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# 最新六级全真试题与详解

专家点评历年真题 2008.6—2004.1

★ **写 作:**

给出范例，并做点评；

★ **听 力:**

英汉对译，画重点线指出题眼；

★ **快速阅读:**

英汉对译，译文中凸显试题答案；

★ **仔细阅读:**

英汉对译，译文中凸显试题答案；

★ **完型填空:**

点出试题类型，并做详细解析；

★ **改 错:**

英汉对译，译文中凸显试题答案；

★ **翻 译:**

给出范例，并做解析。

# ET6



大连理工大学出版社

Directio

# 最新六级全真试题与详解

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# 前 言

作为教育部设立的一项教学水平测试,大学英语六级考试在 2006 年 12 月正式采用了新题型。改革后的考试无论是内容还是形式都突出了对学生英语综合能力特别是能力的测试,这无疑增加了考试的难度。因此,对于备战大学英语六级考试的广大考生们,拥有一套讲解全面、分析透彻的历年考试全真试题,不仅有助于他们全方位地了解考试,还可以帮助他们及时抓住考试考点,找到命题规律,进而轻轻松松地通过考试。

本题集具有以下特色:

## 一、涵盖历年真题,时效性强

本题集包括两部分:

(1)4 套最新真题:2008. 6~2006. 12。目的是让考生了解 710 分真实的考题是什么样,考生可按照真题的答题要求训练自己的做题速度以积累临场应试经验。

(2)6 套整合真题 2006. 6~2004. 1。主要是为考生提供最逼真的预测资料,因为,真题的难度是最标准的。编者主要做了如下科学的整合:①保留了原真题中与 710 分新题型一致的分;②根据最新考试大纲的要求及命题规律替换掉与 710 分新题型不一致的地方,最终达到的完美结合,这样便可以以最标准的难度让您领略临场预测之感受!

## 二、答案讲解详尽,准确性强

本题集答案讲解部分设计新颖,力求详尽准确、清晰透彻,如写作部分不仅给出范文,同时对范文做出点评,以期考生通过阅读范文及点评掌握不同作文题材的写作要领。再如听力部分把听力原文与答案讲解融合在一起,并把题眼处用浪线标出,使解题关键一目了然。此本书所有试题讲解全部采用英汉对译形式以减轻考生查字典翻译译文的负担。

## 三、编写阵容强大,可信性强

本书是由多年从事大学英语教学、一直潜心大学英语六级考试研究的高校教师们精心编而成。他们当中有多人曾亲自参加过全国大学英语六级考试的阅卷工作,并被评为优秀阅卷员,因此,本书无论从试题的选择还是答案的讲解都具有极高的可信度。

当然,本题集在编写过程中难免也有瑕疵之处,还恳请广大读者给以指正。

最后预祝各位考生取得好成绩!

编 者

2008 年 8 月

# 2008年6月大学英语六级考试试题(新)

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *Will E-books Replace Traditional Books?* You should write at least 150 words and your composition should include the following three points (given in Chinese):

1. 随着信息技术的发展,电子图书越来越多
2. 有人认为电子图书将会取代传统图书,理由是……
3. 我的看法

**Will E-books Replace Traditional Books?**

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## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

**What will the world be like in fifty years?**

This week some top scientists, including Nobel Prize winners, gave their vision of how the world will look in 2056, from gas-powered cars to extraordinary health advances. John Ingham reports on what the world's finest minds believe our futures will be.

For those of us lucky enough to live that long, ~~2056 will be a world of almost perpetual youth, where obesity is a remote memory and robots become our companions.~~

We will be rubbing shoulders with aliens and colonizing outer space. Better still, our descendants might at last live in a world at peace with itself.

The prediction is that we will have found a source of inexhaustible, safe, green energy, and that science will have killed off religion. If they are right we will have removed two of the main causes of war—our dependence on oil and religious prejudice.

Will we really, as today's scientists claim, be able to live forever or at least cheat the ageing process so that the average person lives to 150?

