

## 大学英语六级测试题型说明及解题技巧

### 一、写作题说明及写作技巧

写作考查学生的材料分析能力以及综合语言表达能力。具体说来,六级写作的评分点主要包括以下几个方面:审题、篇章结构、内容、语言表达等。

1. 审题:认真研读所给材料(包括文字材料和图片),分析其主旨要求。六级作文题目内容通常分为两类:社会现象或者社会问题类,考查学生观察问题、分析问题和解决问题的能力;名言/格言或者流行话语类,考查学生对生活、工作或者学习、人际关系比如友情、爱情等的理解和看法。对于社会现象或者社会问题类作文题,考生需要分析现象出现的原因、可能造成的影响,以及如何解决问题或者避免不好的现象。对于名言/格言/流行语类作文题,考生需要结合自己的生活和学习经验,谈论对命题所给的话语的理解。在审题中,考生需要牢记的是:作文的主旨应该是通过对负面问题的解决或者规避,倡导积极向上的价值理念和生活方式及态度。做到这一点,在审题和拟定文章的主旨时通常就不会跑题。

2. 篇章结构:对于篇幅在150~200词左右的文章,其结构不宜复杂。对于社会问题及现象类作文题,建议以“点题—分析—总结或升华主题”的三段结构模式。在开篇,简要阐述社会问题或者现象,在正文中对引起这种现象的原因进行扼要分析,并提出可行的解决方案,在结尾处进行总结,以解决或避免这种问题/现象的积极意义来升华文章主旨。对于名言/格言或者流行话语类的理解作文题,建议以“句子解释—分析—总结或者升华主题”的三段结构模式。在开篇,简要解释名言或者流行语,指出其合理或者不合理之处。在正文部分,结合考生自己在日常生活中的观察与思考,对名言/格言进行简要分析论证,或者对流行语背后的各种因素进行分析。在结尾处,对所做分析进行总结,指出遵循名言/格言对生活的重要性。

3. 内容:任何文章都忌讳内容陈旧,缺乏新意。因此,考生要在平时多注意观察生活,广泛阅读,有意识地收集一些社会热点话题,并要形成自己的独特想法。

4. 语言表达:1)内容连贯。一般来说,只要牢记写作主旨,并始终围绕该主旨来搜索材料和相应的文字表达,就能够确保内容连贯。2)逻辑性。段落之间,尤其是句子之间使用一些能够清楚表明逻辑关系的连词或者副词等。3)语言简洁明了。4)语法和拼写正确。对于后面两点,需要考生长期的语言积累才能做到。

### 二、听力解题技巧

本部分删除了原来相对简单的短对话和短文听写部分,新增了难度较高的讲座/讲话部分,这样就导致六级考试整体难度提高。考生除在平时的语言学习中要增加词汇量,扩大阅读面外,也要经常听一些国外的课程讲座或者演讲。这些材料如今在网络上都很容易获得,如网易公开课、TED讲座、苹果的iTunes University等上都可以获得最新的国外名校课程和讲座的音频和视频资料。

平时,对这些材料的听力练习,不能仅仅停留在泛听阶段,而是要精听。可以采取两种方法:复述和听写。复述的做法是对照英文字幕,跟着演讲者复述文字内容。这样做的目的一

方面是熟悉英语本族语者的标准发音,掌握单词的正确读法,模仿其自然的语调和断句,在复述的过程中增强英语口语的语感;另一方面是熟悉英语讲座/讲话的语篇模式,有利于对篇章中未知语言内容的预测。听写的做法是在关掉字幕的情况下,对所听材料的部分内容逐词逐句地写下来。这是熟悉英语单词正确发音和拼写最有效的方法,也是很多听力达人们提高听力水平的方法。

人们的短时记忆容量非常有限,因此针对材料较长的讲座/讲话,建议考生练习一些做笔记的技巧,尤其是一些速记的技巧,掌握并使用一些自己能够明白含义的符号,这样可以在听力过程中提高做笔记的效率。

在考试时,适当使用一些考试技巧也有助于提高对听力内容的把握,从而提高考试成绩。具体做法如下:

1. 在听力前快速阅读各部分选项,根据选项关键词预测听力材料的主题内容,根据各选项预测提问内容。在听材料前对内容和问题做出有根据的预测能大大减轻考生的听力认知负担,调动他们关于该主题的背景知识,并且能将他们注意力引导到要完成的听力任务上。需要注意的是,预测不可能做到完全准确。但完全不对要听的内容做出预测,则是放弃了听力题目各选项给予的帮助。

2. 在听材料的过程中,要结合听前预测,把在听力材料中出现的相关选项旁做好相应笔记,同时还要不断修正听前的预测,并根据具体听力内容及时做好下一步内容的预测。

3. 认真听清问题内容。很多考生都有这样的经验:明明文章都听懂了,为什么题目做错了?一个解释就是没有认真听题目的内容。有些题目的所有选项都是文章里面的内容,但是它们都是针对不同的问题来设计的。所以第二步中“在各选项旁做好相应的笔记”这一工作至关重要。

听力成绩的提高绝不是凭此处介绍的一些小技巧就能在一夕之间做到的,它需要考生在考前做大量的泛听和精听练习,它也需要考生具备相应的语篇知识和广泛的背景知识。这些知识相互融合贯通,才能保证取得较好的听力成绩。

### 三、阅读填空题说明及解题技巧

本题型为10个单词填空题,要求考生在读完文章后,从所给的单词表里15个单词中选取10个单词完成填空任务。该题型结合了原有的完型填空题的优势,既考查考生的上下文语义、语篇分析能力,也考查他们的语法能力。

具体做法如下:

1. 快速阅读全文,了解文章的主旨大意。一篇300字左右的文章在缺省10个词的情况下,依然会主旨鲜明,不影响考生对其大意的掌握。例如:

To understand why we should be concerned about how young people read, it helps to know something about the way the ability to read evolved. Unlike the ability to understand and produce spoken language, the ability to read must be painstakingly (1) by each individual. The “reading circuits” we construct in the brain can be (2) or they can be robust, depending on how often and how (3) we use them.

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A) acquired   | I) intimate        |
| B) actually   | J) notwithstanding |
| C) attachment | K) petition        |
| D) cheated    | L) rather          |
| E) engaged    | M) scarcely        |
| F) feeble     | N) swayed          |
| G) illicit    | O) vigorously      |
| H) insistent  |                    |

该段落共有 74 个单词,虽然有 3 个单词缺省,其主题依然很突出:这是一篇有关阅读能力发展的文章。

2. 认真阅读空格处所在的句子,分析空格处缺省单词在句子中的语法成分或在上下文中的篇章功能,确定要填入的单词的词性。例如在上面例子中的第(1)题,空格处所在的位置为谓语,是被动语态,要求填入动词的被动态。然后从单词表中选取复合句法要求的词汇。符合条件的选项有 A)、D)、E)和 N)。

3. 最后,通过上下文的语义分析,确定缺省单词的含义,在符合条件的选项中选择正确答案。例如,在上面例子中的第一题,经过上下文的语义分析,可得出空格处要求填入一个表示“获得”含义的动词。所以确定选项 A 为正确答案,排除其他选项。

做好短文阅读填空题,要求考生有比较扎实的语法功底和语义语篇分析能力,因此考生在平时的英语学习中要始终将英语基础知识放在学习的第一要位。

#### 四、信息匹配题说明及解题技巧

本题型的阅读材料为长篇快速阅读,篇章后附有 10 个句子,每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落,要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落即可。有的段落对应一题,也有可能对应两题,有的段落可能不对应任何一题。另外,题目信息出现的顺序与阅读材料中内容出现的先后顺序可能会有不同。这部分试题与其他的阅读试题放在一起,这样有利于考生灵活安排阅读时间。

该题型考查的是快速提取信息和定位信息的能力,不需要考生做过多的分析与推理。因此文章虽然很长,但是如果本着“只解决答题任务”的原则,采用“先读题目,提取关键信息词;再读文章,定位信息”的方法,就会很快完成阅读任务。具体做法如下例所示:

1. 首先,快速阅读文章后面的 10 个题目,标记关键信息提示词并尝试记住最关键的信息,如:Employers should realize it is important to keep old workers in the workforce。这样做有利于重点突出,加深记忆,并在阅读的时候起着提醒考生“这是题目中要考查的信息”的作用,同时也有利于考生在阅读时快速参考。

2. 然后,快速浏览文章,扫描要考查的信息,在信息提示词出现的句子和段落处做出标记。例如:

[F] Younger people today mostly accept that they will have to work for longer and that their pensions will be less generous. Employers still need to be persuaded that older workers are worth holding on to. That may be because they have had plenty of younger ones to choose from, partly thanks to the post-war baby-boom and partly because over the past few decades many more women have entered the labour force, increasing

employers' choice. But the reservoir of women able and willing to take up paid work is running low, and the baby-boomers are going grey.

3. 再次查阅题目,确定该段落中的某信息就是某个题目所指的信息,并在该题目处标记段落编号。

快速阅读的文章篇幅较长,信息量大,但是只有少数信息是考查的对象,因此考生切忌“先读文章,再做题目”。一定要先读题目,明确考查任务,在阅读中有的放矢,避免浪费宝贵的考试时间。

## 五、段落翻译题型说明及解题技巧

本题型为汉译英,汉语以信息介绍为主,内容主要涉及中国的历史、文化、经济和社会发展等,其篇幅长度为180-200字。

翻译这样的以信息功能为主的文章时,“忠实”和“通顺”应当作为其翻译标准。“忠实”,即忠实于原文信息,不能误译,漏译。“通顺”,即译文句内无语法错误,句子之间衔接自然,逻辑条理清楚。那么,如何做到“忠实”和“通顺”呢?

首先,读懂原文每一句话,甚至每一个字的含义,只有这样才能找到与之对应的英文表达,避免误译。例如,在本书的模拟测试题二中关于“七夕节”的文章中,有这样一句话“她们穿针引线验巧,做些小物品赛巧,摆上些瓜果乞巧”,其中“小物品”一词就不能简单地译为“little things”,而应该结合这个词所处的文化语境,将之译为“handicraft articles”要更恰当些。

其次,仔细分析原文各个句子内部词语之间的关系,先确定句子的主要结构成分(主+谓(宾)),再确定细节成分(即定语、状语、补语、同位语等)。如果一个汉语句内有多个主谓结构,就要分析各个主谓结构间的逻辑关系,采取主从复合句法、并列复合句法或者拆分法(将一个汉语句子拆分,翻译成多个英语句子)等方法来处理句子结构。例如:

中国新年 是 中国最重要的 传统节日,在中国也被称为春节。

这一例句有两个主谓结构(如上所示),可以译为:

Chinese New Year is the most important traditional festival in China, and it is also known as the Spring Festival. (并列复合句法)

Chinese New Year, which is also known as the Spring Festival, is the most important traditional festival in China. (主从复合句法)

Chinese New Year is the most important traditional Chinese festival. It is also known as the Spring Festival in China. (拆分法)

该句子也可以翻译成简单句:

Chinese New Year, also known as the Spring Festival, is the most important traditional festival in China.

采取何种句法结构要取决于上下文之间的语义逻辑关系,因为句子结构在一定程度上有衔接上下文的作用。

第三,分析汉语篇章中句子与句子之间的逻辑关系,确定各句的具体译法和恰当的逻辑关联词。例如:

农历七月初七,即“七夕节”,也叫“双七节”或“乞巧节”,是中国传统节日中最具浪漫色彩的一个节日。此节源于我国民间传说——牛郎和织女的爱情故事。因为关乎爱情,故现在城里的年青人也把“七夕节”称为中国的“情人节”。

该文本以“七夕节”为主题,共有三句话。第一句是中心思想:“七夕节”是最浪漫的节日,第二、三句给出解释:为什么“七夕节”是最浪漫的节日。第一和第二、三句之间是解释与

被解释的关系,第二、三句之间是因果关系。在确定了其主题与逻辑关系之后,就可以确定各句的句法结构了。比如,第三句翻译为被动态比较恰当,这样,各句的主题(主语)就是一致的,通过代词 *it* 的指代功能实现了译文句子之间的衔接,保证了译文内容的连贯性。

The Qixi Festival, also known as the Double Seventh Festival or the Qiqiao Festival, which falls on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month, is the most romantic festival among all Chinese traditional festivals. It originated from a folk legend — the love story between the Cowherd and the Weaver Maid. As it is related to love, it is now regarded as the Chinese Valentine's Day by urban youths.

