

北京外国语大学



大学英语六级 历年真题

主编：金 利
编者：何 静 张继龙
李岩岩 梅晓艳

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Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *The Way to Success* by commenting on Abraham Lincoln's famous remark, "Give me six hours to chop down a tree, and I will spend the first four sharpening the axe." You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

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.

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

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

[3] 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."

[4] 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."

[5] 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.

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

[8] 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, and estimated 32 million are in copyright. Of these, some 27 million are out of print.

[9] 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).

[10] 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.

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

[12] 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 Blöfeld, one of

the settlement's most vocal British critics.

[13] 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.

[14] 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.

[15] 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.

[16] 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.

[17] 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.

[18] 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.

1. Google claims its plan for the world's biggest online library is _____.
A) to save out-of-print books in libraries. B) to serve the interest of the general public.
C) to encourage reading around the world. D) to promote its core business of searching.
2. According to Santiago de la Mora, Google's book-scanning project will _____.
A) help the broad masses of readers B) broaden humanity's intellectual horizons
C) make full use of the power of its search engine D) revolutionise the entire book industry
3. Opponents of Google Books believe that digitally archiving the world's books should be controlled by _____.
A) the world's tech giants B) the world's leading libraries
C) non-profit organisations D) multinational companies
4. Google has involved itself in a legal battle as it ignored _____.
A) the interest of traditional booksellers B) the differences of in-print and out-of-print books
C) the copyright of authors of out-of-print books D) the copyright of the books it scanned
5. Google defends its scanning in-copyright books by saying that _____.
A) making electronic copies of books is not a violation of copyright
B) the online display of in-copyright books is not for commercial use
C) it is willing to compensate the copyright holders
D) it displays only a small part of their content
6. What do we learn about the class action suit against Google?
A) It ended in a victory for the Authors Guild of America.
B) It was settled after more than two years of negotiation.
C) It failed to protect the interests of American publishers.
D) It could lead to more out-of-court settlements of such disputes.
7. What remained controversial after the class action suit ended?
A) The compensation for copyright holders. B) The change in Google's business model.
C) Google's further exploitation of its database. D) The commercial provisions of the settlement.
8. While _____, Google makes money by selling advertising.
9. Books whose copyright holders are not known are called _____.
10. Google's entrance into digital bookselling will tremendously _____ in the future.

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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

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|--|--|
| 11. A) Prepare for the test after the wedding. | B) Cancel the trip to prepare for the test. |
| C) Review his notes once he arrives in Chicago. | D) Listen to the recorded notes while driving. |
| 12. A) The woman will help the man remember the lines. | B) The man hopes to change his role in the play. |
| C) The man lacks confidence in playing the part. | D) The woman will prompt the man during the show. |
| 13. A) Arranging a bed for a patient. | B) Rescuing the woman's uncle. |
| C) A complicated surgical case. | D) Preparations for an operation. |
| 14. A) He is interested in improving his editing skills. | B) He is too busy to accept more responsibility. |
| C) He is eager to be nominated the new editor. | D) He is sure to do a better job than Simon. |
| 15. A) He has been successfully elected Prime Minister. | B) He has already reached the retirement age. |
| C) He has left his position in the government. | D) He made a stupid decision at the cabinet meeting. |
| 16. A) The shuttle flight will be broadcast live worldwide. | |
| B) The man is excited at the news of the shuttle flight. | |
| C) This year's shuttle mission is a big step in space exploration. | |
| D) The man is well informed about the space shuttle missions. | |
| 17. A) At a car renting company. | B) At an auto rescue center. |
| C) At a mountain camp. | D) At a suburban garage. |
| 18. A) He listened to some serious music. | B) He bought a stereo system. |
| C) He got his speakers fixed. | D) He went shopping with the woman. |

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

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|--|---|
| 19. A) Providing aid to the disabled. | B) Selling products made for left-handers. |
| C) Promoting products for manufacturers. | D) Printing labels for manufactured goods. |
| 20. A) About half of them are unavailable on the market. | B) The kitchenware in his shop is of unique design. |
| C) All of them are manufactured in his own plant. | D) Most of them are specially made for his shop. |
| 21. A) They specialise in one product only. | B) They have outlets throughout Britain. |
| C) They run chain stores in central London. | D) They sell by mail order only. |

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

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| 22. A) It publishes magazines. | B) It is engaged in product design. |
| C) It sponsors trade fairs. | D) It runs sales promotion campaigns. |
| 23. A) The woman's company failed to make payments in time. | |
| B) The ad specifications had not been given in detail. | |
| C) The woman's company made last-minute changes. | |
| D) Organising the promotion was really time-consuming. | |
| 24. A) Run another four-week campaign. | B) Give her a 10 percent discount. |
| C) Extend the campaign to next year. | D) Cut the fee by half for this year. |
| 25. A) Calm down and make peace. | B) Improve their promotion plans. |
| C) Stop negotiating for the time being. | D) Reflect on their respective mistakes. |

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 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

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

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| 26. A) They are labeled pet animals by the researchers. | B) They look spotlessly clean throughout their lives. |
| C) They are looked after by animal-care organizations. | D) They sacrifice their lives for the benefit of humans. |
| 27. A) They may behave abnormally. | B) They may breed out of control. |
| C) They may affect the results of experiments. | D) They may cause damage to the environment. |
| 28. A) When they are no longer useful. | B) When they become ill. |
| C) When they become escapees. | D) When they get too old. |
| 29. A) While holding a burial ceremony for a pet mouse, they were killing pest mice. | |
| B) While advocating freedom for animals, they kept their pet mouse in a cage. | |

- C) While calling for animal rights, they allowed their kids to keep pet animals.
D) While launching animal protection campaigns, they were trapping kitchen mice.

Passage Two

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

30. A) They contribute most to it. B) They are crazy about it.
C) They often find fault with it. D) They take it for granted.
31. A) Tidal restlessness. B) Heat and light.
C) Economic prosperity. D) Historical continuity.
32. A) They lack knowledge of the culture of the city. B) They are adventurers from all over the world.
C) They have difficulty surviving. D) They find the city alien to them.

Passage Three

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

33. A) A documentary. B) A political debate.
C) A football game. D) A murder mystery.
34. A) It enhances family relationships. B) It helps broaden one's horizons.
C) It is unhealthy for the viewers. D) It is a sheer waste of time.
35. A) He watches TV programs only selectively. B) He can't resist the temptation of TV either.
C) He doesn't like watching sports programs. D) He is not a man who can keep his promise.