Of course, all these predictions come with a scientific health warning. Harvard professor Steven Pinker says: "This is an invitation to look foolish, as with the predictions of domed cities and nuclear-powered vacuum cleaners that were made 50 years ago."

**Living longer**

Anthony Atala, director of the Wake Forest Institute in North Carolina, believes failing organs will be repaired by injecting cells into the body. They will naturally go straight to the injury and help heal it. A system of injections without needles could also slow the ageing

process by using the same process to “tune” cells.

Bruce Lahn, professor of human genetics at the University of Chicago, anticipates the ability to produce “unlimited supplies” of transplantable human organs without the need for human donors. These organs would be grown in animals such as pigs. When a patient needed a new organ, such as a kidney, the surgeon would contact a commercial organ producer, give him the patient’s immunological profile and would then be sent a kidney with the correct tissue type.

These organs would be entirely composed of human cells, grown by introducing them into animal hosts, and allowing them to develop into an organ in place of the animal’s own. But Prof. Lahn believes that farmed brains would be “off limits”. He says: “Very few people would want to have their brains replaced by someone else’s and we probably don’t want to put a human brain in an animal body.”

Richard Miller, a professor at the University of Michigan, thinks scientists could develop “authentic anti-ageing drugs” by working out how cells in larger animals such as whales and humans resist many forms of injuries. He says: “It is now routine, in laboratory mammals, to extend lifespan by about 40%. Turning on the same protective systems in people should, by 2056, create the first class of 100-year-olds, who are as vigorous and productive as today’s people in their 60s.”

### Aliens

Colin Pillinger, professor of planetary sciences at the Open University, says: “I fancy that at least we will be able to show that life did start to evolve on Mars as well as Earth.” Within 50 years he hopes scientists will prove that alien life came here in Martian *meteorites* (隕石).

Chris McKay, a planetary scientist at NASA’s Ames Research Center, believes that in 50 years we may find evidence of alien life in the ancient permanent frost of Mars or on other planets.

He adds: “There is even a chance we will find alien life forms here on Earth. It might be as different as English is to Chinese.”

Princeton professor Freeman Dyson thinks it “likely” that life from outer space will be discovered before 2056 because the tools for finding it, such as optical and radio detection and data processing, are improving.

He says: “As soon as the first evidence is found, we will know what to look for and additional discoveries are likely to follow quickly. Such discoveries are likely to have revolutionary consequences for biology, astronomy and philosophy. They may also change the way we look at ourselves and our place in the universe.”

### Colonies in space

Richard Gott, professor of astrophysics at Princeton, hopes man will set up a self-sufficient colony on Mars, which would be a “life insurance policy against whatever catastrophes, natural or otherwise, might occur on Earth.

“The real space race is whether we will colonise off Earth on to other worlds before money for the space programme runs out.”

### Spinal injuries

Ellen Heber-Katz, a professor at the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, foresees cures for injuries causing paralysis such as the one that afflicted Superman star Christopher Reeve.

She says: "I believe that the day is not far off when we will be able to prescribe drugs that cause *severed* (断裂的) spinal cords to heal, hearts to regenerate and lost limbs to regrow."

"People will come to expect that injured or diseased organs are meant to be repaired from within, in much the same way that we fix an appliance or automobile: by replacing the damaged part with a manufacturer-certified new part." She predicts that within 5 to 10 years fingers and toes will be regrown and limbs will start to be regrown a few years later. Repairs to the nervous system will start with optic nerves and, in time, the spinal cord. "Within 50 years whole body replacement will be routine," Prof. Heber-Katz adds.

### Obesity

Sydney Brenner, senior distinguished fellow of the Crick-Jacobs Center in California, won the 2002 Nobel Prize for Medicine and says that if there is a global disaster some humans will survive—and evolution will favour small people with bodies large enough to support the required amount of brain power. "Obesity," he says, "will have been solved."

