



(2015新版)

College English Test Band 4 and Band 6

# 大学英语 四六级 考试真题详解

创想外语研发团队 编著



## 历年真题解析

各种题型历年真题详细列出  
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中国纺织出版社

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## 前言

## Preface

四、六级考试一直以来都是很多学生毕业的筹码。面对四、六级考试的难关，很多学生整天埋头于题海，做各种各样的四、六级习题，而市面上这样的资料也是数不胜数。然而，无论哪一种考试都不是单纯靠做各种各样的练习题来取胜的。一套好的四、六级应考资料，都应当是紧扣考纲，模拟考场的。

本书选取了最新的8套真题，四级4套，六级4套，供同学们提前适应考场情景。

考生既能把握考试方向，又能检验学习成效；试题解析由名师精心编写而成，明示设题难点，详析考试重点，解题思路点拨到位，答案精准权威。

### 本书有如下特色：

#### 一、选取最新的四、六级考试真题各4套

对考试而言，做题不在多，而在精。四、六级最新的各4套真题足以让同学们模拟考场的情景，提前适应考试的氛围，从而在真正的考试中做到心中有数，胸有成竹。一本书的价格，两本书的内容。

#### 二、听力音频都是历年考试的原声音频

听力的音频都是历年真题的原声音频，适合同学们考前





练习，也适合反复精听细听，从而适应考试的听力音频语速，专项突破听力。

### 三、每一篇阅读文章都有翻译和内容提要

本套题中的每一篇阅读文章都配有全文翻译和内容提要，同学们在做完题后可以对照文章的内容提要和翻译更深入地理解英文，从而弥补做题时的缺陷。同时，这些翻译又是同学们进行翻译练习的好材料，一举两得。此外，每篇文章在答案详解部分还列举了重点和难点词汇，让同学们在扩充词汇量的同时，能更好地理解文章的意思。

### 四、练习题在文中有划线点评和详细解答

每一道练习题在文中都有对应的划线点评，让同学们在做完题后能在原文中找到每道题对应的出处，且每道练习题都配有详细的解答，知其然并知其所以然，掌握做题方法，从而能从容应对考试。正所谓“授人以鱼不如授人以渔”。

最后，再一次提醒同学们，四、六级考试做题不在多而在精，最近的几年真题一定要吃透研究透，这样在考试中才能考取好的成绩。愿为2015年四六级考生保驾护航！

编者

2015年1月



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2013 年 6 月  
大学英语四级考试  
试题 & 答案详解

## 2013年6月大学英语四级考试试题

### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the importance of doing small things before undertaking something big. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words!

Dad, I'm a bit worried about disposing of nuclear waste.  
If you can empty the dustbin here, you can do anything.



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

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



## Can Digital Textbook Truly Replace the Print Kind?

The shortcomings of traditional print edition textbooks are obvious: For starters they're heavy, with the average physics textbook weighing 3.6 pounds. They're also expensive, especially when you factor in the average college student's limited budget, typically costing hundreds of dollars every semester.

But the worst part is that print version of textbooks are constantly undergoing revisions. Many professors require that their students use only the latest versions in the classroom, essentially rendering older texts unusable. For students, it means they're basically stuck with a four pound paper-weight that they can't sell back.

Which is why digital textbooks, if they live up to their promise, could help ease many of these shortcomings. But till now, they've been something like a mirage (幻影) in the distance, more like a hazy (模糊的) dream than an actual reality. Imagine the promise: Carrying all the textbooks in a 1.3 pound iPad? It sounds almost too good to be true.

But there are a few pilot school already making the transition (过渡) over to digital books. Universities like Cornell and Brown have jumped onboard. And one medical program at the University of California, Irvine, gave their entire class iPads with which to download textbooks just last year.

But not all were eager to jump aboard.

"People were tired of using the iPad textbook besides using it for reading," says Kalpit Shah, who will be going into his second year at Irvine's medical program this fall. "They weren't using it as a source of communication because they couldn't read or write in it." So a third of the people in my program were using the iPad in class to take notes, the other third were using laptops and the last third were using paper and pencil."

The reason it hasn't caught on yet, he tells me, is that the functionality of e-edition textbooks is incredibly limited, and some students just aren't motivated to learn new study behavior.

But a new application called Inkling might change all that. The company just released an updated version last week, and it'll be utilized in over 50 undergraduate and graduate classrooms this coming school year.

"Digital textbooks are not going to catch on," says Inkling CEO Matt MacInnis as he's giving me a demo (演示) over coffee. "What I mean by that is the current perspective of the digital textbook is it's an exact copy of the print book. There's Course Smart, etc., these guys who take any image of the page and put it on a screen. If that's how we're defining digital textbooks, there's no hope of that becoming a mainstream product."

