

# CET 大学英语六级 新题型全真模拟

8套模拟+3套真题

主 编◎吴 云 龚 嵘  
副主编◎钱嘉颖 俞觉惟



(含MP3光盘)



上海外语教育出版社  
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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## 内 容 提 要

大学英语四、六级新题型在 2013 年 12 月调整并实施,主要调整以下三个方面:单词及词组听写;长篇阅读与信息匹配;汉译英,翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。本书是根据最新题型调整而编写的,共 8 套全真模拟试题,另附 3 套最新真题,能帮助考生从容适应新题型。

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# 前言

自 2013 年 12 月起,大学英语六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。调整后,六级考试的试卷结构、测试内容、测试题型和分值比例如下表所示:

试卷结构	测试内容		测试题型	分值比例	考试时间
写作	写作		短文写作	15%	30 分钟
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8%	30 分钟
		长对话	多项选择	7%	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	10%	
		短文听写	单词及词组听写	10%	
阅读理解	词汇理解		造词填空	5%	40 分钟
	长篇阅读		匹配	10%	
	仔细阅读		多项选择	20%	
翻译	汉译英		段落翻译	15%	30 分钟
总计				100%	130 分钟

从以上表格我们可以看到,此次改革主要涉及听力、阅读和翻译三个部分,考试总时间由 125 分钟延长至 130 分钟。此次改革的幅度较大,考试的难度也有一定程度的提高。结合新题型的变化,以下介绍六级考试各题型命题思路。

原来复合式听写部分改为听写 10 个单词或词组。原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写,短文长度及难度不变。要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组,共 10 题。短文播放三遍。从表面上来看,这次调整把原来 8 个单词加 3 个句子的听写改成了 10 个单词及词组的听写,形式没有特别大的变化,难度也有所降低。但我们也看到听力总时长由原来的 35 分钟缩短为 30 分钟,在其他听力考查题型保持不变的情况下,这 5 分钟必然缩短在短文听写上,亦即,短文播放的语速可能变快,句与句之间的间隔时间可能会缩短。同时要求空缺的单词或词组必须用原文填写,每空的得分将由过去的不等分值变成每空分值相同的情况。换句话说,以前在听写句子时即便考生没有把句子写完整或者用了自己的语言来同义转述原文的意思,都能获得一定的分数,但现在要求填写的单词或词组必须百分之百准确。在更短的时间内,要求考生听写出最精确的缺失信息,无疑对考生的听音能力和单词拼写能力提出了更高的要求。

快速阅读改为长篇阅读,放在听力之后,题型变为段落句子匹配题,文章大概 1100 字左右,篇章长度和难度不变。篇章后附有 10 个句子,每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落,要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题,有的段落可能不对应任何一题。提取文中信息的句子的出题思路包括:词语比喻意义的理解、词语意义、前后句语序调换、句子隐含意义、因果关系题、信息比较题等细节题、个别主旨和推理题。

很多文章都是带有几个小标题。特别值得注意的是:长篇阅读设置的 10 个句子并不是按照篇章的行文顺序排列的,而且篇章共计 15 个段落,可见至少有 5 段为干扰段落,阅读量很大。

选词填空题,即 15 选 10 的段落,文章长度在 200—250 词左右。主要是针对形容词、副词、名词、动词、分词的选择,重点考察学生的语法功底和词汇意义掌握。选项中的单词都是相同词性配对出现,即两个名词、两个动词、两个形容词等,并且个别所选的配对词从词形、词义略为相似。例如:extend, expand; efficiently, proficiently。选词填空原六级考试中此部分的考核形式为选词填空或简答题二选一,历年六级考试中此部分多为简答题的形式。改革后,六级考试取消了简答题这种考查形式,只保留和四级考试相同的选词填空,从形式上完成了和四级考试的统一。

深度阅读文章长度在 350—420 词左右。文章较为抽象。题目主要包括主旨题、细节题、推理题、态度题、词汇语义题。

在翻译部分,原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英,分值比过去提高了 15 分。翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。六级长度为 180—200 个汉字。考生可在平时有意识地多积累和背诵一些有关中国历史、文化、经济和社会发展方面的词汇,多阅读一些有关中国社会报道的中英双语报刊,比如 Shanghai Daily, China Daily 和 21st Century 大学版等。除此之外,翻译时要注意实现“信、达、雅”这一翻译标准中的前两个,即:译文能基本传达原文的意思,无重大的理解和语言表达错误,同时要注意中英文表达习惯的转换。当然,若能够在确保语法、时态、语态正确的情况下,尽量贴合原文的语体风格,则可成就上乘之作。