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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

In the past, one of the biggest disadvantages of machines has been their inability to work on a micro-scale. For example, doctors did not have devices allowing them to go inside the human body to (36) _____ health problems or to perform (37) _____ surgery. Repair crews did not have a way of (38) _____ broken pipes located deep within a high-rise (39) _____ building. However, that's about to change. Advances in computers and biophysics have started a *microminiature* (超微) (40) _____ that allows scientists to envision—and in some cases actually build—microscopic machines. These devices promise to (41) _____ change the way we live and work.

Micromachines already are making an impact. At Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, research scientists have designed a 4-inch silicon chip that holds 700 tiny (42) _____ motors. At Lucas NovaSensor in Fremont, California, scientists have perfected the world's first microscopic blood-pressure sensor. Threaded through a person's blood (43) _____, the sensor can provide blood pressure readings at the valve of the heart itself.

(44) _____. Auto manufacturers, for example, are trying to use tiny devices (45) _____. Some futurists envision *nanotechnology* (纳米技术) also being used to explore the deep sea in small submarines, or even to launch finger-sized rockets packed with microminiature instruments.

There is an explosion of new ideas and applications. So, (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 answers on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

Leadership is the most significant word in today's competitive business environment because it directs the manager of a business to focus inward on their personal capabilities and style. Experts on leadership will quickly point out that "how things get done" influences the success of the outcomes and indicates a right way and a wrong way to do things. When a noted leader on the art of management, Peter Drucker, coined the phrase "Management is doing things right; leadership is doing the right things," he was seeking to clarify the distinctions he associates with the terms.

When Stephen Covey, founder and director of the Leadership Institute, explored leadership styles in the past decade, he focused on the habits of a great number of highly effective individuals. His *Seven Habits of Highly Effective People* became a popular bestseller very quickly. His ideas forced a reexamination of the early leadership *paradigm* (范例), which he observed centered on traits found in the character ethic and the personality ethic. The former ethic suggested success was founded on integrity, modesty, loyalty, courage, patience, and so forth. The personality ethic suggested it was one's attitude, not behavior, that inspired success, and this ethic was founded on a belief of positive mental attitude. In contrast to each of these ideas, Covey advocates that leaders need to understand universal principles of effectiveness, and he highlights how vital it is for

leaders to first personally manage themselves if they are to enjoy any hope of outstanding success in their work environments. To achieve a desired vision for your business, it is vital that you have a personal vision of where you are headed and what you value. Business leadership means that managers need to “put first things first,” which implies that before leading others, you need to be clear on your own values, abilities, and strengths and be seen as trustworthy.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

47. To be good leaders, managers must pay close attention to their own _____.
48. According to Peter Drucker, leaders should be good at _____.
49. The personality ethic suggests that people are likely to succeed if they have _____.
50. According to Stephen Covey, leaders who hope to achieve outstanding success need first of all to _____.
51. Good leadership requires one to know one's own strengths and be able to win people's _____.

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.

What's the one word of advice a well-meaning professional would give to a recent college graduate? China? India? Brazil? How about trade?

When the Commerce Department reported last week that the trade deficit in June approached \$50 billion, it set off a new round of economic doomsaying. Imports, which soared to \$200.3 billion in the month, are subtracted in the calculation of gross domestic product. The larger the trade deficit, the smaller the GDP. Should such imbalances continue, pessimists say, they could contribute to slower growth.

But there's another way of looking at the trade data. Over the past two years, the figures on imports and exports seem not to signal a double-dip recession—a renewed decline in the broad level of economic activity in the United States—but an economic expansion.

The rising volume of trade—more goods and services shuttling in and out of the United States—is good news for many sectors. Companies engaged in shipping, trucking, rail freight, delivery, and logistics (物流) have all been reporting better than expected results. The rising numbers signify growing vitality in foreign markets—when we import more stuff, it puts more cash in the hands of people around the world, and U.S. exports are rising because more foreigners have the ability to buy the things we produce and market. The rising tide of trade is also good news for people who work in trade-sensitive businesses, especially those that produce commodities for which global demand sets the price—agricultural goods, mining, metals, oil.

And while exports always seem to lag, U.S. companies are becoming more involved in the global economy with each passing month. General Motors sells as many cars in China as in America each month. While that may not do much for imports, it does help GM's balance sheet—and hence makes the jobs of U.S.-based executives more stable.

One great challenge for the U.S. economy is slack domestic consumer demand. Americans are paying down debt, saving more, and spending more carefully. That's to be expected, given what we've been through. But there's a bigger challenge. Can U.S.-based businesses, large and small, figure out how to get a piece of growing global demand? Unless you want to pick up and move to India, or Brazil, or China, the best way to do that is through trade. It may seem obvious, but it's no longer enough simply to do business with our friends and neighbors here at home.

Companies and individuals who don't have a strategy to export more, or to get more involved in foreign markets, or to play a role in global trade, are shutting themselves out of the lion's share of economic opportunity in our world.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

52. How do pessimists interpret the U.S. trade deficit in June?
- A) It reflects Americans' preference for imported goods.
- B) It signifies a change in American economic structure.
- C) It could lead to slower growth of the national economy.
- D) It is the result of America's growing focus on domestic market.
53. What does the author say about the trade data of the past two years?
- A) It indicates that economic activities in the U.S. have increased.
- B) It signals decreasing domestic demand for goods and services.
- C) It reflects the fluctuations in the international market.
- D) It shows that U.S. economy is slipping further into recession.
54. Who particularly benefit from the rising volume of trade?
- A) People who have expertise in international trade.
- B) Consumers who favor imported goods and services.
- C) Producers of agricultural goods and raw materials.
- D) Retailers dealing in foreign goods and services.
55. What is one of the challenges facing the American economy?
- A) Decreasing productivity.

- B) People's reluctance to spend.
 - C) Competition from overseas.
 - D) Slack trade activities.
56. What is the author's advice to U.S. companies and individuals?
- A) To import more cheap goods from developing countries.
 - B) To increase their market share overseas.
 - C) To be alert to fluctuations in foreign markets.
 - D) To move their companies to where labor is cheaper.

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

A recurring criticism of the UK's university sector is its perceived weakness in translating new knowledge into new products and services.

Recently, the UK National Stem Cell Network warned the UK could lose its place among the world leaders in stem cell research unless adequate funding and legislation could be assured. We should take this concern seriously as universities are key in the national innovation system.

