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巅峰训练

主 编 徐 青

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+

真题词汇

+

5 套预测

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六级无忧

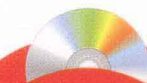
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巅峰训练

主 编 徐 青

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六级评分标准

一、听力及阅读的标准分换算表(标准分 = 得分 $\times 10 \times 0.35 = 248.5 \sim 101.5$ 分)

答错	得分	标准分	答错	得分	标准分	答错	得分	标准分	答错	得分	标准分
0	71	248.5	9	51	210.5	18	43	149.5	27	35	124.5
1	68	244.3	10	50	172.2	19	42	146.7	28	34	121.3
2	65	240.1	11	49	169.3	20	41	143.9	29	34	118.4
3	63	235.9	12	48	166.5	21	40	141.1	30	33	115.6
4	61	231.7	13	47	163.7	22	39	138.2	31	32	112.8
5	59	227.5	14	46	160.9	23	38	135.4	32	31	109.9
6	57	223.3	15	45	158.0	24	37	132.6	33	30	107.7
7	55	219.1	16	44	155.2	25	36	129.7	34	30	104.3
8	53	214.9	17	44	152.4	26	36	126.9	35	29	101.5

备注:① 听力理解包括短对话、长对话、短文理解及复合式听写;听力对话及短文理解共 25 题,每题算 1 个,共 25 个;复合式听写共 11 题,其中单词听写 8 题,每 2 题算 1 个,句子听写共 3 题,每题算 2 个,共 10 个。
② 阅读理解包括快速阅读、短句问答和篇章阅读:快速阅读共 10 题,每题算 1 个,共 10 个;短句问答共 5 题,每题算 1 个,共 5 个;篇章阅读共 10 题,每题算 2 个,共 20 个。

二、综合测试的标准分换算表(标准分 = 得分 $\times 10 \times 0.15 = 106.5 \sim 43.5$ 分)

答错	得分	标准分	答错	得分	标准分	答错	得分	标准分	答错	得分	标准分
0	71	106.5	5	54	85.5	10	39	61.0	15	29	43.5
1	67	102.3	6	51	81.3	11	37	57.5	-	-	-
2	63	98.1	7	48	71.5	12	35	54.0	-	-	-
3	60	93.9	8	45	68.0	13	33	50.5	-	-	-
4	57	89.7	9	42	64.5	14	31	47.0	-	-	-

备注:综合测试包括完形填空和翻译。完形填空共 20 题,每 2 题算 1 个,共 10 个;翻译共 5 题,每题算 1 个,共 5 个。

三、写作标准分换算表(标准分 = 得分 $\times 10 \times 0.15 = 106.5 \sim 43.5$ 分)

扣分	得分	标准分	扣分	得分	标准分	扣分	得分	标准分	扣分	得分	标准分
0	71	106.5	5	54	85.5	10	39	61.0	15	29	43.5
1	67	102.3	6	51	81.3	11	37	57.5	-	-	-
2	63	98.1	7	48	71.5	12	35	54.0	-	-	-
3	60	93.9	8	45	68.0	13	33	50.5	-	-	-
4	57	89.7	9	42	64.5	14	31	47.0	-	-	-

写作评分标准:

33 分——条理不清、思路紊乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误,且多数为严重错误。

39 分——基本切题。思想表达不清楚,连贯性差,有较多严重的语言错误。

45 分——基本切题。有些地方思想表达不够清楚,文字勉强连贯;语言错误相当多,其中有一些是严重错误。

57 分——切题。思想表达清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。

67 分——切题。思想表达清楚,文字通顺,连贯性较好,基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。

前言

《大学英语6级考试巅峰训练》是星火英语命题研究组专家为六级考生编写的针对新题型的考前冲刺使用的“一本通”型的参考书。

通过对全国各大城市多所高校考生的调查分析和对数千份有效问卷的总结，命题研究组发现考生不是缺少通过六级考试的能力而是缺少科学地学习、记忆和复习的方法，所以命题研究组的专家在本书中融入了图表式记忆的方法和“巅峰式优化设计学习方案”，相信对广大考生的学习一定会有很大的帮助。同时，本书在此次修订的过程中，充分满足了读者对真题和词汇的需求，增加了精选真题自测及其详细的答案解析，还收录了六级核心词汇，真正帮助考生实现重点与难点各个突破，顺利通过六级考试。