He calls Inkling a platform for publishers to build rich multimedia content from the ground up, with a heavy emphasis on real-world functionality. The traditional textbook merely serves as a skeleton.

At first glance Inkling is an impressive experience. After swiping ( 敲击 ) into the iPad app ( 应用软件 ) , which you can get for free here, he opens up a few different types of textbooks.

Up first is a chemistry book. The boot time is pretty fast, and he navigates through ( 浏览 ) a few chapters before swiping into a fully rendered 3D molecule that can be spun around to view its various building blocks. "Publishers give us all of the source media, artwork, videos," he says, "We help them think through how to actually build something for this platform."

Next he pulls up a music composition textbook, complete with playable demos. It's a learning experience that attacks you from multiple sensory directions. It's clear why this would be something a music major would love.

But the most exciting part about Inkling, to me, is its notation ( 批注 ) system. Here's how it works!

When you purchase a used print book, it comes with its previous owner's highlights and notes in the margins. It uses the experience of someone who already went through the class to help improve your reading (how much you trust each notation is obviously up to you).

But with Inkling, you can highlight a piece of content and make notes. Here's where things get interesting, though: If a particularly important passage is highlighted by multiple Inkling users, that information is stored on the cloud and is available for anyone reading the same textbook to come across. That means users have access to notes from not only their classmates and Facebook friends but anyone who purchased the book across the country. The best comments are then sorted democratically by a voting system, meaning that your social learning experience is shared with the best and brightest thinkers.

As a bonus, professors can even chime in ( 插话 ) on discussions. They'll be able to answer the questions of students who are in their class directly via the interactive book.

Of course, Inkling addresses several of the other shortcomings in traditional print as well. Textbook versions are constantly updated, motivating publishers by minimizing production costs (the big ones like McGraw-Hill are already onboard). Furthermore, students will be able to purchase sections of the text instead of buying the whole thing, with individual chapters costing as little as \$2.99.

There are, however, challenges.

"It takes efforts to build each book," MacInnis tells me. And it's clear why.

Each interactive textbook is a media-heavy experience built from the ground up, and you can tell that it takes a respectable amount of manpower to put together each one.

For now the app is also iPad-exclusive, and though a few of these educational institutions are giving the hardware away for free, for other students who don't have such a luxury it's an added layer of cost — and an expensive one at that.

But this much is clear. The traditional textbook model is and has been broken for quite some time. Whether digitally interactive ones like Inkling actually take off or not remains to be seen, and we probably won't have a definite answer for the next few years.

However the solution to any problem begins with a step in a direction. And at least for now, that hazy mirage in the distance? A little more tangible (可触摸的), a little less of a dream.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1作答。

1. The biggest problem with traditional print textbooks is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they are not reused once a new edition comes out
- B) they cost hundreds of dollars every semester
- C) they are too heavy to carry around
- D) they take a longer time to revise

2. What does the author say about digital textbooks?

- A) It's not likely they will replace traditional textbooks.
- B) They haven't fixed all the shortcomings of print books.
- C) Very few of them are available in the market.
- D) Many people still have difficulty using them.

3. According to Kalpit Shah, some students still use paper and pencil because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they find it troublesome to take notes with an iPad
- B) they are unwilling to change their study behavior
- C) they have get tired of reading on the iPad
- D) they are not used to reading on the screen



4. Inkling CEO Matt MacInnis explains that the problem with Course Smart's current digital textbooks is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they have to be revised repeatedly
  - B) they are inconvenient to use in class
  - C) they are different from most mainstream products
  - D) they are no more than print versions put on a screen
5. Matt MacInnis describes the updated version of Inkling as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a good example of the mainstream products
  - B) a marvelous product of many creative ideas
  - C) a platform for building multimedia content
  - D) a mere skeleton of traditional textbooks
6. The author is most excited about Inkling's notation system because one can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) share his learning with the best and brightest thinkers
  - B) participate in discussion with classmates and Facebook friends
  - C) vote for the best learners democratically
  - D) store information on the cloud
7. One additional advantage of the interactive digital textbook is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) students can switch to different discussions at any point
  - B) students can download relevant critical comments
  - C) professors can join in students' online discussions
  - D) professors can give prompt feedback to students' homework
8. One of the challenges to build an interactive digital textbook from that ground up is that it takes a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. One problem for students to replace traditional textbooks with interactive digital ones is the high \_\_\_\_\_ of the hardware.
10. According to the author, whether digital textbooks will catch on still \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part III Listening Comprehension

## 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 center.*

11. A) Children should be taught to be more careful.  
B) Children shouldn't drink so much orange juice.  
C) There is no need for the man to make such a fuss.  
D) Timmy should learn to do things in the right way.
12. A) Fitness training.  
B) Computer programming.  
C) The new job offer.  
D) Directorship of the club.
13. A) He needs to buy a new sweater.  
B) He has got to save on fuel bills.  
C) The fuel price has skyrocketed.  
D) The heating system doesn't work.
14. A) Committing theft.  
B) Window shopping.  
C) Taking pictures.  
D) Posing for the camera.
15. A) She is taking some medicine.  
B) She does not trust the man's advice.  
C) She has not seen a doctor yet.

