



江涛英语

卓越教育星辉远程  
全国指定教材

闯关  
夺标



6

大学英语  
级考试

# 历年真题试卷及详解

2004.6 — 2007.12

主 编：江 涛

副主编：孟 飞 陈 超 瞿 莉

胡 杨 王 殊 翁红波

10

套全真试卷(含710分最新题型4套)

附赠《大学英语6级高频核心词汇掌中宝》

最新版

赠MP3盘

石油工业出版社



# 大学英语六级考试 历年真题试卷及详解

2004.6—2007.12



石油工业出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语六级考试历年真题试卷及详解/江涛, 孟飞主编.

北京: 石油工业出版社, 2008. 2

(江涛英语)

ISBN 978-7-5021-6475-1

I. 大…

II. ①江… ②孟…

III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-解题

IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 012224 号

大学英语六级考试历年真题试卷及详解

江涛 孟飞 主编

出版发行: 石油工业出版社

(北京安定门外安华里 2 区 1 号 100011)

网 址: [www.petropub.com.cn](http://www.petropub.com.cn)

发行部: (010) 64523604

编辑部: (010) 64523615

经 销: 全国新华书店

印 刷: 北京市朝阳区燕华印刷厂

2008 年 2 月第 1 版 2008 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

787×1092 毫米 开本: 1/16 印张: 22

字数: 500 千字

定价: 28.60 元

(如出现印装质量问题, 我社发行部负责调换)

版权所有, 翻印必究

## 《江涛英语》系列丛书编委会

顾问: [美] 彭铁城

[美] Eve Bower

主编: 江涛

副主编: 孟飞 王宏 梁妍 陈超 李秀丽

## 《大学英语四/六级考试历年真题试卷及详解》编委会

主编: 江涛

副主编: 孟飞 陈超 瞿莉 胡杨 王殊 翁红波

编委: (按姓氏笔画排列)

万丽	马辉	马磊	王洁	王晶	王榆
王世君	王宁宁	王丽丽	王浩森	东刚	叶适宜
刘静	刘凤先	刘尚杰	刘莹	刘晓雯	刘淑平
孙洁	朱芳英	许悦	毕梦飞	张菁	张晓青
张晨玺	李莉	李杨	李婷	李庆煜	李孟芳
李晓鹏	余国莉	杨颖	杨雪	杨少芳	杨春霞
汪全芳	陈玲	陈红玲	单勇	周丽	周雅娴
招敏仪	郑小倩	郑雪玲	金玲	姚岚	胡嫚
胡莲	胡凤霞	赵籽君	赵艳丽	赵顺丹	徐佳
徐上标	徐向群	桂风	秦彤	谈伟	谈媛
高丽芬	高端娟	殷珂	曹娟	曹菲	盛洪
黄星	黄胜	黄晶	黄潇	黄娜娜	龚雪琼
彭珺	彭静	董军	韩怡	褚振飞	褚小雯
詹洁	虞源源	路潞	廖正芳	廖海辰	

[美] Eve Bower

[英] Charlie Black

[美] Steven Hasinger

[美] Caroline Catts

[澳] Chris Green

[加] Wesley Brown

江涛



## 编写说明

为了更好地服务于考生，帮助大家顺利通过大学英语六级考试，北京市教育考试指导中心在广泛地与实际备考学生沟通，并了解其需求的基础上，组织大学英语四、六级考试命题专家、考试辅导专家精心地编写了这套《大学英语六级考试历年真题试卷及详解》。为了使广大考生更好地使用本书，现将本书特点图示如下：

每套答案解析前配有参考答案，方便考生进行检测和自我评估。

依照《大学英语六级考试试点考试样卷》，将写作调整为 Part I，配有范文分析、思路拓展及常用句型

### Part I Writing

【分析】本次作文是历年来六级常考的类型。从题材上讲，本次六级作文话题是关于做好事是否要求回报的问题，属于社会生活类话题……

#### 【范文】

In modern times, more and more people that have been chasing material possessions and fame as their aim of life, who think nothing is more important than those things...