本试卷包括 8 套全新大学英语六级实战模拟训练试题,均是依据 2014《大学英语四级考试大纲》,在总结历年六级真题的基础上,认真分析和研究大学英语六级考试命题方向之后,精心设计编撰而成。训练题在听力、快速阅读、深度阅读、选词填空、汉英翻译和写作等方面进行了强化练习设计,以提高使用者的应试技能。作者根据对历届六级考试的题源所做的统计分析,从选题率最高的外刊选取英语阅读素材和翻译素材,主题包括:商务管理、教育学习、医疗保健、商业经济、娱乐休闲、体育运动、自然环境、商业经济、科学探索、时尚生活、国际交流、动物世界、工作场景、饮食卫生、现代科技等领域。写作练习主题新鲜,切合考试和学生应用实际,有写作范例及文字规范,具有很强的指导意义。

本套模拟试题具有以下特色:

全面贯穿命题思路  
力求预测命题趋势  
准确定位考试素材  
全真模拟考试环境

希望通过本套试卷的训练,考生能够在短时间内提高英语的综合运用能力,使得英语六级考试应试能力有一个升华,从而实现高分通过六级考试的梦想。

编者 于上海  
2014 年 8 月

# 大学英语六级考试模拟试卷(一)

Part I	Writing	(30 minutes)
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**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled “Is Internship a Good Route to Employment”. You should give a brief account of the role of the internship plays in getting employed in the same company and then explain the advantages and disadvantages of such a choice. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. Write your essay on Answer Sheet 1.

Part II	Listening Comprehension	(30 minutes)
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## 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 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) She has no idea when they will leave.  
B) She won't be ready by 8 o'clock.  
C) She doesn't think there is a way ahead.  
D) She asks the man to stay away.
2. A) Seat himself for the lecture.  
B) Continue his schoolwork.  
C) Stand to find if the lecture is worthwhile.  
D) Push the chair for the woman.
3. A) An electrician came and fixed the lamp.  
B) She had the lamp fixed in a repair shop.  
C) She had Mike fix the lamp.  
D) The lamp has not been fixed.



4. A) Study and prepare for the exam.      C) Forget next week's exam.  
B) Keep on watching television.      D) Comment on the movie.
5. A) She has not chosen a picture for it.  
B) She was unable to have her picture taken.  
C) She forgot to bring her camera.  
D) She went to a photography class instead.
6. A) He would rather ring her up next Tuesday.  
B) He will try all means to attend the meeting.  
C) He wants her to take a picture of the next meeting.  
D) He wants to know what to prepare for the meeting.
7. A) Talking on the telephone.      C) Dining in a cafeteria.  
B) Hanging around in a store.      D) Depositing money at a bank.
8. A) She wants something to drink later.  
B) She doesn't like his suggestion.  
C) She never drinks soda.  
D) She agrees with his suggestion.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) He is sick and will miss her class.  
B) He has to cancel the appointment with her.  
C) He has something to bring to her office.  
D) He hasn't finished his term paper.
10. A) Find out about a course.      C) Hand in the assignment.  
B) Seek a term paper adviser.      D) Go to the library.
11. A) Sit for a final exam.      C) Borrow several books.  
B) Paint a landscape.      D) Present an oral report.
12. A) Go to the library to meet her.      C) Meet her tomorrow morning.  
B) Find her in her office tomorrow.      D) Talk to her this afternoon.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

13. A) She hadn't got well prepared for the class.  
B) Something had gone wrong with her faces.  
C) She blushed and got nervous easily in class.  
D) She couldn't forget about the audience.
14. A) She'd get ready to leave soon.      C) She could find someone else.  
B) She could see who's going out.      D) She'd forget about people.
15. A) They blush before going to high school.  
B) They haven't learned how to blush yet.  
C) They blush less often than adults.

D) They don't know when to blush.

