赵建昆 卢根 主 编

大学英语

六级历年真题全析全解集中赢

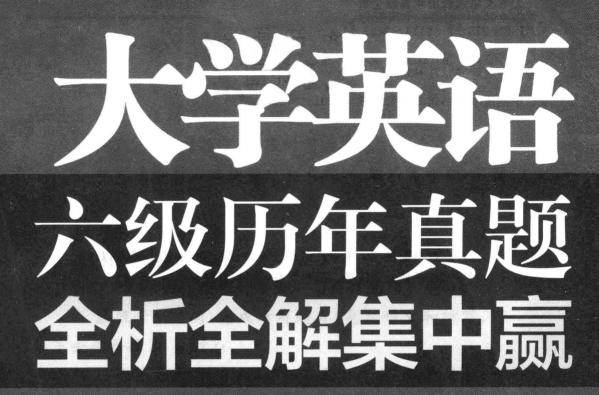
2013新题型

- 四六级考神赵建昆老师重磅推荐
- 根据最新考试样卷,重新修订历年真题
 - 紧扣2013年8月考试改革后新题型



中國石化出版社 HTTP://www.sinopec-press.com 教育出版中心

赵建昆 卢根 主 编



2013新题型

- 四六级考剂赵建昆老师重磅推荐
- 根据最新考试样卷,重新修订历年真题
 - 紧扣2013年8月考试改革后新题型



中 圏 る 化 虫 版 社 HTTP://www.sinopec-press.com 教 育・出・版・中・心

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语六级历年真题全析全解集中赢: 2013 新题型/赵建昆, 卢根主编. 一北京: 中国石化出版社, 2013. 10 ISBN 978-7-5114-2421-1

 ①大… Ⅱ. ①赵… ②卢… Ⅲ. ①大学英语水平 考试─题解 Ⅳ. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 236450 号

未经本社书面授权,本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭,或者以任 何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有,侵权必究。

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850 读者服务部电话:(010)84289974 http://www.sinopec-press.com E-mail:press@sinopec.com 北京富泰印刷有限责任公司印刷 全国各地新华书店经销

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 16.75 印张 407 千字 2013 年 10 月第 1 版 2013 年 10 月第 1 次印刷 定价: 29.80 元(赠送 MP3 光盘)

來自考神建昆老师的友情提示

谁都知道备考六级的最佳资料就是历年真题,但如果 你做真题时出现以下情况,真题基本没有发挥作用:

- 1. 完成一套,对答案,一段时间后再做下一套;
- 2. 把阅读和听力选择题作为重点,一般不写作文,不做 听写;
 - 3. 只有一本真题集。

我们推荐的方法是:

- 1. 买两套真题,按照约三天一套题目的速度练习;
- 2. 按照考试时间,完成所有题目(包括作文和听写,写不下去也要撑30分钟);
 - 3. 确认答案,估计分数,标记在题目之前,作为记录;
- 4. 分析所有错题和不确定的题目(此环节可能需要看 真题解析或询问高手或者老师),并且总结记录出现在准确 选项,你选错的选项,答案对应原文等位置的生词;
 - 5. 尝试翻译所有题目的准确答案项以及对应原文;
 - 6. 听力至少再听两遍;
 - 7. 努力记住第4步记录的单词或短语。

如此说来,完成一套真题的时间,至少在四个小时以上,1~4步和5~7步可以在两至三日内分别完成。特别提醒,作文最好找老师或高手批改,否则自己写下去几乎没有提高。练习2009年12月至2012年12月的题目,2013年的题目可以留到模拟考试之时训练。

大学英语四六级考试(College English Test Band 4/6),于 1986 年第一次试验举行起,到现在已经走过 27 个年头了。在此期间,伴随中国教育改革和国人英语学习热度的升级,四六级考试也经历了数次变化,并逐渐成长为全国最具备影响力的大学英语能力测试(Language Proficiency Test)。2006年6月四级考试,更是创下全国超过 1000 万人的单次参考人数纪录,使其当之无愧地成为全球参与人数最多的语言测试。