#### 【思路拓展】

第一段：有人做好事期望得到回报。哪些人认为做好事要有报酬？是社会学家？为什么做好事要有报酬……

#### 【正反对比类论证文常用句型】

As to whether...is a blessing or a curse, people take different attitudes/hold different attitudes/come up with different attitudes.

快速阅读题文呼应，并有文章大意及段落大意、题目译文、答案及原文对应处译文。

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

#### 【文章大意及段落大意】

本文主要讲的是关于求职的问题。文章开头通过目前人们对自身工作不满意这一现象引出 Miller 这位专业职业顾问……

第一段指出了一个事实，目前大多数人对自己的工作不是很满意……

Many people today find themselves in unfulfilling work situations. In fact, one in four workers is dissatisfied with their current job, according to the recent “Plans for 2004” survey.

1. According to the recent “Plans for 2004” survey, most people are unhappy with their current jobs.

1. According to the recent “Plans for 2004” survey, most people are unhappy with their current jobs.

【题目译文】近来的一项研究调查“2004 年计划”表明，大多数人觉得自己目前的工作不如意。

【答案及原文对应处译文】N)。近来的一项研究调查“2004 年计划”表明，事实上大约四分之一的工作者对自己目前的工作感到不满意。

听力采用考场原声录音。

### Part III Listening Comprehension

The New Year always brings with the cultural tradition of new possibilities. (26) We see it as a chance for renewal. We begin to dream of new possible selves. We design our ideal self or an image that is quite different from what we are now.

26. What do people usually wish to do at the beginning of a new year?

【题目译文】新年伊始，人们通常会有什么样的愿望？

【原文对应处大意】我们把新年当作一个重新开始的机会，我们开始梦想全新的自我。我们构思完美的自我，或是与以往完全不同的自我。

【答案及解析】A)。根据句意，我们得知新年伊始，人们总是会下很多的决心想要去改变自己，让自己重新开始，变得更完美，变得与以往不同。也就是说，人们的新年愿望是使自己得到发展。故 A 选项正确。

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

简答题附有文章大意、答案及解析。

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了 Google 的发展史。Google 公司由 S. Brin 和 L. Page 于 1998 年在加州的一个车库组建。Google 搜索引擎起源于 L. Page 于 1996 年在斯坦福大学发起的一个学术项目，凭借口碑推广开来，并成为最好的搜索引擎。现在的 Google 公司实际上是一个大型广告公司。

47. 【答案及解析】The brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page。根据题干中的信息词 a series of fortunate events 和 Google，定位到原文第二段的第一句话，可知 Google 的成功除了要归功于一系列的幸运事件外，还要归功于 S. Brin 和 L. Page 这两个人的聪明才智。所以我们可以得出正确答案为 The brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page。

常规阅读题文呼应，直观明了，并有文章大意、题目翻译和详尽的解释说明。

You hear the refrain all the time: the U.S. economy looks good statistically, but it doesn't feel good. Why doesn't ever-greater wealth promote ever-greater happiness? It is a question that dates at least to the appearance in 1958 of *The Affluent*(富裕的) *Society* by John Kenneth Galbraith, who died recently at 97.

52. What question does John Kenneth Galbraith raise in his book *The Affluent Society*?

- 细节推断
- A) Why statistics don't tell the truth about the economy.
  - B) Why affluence doesn't guarantee happiness.
  - C) How happiness can be promoted today.
  - D) What lies behind an economic boom.