篇章翻译对考生的要求比较高。要达到译文的通顺和流畅,必须要有扎实的英语基础知识和较好的英语语篇能力。而这些都不是短期内仅仅靠做几套题就能实现的。考生应该在平时的学习中打好英语基础知识,注意积累,多加练习,只有这样,才能有所收获。

## 六、总结

综上所述,本次题型改革,向考生传达了两个信息:一是在英语学习中除了继续加强英语词汇和语法知识的学习外,还必须要培养和提高英语的语篇能力;二是考生学习英语的最终目的就是要用英语这门语言工具,向外传播中国文化。因此,广大考生在日常的学习中,要增强对中国文化知识的了解,在学习中注意收集有关中国文化知识的英语表达。这不仅是为了顺利通过考试的需要,也是时代的需要。

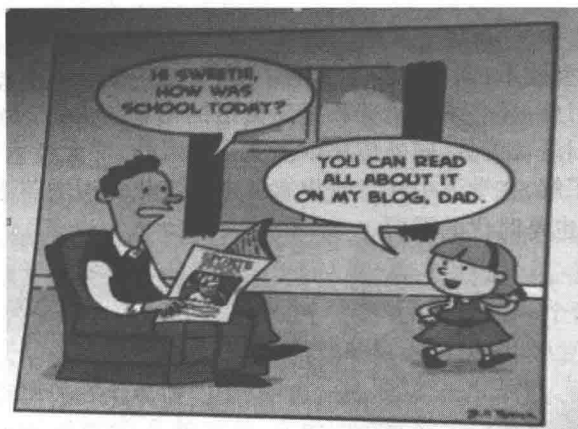
## 大学英语六级考试模拟试卷(一)

### Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *The Impact of the Internet on Interpersonal Communication*. Your essay should start with a brief description of the picture below. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

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### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some questions. Both the conversation 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。



### Conversation One

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) The mechanic doesn't have a good assistant.  
B) The car is an older model that the mechanic hasn't seen before.  
C) The mechanic is not available to check the problem.  
D) The mechanic doesn't have the proper tools to check the problem.
2. A) \$50.                      B) \$125.                      C) \$100.                      D) \$75.
3. A) It is too expensive to get her car repaired in the town.  
B) It is not so expensive to repair her car as she has thought.  
C) She has to repair the car herself because getting it repaired is very expensive.  
D) She has to go on her journey with her arms and legs.
4. A) She has lost her driving license in the town.  
B) She can fix her car by herself.  
C) She is not a local of the town.  
D) She is very satisfied with the service offered by the assistant.

### Conversation Two

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) The man's personal information.  
B) The application for H-3 visa.  
C) The training program.  
D) The US Immigration Office.
6. A) She works in the US Immigration Office.  
B) She is running a training program.  
C) She knows some information about the application of H-3 visa.  
D) She works abroad.
7. A) Bring with him the passport.  
B) Explain the training program.  
C) Apply to the council.  
D) Report to the US Immigration Office.
8. A) His family members.                      B) Education background.  
C) Work experience.                      D) The necessity to be trained.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will

hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

### Passage One

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

9. A) To start a business. B) To buy lottery tickets.  
C) To buy more insurance. D) To work longer.
10. A) Many Americans are living longer and have made good plans for retirement in advance.  
B) The current workers stop working at age 70.  
C) More Americans are planning to work longer.  
D) 47 percent of workers end up leaving the job due to disabilities.
11. A) It is impossible because it is illegal.  
B) It is not realistic due to health issues or problems at work.  
C) It is a lifestyle popular among the elderly.  
D) It is their choice in the current society.