阅读指南

在准备六级考试的过程中，您是否经常遇到以下问题

- ☆ 不能总结常考题型、出题思路和答题技巧
- ☆ 掌握答题技巧后，缺乏科学有效的练习
- ☆ 做完练习后，针对做错的题目，不能找出错误原因
- ☆ 备考时间紧张，不知背哪些单词更加高效



《大学英语6级考试巅峰训练》为您带来以下方便

- ☆ 思维导图以图助记，帮您总结常考题型和答题技巧
- ☆ 考点突破专项训练，让您进行科学高效的考前练习
- ☆ 名校名师点评栏目，为您揭开答案的真相
- ☆ 独家赠送核心词汇，给您提供最权威的备考词汇



如何使用本书

根据自己的学习状况，确定自己的薄弱环节，然后选择不同的篇章进行不同题型的专项突破。

进入篇章内容后，基础薄弱的学生建议从第一章“稳拿480分”开始逐步复习；基础较好的学生建议跳过第一章，从第二章开始复习；基础非常好的学生可以直接进入第三章。

如果您想学习篇章内的不同板块，每个篇章的目录为您提供学习指南。

为什么考生备考四、六级首选星火图书

市面上常见辅导书	星火为考生量身定做的辅导书
分类不系统，不科学，不合理	星火命题研究组的专家在对历年真题进行研究的基础上得出科学高效的高仿真命题系统，将考点寓于练习中，在练习中吃透考点，辅以精当的讲解，是考生备考四、六级的首选必备教材
不能很好地体现试题的真正难度与水平	完全以S-18高仿真命题系统为准，所有题目在难度、考查点、题型、考点范围方面都与真题完全一致，让考生在平时的练习中就能提高实战水平
单纯练习，随意性强	讲练结合，每篇前两章为技巧讲解，并辅以适当的练习题，第三章为突击训练题，让考生在平时的学习中就按照真题的难度和要求来规范自己
答案一笔带过	答案详尽，划线点评，一语道破设题奥秘。使用精炼、概括的语言，点明解题思路，揭示命题规律，切实积累和提高考生的应试技巧与技能

愿我们的创新为您带来不一样的学习体验！

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第一篇

六级考试精选真题及核心词汇

Test and Vocabulary

第一节 六级考试精选真题

Part I

Writing

标准用时	实际用时
30 minutes	

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *My View on University Ranking*. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 目前高校排名相当盛行
2. 对于这种做法人们看法不一
3. 在我看来……

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

My View on University Ranking

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

标准用时	实际用时
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.

Into the Unknown

The world has never seen population ageing before. Can it cope?

Until the early 1990s nobody much thought about whole populations getting older. The UN had the foresight to convene a "world assembly on ageing" back in 1982, but that came and went. By 1994 the World Bank had noticed that something big was happening. In a report entitled "Averting the Old Age Crisis", it argued that pension arrangements in most countries were unsustainable.

For the next ten years a succession of books, mainly by Americans, sounded the alarm. They had titles like *Young vs Old*, *Gray Dawn* and *The Coming Generational Storm*, and their message was blunt: health-care systems were heading for the rocks, pensioners were taking young people to the cleaners, and soon there would be intergenerational warfare.

Since then the debate has become less emotional, not least because a lot more is known about the subject. Books, conferences and research papers have multiplied. International organisations such as the OECD and the EU issue regular reports. Population ageing is on every agenda, from G8 economic conferences to NATO summits. The World Economic Forum plans to consider the future of pensions and health care at its prestigious Davos conference early next year. The media, including this newspaper, are giving the subject

extensive coverage.

Whether all that attention has translated into sufficient action is another question. Governments in rich countries now accept that their pension and health-care promises will soon become unaffordable, and many of them have embarked on reforms, but so far only timidly. That is not surprising; politicians with an eye on the next election will hardly rush to introduce unpopular measures that may not bear fruit for years, perhaps decades.