### Robots

Rodney Brooks, professor of robotics at MIT, says the problems of developing artificial intelligence for robots will be at least partly overcome. As a result, "the possibilities for robots working with people will open up immensely".

### Energy

Bill Joy, green technology expert in California, says: "The most significant breakthrough would be to have an inexhaustible source of safe, green energy that is substantially cheaper than any existing energy source."

Ideally, such a source would be safe in that it could not be made into weapons and would not make hazardous or toxic waste or carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas blamed for global warming.

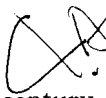
### Society

Geoffrey Miller, evolutionary psychologist at the University of New Mexico, says: The US will follow the UK in realizing that religion is not a *prerequisite* (前提) for ordinary human decency.

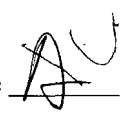
"Thus, science will kill religion—not by reason challenging faith but by offering a more practical, universal and rewarding moral framework for human interaction."

He also predicts that "absurdly wasteful" displays of wealth will become unfashionable while the importance of close-knit communities and families will become clearer.

These three changes, he says, will help make us all "brighter, wiser, happier and kinder".

1. What is John Ingham's report about? 

- A. Scientists' vision of the world in half a century.
- B. The latest developments of medical science.
- C. Extraordinary advances in technology.
- D. A solution to the global energy crisis.

2. According to Harvard professor Steven Pinker, predictions about the future 

- A. will fool the public
- B. do more harm than good
- C. may not come true
- D. may invite trouble

3. Professor Bruce Lahn of the University of Chicago predicts that 

- A. organ transplantation won't be as scary as it is today  
 B. animal organs could be transplanted into human bodies  
 C. more people will donate their organs for transplantation  
 D. humans won't have to donate organs for transplantation
4. According to Professor Richard Miller of the University of Michigan, people will B.  
 A. live for as long as they wish  
 B. live to 100 and more with vitality  
 C. be relieved from all sufferings  
 D. be able to live longer than whales
5. Princeton professor Freeman Dyson thinks that C.  
 A. humans will be able to settle on Mars  
 B. alien life will likely be discovered  
 C. life will start to evolve on Mars  
 D. scientists will find alien life similar to ours
6. According to Princeton professor Richard Gott, by setting up a self-sufficient colony on Mars, humans D.  
 A. will move there to live a better life  
 B. will be able to travel to Mars freely  
 C. might acquire ample natural resources  
 D. might survive all catastrophes on earth
7. Ellen Heber-Katz, professor at the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, predicts that A.  
 A. lost fingers and limbs will be able to regrow  
 B. human nerves can be replaced by optic fibers  
 C. people will be as strong and dynamic as supermen  
 D. human organs can be manufactured like appliances
8. Rodney Brooks says that it will be possible for robots to work with humans as a result of the development of artificial intelligence
9. The most significant breakthrough predicted by Bill Joy will be an inexhaustible green energy source that can't be used to make weapons.
10. According to Geoffrey Miller, science will offer a more practical, universal and rewarding moral framework in place of human interaction ~~religion~~.

### Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 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 2** with a single line through the centre.

11. A. The man is a fan of world-famous football players.  
 B. The man was operated on a few weeks ago.  
 C. The man's football career seems to be at an end.  
 D. The man might be able to play in the World Cup. D.
12. A. Apply for a senior position in the restaurant.  
 B. Solve his problem by doing a part-time job.  
 C. Find out the opening hours of the cafeteria. B.



- D. Work out a plan to tighten his budget.
13. A. A real nuisance. B. A well-trained pet. A.  
 C. A financial burden. D. A good companion.
14. A. The computing system is too complex. B. The errors will be corrected soon. B  
 C. The woman was mistaken herself. D. He has called the woman several times.
15. A. He needs some time to polish his paper. B. He needs help to retrieve his files. C  
 C. He has to type his paper once more. D. He will be away for a two-week conference.
16. A. They could stay in the mountains until June 8.  
 B. He has a heavier workload than the woman. AD  
 C. He has got everything set for their trip.  
 D. They might have to change their plan.
17. A. They have to wait a month to apply for a student loan.  
 B. They can find the application forms in the brochure. C  
 C. They are not late for a loan application.  
 D. They are not eligible for a student loan.
18. A. Pollution has attracted little attention from the public.  
 B. The quality of air will surely change for the better. DB  
 C. It'll take years to bring air pollution under control.  
 D. New laws are yet to be made to reduce pollutant release.