### Passage Two

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

12. A) New cars in 2050 will be faster and safer.  
B) New cars in 2050 will abandon the traditional internal combustion engine.  
C) New cars in 2050 will consume much less fuel than today.  
D) New cars in 2050 will be cheaper.
13. A) Change or make a large number of cars and trucks to run on natural gas.  
B) Reduce the number of cars.  
C) Build a large network of natural-gas stations.  
D) Improve the quality of the engine.
14. A) Optimistic. B) Cautious.  
C) Critical. D) Biased.
15. A) Improve the efficiency of conventional vehicles.  
B) Encourage the development of cars that run on biofuels and electricity.  
C) Utilize hydrogen energy.



- D) Reduce the weight of vehicles.

## Section C

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.

16. A) He found that bees send messages by dancing.  
B) He found that bees can fly in different patterns.  
C) He found that the quicker bees dance, the farther away the food is.  
D) He found that the scout bees will dance when they find food.
17. A) Type, direction and distance.  
B) Smell, direction and type.  
C) Smell, area and distance.  
D) Smell, direction and distance.
18. A) They will dance like a circle.  
B) They will dance quickly.  
C) They will dance around their hive.  
D) They will dance slowly.
19. A) Because they have to measure the area of the food.  
B) Because the scout bee goes into the hive after it finishes dancing.  
C) Because the food the scout bees find is always far away from the hive.  
D) Because the scout bees' waggle dance leads them only to the general area of the food.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.

20. A) The speaker thought she read too little.  
B) The speaker couldn't understand foreign books.  
C) The speaker thought she read superficially.  
D) The speaker thought she read too few foreign books.
21. A) Many foreign books have not been translated into English.  
B) The speaker didn't know where to start.  
C) It is hard for the speaker to buy foreign books.  
D) No one is willing to help the speaker.
22. A) Narrow.  
B) Proud.

C) Rich.

D) Global.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.

23. A) To be famous. B) To be rich.  
C) To have a harmonious family. D) To be healthy.
24. A) Their health declines earlier.  
B) Their brain functioning declines sooner.  
C) They live shorter lives.  
D) They will sooner lose interest in the people around them.
25. A) Those who can rely on the other person when they are in need.  
B) Those who never quarrel with others.  
C) Those who get along well with their family members.  
D) Those who are in good health.

### 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 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Oil is the 26 that lubricates the world's economy. Because so many of our modern technologies and services depend on oil, nations, corporations, and 27 that control the trade in oil exercise extraordinary power. The "energy crisis" of 1973–1974 in the United States 28 how the price of oil can affect U.S. government policies and the energy-using habits of the nation.

By 1973, domestic U.S. sources of oil were peaking, and the nation was importing more of its oil, depending on a constant flow from abroad to keep cars on the road and machines 29. In addition, at that time a greater percentage of homes and electrical plants were run on petroleum than today. Then, in 1973, the predominantly Arab nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) resolved to stop selling oil to the United States. The move was prompted by OPEC's desire to raise prices by restricting supply and by its opposition to U.S. support of Israel in the Arab-Israeli Yom Kipper War. The *embargo* (禁运) created 30

in the West and caused oil prices to shoot up. Short-term oil shortage drove American consumers to wait in long lines at gas pumps.

In response to the embargo, the U.S. government 31 a series of policies designed to reduce 32 on foreign oil. These included developing additional domestic sources (such as those on Alaska's North Slope), resuming extraction at sites that had been shut down because of cost inefficiency, capping the price that domestic producers could charge for oil, and beginning to import oil from a greater 33 of nations. The government also established a *stockpile* (贮存) of oil as a short-term *buffer* (缓冲) against future shortages. Stored underground in large salt caves in Louisiana, this stockpile is called the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, and 34 contains over 600 million barrels of oil, roughly 35 to one month's supply.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) panic        | I) diversity    |
| B) demonstrated | J) import       |
| C) domestic     | K) currently    |
| D) substance    | L) institutions |
| E) exactly      | M) running      |
| F) reliance     | N) effective    |
| G) consuming    | O) enforced     |
| H) equivalent   |                 |

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**.

