

2006年~2009年7套六级真题

3套模拟试题



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主编 张四友

# 大学英语六级考试 改革题型710分

COLLEGE  
ENGLISH  
TEST BAND

6

(赠MP3光盘)

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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# 前言

为了适应我国高等教育新的发展形势，深化教学改革，提高教学质量，满足新时期国家对人才培养的要求，2004 年 6 月教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》（以下简称《教学要求》）。

《教学要求》重新规定了大学英语的教学目标，指出大学英语教学主要是培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。为了检测我国在校大学生英语能力是否达到《教学要求》，大学英语四、六级考试也进行了配套改革，从考试内容到题型设计都进行了重大调整，如下表所示：

改革后的大学英语六级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占比例

	测试内容		测试题型	比例	
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	15%	35%
		长对话	多项选择		
	听力短文		多项选择	20%	
			复合式听写		
阅读理解	深度阅读理解		多项选择	25%	35%
			选词填空或简答题		
	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填空或其他	10%	
改错或完型填空	改错或完型填空		错误辨认并改正或多项选择	10%	15%
写作和翻译	写作		短文写作	15%	15%
	翻译		汉译英	5%	

改革后的四、六考试除了调整考试内容，还对计分体制和成绩报道方式进行了调整，采用满分为 710 分的计分体制，不设及格线。各单项满分分别为：听力 249 分，阅读 249 分，综合测试 70 分，作文 142 分。各单项之和为 710 分。

大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的六级考试样卷分为六个部分，根据答题的顺序分别是：写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、深度阅读理解、完型填空和翻译。但委员会也指出：在实际考试中，可根据上述表中的框架结构，采用与样卷不完全相同的题型。样卷结构、试题内容、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡如下表所示：

样卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	所在答题卡
Part I	Writing	30 minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35 minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)	25 minutes	
Part V	Cloze	15 minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5 minutes	

为了使广大同学尽快熟悉改革后的大学英语六级考试题型和内容,我们在编写《大学英语四级考试改革题型 710 分》的基础上,又于 2007 年组织教学一线经验丰富且长期从事测试研究的教师及时编写了《大学英语六级考试改革题型 710 分》。该书出版三年来,一直受到广大同学的欢迎,市场反映好、关注度高。

自 2006 年 12 月在全国实施大学英语六级考试 710 分新题型以来,六级新题型考试已进行了 4 年 7 次。为了使广大同学进行针对性的复习和备考,积极应对新题型,我们对该书进行了修订。此次修订收录 2006 年 12 月至 2009 年 12 月以来的 7 套全真新题型试题,并对每套真题进行了剖析,提出了解题思路 and 技巧,以便学生融会贯通,从中总结规律、举一反三,达到事半功倍的效果,整体提升对新题型的认识和掌握,从而提高英语能力。本书此次修订除了收录 7 套全真新题型外,还保留了原书中的 3 套模拟试题。在不增加学生负担的同时,保证适当的练习量。本书配有一张 CD,内含 MP3 格式的听力录音,供学生进行听力练习和测试。

本书由张四友主编,官德华、崔艳萍任副主编。参加编写的有(以姓氏拼音为序):陈俊、陈涛、崔艳萍、杜夏葵、方庆华、官德华、胡庆蓉、刘东霞、沈国环、汤良斌、吴燕、吴洋、徐娟、殷燕、张四友、张毅、邹丽。全书由张四友统稿和审稿。在编写过程中,我们参考了国内外最近出版的多种文献和互联网上资料,在此,特向作者和出版者表示感谢。

外语教学与研究出版社高等英语教育分社为本书的编辑和出版做了大量的工作,在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免出现疏漏或错误,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者  
2010年3月

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2009 年 12 月大学英语六级考试 710 分全真试题

College English Test

——Band Six——

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。

**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 question 1-4, mark*

*Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;*

*N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;*

*NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.*

*For questions 5-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

**Bosses Say “Yes” to Home Work**

Rising costs of office space, time lost to stressful commuting, and a slow recognition that workers have lives beyond the office—all are strong arguments for letting staff work from home.