## 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 1** with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) What are the causes for love?      C) Why are we crazy about love?  
B) What does romantic love mean?      D) Why do we react to love?
17. A) We communicate to each other openly.  
B) We are influenced by what we actually feel.  
C) We tell ourselves about the way we feel.  
D) We are careless about our own feelings.
18. A) It is harder to achieve rational love than romantic love.  
B) Love fades when stable relationship begins.  
C) It leads to more stable relationship.  
D) Love is based on open communication.

### Passage Two

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

19. A) By observing how salt was burned in fire.  
B) By throwing the salt into the fire.  
C) By observing the stars in the sky.  
D) By listening to the sound wind makes.
20. A) The villagers had no salt with them at all.  
B) The villagers felt they needed more rest.  
C) He believed it absurd to use salt to foretell weather.  
D) He thought he was much smarter than the old man.
21. A) Salt will produce sound in fire after a storm.  
B) Salt won't produce sound in fire in very dry weather.  
C) Salt won't produce sound in fire in very wet weather.  
D) Salt will produce sound in fire before a storm.
22. A) Old people deserve respect from the youth.  
B) Some old beliefs have something in truth.  
C) The youth should break out of old ideas.



D) People should learn to accept superstitions.

### Passage Three

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

23. A) Remain silent about this ordinary fun.  
B) Learn not to be guided by their own feelings.  
C) Put up with the cruel attack all the time.  
D) Tell children not to do so and explain why.
24. A) Children don't understand its meaning.  
B) Children consider it shocking and bad.  
C) Children will turn away from it gradually.  
D) Children should be stopped from using it.
25. A) Negotiating. B) Reasoning. C) Sympathizing. D) Compromising.

### 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 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

A little money can go a long way, especially in the (26) \_\_\_\_\_ world. This is one of the main (27) \_\_\_\_\_ of the non-profit group GlobalGiving, launched by two former top officials at the World Bank seven years ago. Mark Kuraishi and Dennis Whittle wanted to connect personal donors to (28) \_\_\_\_\_ in mostly poor countries using the Internet. So far, the group has raised over five million dollars, mostly through its Website, globalgiving.com. The money has paid for or helped (29) \_\_\_\_\_ about 700 projects around the world.

Donors can search the GlobalGiving Website to find projects that interest them. Right now, for example, donors can give to a program called "Reach the Unreached — (30) \_\_\_\_\_ Care in Africa." This project provides nurses in Zimbabwe with motorcycles and safety equipment.

GlobalGiving and about forty other non-governmental organizations help (31) \_\_\_\_\_ social leaders or small local groups. After the projects are (32) \_\_\_\_\_, a description is added to the GlobalGiving Website. Donors can give any amount of money to a project using different methods of payment. About 90% of all donations to GlobalGiving go directly to the project selected by the donor. The (33) \_\_\_\_\_ 10% is used by the organization for operating expenses.

GlobalGiving urges its project leaders (34) \_\_\_\_\_ progress reports every few

months about how donors' money is spent. GlobalGiving hopes to double its donations every year. However, this is difficult because so many organizations are (35) \_\_\_\_\_ for important causes. Still, GlobalGiving is a way for small solutions to have a big influence in the developing world.

## Part III

## Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

## Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Routinely putting in 36 hours at the office can put a strain on your social life. But can too much overtime cause depression? Scientists put the question to the test in a study of more than 2,000 white-collar workers. Previous research hinted at a link between long hours and depressed 37, and the researchers at the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health in Helsinki wanted to 38 the issue in depth.

For about five years, they 39 data on British civil servants. All of the workers, whose average age at the start was 47, had no mental health problems at the outset. And the researchers 40 their results to rule out other risk 41, like socioeconomic status, social support, gender and substance use. Ultimately, the men and women who routinely worked 11 hours a day or more had more than double the 42 of developing depression compared with those who usually worked eight hours or less.

The study was published last month in the journal *PLOS ONE*. While the results are not 43, another recent study, in *The Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, had similar findings. Looking at 10,000 workers, the researchers found higher 44 of anxiety and depression in those who put in the most overtime. A number of factors might explain the increase in risk. People who work longer hours often sleep less, exercise less and experience more stress. A grinding work schedule can be 45, cutting into time with friends and family. And it may raise the risk of other health problems, some studies show, including heart disease.