【文章大意】本文主要通过 John Kenneth Galbraith 在《富裕社会》一书中的观点指出美国的物质繁荣并不能带给人们幸福。John Kenneth Galbraith 认为，二战后美国发展起来的经济并不能满足人们的需求，反而增加了人们的不安全感。

52. 【题目翻译】John Kenneth Galbraith 在他所著的书中提出的什么问题是什么？

【答案及解析】B)。本题为细节推断题。根据题干的信息词我们可定位到第一段的第二和第三句话，原文大意为：为什么更多的财富不能带来更多的快乐？这是 1958 年 John Kenneth Galbraith 在他所著的《富裕社会》一书中提出的问题，而他在近期与世长辞，享年 97 年。由此可知 B 选项正确。

Part V Cloze、Part VI Translation 和旧题型中的 Part V Vocabulary 均附有详细讲解。



## 大学英语六级考试考生守则、考场规则

- 一、按照省级教育考试机构的要求签署《考生诚信承诺书》。
- 二、必须按规定的时间(上午 8:45 开始,下午 2:45 开始)入场,入场开始 15 分钟(即上午 9:00,下午 3:00)后,禁止入场。入场时必须主动出示准考证以及有效身份证件(考生要出示的有效身份证件为学生证和下列证件之一:居民身份证、军人及武警人员证件、户口本、公安户籍部门开具的贴有近期免冠照片的身份证号码证明、护照等),接受考试工作人员核验,并按要求在考场座位表上签名。
- 三、只准携带必要的文具入场,如铅笔(涂答题卡用)、黑色签字笔、橡皮。禁止携带任何书籍、笔记、资料、报刊、草稿纸以及各种无线通信工具(如寻呼机、移动电话)、录放音机、电子记事本等物品。考场内不得擅自相互借用文具。
- 四、入场后,要对号入座,将本人准考证以及居民身份证放在课桌上,以便核验。
- 五、答题前应认真填写答题卡中的姓名、准考证号等栏目。凡答题卡中该栏目漏填涂、错填涂或字迹不清、无法辨认的,答题卡一律无效。
- 六、除有特殊情况,在考试结束前禁止提前退场。
- 七、必须严格按照要求做答题目。书写部分一律用黑色签字笔作答,填涂信息点时只能用铅笔(2B)涂黑。只能在规定考生作答的位置书写或填涂信息点。不按规定要求填涂和作答的,一律无效。
- 八、遇试卷分发错误或试题字迹不清等情况应及时要求更换;涉及试题内容的疑问,不得向监考员询问。
- 九、在考场内必须严格遵守考场纪律,对于违反考场规定和不服从考试工作人员管理者,取消考试成绩并按校纪校规处理。
- 十、考试结束铃声响时,要立即停止答题,将试卷扣放在桌面上,待监考员允许后方可离开考场。离开考场时必须交卷,不准携带试卷、答题卡离开考场。
- 十一、自觉服从考试工作人员的管理。不得以任何理由妨碍监考员进行正常工作。监考员有权对考场内发生的问题,按规定做出相应处理。对扰乱考场秩序,恐吓、威胁考试工作人员的将移交公安机关追究其责任。

大学英语六级考试时间安排

下午 15 点开考

15:55~16:00 收答题卡一

17:20 收答题卡二，考试结束

各题型时间分配如下：

Part I	Writing	30 minutes
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35 minutes
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	25 minutes
Part V	Cloze/Error Correction	15 minutes
Part VI	Translation	5 minutes



答题卡样板

全国大学英语六级考试答题卡 1

学校:		注意事项 1. 答题前,考生务必在答题卡上用黑色字迹签字笔填写自己的准考证号、姓名和院校,再用 HB-2B 铅笔把对应准考证号码的标号涂黑。 2. 保持答题卡的清洁和完整,不得折叠。 3. 选择题必用 HB-2B 铅笔填涂,修改时要用橡皮擦干净。	准 考 证 号														
姓名:			[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	
填涂要求	正确填涂方式	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]		
	错误填涂方式 [A][B][●][D]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]		
		[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]		
		[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]		
		[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]		
		[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]		
		[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]		
		[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]		
	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]			

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写,在答题区域内作答,超出以下矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

请勿在此处作任何标记

答题卡 1

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写，在答题区域内作答，超出以下矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

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

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写，在答题区域内作答，超出以下矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

- 1. [Y] [N] [NG]
- 2. [Y] [N] [NG]
- 3. [Y] [N] [NG]
- 4. [Y] [N] [NG]

- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_

- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_



全国大学英语六级考试答题卡 2

学校:		注意事项 1. 答题前,考生务必在答题卡上用黑色字迹签字笔填写自己的准考证号、姓名和院校,再用 HB-2B 铅笔把对应准考证号码的标号涂黑。 2. 保持答题卡的清洁和完整,不得折叠。 3. 选择题必用 HB-2B 铅笔填涂,修改时要用橡皮擦干净。	准考证号														
姓名:			[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
填涂要求	正确填涂方式	[0]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	
	错误填涂方式	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	
		[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	
		[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	
		[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	
		[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	
		[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	
		[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	
	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]		

Part III                      Listening Comprehension                      (30 minutes)

11. [A] [B] [C] [D]

12. [A] [B] [C] [D]

13. [A] [B] [C] [D]

14. [A] [B] [C] [D]

15. [A] [B] [C] [D]

16. [A] [B] [C] [D]

17. [A] [B] [C] [D]

18. [A] [B] [C] [D]

19. [A] [B] [C] [D]

20. [A] [B] [C] [D]

21. [A] [B] [C] [D]

22. [A] [B] [C] [D]

23. [A] [B] [C] [D]

24. [A] [B] [C] [D]

25. [A] [B] [C] [D]

26. [A] [B] [C] [D]

27. [A] [B] [C] [D]

28. [A] [B] [C] [D]

29. [A] [B] [C] [D]

30. [A] [B] [C] [D]

31. [A] [B] [C] [D]

32. [A] [B] [C] [D]

33. [A] [B] [C] [D]

34. [A] [B] [C] [D]

35. [A] [B] [C] [D]

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写,在答题区域内作答,超出以下矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

36. ....	40. ....	44. ....
37. ....	41. ....	45. ....
38. ....	42. ....	46. ....
39. ....	43. ....	.....

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

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写,在答题区域内作答,超出以下矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

47. ....

48. ....

49. ....

50. ....

51. ....

52. [A][B][C][D]

53. [A][B][C][D]

54. [A][B][C][D]

55. [A][B][C][D]

56. [A][B][C][D]

57. [A][B][C][D]

58. [A][B][C][D]

59. [A][B][C][D]

60. [A][B][C][D]

61. [A][B][C][D]

**Part V Error Correction (15 minutes)**

62. \_\_\_\_\_
63. \_\_\_\_\_
64. \_\_\_\_\_
65. \_\_\_\_\_
66. \_\_\_\_\_
67. \_\_\_\_\_
68. \_\_\_\_\_
69. \_\_\_\_\_
70. \_\_\_\_\_
71. \_\_\_\_\_

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写，在答题区域内作答，超出以下矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

72. \_\_\_\_\_
73. \_\_\_\_\_
74. \_\_\_\_\_
75. \_\_\_\_\_
76. \_\_\_\_\_



## 目 录

2007年12月大学英语六级考试真题解析 .....	1
2007年6月大学英语六级考试真题解析 .....	23
2007年1月大学英语六级考试新题型真题解析 .....	45
大学英语六级考试试点考试样卷解析 .....	66
2007年1月大学英语六级考试真题解析 .....	87
2006年6月大学英语六级考试真题解析 .....	108
2006年1月大学英语六级考试真题解析 .....	130
2005年6月大学英语六级考试真题解析 .....	152
2005年1月大学英语六级考试真题解析 .....	173
2004年6月大学英语六级考试真题解析 .....	195

# 2007 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题解析

## 参考答案

### Part I Writing

(见解析)

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

1. A    2. B    3. C    4. B    5. D    6. A    7. D  
8. annual utility-bill savings    9. self-denial    10. the market itself

### Part III Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

11. C    12. B    13. A    14. C    15. B    16. D    17. B    18. C    19. A    20. B  
21. A    22. B    23. D    24. B    25. C