However, we do have to challenge the unthinking complaint that the sector does not do enough in taking ideas to market. The most recent comparative data on the performance of universities and research institutions in Australia, Canada, USA and UK shows that, from a relatively weak starting position, the UK now leads on many indicators of commercialisation activity.

When viewed at the national level, the policy interventions of the past decade have helped transform the performance of UK universities. Evidence suggests the UK's position is much stronger than in the recent past and is still showing improvement. But national data masks the very large variation in the performance of individual universities. The evidence shows that a large number of universities have fallen off the back of the pack, a few perform strongly and the rest chase the leaders.

This type of uneven distribution is not peculiar to the UK and is mirrored across other economies. In the UK, research is concentrated: less than 25% of universities receive 75% of the research funding. These same universities are also the institutions producing the greatest share of PhD graduates, science citations, patents and licence income. The effect of policies generating long-term resource concentration has also created a distinctive set of universities which are research-led and commercially active. It seems clear that the concentration of research and commercialisation work creates differences between universities.

The core objective for universities which are research-led must be to maximise the impact of their research efforts. These universities should be generating the widest range of social, economic and environmental benefits. In return for the scale of investment, they should share their expertise in order to build greater confidence in the sector.

Part of the economic recovery of the UK will be driven by the next generation of research commercialisation spilling out of our universities. There are three dozen universities in the UK which are actively engaged in advanced research training and commercialisation work.

If there was a greater coordination of technology transfer offices within regions and a simultaneous investment in the scale and functions of our graduate schools, universities could, and should, play a key role in positioning the UK for the next growth cycle.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. What does the author think of UK universities in terms of commercialisation?
- A) They still have a place among the world leaders.
 - B) They have lost their leading position in many ways.
 - C) They do not regard it as their responsibility.
 - D) They fail to convert knowledge into money.
58. What does the author say about the national data on UK universities' performance in commercialisation?
- A) It masks the fatal weaknesses of government policy.
 - B) It does not reflect the differences among universities.
 - C) It does not rank UK universities in a scientific way.
 - D) It indicates their ineffective use of government resources.
59. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that "policy interventions" (Line 1, Para 4) refers to _____.
- A) concentration of resources in a limited number of universities
 - B) compulsory cooperation between universities and industries
 - C) government aid to non-research-oriented universities
 - D) fair distribution of funding for universities and research institutions
60. What does the author suggest research-led universities do?
- A) Fully utilise their research to benefit all sectors of society.
 - B) Generously share their facilities with those short of funds.
 - C) Publicise their research to win international recognition.
 - D) Spread their influence among top research institutions.
61. How can the university sector play a key role in the UK's economic growth?
- A) By establishing more regional technology transfer offices.

- B) By asking the government to invest in technology transfer research.
C) By promoting technology transfer and graduate school education.
D) By increasing the efficiency of technology transfer agencies.

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) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

If you know where to find a good plastic-free shampoo, can you tell Jeanne Haegele? Last September, the 28-year-old Chicago resident 62 to cut plastics out of her life. The marketing coordinator was concerned about 63 the chemicals coming out of some common types of plastic might be doing to her body. She was also worried about the damage all the plastic 64 was doing to the environment. So she 65 on her bike and rode to the nearest grocery store to see what she could find that didn't 66 plastic. "I went in and 67 bought anything," Haegele says. She did 68 some canned food and a carton (纸盒) of milk—69 to discover later that both containers were 70 with plastic resin (树脂). "Plastic," she says, "just seemed like it was in everything."

She's right. Back in the 1960s, plastic was well 71 in its way to becoming a staple of American life. The U.S. produced 28 million tons of plastic waste in 2005—27 million tons of which 72 in landfills (垃圾填埋场). Our food and water come 73 in plastic. It's used in our phones and our computers, the cars we drive and the planes we ride in. But the 74 adaptable substance has its dark side. Environmentalists feel worried about the petroleum needed to make it. Parents worry about the possibility of 75 chemicals making their way from 76 plastic into children's bloodstreams. Which means Haegele isn't the only person trying to cut plastic out of her life—she isn't 77 the only one blogging about this kind of 78. But those who've tried know it's 79 from easy to go plastic-free. "These things seem to be so common 80 it is practically impossible to avoid coming into 81 with them," says Frederick von Saal, a biologist at the University of Missouri.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 62. A) resolved | B) removed | C) recovered | D) retreated |
| 63. A) what | B) why | C) who | D) when |
| 64. A) crust | B) unit | C) rubbish | D) essence |
| 65. A) hinged | B) dipped | C) stretched | D) hopped |
| 66. A) consist | B) include | C) induce | D) compose |
| 67. A) barely | B) roughly | C) nearly | D) slightly |
| 68. A) pursue | B) preserve | C) purchase | D) prescribe |
| 69. A) rather | B) merely | C) ever | D) only |
| 70. A) lined | B) coupled | C) probed | D) combined |
| 71. A) by | B) on | C) under | D) over |
| 72. A) put up | B) ended up | C) set up | D) pulled up |
| 73. A) adopted | B) adapted | C) trapped | D) wrapped |
| 74. A) infinitely | B) interactively | C) remotely | D) resolutely |
| 75. A) absurd | B) sensible | C) attractive | D) toxic |
| 76. A) household | B) family | C) internal | D) civil |
| 77. A) even | B) largely | C) hardly | D) still |
| 78. A) recreation | B) diligence | C) endeavor | D) accomplishment |
| 79. A) well | B) far | C) much | D) little |
| 80. A) which | B) that | C) but | D) while |
| 81. A) agreement | B) contact | C) approach | D) fashion |

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。

82. You shouldn't have run across the road without looking. You _____ (也许会被车撞倒的).
83. By no means _____ (他把自己当成专家) although he knows a lot about the field.
84. He doesn't appreciate the sacrifice his friends have made for him, _____ (把他们所做的视作理所当然).
85. Janet told me that she would rather her mother _____ (不干涉她的婚姻).
86. To keep up with the expanding frontiers of scholarship, Edward Wilson found himself _____ (经常上网查找信息).