四六级考试巨大的影响力和公信力缘何而来? 我认为主要来自以下几点:

第一,在 27 年中的数次改革中,四六级的考试信度和效度不断与时俱进。1999 年,增加口语考试;2005 年,采取标准分制;2006 年,扩大听力分值;2013 年,取消完型填空,提升翻译比重。以上改革使得四六级考试的形式和内容不断靠近国际流行语言能力测试(例如托福和雅思)并同时保持中国特色(例如汉译英题目比重的增加),成为一个不断创新并日臻科学完善的测试。

第二,二十多年来,四六级极大地推动了中国大学生英语能力和素质。全国考生在听、读、写、译、完型等各科目上的平均成绩一直都在上升。而对比 2013 年 6 月试卷和 20 世纪 90 年代的试卷,测试难度也早已无法同日而语。另外,四六级考试的数次改革,都对中国大学英语教学和中国大学生英语学习习惯产生了巨大的反溅作用(Washback Effects,指测试对学习者学习的反作用)。例如很多大学生,都开始从过去的"哑巴"英语,到目前普遍重视听力和口语等交流性语言技能的学习。

第三,四六级已经被用人单位广泛认可,成为超越地域、学校和专业的英语能力甚至学习能力标准。我曾经和一位著名国企的 HR 经理交流,问,既然你们工作中使用英语的几率不高,缘何单位在招聘时依然需要应聘者获得四六级成绩呢?他说,是否可以通过四六级,实际更多反映了应聘者在大学期间的综合学习能力和学习态度。举个例子,如果这名应聘者说,曾经尝试多次考级均以失败告终,我们一定会怀疑他/她的学习能力和规划自控能力。在学校、专业和地域都存在差异时,四六级便成为一个重要的全国衡量标准。

2013 年 8 月 14 日,教育部四六级出题委员会在其网站宣布,2013 年 12 月的四六级考试将再次进行试卷改革。此举再次引发全社会关注。这次改革中,听写改为全面考查词汇短语,阅读增加段落信息匹配题,完型被扩展至 15%的翻译所取代。此次变化加大了对考生英语实际能力尤其是语言输出能力(output)的测试,进一步弱化了有一定偶然性的客观选择题比例。为此,我和北京新东方学校四六级项目负责人卢根老师,即刻组织了听力、翻译、写作、阅读、词汇等五大科目几十位新东方一线资深教师,经过仔细教研编撰,为大家奉献上一套专门针对 2013 年 12 月新版四六级试题的备考书籍,为即将参加新版四六级考试的考生助一臂之力。感谢您对新东方的信任,在此,我们提醒各位考生,针对此次考试,你需要:

- 1. 注意单词和短语的积累,为各个科目尤其是翻译科目做充足准备;
- 2. 注意练习听写,确认可以将做过的题目都听懂,并能拼写出其中重点的词语;

- 3. 注意提升阅读速度,积累强大的同义替换能力;
- 4. 多多练字, 多练笔译和写作, 并反复修改, 以提升主观题得分能力。

从 2003 年在新东方教授四六级开始,我在四六级培训方面的时间已经达到 10 个年头,期间直接或间接影响的学员估计有几十万人。经过我和我同事的培训,其中绝大部分同学已经和四六级考试"快乐分手"了。我们始终认为,通过所有考试的法宝只有两个:正确的方法和长久的坚持。这个系列的书籍,帮你解决前一半的问题,而后一半,就需要小伙伴们自己努力了。特别想对一些屡战屡败且屡败屡战的"困难户"们说一句,多次低水平备考(或裸考)导致的失败会折损我们的学习信心和动力。明确计划、按部就班、努力坚持,你一定会迎来笑傲考场的那一刻。

为了让各位考生尽快看到此书,老师与编辑们的工作可以用争分夺秒来形容,如果因为疏漏而造成内容和形式上的差错,敬请考生谅解。建昆老师将利用新浪微博(@建昆老师)及公共微信(建昆老师)时刻和考生读者保持互动交流,并及时更新与纠正。

最后送大家三句我一直鼓励同学们的话,我一直很受用,我相信你们也会。

没有失败,只有放弃。只要提高,永远不晚。只要改变,就有空间。

祝福各位四六级考生,祝你们考试成功!