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A) levels    | I) contributing |
| B) collected | J) adjusted     |
| C) decide    | K) isolating    |
| D) happen    | L) risk         |
| E) mood      | M) factors      |
| F) extra     | N) conclusive   |
| G) adapted   | O) achieve      |
| H) examine   |                 |

### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

#### **Diet Might Have Some Effect on ADHD**

- A) There's limited evidence that any particular diet or supplement helps kids with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), but at least some research suggests that omega-3 fatty acids may help while fatty "Western-style" diets do these children no favors.
- B) Researchers from Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago reviewed previous studies on diets and supplements that have been tried in children with ADHD. Among the diets tested: restricting sugar, which some parents believe worsens hyperactivity; avoiding food containing additives and preservatives, known as the "Feingold diet"; an "elimination diet" that avoids foods most often implicated in food allergies; and supplementing with omega-3 fatty acids, such as fish oil capsules.
- C) Little research supports the idea that sugar or artificial sweeteners affect children's behavior, according to the review. Nor is there much evidence from controlled trials to support the Feingold diet, which first became popular in the 1970s and advocates avoiding food that contains red and orange dyes and preservatives (including apples, grapes and lunch meats).
- D) Yet, some studies have suggested some kids with ADHD benefit from an elimination, also known as a hypoallergenic diet. But that typically means forgoing cow's milk, cheese, wheat cereal, eggs, chocolate, nuts and citrus foods, which can be tough on the child and on the family, said study author Dr. J. Gordon Millichap, a professor emeritus at Northwestern University Medical School and neurologist at Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago.

- E) Moreover, the results of studies on hypoallergenic diets have been mixed. “We find the hypoallergenic diet might be effective, but difficult for families to manage them,” Millichap said.
- F) One study by Australian researchers suggested that kids who ate a typical “Western-style” diet that’s high in fat, salt and refined sugars had a higher risk of ADHD than kids who had a healthier diet that was rich in fish, vegetables, fruit and whole grains and that contained lots of fiber, folate and omega-3 fatty acids.
- G) Dr. Roberto Lopez-Alberola, an associate professor and chief of pediatric neurology at University of Miami School of Medicine, said he strongly advocates children with ADHD following such a healthier diet and avoiding dyes, preservatives and other additives.
- H) Though the precise biological mechanism hasn’t yet been uncovered, Lopez-Alberola believes the increase in obesity rates and in ADHD is not unrelated, and unhealthy modern diets may be contributing to the problem.
- I) “I am a firm believer that we ultimately are what we eat, and unfortunately as a result of our poor Western diet, we see this in the increase in the rate of obesity, particularly in the young population,” Lopez-Alberola said. “The fast foods, the processed food, the preservative-rich foods... In the same way we see an impact physically, it’s going to have an impact from the neuro-developmental standpoint. It’s not surprising we see a parallel in the increase in obesity and in ADHD.”
- J) Another study, conducted by researchers in England in children who were excessively clumsy — some of whom also had ADHD — found that omega-3 supplements didn’t help with motor skills, but did seem to help with attention.
- K) Other research has found that many kids with ADHD had unusually low levels of iron in the blood. One Israeli study found that the parents of kids given iron supplements reported less ADHD symptoms in their kids, but teachers saw no such effect.
- L) Therein lies much of the problem with research that looks at dietary interventions for ADHD, said Dr. Andrew Adesman, chief of developmental and behavioral pediatrics at Steven & Alexandra Cohen Children’s Medical Center of New York.
- M) The placebo effect can be powerful. Much of the research on dietary interventions compares dietary interventions to no treatment, while there’s little research that compares a diet to stimulant medications such as Ritalin (methylphenidate) or Adderall (dextroamphetamine and amphetamine), which have decades of research showing that they’re effective in kids with ADHD, Adesman said.
- N) “For better or worse, medications are the single most effective treatment available for ADHD,” Adesman said. “We don’t have data to suggest dietary interventions are any more effective than medications, and there is little, if any, data to suggest dietary interventions are *as* effective as medications.”
- O) ADHD affects an estimated 5 percent to 8 percent of school-aged children.