2011年12月大学英语六级真题参考答案速查

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1.	B	2.	B	3.	C	4.	D	5.	D	6.	B	7.	D
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8. providing information for free

9. orphan works

10. impact on the book world

Part III Listening Comprehension

11.	D	12.	C	13.	A	14.	B	15.	C
16.	D	17.	A	18.	B	19.	B	20.	D
21.	D	22.	D	23.	C	24.	D	25.	C
26.	D	27.	C	28.	C	29.	A	30.	D
31.	A	32.	B	33.	D	34.	C	35.	B

36. detect

37. delicate

38. identifying

39. apartment

40. revolution

41. dramatically

42. primitive

43. vessels

44. Although simple versions of miniature devices have had an impact, advanced versions are still several years away

45. that can sense when to release an airbag and how to keep engines and brakes operating efficiently

46. when scientists now think about future machines doing large and complex tasks, they're thinking smaller than ever before

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

47. capabilities and style

48. doing the right things

49. positive mental attitude

50. manage themselves

51. trust

52.	C	53.	A	54.	C	55.	B	56.	B
57.	A	58.	B	59.	A	60.	A	61.	C

Part V Cloze

62.	A	63.	A	64.	C	65.	D	66.	B
67.	A	68.	C	69.	D	70.	A	71.	B
72.	B	73.	D	74.	A	75.	D	76.	A
77.	A	78.	C	79.	B	80.	B	81.	B

Part VI Translation

82. would have been knocked down by a car

83. does he regard/consider himself as an expert

84. taking what they've done for granted

85. hadn't interfered with her marriage

86. often searching for information on the Internet

2011年12月CET-6真题点评

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

有纲可循

第一段提出观点：成功的秘诀就是做好准备。

第二段举例论证观点：根据不同的目标要做好相应的准备，如想出国，就要提高语言能力和学习能力；想当导游，既要事先掌握旅游景点的信息，也要知道一些应急措施；想做编辑工作，就要事先学习编辑知识。

第三段总结观点：只有做好准备的人才能抓住机会，才能在成功之路上领先于他人。

The Way to Success

What is the most **essential** way to success? This question is often asked by people who want a **magic formula** for success, but it seems that no one really wants to hear the true answer. The true answer is that **preparation**—good preparation. Abraham Lincoln **summed it up** beautifully: “Give me six hours to **chop** down a tree, and I will spend the first four **sharpening the axe**.”

When an opportunity presents itself, the first thing to do is to consider what preparations are necessary. If you **set out** to study abroad, you must improve your language skills—and your study skills! If you hope to get a job as a **tour guide**, **brush up not only on** your knowledge of **tourist sites but also** on plans for **dealing with** people in case of **emergencies**! If you land an editorial job, you must take time to learn all the many small rules of grammar, punctuation and style.

No matter what direction you plan to go, preparation will always be the key to success! Only well-prepared people will be able to grab opportunities and **be well ahead of** others on the road to success.

essential 必要的
magic formula 魔法
preparation 准备
sum up 总结
chop 砍
sharpen the axe 磨快斧头
set out 起程，意欲做
tour guide 导游
brush up on 温习
not only...but also... 不仅……而且……
tourist site 旅游景点
deal with 处理
emergency 紧急情况
be ahead of 领先于

句型替换

- [原句] Abraham Lincoln summed it up beautifully:....
[翻译] 亚伯拉罕·林肯很好地总结道：……
[替换] sum up = summarize = generalise
- [原句] If you set out to study abroad, you must improve your language skills—and your study skills!
[翻译] 如果你打算去国外学习，你必须提高你的语言能力和学习能力。
[替换] set out to = plan to = intend to
- [原句] If you hope to get a job as a tour guide, brush up not only on your knowledge of tourist sites...
[翻译] 如果你希望从事导游工作，不仅要复习旅游景点的知识……
[替换] brush up on = go over = review
- [原句] Only well-prepared people will be able to grab opportunities and be well ahead of others on the road to success.
[翻译] 只有做好准备的人才能抓住机会，在成功之路上领先于他人。
[替换] grab opportunities = seize opportunities = snap at chances

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

文源分析

本文选自2009年8月的英国《卫报》(The Guardian)上的一篇文章。文章沿用了原文的题目，对原文进行了部分删减和修改。原文指出谷歌近期大量扫描绝版书籍，声称是为了服务于大众，但遭到了许多人的批评，斥责谷歌的做法已经侵犯了版权。也有专家称谷歌的这一做法将会对未来的图书销售市场产生巨大的影响。

考点解密

- Google claims its plan for the world's biggest online library is _____.
[答案] B) to serve the interest of the general public
[线索词] claims its plan.
[考点] 本题出题点在问题回答处。
[精析] 原文第二段第三句提到“公司宣称其主要动机是服务于公众”，故选B。原文中的essentially public-spirited与题干中的to serve the interest of the general public属同义转述。
- According to Santiago de la Mora, Google's book-scanning project will _____.
[答案] B) broaden humanity's intellectual horizons
[线索词] Santiago de la Mora.
[考点] 本题出题点在人物观点处 (as...put it “正如……所说”)。
[精析] 在原文第三段最后一句Santiago de la Mora的话中提到“……我们希望能扩展人们的知识面”，故选B。原文中的expand the frontiers of human knowledge与选项中的broaden humanity's intellectual horizons属于同义转述。

3. Opponents of Google Books believe that digitally archiving the world's books should be controlled by _____.

[答案]C) non-profit organisations

[线索词] archiving the world's books.

[考点] 本题出题点在列举处 (first)。

[精析] 文章第六段提出反对者的第一项指控, 即这些图书是公共资源, 只有公众及非营利组织可以被授权管制这些资源。原文中的 the public, not-for-profit bodies should be given the power to control them 相当于 be controlled by non-profit organisations。

4. Google has involved itself in a legal battle as it ignored _____.

[答案]D) the copyright of the books it scanned

[线索词] legal battle.

[考点] 本题出题点在重要细节处。

[精析] 第七段第二句指出谷歌卷入了一场官司, 接下来第八段给出了原因: 谷歌忽略了图书的版权问题。原文中的 mired in 相当于 题干中的 involved itself in。原文中的 paid insufficient attention 相当于 题干中的 ignored。

5. Google defends its scanning in-copyright books by saying that _____.

[答案]D) it displays only a small part of their content

[线索词] defends, in-copyright.

[考点] 本题出题点在观点表达处 (point out)。

[精析] 原文第十段第二句提到“对于受版权保护的书籍, 谷歌指出它只会显示书籍的一小部分”。原文中的 In its defence 相当于 题干中的 Google defends, 原文中的 small segments of books 相当于 选项中的 a small part of their content。

6. What do we learn about the class action suit against Google?

[答案]B) It was settled after more than two years of negotiation.