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

19. A. Its appealing surroundings. B. Its rich and colorful history. C  
 C. Numerous varieties of food. D. Enormous size of its stores.
20. A. An ancient building. B. An Egyptian memorial. A  
 C. A world of antiques. D. An Egyptian museum.
21. A. It generates 70% of the electricity it uses. B. It supplies power to a nearby town. A  
 C. It sells thousands of light bulbs a day. D. Its power bill reaches £9 million a year.
22. A. 300,000. B. 250,000. C. 30,000. D. 11,500. C

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

23. A. Transferring to another department. B. Making preparations for her wedding.  
 C. Studying accounting at a university. D. Thinking about doing a different job.
24. A. She managed to keep her position in the company.  
 B. She has got a satisfactory job in another company. D  
 C. She could at last leave the accounting department.  
 D. She has finally got a promotion and a pay raise.
25. A. He and Andrea have proved to be a perfect match.  
 B. He changed his mind about marriage unexpectedly. B  
 C. He would marry Andrea even without meeting her.  
 D. He declared that he would remain single all his life.

## 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

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A. They are getting more popular as a means of water recreation. A.  
B. They are becoming an efficient form of water transportation.  
C. They are speedy boats restricted in narrow waterways.  
D. They are motorcycles designated for water sports.
27. A. Carelessness of people boating along the shore.  
B. Overloading of small boats and other craft.  
C. Waterscooter operators' lack of experience. C.  
D. Vacationers' disregard of water safety rules.
28. A. They scare whales to death. B. They discharge toxic emissions. B.  
C. They endanger lots of water life. D. They produce too much noise.
29. A. Limit the use of waterscooters. B. Enforce necessary regulations. B.  
C. Expand operating areas. D. Restrict operating hours.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A. They are changing. B. They are close. A.  
C. They are strained. D. They are stable.
31. A. They attach less importance to interpersonal relations.  
B. Not many of them can win trust from their neighbors. C.  
C. Not many of them stay in the same place for long.  
D. They are fully occupied with their own business.
32. A. Keep a friendly distance. B. Count on each other for help. A.  
C. Give each other a cold shoulder. D. Build a fence between them.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A. It may cause many schools to go out of operation.  
B. It may lead to a lack of properly educated workers. B.  
C. It may affect the quality of higher education in America.  
D. It may produce an increasing number of idle youngsters.
34. A. it results from a worsening economic climate.  
B. It is less serious in cities than in rural areas. A, C.  
C. It affects both junior and senior high schools.  
D. It is a new challenge facing American educators.
35. A. Helping them to develop better study habits.  
B. Allowing them to choose their favorite teachers. D.  
C. Creating a more relaxed learning environment.  
D. Rewarding excellent academic performance.

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.

numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

I'm interested in the criminal justice system of ~~our~~ <sup>my</sup> country. It seems to me that something has to be done, if we're to (36) survive as a country. I certainly don't know what the answers to our problems are. Things certainly get (37) complicated in a hurry when you get into them, but I wonder if something couldn't be done to deal with some of ~~these~~ <sup>of these</sup> problems. One thing I'm concerned about is our practice of putting (38) offenders in jail who haven't harmed anyone. Why not work out some system (39) \_\_\_\_\_ they can pay back the debts they owe society instead of (40) \_\_\_\_\_ another debt by going to prison and, of course, coming under the (41) influence of hardened criminals. I'm also concerned about the short prison sentences people are (42) sentencing for serious crimes. Of course one alternative to this is to (43) restore capital punishment, but I'm not sure I would be for that. I'm not sure it's right to take an eye for an eye. (44) Capital. I also think we must do something about the insanity plea. In my opinion, anyone who takes another person's life intentionally is insane; however, (45) It's not or guilty. It's sad, of course, that a person may have to spend the rest of his life, or (46) \_\_\_\_\_