**Google's Plan for World's Biggest Online Library:  
Philanthropy or Act of Piracy?**

- [A] In recent years, teams of workers dispatched by Google have been working hard to make digital copies of books. So far, Google has scanned more than 10 million titles from libraries in America and Europe — including half a million volumes held by the Bodleian in Oxford. The exact method it uses is unclear; the company does not allow outsiders to observe the process.
- [B] Why is Google undertaking such a venture? Why is it even interested in all those out-of-print library books, most of which have been gathering dust on forgotten shelves for decades? The company claims its motives are essentially public-spirited. Its overall mission, after all, is to “organise the world's information”, so it would be odd if that

information did not include books.

[C] The company likes to present itself as having lofty aspirations. “This really isn’t about making money. We are doing this for the good of society.” As Santiago de la Mora, head of Google Books for Europe, puts it: “By making it possible to search the millions of books that exist today, we hope to expand the frontiers of human knowledge.”

[D] Dan Clancy, the chief architect of Google Books, does seem genuine in his conviction that this is primarily a *philanthropic* (慈善的) exercise. “Google’s core business is search and find, so obviously what helps improve Google’s search engine is good for Google,” he says. “But we have never built a *spreadsheet* (电子数据表) outlining the financial benefits of this, and I have never had to justify the amount I am spending to the company’s founders.”

[E] It is easy, talking to Clancy and his colleagues, to be swept along by their missionary passion. But Google’s book-scanning project is proving controversial. Several opponents have recently emerged, ranging from rival tech giants such as Microsoft and Amazon to small bodies representing authors and publishers across the world. In broad terms, these opponents have levelled two sets of criticisms at Google.

[F] First, they have questioned whether the primary responsibility for digitally archiving the world’s books should be allowed to fall to a commercial company. In a recent essay in the *New York Review of Books*, Robert Darnton, the head of Harvard University’s library, argued that because such books are a common resource — the possession of us all — only public, not-for-profit bodies should be given the power to control them.

[G] The second related criticism is that Google’s scanning of books is actually illegal. This allegation has led to Google becoming *mired in* (陷入) a legal battle whose scope and complexity makes the Jarndyce and Jarndyce case in Charles Dickens’ *Bleak House* look straightforward.

[H] At its centre, however, is one simple issue: that of copyright. The inconvenient fact about most books, to which Google has arguably paid insufficient attention, is that they are protected by copyright. Copyright laws differ from country to country, but in general protection extends for the duration of an author’s life and for a substantial period afterwards, thus allowing the author’s heirs to benefit. (In Britain and America, this post-death period is 70 years.) This means, of course, that almost all of the books published in the 20th century are still under copyright — and the last century saw more books published than in all previous centuries combined. Of the roughly 40 million books in US libraries, for example, an estimated 32 million are in copyright. Of these, some 27 million are out of print.

[I] Outside the US, Google has made sure only to scan books that are out of copyright and thus in the “public domain” (works such as the Bodleian’s first edition of *Middlemarch*, which anyone can read for free on Google Books Search).

[J] But, within the US, the company has scanned both in-copyright and out-of-copyright

works. In its defence, Google points out that it displays only small segments of books that are in copyright — arguing that such displays are “fair use”. But critics allege that by making electronic copies of these books without first seeking the permission of copyright holders, Google has committed piracy.

[K] “The key principle of copyright law has always been that works can be copied only once authors have expressly given their permission,” says Piers Blofeld, of the Sheil Land literary agency in London. “Google has reversed this — it has simply copied all these works without bothering to ask.”

[L] In 2005, the Authors Guild of America, together with a group of US publishers, launched a *class action suit* (集团诉讼) against Google that, after more than two years of negotiation, ended with an announcement last October that Google and the claimants had reached an out-of-court settlement. The full details are complicated — the text alone runs to 385 pages — and trying to summarise it is no easy task. “Part of the problem is that it is basically incomprehensible,” says Blofeld, one of the settlement’s most vocal British critics.

[M] Broadly, the deal provides a mechanism for Google to compensate authors and publishers whose rights it has breached (including giving them a share of any future revenue it generates from their works). In exchange for this, the rights holders agree not to sue Google in future.

[N] This settlement hands Google the power — but only with the agreement of individual rights holders — to exploit its database of out-of-print books. It can include them in subscription deals sold to libraries or sell them individually under a consumer licence. It is these commercial provisions that are proving the settlement’s most controversial aspect.