建昆老师 于北京 2013 年 8 月 23 日

目 录 CONTENTS

2009 年 12 月天字英语六级考试县题(修订版)	1
2010 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)	· 14
2010 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)	· 27
2011 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)	· 40
2011 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)	• 53
2012 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)	. 66
2012年 12月大学英语六级考试真题试卷一(修订版)	• 79
2012 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题试卷二(修订版)	• 91
2013年6月大学英语六级考试真题试卷一(修订版)	104
2013年6月大学英语六级考试真题试卷二(修订版)	116
答案解析	129
2009年12月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)解析与答案	129
2009年12月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)听力原文	138
2010年6月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)解析与答案	142
2010年6月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)听力原文	151
2010年12月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)解析与答案	155
2010年12月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)听力原文	164
2011年6月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)解析与答案	168
2011年6月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)听力原文	176
2011年12月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)解析与答案	180
2011年12月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)听力原文	188
2012年6月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)解析与答案	193
2012年6月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)听力原文	201
2012年12月大学英语六级考试真题试卷一(修订版)解析与答案	206
2012年12月大学英语六级考试真题试卷一(修订版)听力原文	214
2012年12月大学英语六级考试真题试卷二(修订版)解析与答案	218
2012年12月大学英语六级考试真题试卷二(修订版)听力原文	227
2013年6月大学英语六级考试真题试卷一(修订版)解析与答案	231
2013年6月大学英语六级考试真题试卷一(修订版)听力原文	240
2013年6月大学英语六级考试真题试卷二(修订版)解析与答案	244
2013年6月大学英语六级考试真题试卷二(修订版)听力原文	253

2009 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(修订版)[®]

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled Should Parents Send Their Kids to Art Classes? You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below. Write your essay on Answer Sheet 1.

- 1. 现在有不少家长送孩子参加各种艺术班
- 2. 对这种做法有人表示支持,也有人并不赞成
- 3. 我认为

Should	Parents	Send	Their	Kids	to	Art	Classes

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 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 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

- 1. A) They prefer to carry cash when traveling abroad.
 - B) They usually carry many things around with them.

① 根据 2013 年 8 月公布的最新大纲样题, 我们将历年真题在原来的基础上做了修改, 使得题型完全与最新大纲相吻合, 以满足考生的复习需求。

- C) They would rather travel around than stay at home.
- D) They don't like to spend much money on traveling.
- 2. 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.
- 3. A) The concert is very impressive.
 - B) Almost everyone loves pop music.
 - C) She regrets paying for the concert.
 - D) Applause encourages the singer.
- 4. 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.
- 5. A) Cook their dinner.

B) Get their car fixed.

C) Rest for a while.

D) Stop for the night.

6. A) Survey results.

B) Newly-launched products.

C) Survey methods.

- D) Consumer preferences.
- 7. 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.
- 8. 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 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 9. 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.
- 10. A) Handling customer complaints.
 - B) Recruiting and training new staff.
 - C) Dispatching ordered goods on time.
 - D) Developing computer programs.
- 11. 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.

12. A) In a couple of days.

B) Right away.

C) In two months.

D) Early next month.

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

- 13. 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.
- 14. 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.
- 15. 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 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. 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.
- 17. 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.
- 18. 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.
- 19. 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 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. 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.
- 21. 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.
- 22. 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 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 23. 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.
- 24. A) They are shrewd and dishonest.
 - B) They are wealthy and industrious.
 - C) They are smart and eloquent.
 - D) They are ambitious and arrogant.
- 25. 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 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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

The ancient Greeks developed basic memory systems called mnemonics. The name is <u>26</u> from their Goddess of memory "Mnemosyne". In the ancient world, a trained memory was an <u>27</u> asset, particularly in public life. There were no <u>28</u> devices for taking notes, and early Greek *orators* (演说家) delivered long speeches with great <u>29</u> because they learned the speeches using mnemonic systems.