Symptoms, which often persist into adulthood, include inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity beyond what's normally seen, given a child's age and development. Understandably, many parents are reluctant to medicate their young children, and so there's lots of interest in alternative treatments, experts said.

- P) "We do find parents are becoming more interested in the possibility of using diets rather than, or as a complement to, medication," Millichap said.
- Q) While the first line of treatment for ADHD is medication and behavioral therapy, which uses positive reinforcement to help kids learn to control impulsivity, parents who want to try dietary interventions should be supported in their efforts, Millichap said.
- R) "Diets can be used in the treatment of ADHD, but it's usually not a first choice with most parents," he said. "But some parents prefer it and don't like medications at all. That's one of the reasons for considering the diets. Another is that if there are side effects or adverse effects from the medications, then one might turn to dietary treatments."
- S) Added Adesman: "Families are welcome to explore and pursue alternative approaches, but they need to recognize that oftentimes there is limited research to support or justify their use and the benefits will likely be less substantial than conventional treatment."

46. The study conducted by researchers in the UK found that Omega-3 supplements are unhelpful with motor skills.
47. Feingold diet first became popular in the 1970s.
48. According to one study by Australian researchers, to avoid high risk of ADHD, children should not have a diet that is high in fat, salt and refined sugars.
49. There is intense interest in alternative treatments for kids with ADHD because many parents are reluctant to medicate their young children.
50. Omega-3 fatty acids may help kids with ADHD according to some research.
51. Some parents consider the diets because there're side or adverse effects from medications.
52. Adesman's suggestion concerning conventional treatment is that families should seek different methods.
53. Stimulant medications such as Ritalin or Adderall have decades of research and they are proven to be effective in kids with ADHD.
54. Obesity rates grow with the increase in ADHD, though the precise biological mechanism is yet to be uncovered.
55. Dr. Roberto Lopez-Alberola strongly supports the idea that children with ADHD should keep to a healthier diet and dyes, preservatives and other additives should be avoided.

## Section C

**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 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

Aside from water vapour, the four principal greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ), methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ), nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) and the halocarbons or CFCs (gases containing fluorine, chlorine and bromine). These gases — described in more detail here — can remain in the atmosphere for different amounts of time, from months to millennia, and affect the climate on very different timescales.

The lifetime in the air of  $\text{CO}_2$ , the most significant man-made greenhouse gas, is probably the most difficult to determine, because there are several processes that remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Between 65% and 80% of  $\text{CO}_2$  released into the air dissolves into the ocean over a period of 20—200 years. The rest is removed by slower processes that take up to several hundreds of thousands of years, including chemical weathering and rock formation. This means that once in the atmosphere, carbon dioxide can continue to affect climate for thousands of years.

Methane, by contrast, is mostly removed from the atmosphere by chemical reaction, persisting for about 12 years. Thus although methane is a potent greenhouse gas, its effect is relatively short-lived.

Nitrous oxide is destroyed in the stratosphere and removed from the atmosphere more slowly than methane, persisting for around 114 years. Compounds containing chlorine and fluorine (CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs, PFCs) include a huge number of different chemical species, each of which can last in the atmosphere for a specific length of time — from less than a year to many thousands of years. The IPCC has published a comprehensive list of the atmospheric lifetime of the various CFCs and other greenhouse gases.

Water vapour is a very effective absorber of heat energy in the air, but it does not accumulate in the atmosphere in the same way as the other greenhouse gases. This is down to it having a very short atmospheric lifetime, of the order of hours to days, because it is rapidly removed as rain and snow. The amount of water vapour that the atmosphere can hold increases as the atmosphere gets warmer, so the greenhouse properties of water vapour are usually considered to act as part of a feedback loop, rather than a direct cause of climate change.