[线索词] the class action suit.

[考点] 本题出题点在时间处。

[精析] 原文第十二段首句提到“经过两年多的谈判后, 去年10月双方最终以达成庭外和解收场”。

7. What remained controversial after the class action suit ended?

[答案]D) The commercial provisions of the settlement.

[线索词] controversial.

[考点] 本题出题点在强调句处。

[精析] 文章第十四段末句用了强调句型: It is these commercial provisions that...controversial, 即“这些商业条款被证实是该处理方案中最具争议的地方”, 故选D。

8. While providing information for free, Google makes money by selling advertising.

[线索词] advertising.

[考点] 本题出题点在直接引语处。

[精析] 原文第十五段James Grimmelmann的谈话内容提到“谷歌的商业模式一直是免费提供信息, 利用由此产生的访问量来出售广告位”, 故空处要填“免费提供信息”, 即 provide information for free, 但 while 后引导时间状语从句且省略主语, 故答案为 providing information for free。原文中的 sell advertising 与 题干中的 makes money by selling advertising 属于同义转述。

9. Books whose copyright holders are not known are called orphan works.

[线索词] copyright holders and not known.

[考点] 本题出题点在定语从句处。

[精析] 原文第十六段第一句提到“版权所有人不明的无主作品”。原文用一个非限制性定语从句说明了 orphan works 的含义, 本题将定语从句变成了题干, 先行词 orphan works 则成为答案。原文中的 there is no known copyright holder 和 题干中的 copyright holders are not known 属于同义转述。

10. Google's entrance into digital bookselling will tremendously impact on the book world in the future.

[线索词] digital bookselling.

[考点] 本题出题点在文章结尾处。

[精析] 文章最后一句。题干与原文几乎一致, 且 have an impact on 等同于 impact on, 故得答案 impact on the book world。原文中的 significant 相当于 题干中的 tremendously。

参考译文

谷歌欲建立全球最大线上图书馆: 是做慈善还是盗版

第1至4段指出谷歌公司以来知手段扫描大量绝版书籍, 谷歌方面认为此举并非用来牟利, 而是服务于公众。

近年来, 谷歌一直分派多组工作人员辛勤地制作电子书。到目前为止, 谷歌已经从美国和欧洲的图书馆扫描了1000多万册图书——其中包括牛津大学Bodleian图书馆的50万卷。谷歌采用的具体方法尚不清楚, 该公司不允许外界参观这一过程。

谷歌为什么要这样做? 它为什么会对所有这些馆藏绝版书籍感兴趣? 何况这类书籍大部分早在几十年前就被人们束之高阁, 尘封已久。[1]公司声称其动机本质上是服务于公众。毕竟, 谷歌的总体目标是“整合全球的信息资源”, 将书籍列在其中也是自然而然的事。

谷歌公司喜欢向公众展示自己的雄心壮志。“这确实不是为了赚钱, 我们这样做是为了社会的利益。”[2]谷歌图书欧洲分部的负责人圣地亚哥·德·拉·莫拉称: “通过实现对现存数以百万计的书籍的检索, 我们希望能进一步拓展人类的知识面。”

负责谷歌图书项目的总工程师丹·克兰西似乎完全确信谷歌的这一举动是一项慈善活动。“谷歌的核心业务是搜索和查找信息, 很显然, 能够改善谷歌的搜索引擎功能就会为谷歌公司带来好处。”他说, “但是我们从未做过什么电子数据表来描述此种做法能够带来的资金收益, 况且我也没有必要向公司创始人交待支出金额的合理性。”

第5至11段指出反对者反对谷歌这一做法的原因——版权问题。并有批评指出谷歌这一做法已构成侵犯版权的行为。

与克兰西和他的同事谈话，很容易被他们的职业热情所感染。但是谷歌的图书扫描计划引起了诸多争议。最近出现了一些反对者，有竞争对手微软、亚马孙等科技巨头，也有全球各地代表作者和出版商利益的小型组织。总的来说，这些反对者主要从两方面指责谷歌。

第一，[3]他们质疑全球的藏书数字归档工作是否应该交由一家商业公司负责。在最近《纽约书评》刊载的一文章中，哈佛大学图书馆馆长罗伯特·达恩顿认为，因为这些书是公共资源——也就是大家共同的财产，[3]只有公共的、非营利的机构才能被授权管理此项工作。

第二项指责是谷歌扫描书籍的行为其实是违法的。[4]这一指责导致谷歌陷入了一场官司，它的范围和复杂性使得查尔斯·狄更斯的《荒凉山庄》中的贾维斯和贾维斯案都显得小儿科。

究其原因，只是一个简单的问题：版权。对于大部分书籍来说，难以忽视的真相是，它们都是受到版权保护的，但有充分的证据证明谷歌对此没有给予充分的重视。版权法因国家而异，但总体上版权的保护期限都包含作者的一生乃至作者过世之后相当长的一段时期，从而使作者的继承人受益(在英国和美国是作者过世后70年)。这就意味着几乎所有在20世纪出版的书籍仍受版权保护——并且上个世纪出版的书籍远多于过去几个世纪的总和。举例来看，美国图书馆中约4000万册的藏书中有3200万册受版权保护，其中有2700万册已绝版。

在美国之外，谷歌确保只扫描已经不受版权保护的书籍，从而使扫描的书籍属于“公共领域”(类似于Bodleian的《米德尔马契》第一版作品，任何人都可以在谷歌书籍搜索中免费阅读)。

但在美国境内，[5]谷歌扫描的书既有受保护的，也有不受保护的。对于受版权保护的书籍，谷歌辩称，它只会显示书籍的一小部分——称这种展示属于“合理使用”。但批评称，谷歌未经版权所有者的允许而擅自制作电子拷贝，已经构成侵犯版权的行为。

“著作权法的首要原则就是只有经过作者明确许可后，其作品才可以被使用，”伦敦Sheil Land文学代理公司的皮尔斯·布鲁弗说，“谷歌的做法恰恰相反——不经许可使用了所有的作品。”

第12至18段讲述美国作家协会控告谷歌一案的庭外和解方案导致谷歌可以充分利用绝版书籍资源，并从无主作品中获得经济利益。谷歌最终变相地成为图书销售市场的推动力，并对其产生深远的影响。

2005年，[6]美国作家协会和一些美国出版商发起了一起集体诉讼案，共同起诉谷歌。经过两年多的谈判后，去年10月发表声明称双方最终以达成庭外和解收场。整个细节很复杂——文本内容长达385页——总结这项工作并不容易。“一部分原因是它基本上难以理解。”抨击该案件最强烈的英国评论家之一布鲁弗说。