The outline of the changes needed is clear. To avoid *fiscal* (财政的) meltdown, public pensions and health-care provision will have to be reined back severely and taxes may have to go up. By far the most effective method to restrain pension spending is to give people the opportunity to work longer, because it increases tax revenues and reduces spending on pensions at the same time. It may even keep them alive longer. John Rother, the AARP's head of policy and strategy, points to studies showing that other things being equal, people who remain at work have lower death rates than their retired peers.

Younger people today mostly accept that they will have to work for longer and that their pensions will be less generous. Employers still need to be persuaded that older workers are worth holding on to. That may be because they have had plenty of younger ones to choose from, partly thanks to the post-war baby-boom and partly because over the past few decades many more women have entered the labour force, increasing employers' choice. But the reservoir of women able and willing to take up paid work is running low, and the baby-boomers are going grey.

In many countries immigrants have been filling such gaps in the labour force as have already emerged (and remember that the real shortage is still around ten years off). Immigration in the developed world is the highest it has ever been, and it is making a useful difference. In still-fertile America it currently accounts for about 40% of total population growth, and in fast-ageing western Europe for about 90%.

On the face of it, it seems the perfect solution. Many developing countries have lots of young people in need of jobs; many rich countries need helping hands that will boost tax revenues and keep up economic growth. But over the next few decades labour forces in rich countries are set to shrink so much that inflows of immigrants would have to increase enormously to compensate: to at least twice their current size in western Europe's most youthful countries, and three times in the older ones. Japan would need a large multiple of the few immigrants it has at present. Public opinion polls show that people in most rich countries already think that immigration is too high. Further big increases would be politically unfeasible.

To tackle the problem of ageing populations at its root, "old" countries would have to *rejuvenate* (使年轻) themselves by having more of their own children. A number of them have tried, some more successfully than others. But it is not a simple matter of offering financial incentives or providing more child care. Modern urban life in rich countries is not well adapted to large families. Women find it hard to combine family and career. They often compromise by having just one child.

And if fertility in ageing countries does not pick up? It will not be the end of the world, at least not for quite a while yet, but the world will slowly become a different place. Older societies may be less innovative and more strongly disinclined to take risks than younger ones. By 2025 at the latest, about half the voters in America and most of those in western European countries will be over 50—and older people turn out to vote in much greater number than younger ones. Academic studies have found no evidence so far that older voters have used their power at the ballot box to push for policies that specifically benefit them, though if in future there are many more of them they might start doing so.

Nor is there any sign of the intergenerational warfare predicted in the 1990s. After all, older people themselves mostly have families. In a recent study of parents and grown-up children in 11 European countries, Karsten Hank of Mannheim University found that 85% of them lived within 25km of each other and the majority of them were in touch at least once a week.

Even so, the shift in the centre of gravity to older age groups is bound to have a profound effect on societies, not just economically and politically but in all sorts of other ways too. Richard Jackson and Neil Howe of America's CSIS, in a thoughtful book called *The Graying of the Great Powers*, argue that, among

other things, the ageing of the developed countries will have a number of serious security implications.

For example, the shortage of young adults is likely to make countries more reluctant to commit the few they have to military service. In the decades to 2050, America will find itself playing an ever-increasing role in the developed world's defence effort. Because America's population will still be growing when that of most other developed countries is shrinking, America will be the only developed country that still matters *geopolitically* (地缘政治上).

Ask me in 2020

There is little that can be done to stop population ageing, so the world will have to live with it. But some of the consequences can be alleviated. Many experts now believe that given the right policies, the effects, though grave, need not be catastrophic. Most countries have recognised the need to do something and are beginning to act.

But even then there is no guarantee that their efforts will work. What is happening now is historically unprecedented. Ronald Lee, director of the Centre on the Economics and Demography of Ageing at the University of California, Berkeley, puts it briefly and clearly: "We don't really know what population ageing will be like, because nobody has done it yet."