For the small business, there are additional benefits too—staff are more productive, and happier, enabling firms to keep their *headcounts* (员工数) and their recruitment costs to a minimum. It can also provide competitive advantage, especially when small businesses want to attract new staff but don't have the budget to offer huge salaries.

While company managers have known about the benefits for a long time, many have done little about it, sceptical of whether they could trust their employees to work to full capacity without supervision, or concerned about the additional expenses teleworking policies might incur as staff start charging their home phone bills to the business.

Yet this is now changing. When communications provider Inter-Tel researched the use of remote working solutions among small and medium sized UK businesses in April this year, it found that 28% more companies claimed to have introduced flexible working practices than a year ago.

The UK network of Business Links confirms that it too has seen a growing interest in remote working solutions from small businesses seeking its advice, and claims that as many as 60-70% of the businesses that come through its doors now offer some form of remote working support to



their workforces.

Technology advances, including the widespread availability of broadband, are making the introduction of remote working a piece of cake.

“If systems are set up properly, staff can have access to all the resources they have in the office wherever they have an Internet connection,” says Andy Poulton, e-business advisor at Business Link for Berkshire and Wiltshire. “There are some very exciting developments which have enabled this.”

One is the availability of broadband everywhere, which now covers almost all of the country (BT claims that, by July, 99.8% of its exchanges will be broadband-enabled, with alternative plans in place for even the most remote exchanges). “This is the enabler,” Poulton says.

Yet while broadband has come down in price too, those service providers targeting the business market warn against consumer services *masquerading* (伪装) as business-friendly broadband.

“Broadband is available for as little as £ 15 a month, but many businesses fail to appreciate the hidden costs of such a service,” says Neil Stephenson, sales and marketing director at Onyx Internet, an Internet service provider based in the north-east of England. “Providers offering broadband for rock-bottom prices are notorious for poor service, with regular breakdowns and heavily *congested* (拥堵的) networks. It is always advisable for businesses to look beyond the price tag and look for a business-only provider that can offer more reliability, with good support.” Such services don’t cost too much—quality services can be found for upwards of £ 30 a month.

The benefits of broadband to the occasional home worker are that they can access email in real time, and take full advantage of services such as Internet-based backup or even Internet-based phone services.

Internet-based telecoms, or VoIP (Voice over IP) to give it its technical title, is an interesting tool to any business supporting remote working. Not necessarily because of the promise of free or reduced price phone calls (which experts point out is misleading for the average business), but because of the sophisticated voice services that can be exploited by the remote worker—facilities such as voicemail and call forwarding, which provide a continuity of the company image for customers and business partners.

By law, companies must “consider seriously” requests to work flexibly made by a parent with a child under the age of six, or a disabled child under 18. It was the need to accommodate employees with young children that motivated accountancy firm Wright Vigar to begin promoting teleworking recently. The company, which needed to upgrade its IT *infrastructure* (基础设施) to provide connectivity with a new, second office, decided to introduce support for remote working at the same time.

Marketing director Jack O’Hern explains that the company has a relatively young workforce,

many of whom are parents: "One of the triggers was when one of our tax managers returned from maternity leave. She was intending to work part time, but could only manage one day a week in the office due to childcare. By offering her the ability to work from home, we have doubled her capacity—now she works a day a week from home, and a day in the office. This is great for her, and for us as we retain someone highly qualified."

For Wright Vigar, which has now equipped all of its fee-earners to be able to work at maximum productivity when away from the offices (whether that's from home, or while on the road), this strategy is not just about saving on commute time or cutting them loose from the office, but enabling them to work more flexible hours that fit around their home life.

O'Hern says: "Although most of our work is client-based and must fit around this, we can't see any reason why a parent can't be on hand to deal with something important at home, if they have the ability to complete a project later in the day."