#### Section B

26. D    27. C    28. D    29. A    30. C    31. D    32. B    33. A    34. D    35. B

#### Section C

36. squarely    37. floating    38. Occasionally    39. dutifully  
40. witty    41. humorous    42. guilt    43. material  
44. the instructor's talking about road construction in ancient Rome, and nothing could be more boring  
45. Your blank expression, and the faraway look in your eyes are the cues that betrayed you inattentiveness  
46. they automatically start daydreaming when a speaker begins talking on something complex or uninteresting

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

#### Section A

47. mother's support network    48. climb the corporate ladder  
49. taken seriously    50. in a home office    51. stress

#### Section B

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

### Part V Cloze

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

### Part VI Translation

82. our communication would not have been so efficient and convenient  
83. nothing is more helpful than humor  
84. but he refused to make further explanation  
85. while animal behavior depends mainly upon their instinct  
86. should he lie to the court



## 答案详解

### Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

#### 【分析】

本文是一篇以数字化时代为主题的文章，既紧贴时代脉搏，又贴近大学生生活，题材具有新意。本文属于议论文，应该先提出一个现象，然后阐述这一现象对我们的工作、学习和生活的影响。

#### 【思路拓展】

第一段：说明现在数字化产品得到越来越广泛的应用，例如：数码相机、数字电视、数字电视等等。

第二段：指出数字化产品的使用给人们工作、学习和生活带来正面影响：丰富了我们的生活，并加强了国际间的交流和信息的共享。

第三段：指出数字化产品的使用也给人们工作、学习和生活带来负面影响。例如：学生沉迷于电脑游戏，而不是为了学习。

第四段：强调要慎重使用数码产品。

#### 【范文】

#### Digital Age

Life is becoming more digital and the digital is becoming more alive. Have you ever noticed that you were surrounded by all kinds of digital products? Digital camera, digital computer, digital television, and so on. Because of the stuff, great changes have taken place in modern life.

In the first place, with the development of digital products, TV, film and music go on-line and mobile. Our life is becoming more and more interesting. In the second place, the growth of digital media means that people can generate and transact digital content and services over global networks. Nowadays, information is being unleashed and reshuffled. And everything is becoming increasingly more connected.

On the contrary, for example, many students spend much more time than before on playing computer games. These phenomena are no good to our students, or to our society.

To sum up, our future is digital. It is high time that we recognize the positive effects and also the negative ones of digital products, and use them in the right way.

#### 【正反对比类论证文常用例句】

Life is becoming more digital and the digital is becoming more alive.

...be surrounded by something.

Great changes have taken place in modern life.

In the first place...In the second place...Last but not least...

The digital age has renewed our interest in...

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

#### 【文章大意】

本文主要介绍了七种拯救地球的方法。第一段至第四段指出以前说起节约能源就意味着节俭：骑自行车、调低光线的亮度、调低室温 and 减少洗澡的次数。而现在，节约能源意味着提高能效：用少量的能源达到同样，甚至更好的效果。文章指出世界上有很多种既省钱又行之有效的节能方法，但本文所列举出的七种方法可能是最有效的。

## Seven Ways to Save the World

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

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

No wonder efficiency has moved to the top of the political agenda. (2) On Jan. 10, the **European Union** unveiled a **plan to** cut energy use across the continent by 20 percent by 2020. Last March, China imposed a 20 percent increase in energy efficiency by 2020. Even George W. Bush, the Texas oilman, is expected to talk about energy conservation in his State of the Union speech this week.

The good news is that the world is full of proven, cheap ways to save energy. Here are the seven that could have the biggest impact.

### Insulate

Space heating and cooling eats up 36 percent of all the world's energy. There's virtually no limit to how much of that can be saved, as prototype "Zero-energy homes" in Switzerland and Germany have shown. There's been surge in new ways of keeping heat in and cold out (or vice versa). The most advanced insulation follows the law of increasing returns: (3) if you **add enough**, you can scale down or even eliminate heating and air-conditioning equipment, lowering costs even before you start saving on utility bills. Studies have shown that green workplace (ones that don't constantly need to have the heat or air-conditioner running) have higher worker productivity and lower sick rates.