大体上说，双方达成协议，为谷歌提供了向被侵权的作者和出版商进行补偿的机制(包括将未来其作品产生的任何收入的一部分给他们)。交换条件是版权所有人不再起诉谷歌。

这一解决方案赋予谷歌充分利用其绝版书数据库的权利——但仅在获得具体版权所有人同意的前提下。它可以打包向图书馆出售这些书的订阅服务，也可以以消费授权的形式向消费者个人出售这些书。[7]这些商业性条款正是这一解决方案最受争议的地方。

批评家指出，赋予谷歌将数据库用作商业用途的权利，将为谷歌从信息提供者到销售者的微妙变化铺平道路。[8]“谷歌的商业模式一直是免费提供信息，同时利用由此产生的访问量来出售广告，”纽约法学院的副教授詹姆斯·格里米尔曼说道。他又补充说，正是基于这些条款，谷歌将成为图书销售市场的重要推动力。

[9]解决方案中涉及利益的方面集中在解决版权所有人不明的无主作品，这些作品估计占谷歌扫描书籍的5-10%。方案规定，当没有版权所有者站出来维护他们的利益时，商业控制权自动归谷歌所有。谷歌将可以免费展示多达20%的无主作品，包括与图书馆的订阅交易以及以消费授权的形式向消费者个人出售。

解决方案并不一定会执行——它只是美国法庭公平听证会的一个议题。但如果执行，谷歌就要采取措施让自己摆脱困境——只要美国境内还关注侵权问题。很多人都很关心此事——谷歌在世界其他地方的法庭也可能面临挑战。

没有人知道谷歌通过扫描全世界图书馆藏书得到的知识产权的确切用处，但真相正如美国科学作家、作家协会会员格莱克所言，谷歌本身可能还不清楚，但可以肯定的是，在某种意义上讲，[10]谷歌介入数字图书市场不久将会对图书领域产生深远的影响。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. A) Prepare for the test after the wedding.
B) Cancel the trip to prepare for the test.
C) Review his notes once he arrives in Chicago.
D) Listen to the recorded notes while driving.

选项告诉我们： 选项中涉及“婚礼”、“考试”、“笔记”等话题，可推测出该题可能询问的是将要做什么。

M: I don't know what to do. I have to drive to Chicago next Friday for my cousin's wedding, but I have got a Psychology test to prepare for.

W: Why don't you record your notes so you can study on the way?

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

[答案] D

[精解] 对话中the woman用了表示建议的句型，即Why don't you..., 此处常是设题点。对话中女士说“为什么不将笔记录音，以便在路上复习呢？”显然女士建议男士边开车边听录音笔记。

[口语必会句] I don't know what to do. 我不知道怎么办。
Why don't you do...? 你为什么不做……呢? (表建议)

Why don't you improve your spoken English in your spare time? 你为什么不在业余时间提高口语水平呢?

12. A) The woman will help the man remember the lines.
B) The man hopes to change his role in the play.
C) The man lacks confidence in playing the part.
D) The woman will prompt the man during the show.

选项告诉我们： 选项中谈到了“记台词”、“换角色”、“在表演上缺乏自信”和“提词”，说明男士在饰演角色中可能遇到了问题或困难。因此在听录音时要仔细辨别是女士要以何种方式帮助男士，还是男士自身遇到了困难。

M: Professor Wright, you may have to find another student to play this role. The lines are so long and I simply can't remember them all.

W: Look, Tony. It is still a long time before the first show. I don't expect you to know all the lines yet. Just keep practicing.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

[答案]C

[精解]男士表示台词太长了,自己记不住,打退堂鼓,不想演那个角色了,结合选项可以判断男士对饰演的角色缺乏信心。

[口语必会句] Just keep practicing. 继续练习就行。

13. A) Arranging a bed for a patient.
B) Rescuing the woman's uncle.
C) A complicated surgical case.
D) Preparations for an operation.

选项告诉我们: 选项分别描述了“安排床位”、“救护”、“外科手术”、“手术的准备”四种情况,可知对话与医院及病人有关。

M: Hello, this is Dr. Martin from the Emergency Department. I have a male patient with a fractured ankle.

W: Oh, we have one bed available in Ward 3. Send him here and I will take care of him.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

[答案]A

[精解]对话中男士说自己有一名脚踝骨折的患者,女士随后表示3号病房有一张空床,由此可以推断,双方正在为患者安排病房床位。

[口语必会句] take care of... 照顾……

Who will take care of your little brother when your parents are out?

你父母不在家的时候,谁照顾你的小弟弟?

14. A) He is interested in improving his editing skills.
B) He is too busy to accept more responsibility.
C) He is eager to be nominated the new editor.
D) He is sure to do a better job than Simon.

选项告诉我们: 选项中主语都是he,并涉及到“编辑技巧”、“责任”、“新编辑”等词,可以推测出可能询问有关工作的话题。

W: Since Simon will graduate this May, the school paper needs a new editor. So if you are interested, I will be happy to nominate you.

M: Thanks for considering me. But the baseball team is starting up a new season. And I'm afraid I have a lot on my hands.

Q: What does the man mean?

[答案]B

[精解]女士想推荐男士成为新的编辑,而男士表示正准备棒球比赛,已经忙得抽不开身了。

[口语必会句] I'm afraid I have a lot on my hands. 我恐怕忙不过来。

15. A) He has been successfully elected Prime Minister.
B) He has already reached the retirement age.
C) He has left his position in the government.
D) He made a stupid decision at the cabinet meeting.

选项告诉我们: 从选项中的Prime Minister, retirement age, his position in the government, cabinet meeting可判断James Meil与政府公务员有关,可推断他可能就职或离职。

W: Have you heard the news that James Meil has resigned his post as Prime Minister?

M: Well, I got it from the headlines this morning. It's reported that he made public his decision at the last cabinet meeting.

Q: What do we learn about James Meil?

[答案]C

[精解]女士问男士是否听说了James Meil辞去首相的消息,随后从男士的话中可知他已听说了,并确认了消息的真实性。

[口语必会句] Have you heard the news that...? 你听说……的消息了吗?

Have you heard the news that the boss will raise our salaries?

你听说老板要给我们加薪的消息了吗?