- D) She has almost recovered from the cough.
16. A) Pamela's report is not finished as scheduled.  
B) Pamela has a habit of doing things in a hurry.  
C) Pamela is not good at writing research papers.  
D) Pamela's mistakes could have been avoided.
17. A) In the left-luggage office.  
B) In a hotel room.  
C) At the hotel reception.  
D) At an airport.
18. A) She was an excellent students at college.  
B) She works in the entertainment business.  
C) She is fond of telling stories in her speech.  
D) She is good at conveying her message.

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

19. A) Arranging the woman's appointment with Mr. Romero.  
B) Fixing the time for the designer's latest fashion show.  
C) Talking about an important gathering on Tuesday.  
D) Preparing for the filming on Monday morning.
20. A) Her travel to Japan.  
B) The awards ceremony.  
C) The proper hairstyle for her new role.  
D) When to start the makeup session.
21. A) He is Mr. Romero's agent.  
B) He is the woman's assistant.  
C) He is an entertainment journalist.  
D) He is a famous movie star.



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

22. A) Make an appointment for an interview.  
B) Send in an application letter.  
C) Fill in an application form.  
D) Make a brief self-introduction on the phone.
23. A) Someone having a college degree in advertising.  
B) Someone experienced in business management.  
C) Someone ready to take on more responsibilities.  
D) Someone willing to work beyond regular hours.
24. A) Travel opportunities.  
B) Handsome pay.  
C) Prospects for promotion.  
D) Flexible working hours.
25. A) It depends on the working hours.  
B) It will be set by the Human Resources.  
C) It's about 5,000 pound a week.  
D) It's to be negotiated.

## 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.*

### Passage One

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

26. A) To give customers a wider range of choices.  
B) To make shoppers see as many items as possible.  
C) To supply as many varieties of goods as it can.  
D) To give space for more profitable products.

27. A) On the top shelves.  
B) On the bottom shelves.  
C) On the easily accessible shelves.  
D) On clearly marked shelves.
28. A) Many of them buy things on impulse.  
B) A few of them with babies.  
C) A majority of them are young couples.  
D) Over 60% of them make shopping lists.
29. A) Sales assistant promoting high margin goods.  
B) Sales assistant following customers around .  
C) Customers competing for good bargains.  
D) Customers losing all sense of time .

### Passage Two

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

30. A) Teaching mathematics at a school.  
B) Studying for a college degree.  
C) Doing research in an institute.  
D) Working in a high-tech company.
31. A) He studied the designs of various choices.  
B) He shot experiments to different materials.  
C) He bought an alarm clock with a pig face.  
D) He asked different people for their opinions.
32. A) Its automatic mechanism.  
B) Its manufacturing pattern.  
C) Its way of waking people up.  
D) Its funny-looking pig face.

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

33. A) It's often caused by a change of circumstances.

- B) It usually doesn't require any special attention.  
 C) It usually appears all of a sudden.  
 D) It usually lasts for several years.
34. A) They can't mix well with others.  
 B) They emotionally receive their friends.  
 C) They depend severely on family members.  
 D) They share similar interests with friends.
35. A) They lack consistent support from peers.  
 B) They doubt their own popularity.  
 C) They were born psychologically weak.  
 D) They focus too much attention on themselves.

### 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.*

There was a time when any personal information that was gathered about us typed on a piece of paper and ( 36 ) \_\_\_\_\_ away in a file cabinet. It could remain there for years and, often ( 37 ) \_\_\_\_\_, never reach the outside world.

Things have done a complete about-face since then. ( 38 ) \_\_\_\_\_ for the change has astonishingly ( 39 ) \_\_\_\_\_ development in recent years of the computer. Today, any data that is ( 40 ) \_\_\_\_\_ about us in one place or another — and for one reason or another — can be stored in a computer bank. It can then be easily passed to other computer banks. They are owned by ( 41 ) \_\_\_\_\_ and by private businesses and corporations, lending ( 42 ) \_\_\_\_\_, direct mailing and telemarketing firms, credit bureaus, credit card companies, and government ( 43 ) \_\_\_\_\_ at the local, state, and federal level.

A growing number of Americans are seeing the accumulation and distribution of