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。


- In its 1994 report, the World Bank argued that the current pension system in most countries could _____.
A) not be sustained in the long term
B) further accelerate the ageing process
C) hardly halt the growth of population
D) help tide over the current ageing crisis
- What message is conveyed in books like *Young vs Old*?
A) The generation gap is bound to narrow.
B) Intergenerational conflicts will intensify.
C) The younger generation will beat the old.
D) Old people should give way to the young.
- One reason why pension and health care reforms are slow in coming is that _____.
A) nobody is willing to sacrifice their own interests to tackle the problem
B) most people are against measures that will not bear fruit immediately
C) the proposed reforms will affect too many people's interests
D) politicians are afraid of losing votes in the next election
- The author believes the most effective method to solve the pension crisis is to _____.
A) allow people to work longer
B) increase tax revenues
C) cut back on health care provisions
D) start reforms right away
- The reason why employers are unwilling to keep older workers is that _____.
A) they are generally difficult to manage
B) the longer they work, the higher their pension
C) their pay is higher than that of younger ones
D) younger workers are readily available
- To compensate for the fast-shrinking labour force, Japan would need _____.
A) to revise its current population control policy
B) large numbers of immigrants from overseas
C) to automate its manufacturing and service industries
D) a politically feasible policy concerning population
- Why do many women in rich countries compromise by having only one child?
A) Small families are becoming more fashionable.
B) They find it hard to balance career and family.
C) It is too expensive to support a large family.
D) Child care is too big a problem for them.
- Compared with younger ones, older societies are less inclined to _____.
- The predicted intergenerational warfare is unlikely because most of the older people themselves _____.
- Countries that have a shortage of young adults will be less willing to commit them to _____.

Part III

Listening Comprehension

标准用时	实际用时
35 minutes	

Section A

 精选真题

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。

11. A) The man is the manager of the apartment building. B) The woman is very good at bargaining.
C) The woman will get the apartment refurnished. D) The man is looking for an apartment.
12. A) How the pictures will turn out. B) Where the botanical garden is.
C) What the man thinks of the shots. D) Why the pictures are not ready.
13. A) There is no replacement for the handle. B) There is no match for the suitcase.
C) The suitcase is not worth fixing. D) The suitcase can be fixed in time.
14. A) He needs a vehicle to be used in harsh weather.
B) He has a fairly large collection of quality trucks.
C) He has had his truck adapted for cold temperatures.
D) He does routine truck maintenance for the woman.
15. A) She cannot stand her boss's bad temper. B) She has often been criticized by her boss.
C) She has made up her mind to resign. D) She never regrets any decisions she makes.
16. A) Look for a shirt of a more suitable color and size. B) Replace the shirt with one of some other material.
C) Visit a different store for a silk or cotton shirt. D) Get a discount on the shirt she is going to buy.
17. A) At a "Lost and Found". B) At a reception desk.
C) At a trade fair. D) At an exhibition.
18. A) Repair it and move in. B) Pass it on to his grandson.
C) Convert it into a hotel. D) Sell it for a good price.

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

19. A) Unique descriptive skills. B) Good knowledge of readers' tastes.
C) Colourful world experiences. D) Careful plotting and clueing.
20. A) A peaceful setting. B) A spacious room.
C) To be in the right mood. D) To be entirely alone.
21. A) They rely heavily on their own imagination. B) They have experiences similar to the characters'.
C) They look at the world in a detached manner. D) They are overwhelmed by their own prejudices.

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

22. A) Good or bad, they are there to stay. B) Like it or not, you have to use them.
C) Believe it or not, they have survived. D) Gain or lose, they should be modernised.
23. A) The frequent train delays. B) The high train ticket fares.
C) The food sold on the trains. D) The monopoly of British Railways.
24. A) The low efficiency of their operation. B) Competition from other modes of transport.
C) Constant complaints from passengers. D) The passing of the new transport act.
25. A) They will be de-nationalised. B) They provide worse service.
C) They are fast disappearing. D) They lose a lot of money.

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) The whole Antarctic region will be submerged. B) Some polar animals will soon become extinct.
C) Many coastal cities will be covered with water. D) The earth will experience extreme weathers.
27. A) How humans are to cope with global warming. B) How unstable the West Antarctic ice sheet is.
C) How vulnerable the coastal cities are. D) How polar ice impacts global weather.
28. A) It collapsed at least once in the past 1.3 million years.
B) It sits firmly on solid rock at the bottom of the ocean.
C) It melted at temperatures a bit higher than those of today.
D) It will have little impact on sea level when it breaks up.
29. A) The West Antarctic region was once an open ocean.
B) The West Antarctic ice sheet was about 7 000 feet thick.
C) The West Antarctic ice sheet was once floating ice.
D) The West Antarctic region used to be warmer than today.