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

**Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.**

If movie *trailer* (预告片) are supposed to cause a reaction, the preview for "United 93" more than succeeds. Featuring no famous actors, it begins with images of a beautiful morning and passengers boarding an airplane. It takes you a minute to realize what the movie's even about. That's when a plane hits the World Trade Center. The effect is *visceral* (震撼心灵的). When the trailer played before "Inside Man" last week at a Hollywood theater, audience members began calling out, "Too soon!" In New York City, the response was even more dramatic. The Loews theater in Manhattan took the rare step of pulling the trailer from its screens after several complaints.

"United 93" is the first feature film to deal explicitly with the events of September 11, 2001, and is certain to ignite an emotional debate. Is it too soon? Should the film have been made at all? More to the point, will anyone want to see it? Other 9/11 projects are on the way as the fifth anniversary of the attacks approaches, most notably Oliver Stone's "World Trade Center." But as the forerunner, "United 93" will take most of the heat, whether it deserves it or not.

The real United 93 crashed in a Pennsylvania field after 40 passengers and crew fought back against the terrorists. Writer-director Paul Greengrass has gone to great lengths to be

respectful in his depiction of what occurred, proceeding with the film only after securing the approval of every victim's family. "Was I surprised at the agreement? Yes. Very. Usually there're one or two families who're more reluctant," Greengrass writes in an e-mail. "I was surprised at the extraordinary way the United 93 families have welcomed us into their lives and shared their experiences with us." Carole O'Hare, a family member, says, "They were very open and honest with us, and they made us a part of this whole project." Universal, which is releasing the film, plans to donate 10% of its opening weekend gross to the Flight 93 National Memorial Fund. That hasn't stopped criticism that the studio is exploiting a national tragedy. O'Hare thinks that's unfair. "This story has to be told to honor the passengers and crew for what they did," she says. "But more than that, it raises awareness. Our ports aren't secure. Our borders aren't secure. Our airlines still aren't secure, and this is what happens when you're not secure. That's the message I want people to hear."

47. The trailer for "United 93" succeeded in the preview when it played in the theaters in Hollywood and New York City.

48. The movie "United 93" is sure to give rise to screens.

49. What did writer-director Paul Greengrass obtain before he proceeded with the movie?

50. Universal, which is releasing "United 93", has been criticized for exploiting a national

51. Carole O'Hare thinks that besides honoring the passengers and crew for what they did strongly the purpose of telling the story is to warn about security.

## Section B

**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 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

In the college-admissions wars, we parents are the true fighters. We're pushing our kids to get good grades, take SAT preparatory courses and build resumes so they can get into the college of our first choice. I've twice been to the wars, and as I survey the battlefield, something different is happening. We see our kids' college background as a prize demonstrating how well we've raised them. But we can't acknowledge that our *obsession* (痴迷) is more about us than them. So we've contrived various justifications that turn out to be half-truths, prejudices or myths. It actually doesn't matter much whether Aaron and Nicole go to Stanford.

We have a full-blown prestige panic; we worry that there won't be enough prizes to go around. Fearful parents urge their children to apply to more schools than ever. Underlying the *hysteria* (歇斯底里) is the belief that scarce elite degrees must be highly valuable. Their graduates must enjoy more success because they get a better education and develop better contacts. All that is plausible—and mostly wrong. We haven't found any convincing evidence that selectivity or prestige matters. Selective schools don't systematically employ better instructional approaches than less-selective schools. On two measures—professors' feedback and the number of essay exams—selective schools do slightly worse.