16. A) The shuttle flight will be broadcast live worldwide.
B) The man is excited at the news of the shuttle flight.
C) This year's shuttle mission is a big step in space exploration.
D) The man is well informed about the space shuttle missions.

选项告诉我们: 本题A、C两项对航天飞机的任务进行描述,而B、D两项是男士对航天飞行任务的态度或看法。注意听航天任务本身的真实信息或男士对其的真实看法。

W: The morning paper says the space shuttle is taking off at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

M: Yeah, it's just another one of this year's routine missions. The first mission was undertaken a decade ago and broadcast live then worldwide.

Q: What can we infer from this conversation?

[答案]D

[精解]对话中,男士接过女士的话题,开始聊起航天飞行任务,并说出了十年前任务的细节,很明显他对这种信息非常熟悉。A项在对话中未提及,B、C两项不符合事实(男士觉得此次飞行只不过是又一次例行任务,没什么好激动的),故选D。

[口语必会句] The space shuttle is taking off at 10 a.m. tomorrow. 航天飞机将在明天上午10点发射。

17. A) At a car renting company.
B) At an auto rescue center.
C) At a mountain camp.
D) At a suburban garage.

选项告诉我们:

选项A、B、D都描述了与车有关的场景,包括“租赁公司”、“汽车救助中心”、“车库”。C则描述“在露营”。可以判断对话与“汽车”和“露营”有关,并且可能询问的是对话发生的地点。

M: We do a lot of camping in the mountains. What would you recommend for two people?

W: You'd probably be better off with the four-wheel drive vehicle. We have several off-road trucks in stock, both new and used.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

[答案]A

[精解]男士要求女士提供建议,即如果两个人去露营的话会推荐什么。女士告诉他应该准备一辆越野车,并说她们的车库里有很多车。由此可以知道对话发生在汽车租赁公司,女士是这个汽车租赁公司的服务人员。

[口语必会句] What would you recommend for two people?你会为两个人推荐什么呢?

18.

A) He listened to some serious music.

B) He bought a stereo system.

C) He got his speakers fixed.

D) He went shopping with the woman.

选项告诉我们:

选项描述了男士都做了哪些事:“听音乐”、“买音响设备”、“修扬声器”、“与女士一起购物”。

W: I hear you did some serious shopping this past weekend.

M: Yeah, the speakers of my old stereo finally gave out and there was no way to repair them.

Q: What did the man do over the weekend?

[答案]B

[精解]女士听说男士周末去大采购了,因此首先排除D项。随后男士给出采购的原因:无法修复老音响,因此可判断出男士此行购物是为了买新的音响,故选B。A项原文没有提到,C项与原文事实不符。

[口语必会句] I hear you did some serious shopping this past weekend.听说你周末去大采购了。

Conversation One

对话精要

对话中两人就男士经营的一家左撇子用品专卖店展开讨论。首先男士说他开左撇子用品专卖店的起因是他本人是左撇子,就想到了销售左撇子产品的想法。然后男士介绍说他们库存商品都是厂商专门为他订制的,还介绍说店内的产品种类丰富、齐全,最后提到了市场竞争,男士说现在有很多专业人士在从事这一行业,但他们也只做邮购渠道,而他既有实体店,也做邮购渠道。

听力原文

W: Now, could you tell me where the idea for the business first came from?

M: Well, the original shop was opened by a retired printer by the name of Gruby. Mr. Gruby, being left-handed himself, [19]thought of the idea to try and promote a few products for left-handers.

W: And how did he then go about actually setting up the business?

M: Well, he looked for any left-handed products that might already be on the market, which were very few, and then contacted the manufacturers with the idea of having products produced for him, mainly in the scissor range to start with.

W: Right. So you do commission some part of your stock.

M: Yes, very much so. [20]About 75 percent of our stock is specially made for us.

W: And the rest of it?

M: Hmm, the rest of it now, some 25, 30 years after Mr. Gruby's initial efforts, there are more left-handed products actually on the market. Manufacturers are now beginning to see that there is a market for left-handed products.

W: And what's the range of your stock?

M: The range consists of a variety of scissors, from children's scissors to scissors for tailors, hairdressers, etc. We also have a large range of kitchenware.

W: What's the competition like? Do you have quite a lot of competition?

M: [21]There are other people in the business now and specialists, but only as mail order outlets. But we have a shop here in central London plus a mail order outlet. [19]And we are without any doubt the largest supplier of left-handed items.

试题精析

19.

A) Providing aid to the disabled.

B) Selling products made for left-handers.

C) Promoting products for manufacturers.

D) Printing labels for manufactured goods.

选项告诉我们:

由四个选项可以推测本题可能考查从事某种行业。

[问题] What kind of business is the man engaged in?

[答案]B

[精解]对话中男士首先说他的生意由最初Gruby开的店发展而来,而这个店就是用来销售左撇子产品的。在对话末尾男士又说到自己是最大的左撇子商品供应商,由此推断男士从事的行业是销售左撇子专用产品。

20.

A) About half of them are unavailable on the market.

B) The kitchenware in his shop is of unique design.

C) All of them are manufactured in his own plant.

D) Most of them are specially made for his shop.

选项告诉我们： 由market, shop, manufacture等词判断选项中的them指“商品”，可能询问商品的销售情况或商品自身的特点。

[问题] What does the man say about his stock of products?

[答案] D

[精解] 首先要明确原文中的stock不是指“股票”，而是商品的“库存”。对话中男士提到的About 75 percent of our stock is specially made for us与Most of them are specially made for his shop是同义转换，即“我们产品库存中有75%是其他厂商按照我们的要求制作的”。

21. A) They specialise in one product only.
B) They have outlets throughout Britain.
C) They run chain stores in central London.
D) They sell by mail order only.

选项告诉我们： 根据选项可以推测可能询问“他们”的经营方式。

[问题] What does the man say about other people in his line of business?

