O) simultaneously

### Passage One

Question 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Testing has long been bemoaned (哀叹) as the downfall of the written word, penmanship for illiterates, as one critic called it. To which the proper response is LOL. Texting properly isn't writing at all. It's a spoken language that is getting richer and more complex by the year.

First, some historical perspective. Writing was only invented 5,500 years ago, where language probably traces back at least 80,000 years. Thus talking came first; writing is just a craft that came along later. As such, the first writing was based on the way people talk, with short sentences. However, while talking is largely subconscious and rapid, writing is deliberate and slow. Over time, writers took advantage of this and started crafting long-winded sentences such as this one. The whole engagement lasted above 12 hours, till the gradual retreat of the Perstans was changed into a disorderly flight, of which the shameful example was given by the principle leaders and hellip;

No one talks like that casually or should. But it is natural to desire to do for special occasions. In the old days, we didn't much write like talking because there was no mediocrism to reproduce the speed of conversation. But texting and instant messaging do and a revolution has begun. It involves the crude mechanics of writing, but in its economy, spontaneity and even vulgarity,

texting is actually a new kind of talking, with its own kind of grammar and conventions.

Take LOL( lol ) between texters, easing tension and creating a sense of equality. Instead of having a literal meaning, it does something conveying an attitude just like the -ed ending conveys past tense rather than meaning anything. LOL of all things, is grammar. It doesn't actually mean laughing out loud in a literal sense anymore. LOL has evolved into something much subtler and sophisticated and is used even when nothing is remotely funny. LOL signals basic empathy.

Of course no one thinks about that consciously. But then most of communication operates without being noticed. Over time, the meaning of a word or an expression drifts. Meat used to mean any kind of food, silly used to mean, believe it or not, blessed.

Civilization, then, is fine people banging away on their smart phones are fluently using a code separate from the one they use in actual writing, and there is no evidence that texting is ruining composition skills. Worldwide people speak differently from the way they write, and texting quick, casual and only intended to be read once is actually a way of talking with your fingers.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What do critics say about texting?

- A) It is mainly confined to youngsters.
- B) It competes with traditional writing.
- C) It will ruin the written language.
- D) It is often hard to understand.

57. In what way does the author say writing is different from talking?

- A) It is crafted with specific skills.
- B) It expresses ideas more accurately.
- C) It does not have as long a history.
- D) It is not as easy to comprehend.

58. Why is LOL much used in texting?

- A) It brings texters closer to each other.
- B) It shows the texters' sophistication.
- C) It adds to the humor of the text.

59. Examples like meat and silly are cited to show \_\_\_\_.

- A) the difference between writing and talking
- B) how differently words are used in texting
- C) why people use the words the way they do
- D) the gradual change of word meaning

60. What does the author think of texting?

- A) It facilitates exchange of ideas among people.
- B) It is a new form of verbal communication.
- C) It deteriorates people's composition skills.
- D) It hastens the decline of the written word.

### 【翻译题目 1】

最近中国科学院(Chinese Academy of Science)出版了关于其最新科学发现与未来一年展望的年度系列报告。系列报告包括三部分：科学发展报告，高技术发展报告，中国可持续

战略报告。第一份报告包含中国科学家的最新发现，诸如新粒子研究与 H7N9 病毒研究的突破。该报告还突出强调了未来几年需要关注的问题。第二份报告公布了一些应用科学研究的热门领域，如 3D 打印和人造器官研究。第三份报告呼吁加强顶层设计，以消除工业升级中的结构性障碍，并促进节能减排。

**【翻译题目 2】**

中文热词通常反映社会变化和文化，有些在外国媒体上愈来愈流行。例如，土豪和大妈都是老词，但已获取了新的意义。

土豪以前指欺压佃户和仆人的乡村地主，现在用于指花钱如流水或喜欢炫耀财富的人，也就是说，土豪有钱，但是没有品位。大妈是对中年妇女的称呼，但是现在特指不久前金价大跌时大量购买黄金的中国妇女。

土豪和大妈可能会被收入新版的牛津(Oxford)英语词典，至今约有 120 中文加进了牛津英语词典，成了英语语言的一部分。

**【翻译题目 3】**

北京计划未来投资 7600 亿元治理污染，从减少 PM2.5 排放入手。这一新公布的计划旨在减少四种主要的污染源，包括 500 万辆机动车的尾气排放、周边地区的燃煤、来自北方的沙尘暴和本地的建筑灰尘，另外 850 亿元用于新建或升级城市垃圾处理和污水处理设施，加上 300 亿元未来三年的植树造林。

市政府还计划建造一批水循环利用工厂，并制止违章建筑，以善环境。另外，北京还将更严厉地处罚违反减排规定的行为。