By some studies, selective schools do enhance their graduates' lifetime earnings. The

gain is reckoned at 2-4% for every 100-point increase in a school's average SAT scores. But even this advantage is probably a statistical fluke (偶然). A well-known study examined students who got into highly selective schools and then went elsewhere. They earned just as much as graduates from higher-status schools.

Kids count more than their colleges. Getting into Yale may signify intelligence, talent and ambition. But it's not the only indicator and, paradoxically, its significance is declining. The reason: so many similar people go elsewhere. Getting into college isn't life's only competition. In the next competition—the job market and graduate school—the results may change. Old-boy networks are breaking down. Princeton economist Alan Krueger studied admissions to one top Ph. D. program. High scores on the GRE helped explain who got in; degrees of prestigious universities didn't.

So, parents, lighten up. The stakes have been vastly exaggerated. Up to a point, we can rationalize our pushiness. America is a competitive society; our kids need to adjust to that. But too much pushiness can be destructive. The very ambition we impose on our children may get some into Harvard but may also set them up for disappointment. One study found that, other things being equal, graduates of highly selective schools experienced more job dissatisfaction. They may have been so conditioned to being on top that anything less disappoints.

52. Why does the author say that parents are the true fighters in the college-admissions wars? C
- A. They know best which universities are most suitable for their children.
  - B. They have the final say in which university their children are to attend.
  - C. They care more about which college their children go to than the children themselves.
  - D. They have to carry out intensive surveys of colleges before children make an application.
53. Why do parents urge their children to apply to more schools than ever? D
- A. They hope their children can enter a university that offers attractive scholarships.
  - B. Elite universities now enroll fewer students than they used to.
  - C. Their children will have a wider choice of which college to go to.
  - D. They want to increase their children's chances of entering a prestigious college.
54. What does the author mean by "Kids count more than their colleges" (Line 1, Para. 4)? AB
- A. What kids learn at college cannot keep up with job market requirements.
  - B. Kids' actual abilities are more important than their college backgrounds.
  - C. A person's happiness should be valued more than their education.
  - D. Continuing education is more important to a person's success.
55. What does Krueger's study tell us? D
- A. Connections built in prestigious universities may be sustained long after graduation.
  - B. Graduates from prestigious universities do not care much about their GRE scores.
  - C. Getting into Ph. D. programs may be more competitive than getting into college.
  - D. Degrees of prestigious universities do not guarantee entry to graduate programs.
56. One possible result of pushing children into elite universities is that A
- A. they experience more job dissatisfaction after graduation
  - B. they earn less than their peers from other institutions
  - C. they turn out to be less competitive in the job market
  - D. they overemphasize their qualifications in job applications

## Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Imagine waking up and finding the value of your assets has been halved. No, you're not an investor in one of those hedge funds that failed completely. With the dollar slumping to a 26-year low against the pound, already-expensive London has become quite unaffordable. A coffee at Starbucks, just as unavoidable in England as it is in the United States, runs about \$8.

The once all-powerful dollar isn't doing a Titanic against just the pound. It is sitting at a record low against the euro and at a 30-year low against the Canadian dollar. Even the Argentine peso and Brazilian real are thriving against the dollar.

The weak dollar is a source of *humiliation* (屈辱), for a nation's self-esteem rests in part on the strength of its currency. It's also a potential economic problem, since a declining dollar makes imported food more expensive and exerts upward pressure on interest rates. And yet there are substantial sectors of the vast U. S. economy—from giant companies like Coca-Cola to mom-and-pop restaurant operators in Miami—for which the weak dollar is most excellent news.

Many Europeans may view the U. S. as an arrogant superpower that has become hostile to foreigners. But nothing makes people think more warmly of the U. S. than a weak dollar. Through April, the total number of visitors from abroad was up 6.8 percent from last year. Should the trend continue, the number of tourists this year will finally top the 2000 peak. Many Europeans now apparently view the U. S. the way many Americans view Mexico—as a cheap place to vacation, shop and party, all while ignoring the fact that the poorer locals can't afford to join the merrymaking.