Supporting this new way of working came with a price, though. Although the firm was updating its systems anyway, the company spent 10-15% more per user to equip them with a laptop rather than a PC, and about the same to upgrade to a server that would enable remote staff to connect to the company networks and access all their usual resources.

Although Wright Vigar hasn't yet quantified the business benefits, it claims that, in addition to being able to retain key staff with young families, it is able to save fee-earners a substantial amount of "dead" time in their working days.

That staff can do this without needing a fixed telephone line provides even more efficiency savings. "With Wi-Fi (fast, wireless Internet connections) popping up all over the place, even on trains, our fee-earners can be productive as they travel, and between meetings, instead of having to kill time at the shops," he adds.

The company will also be able to avoid the expense of having to relocate staff to temporary offices for several weeks when it begins disruptive office renovations soon.

Financial recruitment specialist Lynne Hargreaves knows exactly how much her firm has saved by adopting a teleworking strategy, which has involved handing her company's data management over to a remote hosting company, Datanet, so it can be accessible by all the company's consultants over broadband Internet connections.

It has enabled the company to dispense with its business premises altogether, following the realisation that it just didn't need them any more. "The main motivation behind adopting home working was to increase my own productivity, as a single mum to an 11-year-old," says Hargreaves. "But I soon realised that, as most of our business is done on the phone, email and at off-site meetings, we didn't need our offices at all. We're now saving £ 16,000 a year on rent, plus the cost of utilities, not to mention what would have been spent on commuting."

注意：本部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
  - A) How business managers view hi-tech.
  - B) Benefits of the practice of teleworking.
  - C) How to cut down the costs of small businesses.
  - D) Relations between employers and employees.
2. From the research conducted by the communications provider Inter-Tel, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) attitudes toward IT technology have changed
  - B) more employees work to full capacity at home
  - C) more businesses have adopted remote working solutions
  - D) employees show a growing interest in small businesses
3. What development has made flexible working practices possible according to Andy Poulton?
  - A) Reduced cost of telecommunications.
  - B) Improved reliability of Internet service.
  - C) Access to broadband everywhere.
  - D) Availability of the VoIP service.
4. What is Neil Stephenson's advice to firms contracting Internet services?
  - A) They contract the cheapest provider.
  - B) They look for reliable business-only providers.
  - C) They contact providers located nearest to them.
  - D) They carefully examine the contract.
5. Internet-based telecoms facilitates remote working by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) offering sophisticated voice services
  - B) providing calls completely free of charge
  - C) helping clients discuss business at home
  - D) giving access to emailing in real time
6. The accountancy firm Wright Vigar promoted teleworking initially in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) attract young people with IT expertise to work for it
  - B) present a positive image to prospective customers
  - C) reduce operational expenses of a second office
  - D) support its employees with children to take care of
7. According to marketing director Jack O'Hern, teleworking enabled the company to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) minimise its office space
  - B) keep highly qualified staff
  - C) enhance its market image
  - D) reduce recruitment costs
8. Wright Vigar's practice of allowing for more flexible working hours not only benefits the company but helps improve employees' \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) work-life balance
  - B) productivity
  - C) loyalty
  - D) commitment
9. With fast, wireless Internet connections, employees can still be \_\_\_\_\_ while traveling.
  - A) productive
  - B) efficient
  - C) motivated
  - D) satisfied
10. Single mother Lynne Hargreaves decided to work at home mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) save money
  - B) avoid traffic
  - C) avoid noise
  - D) avoid pollution

**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 center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) They prefer to carry cash when traveling abroad.  
B) They usually carry many things around with them.  
C) They would rather travel around than stay at home.  
D) They don't like to spend much money on traveling.
12. A) The selection process was a little unfair.  
B) Rod was in charge of the admissions office.  
C) Rod was eliminated in the selection process.  
D) He had long dreamed of the dean's position.
13. A) The concert is very impressive.  
B) Almost everyone loves pop music.  
C) She regrets paying for the concert.  
D) Applause encourages the singer.
14. A) They were both chairpersons of the Students' Union.  
B) They have known each other since their schooldays.  
C) They are going to hold a reunion party.  
D) They have been in close touch by email.
15. A) Cook their dinner.  
B) Get their car fixed.  
C) Rest for a while.  
D) Stop for the night.
16. A) Survey results.  
B) Newly-launched products.  
C) Survey methods.  
D) Consumer preferences.
17. A) The woman needs blouses in the colors of a rainbow.  
B) The information in the catalog is not always reliable.  
C) He thinks the blue blouse is better than the red one.  
D) He would rather the woman didn't buy the blouse.