[O] Critics point out that, by giving Google the right to commercially exploit its database, the settlement paves the way for a subtle shift in the company’s role from provider of information to seller. “Google’s business model has always been to provide information for free, and sell advertising on the basis of the traffic this generates,” points out James Grimmelmann, associate professor at New York Law School. Now, he says, because of the settlement’s provisions, Google could become a significant force in bookselling.

[P] Interest in this aspect of the settlement has focused on “orphan” works, where there is no known copyright holder — these make up an estimated 5–10% of the books Google has scanned. Under the settlement, when no rights holders come forward and register their interest in a work, commercial control automatically reverts to Google. Google will be able to display up to 20% of orphan works for free, include them in its subscription deals to libraries and sell them to individual buyers under the consumer licence.

[Q] It is by no means certain that the settlement will be *enacted* (执行) — it is the subject of a fairness hearing in the US courts. But if it is enacted, Google will in effect be off the hook as far as copyright violations in the US are concerned. Many people are seriously concerned by this — and the company is likely to face challenges in other courts around the world.

[R] No one knows the precise use Google will make of the intellectual property it has gained by scanning the world's library books, and the truth, as Gleick, an American science writer and member of the Authors Guild, points out, is that the company probably doesn't even know itself. But what is certain is that, in some way or other, Google's entrance into digital bookselling will have a significant impact on the book world in the years to come.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

36. According to Santiago de la Mora, Google's book-scanning project will broaden humanity's intellectual horizons.
37. Google defends its scanning in-copyright books by saying that it displays only a small part of their content.
38. The class action suit against Google was settled after more than two years of negotiation.
39. The commercial provisions of the settlement remained controversial after the class action suit ended.
40. While offering information, Google makes money by selling advertisements.
41. Google has involved itself in a legal battle as it ignored the copyright of the books it scanned.
42. Books whose copyright holders are not known are called "orphan" works.
43. Google claims its plan for the world's biggest online library is to serve the interest of the general public.
44. Opponents of Google Books believe that digitally archiving the world's books should be controlled by public, non-profit organizations.
45. Google's entrance into digital bookselling will tremendously influence the book world in the future.

### Section C

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



## Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Once a symbol of enormous economic growth, Japan has plunged into a deep recession with the burst of its bubble economy beginning in the early 1990's. This is, without a doubt, the worst economic crisis facing this country since the end of World War II. One wonders if Japan can see its way through the storm and overcome the latest economic gloom.

In the 1980's, real estate prices soared to super inflated levels, and investors sank their money into the booming stock market. There seemed to be no end in sight for the land of the rising sun. Everything was rising, and the government, financial institutions, and individuals paid little heed to the warning signs of an imminent crash. Then, the bubble burst, and land and stock prices plunged.

The results of the crash? Many companies have *faltered* (衰退) due to sluggish sales and bad debts, and have closed their doors. The domino effect on many financial institutions is that they must bear an enormous number of unrecoverable loans, which have resulted when companies, depending on profits from land investments to repay loans, have found themselves bankrupt. Furthermore, many individual depositors, fearing a collapse of more banks and securities companies, have withdrawn their money in droves.

Attempts by the government to revitalize the sluggish and contracting economy have proven fruitless. *Pump-priming* (刺激经济的政府投资) measures including tax cuts and public works spending have done little to put the economy on track again. What's more, the government's decision to increase the consumption tax from 3 to 5 percent in 1997 has had a devastating impact on consumer spending. As for the business sector, companies have tried various measures to *streamline* (精简) management, but other ill effects of such policies, including rising unemployment among older workers, have surfaced and have dealt a huge blow to the recovery process.

Japan's faltering economy has had an impact on other Asian countries, and some fear that the whole region will be drawn into depression. What will stem the tide of further economic collapse? For one, Japan must stabilize its financial system and take immediate and effective measures to deal with nonperforming loans. Revealing the severity of the problem to the public and foreign governments is an essential first step. A more vital solution might be to institute a permanent tax cut to stimulate consumer spending and confidence in the government's handling of the situation. Ultimately, this will encourage domestic demand for goods and services and will be the driving force behind much of the recovery. That's the bottom line. Of course, many more factors including deregulation will play a vital role in accelerating economic stabilization and growth.