The money tourists spend helps decrease our chronic trade deficit. So do exports, which, thanks in part to the weak dollar, soared 11 percent between May 2006 and May 2007. For the first five months of 2007, the trade deficit actually fell 7 percent from 2006.

If you own shares in large American corporations, you're a winner in the weak-dollar gamble. Last week Coca-Cola's stock bubbled to a five-year high after it reported a fantastic quarter. Foreign sales accounted for 65 percent of Coke's *beverage* (饮料) business. Other American companies profiting from this trend include McDonald's and IBM.

American tourists, however, shouldn't expect any relief soon. The dollar lost strength the way many marriages break up—slowly, and then all at once. And currencies don't turn on a dime. So if you want to avoid the pain inflicted by the increasingly pathetic dollar, cancel that summer vacation to England and look to New England. There, the dollar is still treated with a little respect.

57. Why do Americans feel humiliated? D C
- A. They have lost half of their ~~assets~~.  
B. They can't afford trips to Europe.  
C. Their currency has slumped.  
D. Their economy is plunging.
58. How does the current dollar affect the life of ordinary Americans? B
- A. They find it unaffordable to dine in mom-and-pop restaurants.  
B. They have to spend more money when buying imported goods.  
C. They might lose their jobs due to potential economic problems.  
D. They have to cancel their vacations in New England.
59. How do many Europeans feel about the U. S. with the devalued dollar?

- A. They think of it as a good tourist destination. A  
 B. They are sympathetic with it.  
 C. They feel contemptuous of it.  
 D. They regard it as a superpower on the decline.
60. What is the author's advice to Americans? C  
 A. They try to win in the weak-dollar gamble.  
 B. They treasure their marriages all the more.  
 C. They vacation at home rather than abroad.  
 D. They treat the dollar with a little respect.
61. What does the author imply by saying "currencies don't turn on a dime" (Line 2, Para. 7)? B  
 A. The value of a dollar will not be reduced to a dime.  
 B. The dollar's value will not increase in the short term.  
 C. The dollar's value will drop, but within a small margin.  
 D. Few Americans will change dollars into other currencies.

## Part V Cloze

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 62 to 81 are based on the following passage.

Seven years ago, when I was visiting Germany, I met with an official who explained to me that the country had a perfect solution to its economic problems. Watching the U. S. economy 62 during the 90s, the Germans had decided that they, too, needed to go the high-technology 63. But how? In the late 90s, the answer seemed obvious: Indians. 64 all, Indian entrepreneurs accounted for one of every three Silicon Valley start-ups. So the German government decided that it would 65 Indians to Germany just as America does: by 66 green cards. Officials created something called the German Green Card and 67 that they would issue 20,000 in the first year. 68, the Germans expected that tens of thousands more Indians would soon be begging to come, and perhaps the 69 would have to be increased. But the program was a failure. A year later 70 half of the 20,000 cards had been issued. After a few extensions, the program was 71.

- |                   |                 |   |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| 62. A. hover      | B. soar         | B |
| C. amplify        | D. intensify    |   |
| 63. A. trait      | B. circuit      | C |
| C. strategy       | D. route        |   |
| 64. A. In         | B. Of           | C |
| C. After          | D. At           |   |
| 65. A. lure       | B. import       | B |
| C. kidnap         | D. convey       |   |
| 66. A. evacuating | B. formulating  | C |
| C. offering       | D. installing   |   |
| 67. A. announced  | B. conferred    | A |
| C. verified       | D. inferred     |   |
| 68. A. Specially  | B. Particularly | D |
| C. Consistently   | D. Naturally    |   |
| 69. A. measures   | B. quotas       | D |
| C. digits         | D. scales       |   |
| 70. A. literally  | B. invariably   | D |
| C. solely         | D. barely       |   |
| 71. A. abolished  | B. repelled     | A |
| C. combated       | D. deleted      |   |
| 72. A. impulse    | B. response     | C |
| C. adventure      | D. initiative   |   |