Passage Two

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

30. A) Whether we can develop social ties on the Internet.
B) Whether a deleted photo is immediately removed from the web.
C) Whether our blogs can be renewed daily.
D) Whether we can set up our own websites.
31. A) The number of visits they receive. B) The way they store data.
C) The files they have collected. D) The means they use to get information.
32. A) When the system is down. B) When new links are set up.
C) When the URL is reused. D) When the server is restarted.

Passage Three

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

33. A) Some iced coffees have as many calories as a hot dinner.
B) Iced coffees sold by some popular chains are contaminated.
C) Drinking coffee after a meal is more likely to cause obesity.
D) Some brand-name coffees contain harmful substances.
34. A) Have some fresh fruit. B) Exercise at the gym.
C) Take a hot shower. D) Eat a hot dinner.
35. A) They could enjoy a happier family life. B) They could greatly improve their work efficiency.
C) Many cancer cases could be prevented. D) Many embarrassing situations could be avoided.

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。

Psychologists are finding that hope plays a surprisingly vital role in giving people a measurable advantage in realms as (36) _____ as academic achievement, bearing up in tough jobs and coping with (37) _____

illness. And, by contrast, the loss of hope is turning out to be a stronger sign that a person may (38) _____ suicide than other factors long thought to be more likely risks.

"Hope has proven a powerful predictor of (39) _____ in every study we've done so far," said Dr. Charles R. Snyder, a psychologist who has devised a (40) _____ to assess how much hope a person has.

For example, in research with 3 920 college students, Dr. Snyder and his (41) _____ found that the level of hope among freshmen at the beginning of their first semester was a more (42) _____ predictor of their college grades than were their SAT scores or their grade point (43) _____ in high school, the two measures most commonly used to predict college performance.

(44) "_____, " Dr. Snyder said. "When you compare students of equivalent intelligence and past academic achievements, what sets them apart is hope."

In devising a way to assess hope scientifically, Dr. Snyder (45) _____. "That notion is not concrete enough, and it blurs two key components of hope," Dr. Snyder said. (46) "_____."

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

标准用时	实际用时
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.

Most young boys are trained to believe that men should be strong, tough, cool, and detached. Thus, they learn early to hide vulnerable emotions such as love, joy, and sadness because they believe that such feelings are feminine and imply weakness. Over time, some men become strangers to their own emotional lives. It seems that men with traditional views of masculinity are more likely to suppress outward emotions and to fear emotions, supposedly because such feelings may lead to a loss of *composure* (镇定). Keep in mind, however, that this view is challenged by some researchers. As with many gender gaps, differences in emotionality tend to be small, inconsistent, and dependent on the situation. For instance, Robertson and colleagues found that males who were more traditionally masculine were more emotionally expressive in a structured exercise than when they were simply asked to talk about their emotions.

Males' difficulty with "tender" emotions has serious consequences. First, suppressed emotions can contribute to stress-related disorders. And worse, men are less likely than women to seek help from health professionals. Second, men's emotional inexpressiveness can cause problems in their relationships with partners and children. For example, men who endorse traditional masculine norms report lower relationship satisfaction, as do their female partners. Further, children whose fathers are warm, loving, and accepting toward them have higher self-esteem and lower rates of aggression and behavior problems. On a positive note, fathers are increasingly involving themselves with their children. And 30 percent of fathers report that they take equal or greater responsibility for their children than their working wives do.

One emotion males are allowed to express is anger. Sometimes this anger translates into physical aggression or violence. Men commit nearly 90 percent of violent crimes in the United States and almost all sexual assaults.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

47. Most young boys have been trained to believe that men who show tender feelings are considered to be _____.
48. Some men believe that if they expressed their emotions openly they might _____.
49. According to the author, men who suppress their emotions may develop _____.
50. Men who observe traditional masculine norms are said to derive less satisfaction from _____.
51. When males get angry, they can become _____ or even commit violence.