第一个小标题，采用保温材料。该标题下的段落指出全世界36%的能源都消耗在了房屋的取暖和降温上。实际上保温能节约大量能源。而且研究表明，环保工作环境（不需要经常开暖气或空调的工作环境）可以提高工作人员的劳动生产率和降低员工生病比率。



1. What is said to be the best way to conserve energy nowadays?



2. What does the European Union plan to do?



3. If you add enough insulation to your house, you may be able to \_\_\_\_\_.

第二个小标题，更换灯泡。该标题下的段落指出全世界20%的电力都消耗在了照明上，或者说照明消耗的能源相当于每天燃烧大约 60 万吨煤。文章指出在 2030 年前逐步淘汰白炽灯，可以节省 650 座发电厂的发电量，每年可以使排入大气的二氧化碳减少 7 亿吨。



## Change Bulbs

Lighting eats up 20 percent of the world's electricity, or the equivalent of roughly 600,000 tons of coal a day. (4) **Forty percent of that powers old-fashioned incandescent light bulbs**—a 19<sup>th</sup>-century technology that wastes most of the power it consumes on unwanted heat.

Compact fluorescent lamps, or CFLs, not only use 75 to 80 percent less electricity than incandescent bulbs to generate the same amount of light, but they also last 10 times longer. Phasing old bulbs out by 2030 would save the output of 650 power plants and avoid the release of 700 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere each year.

## Comfort Zone

Water boilers, space heaters and air conditioners have been notoriously inefficient. The heat pump has altered that equation. It removes heat from the air outside or the ground below and uses it to supply heat to a building or its water supply. In the summer, the system can be reversed to cool buildings as well.

Most new residential buildings in Sweden are already heated with ground-source heat pumps. Such systems consume almost no conventional fuel at all. (5) **Several countries have used subsidies to jump-start the market**, including Japan, where almost 1 million heat pumps have been installed in the past two years to heat water for showers and hot tubs.

## Remake Factories

From steel mills to paper factories, industry eats up about a third of the world's energy. The opportunities to save are vast. In Ludwigshafen, (6) **German chemicals giant BASF runs an interconnected complex of more than 200 chemical factories**, where heat produced by one chemical process is used to power the next. At the Ludwigshafen site alone, such recycling of heat and energy saves the company **€200 million a year** and almost half its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Now BASF is doing the same for new plants in China. "Optimizing (优化) energy efficiency is a decisive competitive advantage," says BASF CEO Jurgen Hambrecht.

## Green Driving

A quarter of the world's energy—including two thirds of the annual production of oil—is used for transportation. Some savings come free of charge: you can boost fuel efficiency by 6 percent simply by keeping your car's tires properly inflated(充气的). Gasoline-electric hybrid(混合型的) models like the Toyota Prius improve mileage by a further 20 percent over conventional models.



4. How much of the power consumed by incandescent bulbs is converted into light?

第三个小标题，改进家用热交换器。该标题下的段落指出热水器、取暖器、空调等热交换器是能效最差的，只有一部分能源真正用来改变温度。

第四个小标题，改造工厂能耗设备。该标题下的段落指出从钢铁厂和炼铝厂到纸浆厂和造纸厂，全世界工业部门消耗的能源占大约三分之一。该段指出工业部门的节能潜力很大。



5. Some countries have tried to jump-start the market of heat pumps by\_\_\_\_\_.



6. German chemicals giant BASF saves € 200 million a year by\_\_\_\_\_.

第五个小标题，驾驶环保节能汽车。该标题下的段落指出全世界四分之一的能源——包括每年生产的三分之二的石油——都用到了交通运输上。该段指出有些节能措施是不用花钱的，并举了一些例子以证明此观点。

第六个小标题，提高冰箱节能效果。该标题下的段落指出居民用电一半以上用于家用电器，全世界五分之一的二氧化碳排放量都是居民用电所造成的。自20世纪80年代以来，制造商已经把冰箱等家用电器的能效提高70%，但是，在这方面仍有进一步改进的余地。