I told the German official at the time that I was sure the 72 would fail. It's not that I had any particular expertise in immigration policy, 73 understood something about green cards, because I had one (the American 74). The German Green Card was misnamed, I argued, 75 it never, under any circumstances, translated into German citizenship. The U. S. green card, by contrast, is an almost 76 path to becoming American (after five years and a clean record). The official 77 my objection, saying that there was no way Germany was going to offer these people citizenship. "We need young tech workers," he said. "That's what this program is all 78." So Germany was asking bright young 79 to leave their country, culture and families, move thousands of miles away, learn a new language and work in a strange land—but without any 80 of ever being part of their new home. Germany was sending a signal, one that was 81 received in India and other countries, and also by Germany's own immigrant community.

73. A. or  
C. but  
B. so  
D. and
74. A. revision  
B. C. notion  
D. heritage  
B. version  
D. heritag
75. A. because  
C. unless  
B. if  
D. while
76. A. voluntary  
C. automatic  
B. vulnera  
D. aggress
77. A. submitted  
C. overtook  
B. dismiss  
D. fascina
78. A. over  
C. towards  
B. round  
D. about
79. A. amateurs  
C. professionals  
B. dweller  
D. citizens
80. A. outcome  
C. suspicion  
B. prospec  
D. destina
81. A. clearly  
C. brightly  
B. vividly  
D. partiall

## Part VI Translation

Directions: Complete the following sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating the Chinese given in brackets.

82. We can say a lot of things about those who are (who are) passionate, impulsive, and unique. *who are* *has devoted their lives to*
83. Mary couldn't have received my letter, otherwise (otherwise) she hasn't (hasn't) received my letter. *hasn't* *has devoted their lives to*
84. Nancy is supposed to have finished (have finished) her assignment at least two weeks ago. *hasn't* *has devoted their lives to*
85. Never once did they (did they) quarrel since they were married 40 years ago. *hasn't* *has devoted their lives to*
86. \_\_\_\_\_ (一个) (一个)国家未来的繁荣在很大程度上依赖于) the quality of education of its people. *hasn't* *has devoted their lives to*

A country's future prosper *hasn't* *has devoted their lives to* to a large degree of *hasn't* *has devoted their lives to* better education.



# 2007年12月大学英语六级考试试题(新)

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *The Digital Age*. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 如今数字化产品得到越来越广泛的使用,例如……
2. 数字化产品的使用对人们工作、学习的生活产生的影响

### The Digital Age

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## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### Seven Ways to Save the World

Forget the old idea that conserving energy is a form of self-denial—riding bicycles, dimming the lights, and taking fewer showers. These days conservation is all about efficiency: getting the same—or better—results from just a fraction of the energy. When a slump in business travel forced Ulrich Romer to cut costs at his family-owned hotel in Germany, he replaced hundreds of the hotel's wasteful light bulbs, getting the same light for 80 percent less power. He bought a new water boiler with a digitally controlled pump, and wrapped insulation around the pipes. Spending about € 100 000 on these and other improvements, he slashed his € 90 000 fuel and power bill by € 60 000. As a bonus, the hotel's lower energy needs have reduced its annual carbon emissions by more than 200 metric tons. "For us, saving energy has been very, very profitable," he says. "And most importantly, we're not giving up a single comfort for our guests."

Efficiency is also a great way to lower carbon emissions and help slow global warming. But the best argument for efficiency is its cost—or, more precisely, its profitability. That's because quickly growing energy demand requires immense investment in new supply, not to mention the drain of rising energy prices.

No wonder efficiency has moved to the top of the political agenda. On Jan. 10, the European Union unveiled a plan to cut energy use across the continent by 20 percent by 2020. Last March, China imposed a 20 percent increase in energy efficiency by 2020. Even George W. Bush, the Texas oilman, is expected to talk about energy conservation in his State of the Union speech this week.

The good news is that the world is full of proven, cheap ways to save energy. Here are