18. A) He will drop his course in marketing.  
B) The woman has not told the truth.  
C) The notice may not be reliable.  
D) The course is open to all next semester.

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

19. A) An accountant of a computer firm.  
B) A director of a sales department.  
C) A sales clerk at a shopping center.  
D) A manager at a computer store.
20. A) Handling customer complaints.  
B) Recruiting and training new staff.  
C) Developing computer programs.  
D) Dispatching ordered goods on time.
21. A) She likes something more challenging.  
B) She likes to be nearer to her parents.  
C) She wants to be with her husband.  
D) She wants to have a better-paid job.
22. A) In a couple of days.  
B) Right away.  
C) In two months.  
D) Early next month.

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

23. A) It is bound to regain its full glory of a hundred years ago.  
B) It will be a major economic power by the mid-21st century.  
C) It is a resolute advocate of the anti-global movement.  
D) It will face challenges unprecedented in its history.
24. A) The inadequate supply of water and electricity.  
B) The lack of overall urban planning.  
C) The shortage of hi-tech personnel.  
D) The huge gap between the haves and have-nots.
25. A) They are good at learning from other nations.  
B) They are able to grasp growth opportunities.  
C) They attach great importance to education.  
D) They have made use of advanced technologies.

**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.**

26. A) She engaged in field research on environmental pollution.  
B) She helped families move away from industrial polluters.  
C) She taught chemistry and microbiology courses in a college.  
D) She gave lectures on how to become a public speaker.
27. A) The job restricted her from revealing her findings.  
B) She was offered a better job in a minority community.  
C) The job posed a potential threat to her health.  
D) She found the working conditions frustrating.
28. A) More branches of her company have been set up.  
B) Many toxic sites in America have been cleaned up.  
C) More environmental organizations have appeared.  
D) Some giant industrial polluters have gone out of business.
29. A) Her rigorous training in delivering eloquent speeches.  
B) Her lifelong commitment to domestic and global issues.  
C) Her widespread influence among members of Congress.  
D) Her ability to communicate through public speaking.

### Passage Two

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

30. A) The urgent need of a diverse workforce.  
B) The growing necessity of staff training.  
C) The fierce competition in the market.  
D) The accelerated pace of globalisation.
31. A) Take courses of foreign languages and cultures.  
B) Gain a deep understanding of their own culture.  
C) Participate in international exchange programmes.  
D) Share the experiences of people from other cultures.
32. A) Globalisation will eliminate many jobs.  
B) Reflective thinking is becoming critical.

- C) The labor market is getting globalised.
- D) Knowing a foreign language is essential.

### Passage Three

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

- 33. A) Red-haired women were regarded as more reliable.
- B) Brown-haired women were rated as more capable.
- C) Golden-haired women were considered attractive.
- D) Black-haired women were judged to be intelligent.
- 34. A) They are shrewd and dishonest.
- B) They are wealthy and industrious.
- C) They are smart and eloquent.
- D) They are ambitious and arrogant.
- 35. A) They exaggerate the roles of certain groups of people.
- B) They force people to follow the cultural mainstream.
- C) They hinder our perception of individual differences.
- D) They emphasize diversity at the expense of uniformity.

### 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

The ancient Greeks developed basic memory systems called “Mnemonics”. The name is (36) \_\_\_\_\_ from their Goddess of Memory, “Mnemosene”. In the ancient world, a trained memory was an (37) \_\_\_\_\_ asset, particularly in public life. There were no (38) \_\_\_\_\_ devices for taking notes, and early Greek *orators* (演说家) delivered long speeches with great (39) \_\_\_\_\_ because they learned the speeches using Mnemonics systems.