Whatever the case, action must be carried out swiftly and decisively. A passive and reserved approach to reform and change is what has hampered any improvement so far. Other nations have encouraged Japan to step up the pace of implementing change, but Japan must make the first step ... or else we might be witnessing the setting of this great rising sun.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。



46. What occurred during the bubble years of Japan's economy?
- A) Money poured into the bullish stock market.
  - B) The value of the Japanese yen rose sharply.
  - C) Financial institutions invested overseas.
  - D) Japanese companies streamlined their management.
47. Why did many Japanese companies go bankrupt in the early 1990's?
- A) Shrinking exports.
  - B) Inability to compete globally.
  - C) Poor sales and bad debts.
  - D) Overstaffed management.
48. What is one of the measures the government implemented to revitalize the economy?
- A) Streamlining the political bureaucracy.
  - B) Lowering the consumption tax.
  - C) Spending on the country's social infrastructure.
  - D) Raising employment rate for the older workers.
49. According to the author, what is the first essential step for Japan to take?
- A) Stabilizing its financial system.
  - B) Taking effective measures to solve nonperforming loans.
  - C) Instituting a permanent tax cut.
  - D) Disclosing the severity of the problem to the public and foreign governments.
50. According to the author, which step will have the most impact on the recovery at this point?
- A) Decentralizing of the government.
  - B) Initiating a permanent tax cut.
  - C) Dealing with nonperforming loans.
  - D) Deregulating the financial market.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In the United States, there are more women in the workforce at higher levels than any other country in the world — and they still make less than their male counterparts. In Sweden, women's wages are high, but their role in the workforce remains relatively traditional. In Germany, maternal leave is generous, but many women drop out of the workforce once they have children.

In good times and in bad, women's wages have become an increasingly important component of household income and consumer spending. The shift toward service-based economics in the industrialized world has favored women in the workforce — one reason they have poured onto the labor market over the past three decades. But the fact is that women are still

paid less than men in most places and for most jobs.

The reasons for this persistent inequity are complex, and they vary with geography. In many places, discrimination in education and hiring is responsible for a diminishing fraction of the gender wage gap.

These days, having and raising children seems to be a much bigger drag on women's earning power. Many women choose to interrupt their careers, working part-time or temporarily dropping out, to raise children. Such decisions can permanently disrupt earning power.

To the extent that discrimination contributes to the gap between men's and women's wages, the gender wage gap is a drain on productivity. And that, economists and labor experts say, could spell big trouble for a depressing global economy.

Today, narrowing the gender wage gap is less a matter of empowerment than of economics, and getting women into the workforce means paying attention to a host of social policies, like paternal leave, child care, as well as corporate attitudes and the practices they reinforce.

There has been progress, particularly in narrowing the gender wage gap. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in the late 1990s, the latest period for which broadly comparable global data are available, the gender wage gap was narrowest in Belgium, France, Sweden and Italy, where full-time female workers earned 83 to 90 cents for each \$1 earned by men, and broadest in Japan, Austria and Spain, where full-time female workers earned 63–71 cents per male-earned dollar. The United States, which brims with *egalitarian* (平等主义的) pride, sits near the middle of the pack.

And left largely to its own devices, the free market has increased wage inequality. According to OECD data, wage inequality has remained relatively unchanged throughout much of Europe and in Japan over the last two decades, while it has increased in the United States.

There is no *utopia* (乌托邦). Each system has its own strengths and weaknesses. Sweden is often held up as a model nation, but it too has its drawbacks. There is no one right answer for how to most efficiently incorporate women into the workforce.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

51. Which type of industries has drawn more women into the workforce?

- A) Technology-based industries.
- B) Service-based industries.
- C) Labour-intensive industries.
- D) Knowledge-intensive industries.

52. What is the main reason for women being paid less than men?

- A) Physical limitations.
- B) Poor education and skills.
- C) Having and raising children.
- D) Engaging in different industries.

53. What does "narrowing the gender wage gap is less a matter of empowerment than of