The Greeks discovered that human memory is 30 an associative process—that it works by linking things together. For example, think of an apple. The 31 your brain registers the word "apple", it 32 the shape, color, taste, smell and 33 of that fruit. All these things are associated in your memory with the word "apple".

This means that any thought about a certain subject will often 34 more memories that are related to it. 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.

Associations do not have to be 35. They just have to make a good link. 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? If you remember the shape of Italy, it is because you have been told at sometime that Italy is shaped like a boot. 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 **■** 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.

Many countries have made it illegal to chat into a hand-held mobile phone while driving. But the latest research <u>36</u> confirms that the danger lies less in what a motorist's hands do when he takes a call than in what the <u>37</u> does to his brain. Even using a "hands-free" device can divert a driver's attention to an <u>38</u> extent.

Melina Kunar of the University of Warwick, and Todd Horowitz of the 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 39 equivalent in difficulty to driving. One group was left undistracted while the other had to 40 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 41 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 42 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 43 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 44 their driving ability significantly.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

production and the second seco	
A) responsive	I) reaction
B) think of	J) complicated
C) conversation	K) obviously
D) further	L) impair
E) handle	M) reckoned
F) engage	N) seriously
G) alarming	O) distraction
H) even though	

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.

Bosses Say "Yes" to Home Work

A) 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 a competitive

- advantage, especially when small businesses want to attract new staff but don't have the budget to offer huge salaries.
- B) 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.
- C) 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."
- D) 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.
- E) "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.
- F) 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.
- G) 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.
- H) 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."
- I) 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.
- J) 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."
- K) Supporting this new way of working came with a price, though. Although the firm was updating its systems anyway, the company spent $10\% \sim 15\%$ 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.
- L) 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.
- M) 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.
- N) 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 (翻

- 新) 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.
- O) 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:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- 46. Wright Vigar's practice of allowing for more flexible working hours not only benefits the company but helps improve employees' home life.
- 47. The main topic of this passage is the benefits of the practice of teleworking.
- 48. Single mother Lynne Hargreaves decided to work at home mainly to increase her own productivity.
- 49. Internet-based telecom facilitates remote working by offering sophisticated voice services.
- 50. From the research conducted by the communications provider Inter-Tel, we learn that more employees work to full capacity at home.
- 51. The development of broadband has made flexible working practices possible according to Andy Poulton.
- 52. Neil Stephenson's advice to firms is they can look for reliable business—only providers when contracting internet services.
- 53. According to marketing director Jack O'Hern, teleworking enabled the company to keep highly qualified staff.
- 54. The accountancy firm Wright Vigar promoted teleworking initially in order to support its employees with children to take care of.
- 55. With fast, wireless internet connections, employees can still be productive while traveling.

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.

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 bene ficiaries (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 or outcome, the better he's reimbursed (返还费用). Moreover, the amount a physician receives leans heavily toward medical or surgical procedures. A specialist who performs a procedure in a 30-minute visit can be paid three times more than a primary care physician using that same 30 minutes to discuss a patient's disease. Combine this fact with annual government threats to indiscriminately cut reimbursements, physicians are faced with no choice but to increase quantity to boost income.

Primary care physicians who refuse to compromise quality are either driven out of business or to cash—only practices, further contributing to the decline of primary care.

Medical students are not blind to this scenario. They see how heavily the reimbursement deck is stacked against primary care. The recent numbers show that since 1997, newly graduated U.S. medical students who choose primary care as a career have declined by 50%. This trend results in emergency rooms being overwhelmed with patients without regular doctors.

How do we fix this problem?

It starts with reforming the physician reimbursement system. Remove the pressure for primary care physicians to squeeze in more patients per hour, and reward them for optimally (最佳地) managing their diseases and practicing evidence—based medicine. Make primary care more attractive to medical students by forgiving student loans for those who choose primary care as a career and reconciling the marked difference between specialist and primary care physician salaries.

We're at a point where primary care is needed more than ever. Within a few years, the first wave of the 76 million Baby Boomers will become eligible for Medicare. Patients older than 85, who need chronic care most, will rise by 50% this decade.

Who will be there to treat them?