56. What does “potent” in “a potent greenhouse gas” (Line 2, Para. 3) mean?

- A) Powerful.      B) Most possible.      C) Unique.      D) Most effective.
57. Why is the lifetime of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air probably the most difficult to determine?
- A) It takes 20 to 200 years for 65% to 80% of it to dissolve into the ocean.  
B) The removal of the rest of it takes several hundreds of thousands of years.  
C) Carbon dioxide keeps affecting climate for thousands of years.  
D) To remove CO<sub>2</sub> takes two processes one of which is slower.
58. What do we learn about the greenhouse gases in this passage?
- A) Methane can dissolve into the air and form rain.  
B) Carbon dioxide in the air can form rocks.  
C) Stratosphere can break down methane.  
D) Halocarbons absorb heat energy in the air.
59. What can be inferred from this passage?
- A) Carbon dioxide in the air can affect the climate for thousands of years.  
B) Methane with a short lifetime does not attract much attention from experts.  
C) Water vapour and methane each gathers in the air in different ways.  
D) The amount of water vapour the air can hold varies as weather changes.
60. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A) To reveal the effects of greenhouse gasses on climate.  
B) To argue for the short-lived effect of methane.  
C) To remind the readers of the danger methane poses to climate.  
D) To call public attention to the greenhouse effect of water vapour.

### Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

#### Would You Give Up Your Internet Privacy to Google for \$ 25?

If you're not shy about letting Google know about all the websites you visit and how you use them, the company may have a proposition for you.

Google is offering \$ 5 Amazon gift cards for participating in a panel called Google Screenwise. Participants install an extension in Google's Chrome browser, which tracks their web surfing activity, and earn one gift card for every three months in the program — up to \$ 25 total.

“What we learn from you, and others like you, will help us improve Google products and services and make a better online experience for everyone,” the company says on the program's landing page. Right now, Google is taking e-mail addresses and will notify people when registration opens.

However, Microsoft's corporate vice-president Frank X. Shaw said: “The changes Google announced make it harder, not easier, for people to stay in control of their own information. We take a different approach — we work to keep you safe and secure



online, to give you control over your data, and to offer you the choice of saving your information on your hard drive, in the cloud, or on both.”

As SearchEngineLand reports, Google hasn’t made a big announcement on the program, and has yet to comment on the matter. The company is using a third-party management partner, called Knowledge Networks, to run the promotion. Amazon is not a sponsor.

It sounds a little creepy to me, seeing as the fine print doesn’t specify what will become of participants’ browsing data, and whether it’ll be personally identifiable. But with money on the line, I don’t think Google will have any trouble finding people to sign up.

A Google spokesperson provided the following quote:

“Like many other web and media companies, we do panel research to help better serve our users by learning more about people’s media use, on the web and elsewhere. This panel is one such small project that started near the beginning of the year. Of course, this is completely optional to join. People can choose to participate if it’s of interest (or if the gift appeals) and everyone who does participate has complete transparency and control over what Internet use is being included in the panel. People can stay on the panel as long as they’d like, or leave at any time.”

61. How do customers participate in a panel called Google Screenwise?
  - A) They install an extension in Google’s Chrome browser.
  - B) They buy \$ 5 Amazon gift cards for participating.
  - C) They send e-mail addresses to Google company.
  - D) They earn one gift card for every three months.
62. According to SearchEngineLand’s report, Google \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) has launched a small scale promotion
  - B) has got sponsored by Amazon
  - C) is using three management partners
  - D) is violating the web surfers’ privacy
63. The “fine print” (Line 1, Para. 7) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) what was reported by SearchEngineLand
  - B) Google’s comments on the program
  - C) Google’s participation gift cards
  - D) what’s said on the program’s landing page
64. People may choose not to participate if \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) the panel is of interest and the gift appeals
  - B) the panel turns out to be actually boring
  - C) they start roughly when the year begins
  - D) they’re not forced to stay long on the panel
65. What do we learn about the author’s attitude towards Google’s program?

- A) The author is suspicious of it.      C) The author is strongly against it.  
B) The author is in favor of it.      D) The author is indifferent to it.

<b>Part IV</b>	<b>Translation</b>	<b>(30 minutes)</b>
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**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

在元宵节这一天人们会吃一种叫做“元宵”的食物。元宵又可叫做汤圆(tangyuan),它是由糯米(glutinous rice)做成的圆子,内可搭配多种馅料,比如豆沙、芝麻(sesame)、核桃肉、干果等。汤圆的烹煮方法也很多样,可以煮、炸或者蒸,口感香甜。更重要的是,汤圆在汉语发音中和“团圆”很相似,寓意团团圆圆。所以人们吃汤圆是为了期盼家庭团圆、家人和睦、合家欢乐。