The Greeks discovered that human memory is (40) \_\_\_\_\_ an associative process—that it works by linking things together. For example, think of an apple. The (41) \_\_\_\_\_ your brain registers the word “apple”, it (42) \_\_\_\_\_ the shape, color, taste, smell and (43) \_\_\_\_\_ of that fruit. All these things are associated in your memory with the word “apple”.

(44) \_\_\_\_\_. An example could be when you think about a lecture you have had. This could trigger a memory about what you're talking about through that lecture, which can then trigger another memory.

(45) \_\_\_\_\_. An example given on a website I was looking at follows: Do you remember the shape of Austria, Canada, Belgium, or Germany? Probably not. What about Italy, though? (46) \_\_\_\_\_. You made an association with something already known—the shape of a boot, and Italy's shape could not be forgotten once you had made the association.

## 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.**

Many countries have made it illegal to chat into a hand-held mobile phone while driving. But the latest research further confirms that the danger lies less in what a motorist's hands do when he takes a call than in what the conversation does to his brain. Even using a "hands-free" device can divert a driver's attention to an alarming extent.

Melina Kunar of the University of Warwick, and Todd Horowitz of Harvard Medical School ran a series of experiments in which two groups of volunteers had to pay attention and respond to a series of moving tasks on a computer screen that were reckoned equivalent in difficulty to driving. One group was left undistracted while the other had to engage in a conversation using a speakerphone. As Kunar and Horowitz report, those who were making the equivalent of a hands-free call had an average reaction time 212 milliseconds slower than those who were not. That, they calculate, would add 5.7 metres to the braking distance of a car travelling at 100kph. They also found that the group using the hands-free kit made 83% more errors in their tasks than those who were not talking.

To try to understand more about why this was, they tried two further tests. In one, members of a group were asked simply to repeat words spoken by the caller. In the other, they had to think of a word that began with the last letter of the word they had just heard. Those only repeating words performed the same as those with no distraction, but those with the more complicated task showed even worse reaction times—an average of 480 milliseconds extra delay. This shows that when people have to consider the information they hear carefully, it can impair their driving ability significantly.



Punishing people for using hand-held gadgets while driving is difficult enough, even though they can be seen from outside the car. Persuading people to switch their phones off altogether when they get behind the wheel might be the only answer. Who knows, they might even come to enjoy not having to take calls.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

47. Carrying on a mobile phone conversation while one is driving is considered dangerous because it seriously distracts \_\_\_\_\_.
48. In the experiments, the two groups of volunteers were asked to handle a series of moving tasks which were considered \_\_\_\_\_.
49. Results of the experiments show that those who were making the equivalent of a hands-free call took \_\_\_\_\_ to react than those who were not.
50. Further experiments reveal that participants tend to respond with extra delay if they are required to do \_\_\_\_\_.
51. The author believes persuasion, rather than \_\_\_\_\_, might be the only way to stop people from using mobile phones while driving.

## 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.**

Crippling health care bills, long emergency-room waits and the inability to find a primary care physician just scratch the surface of the problems that patients face daily.

Primary care should be the backbone of any health care system. Countries with appropriate primary care resources score highly when it comes to health outcomes and cost. The U.S. takes the opposite approach by emphasizing the specialist rather than the primary care physician.

A recent study analyzed the providers who treat *Medicare beneficiaries* (老年医保受惠人). The startling finding was that the average Medicare patient saw a total of seven doctors—two primary care physicians and five specialists—in a given year. Contrary to popular belief, the more physicians taking care of you don't guarantee better care. Actually, increasing fragmentation of care results in a corresponding rise in cost and medical errors.

How did we let primary care slip so far? The key is how doctors are paid. Most physicians are paid whenever they perform a medical service. The more a physician does, regardless of quality