[答案] D

[精解] 对话中男士提到，“现在有很多专业人士在从事这一行业，但他们只做邮购渠道。”

Conversation Two

对话精要

对话场景是商务谈判：女方首先表示因为男方拖延致使女方遭受业务上的损失，男方则表示时间延误是因为女方进行了临时调整，并建议活动再延续四周。而女方不同意，要求男士要么明年免费再办一次活动，要么今年的费用减半。男士则提出费用只能打八折，但活动可以延续四周。女士又还价要求打六折或者明年免费办一次。最后男士提出双方都有责任，先暂时休会，好好考虑一下双方的谈判。

听力原文

- M: Can we make you an offer? We would like to [22]run the campaign for four extra weeks.
W: Well, can we summarize the problem from my point of view? First of all, the campaign was late. [22]It missed two important trade affairs. The ads also did not appear in key magazines. As a result, the campaign failed. Do you accept that summary of what happened?
M: Well, the delay wasn't entirely our fault. [23]You did in fact make late changes to the specifications of the advertisements.
W: Um, actually, you were late with the initial proposals, so you had very little time, and in fact, we only asked for small changes.
M: Well, whatever, can we repeat our offer to run the campaign for four extra weeks?
W: That's not really the point. The campaign missed two key trade affairs. [24]Because of this, we are asking you either to repeat the campaign next year for free, or we only pay 50% of the fee for this year.
M: Could we suggest a 20% reduction to the fee, together with the four-week extension to the campaign?
W: We are not happy. We lost business.
M: [25]I think we both made mistakes. The responsibility is on both sides.
W: OK, let's suggest a new solution. How about a 40% cut in fee, or a free repeat campaign?
M: Well, let's take a break. We're not getting very far. Perhaps we should think about this.

试题精析

22. A) It publishes magazines.
B) It is engaged in product design.
C) It sponsors trade fairs.
D) It runs sales promotion campaigns.

选项告诉我们： 选项描述的都是某一行业的业务，推测可能询问某个公司的具体业务。

[问题] What do we learn about the man's company?

[答案] D

[精解] 对话中，男士提出为女士公司举办的活动再延续四周，而女士则告诉他因为活动误期而错过了两场重要的商品交易会，损失了很多业务。再结合女士说广告未登在主要杂志上，可推断出男士的公司是专门从事产品推广活动的，故选D。对话中并未提及“印刷杂志”或“产品设计”，故排除A和B。

23. A) The woman's company failed to make payments in time.
B) The ad specifications had not been given in detail.
C) The woman's company made last-minute changes.
D) Organising the promotion was really time-consuming.

选项告诉我们： 选项A和C描述了女士公司的问题，B描述了广告具体要求的问题，D描述了组织促销活动费时的问题。选项都描述了某个问题，就有可能询问原因。

[问题] Why was the campaign delayed according to the man?

[答案] C

[精解] 根据男士的阐述，活动延期举行的原因是女士的公司对广告具体要求进行了临时的调整，对话中的make late changes与选项中的made last-minute changes是同义转述。

24. A) Run another four-week campaign.
B) Give her a 10 percent discount.

- C) Extend the campaign to next year.
D) Cut the fee by half for this year.

选项告诉我们： 选项分别表达了四种补偿方案，可能就某种提议或方案提问。

[问题] What does the woman propose as a solution to the problem?

[答案] D

[精解] 对话中女士提到“因此，我们要求你们要么明年免费再做一次活动，要么我们今年只付给你们一半的费用”，结合选项，选D。对话中的pay 50% of the fee for this year与选项中的Cut the fee by half for this year是同义转述。

25. A) Calm down and make peace.
B) Improve their promotion plans.
C) Stop negotiating for the time being.
D) Reflect on their respective mistakes.

选项告诉我们： 选项分别描述了四种行为，内容包括“平静下来有话好好说”、“改进促销计划”、“暂停谈判”和“反省各自错误”，故听音时注意听清这几种行为的相关内容。

[问题] What does the man suggest they do at the end of the conversation?

[答案] C

[精解] 对话中最后男士说“好了，咱们休息一下再说吧。我们一时谈不拢。我们双方也许都该好好想想。”由此可知，男士建议暂停谈判。故选C。

Section B

Passage One

文章精要

本文讲述人们对待老鼠不同的道德态度。为人类实验做贡献的就是人们眼中的好老鼠；而一旦老鼠从实验室里面跑出来，就成了人们眼中的坏老鼠。实际上并不是事物本身有任何变化，而是我们给某事物贴上了标签，我们内心会根据标签作出不同的反应。

听力原文

The University of Tennessee's Walters Life Sciences Building is a model animal facility, spotlessly clean, careful in obtaining prior approval for experiments from an animal-care committee. Of the 15,000 mice housed there in a typical year, [26]most give their lives for humanity. These are "good" mice and as such won the protection of the animal-care committee. At any given time, however, some mice escape and run free. These mice are "pests". [27]They can disrupt experiments with the bacteria organisms they carry. They are "bad" mice and must be captured and destroyed. Usually, this is accomplished by means of sticky traps, a kind of fly paper on which they become increasingly stuck. But the real point of this cautionary tale, says animal behaviorist Herzog, is that the labels we put on things can affect our moral responses to them. Using stick traps or the more deadly snap traps would be deemed unacceptable for good mice. Yet the killing of bad mice requires no prior approval. [28]Once the research animal hits the floor and becomes an escapee, says Herzog, its moral standing is instantly diminished. In Herzog's own home, there was a more ironic example: when his young son's pet mouse Willy died recently, it was accorded a tearful ceremonial burial in the garden. [29]Yet even as they mourned Willy, says Herzog, he and his wife were setting snap traps to kill the pest mice in their kitchen. With the bare change in labels from "pet" to "pest", the kitchen mice obtained totally different moral status.

试题精析

26. A) They are labeled pet animals by the researchers.
B) They look spotlessly clean throughout their lives.
C) They are looked after by animal-care organizations.
D) They sacrifice their lives for the benefit of humans.

选项告诉我们： 选项中出现了宠物、动物关爱组织等词，很明显they指的是一种动物，可能询问对这种动物的看法。

[问题] What does the passage say about most of the mice used for experiments?

[答案] D

[精解] 文章提到“这里一般每年要饲养15,000只老鼠，其中的大部分将生命献给了人类”，选项D中的 sacrifice their lives for the benefit of humans 与原文中的 give their lives for humanity 属于同义转述。

27. A) They may behave abnormally.
B) They may breed out of control.
C) They may affect the results of experiments.
D) They may cause damage to the environment.

选项告诉我们： 选项中都是谈及这种动物的行为举止或导致的后果，可猜测问题一定与某种行为或后果有关。

[问题] Why did the so-called bad mice have to be captured and destroyed?

[答案] C

[精解] 文章中提到“它们携带细菌微生物，会破坏实验。这样的‘坏老鼠’必须抓住并杀掉”，由原文中的 disrupt experiments 可以推测出答案 affect the results of experiments。

28. A) When they are no longer useful.
B) When they become ill.
C) When they become escapees.