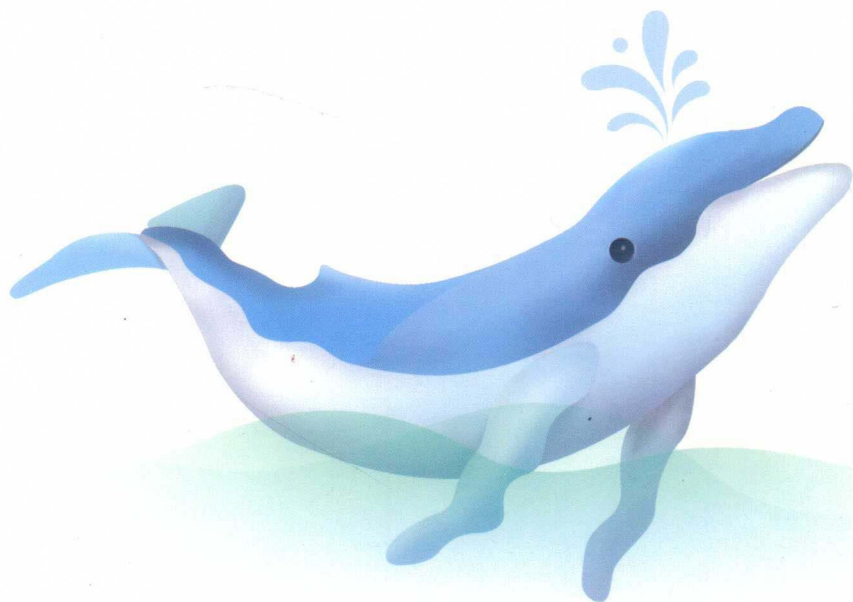


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2017 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题 (一)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "Seek to understand others, and you will be understood." You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) They forbid businesses to produce more foods than needed.
B) They facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy.
C) They prohibit the sale of foods that have gone stale.
D) They reward businesses that eliminate food waste.
2. A) It passed a law aiming to stop overproduction.
B) It prohibited the promotion of bulk food sales.
C) It voted against food import from outside Europe.
D) It imposed penalties on businesses that waste food.
3. A) It has penalized businesses that keep overproducing foods.
B) It has started a nationwide campaign against food waste.
C) It has warned its people against possible food shortages.
D) It has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods.
4. A) Americans' habit of buying food in bulk.
B) A lack of regulation on food consumption.
C) The confusion over food expiration labels.
D) The surplus resulting from overproduction.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) It specializes in the sale of ladies' designer dresses.
 B) It offers regular weekend sales all the year round.
 C) It has just launched its annual anniversary sales.
 D) It has started a week-long promotion campaign.
6. A) Price adjustments within seven days of purchase.
 B) Free delivery of purchases for senior customers.
 C) Coupons for customers with bulk purchases.
 D) Price reductions for its frequent customers.
7. A) Give her some coupons. 优惠券
 B) Credit it to her account.
 C) Allow her to buy on credit.
 D) Mail a gift card to her.
8. A) Complimentary tailoring.
 B) Prolonged goods warranty.
 C) Free installing of appliances.
 D) Refunding for goods returned.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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 I with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) They represent people from virtually all walks of life.
 B) They have twenty-four different body shapes in total.
 C) They have more than twenty different hair textures.
 D) They are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.
10. A) They do not reflect young girls' aspirations.
 B) They are not sold together with the original.
 C) Their body shapes have not changed much.
 D) Their flat feet do not appeal to adolescents.
11. A) In toy stores.
 B) On the Internet.
 C) In shopping malls.
 D) At Barbie shops.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) Metal type was imported from Korea.
 B) The earliest known book was published.
 C) Chinese printing technology was first introduced.
 D) Moveable metal type began to be used in printing.
13. A) It produced some 20 million volumes in total.
 B) It helped the German people become literate.
 C) It was the biggest printer in the 16th century.
 D) It had more than a hundred printing presses.
14. A) It boosted the circulation of popular works.
 B) It provided readers with more choices.
 C) It made writing a very profitable career.

- D) It pushed handwritten books out of circulation.
15. A) It accelerated the extinction of the Latin language.
 B) It promoted the growth of national languages.
 C) It turned translation into a welcome profession.
 D) It standardized the publication of grammar books.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played 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.

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

16. A) They choose a job without thinking it through.
 B) They become stuck in the same job for decades.
 C) They spend an average of one year finding a job.
 D) They get bored after working for a period of time.
17. A) Decide which job is most attractive to you.
 B) See if there will be chances for promotion.
 C) Watch a film about ways of job hunting.
 D) Find out what job choices are available.
18. A) The pay you are going to get. C) The culture of your target company.
 B) The qualifications you have. D) The work environment you will be in.

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

19. A) It is a religious festival celebrated by African-Americans.
 B) It is an ancient festival celebrated by African-Americans.
 C) It is a cultural festival founded for African-Americans.
 D) It is as important as Christmas for African-Americans.
20. A) To call on African-Americans to worship their gods.
 B) To urge African-Americans to do more for society.
 C) To remind African-Americans of their sufferings.
 D) To help African-Americans to realize their goals.
21. A) Faith in self-determination. C) Creative work and achievement.
 B) The first fruits of the harvest. D) Unity and cooperative economics.
22. A) They take a solemn oath. C) They recite a principle.
 B) They drink wine from the unity cup. D) They call out their ancestors' names.

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

23. A) It consists mainly of various kinds of seafood.
 B) It began to impact the world in recent years.
 C) It contains large amounts of dairy products.
 D) It is one of the world's most healthy diets.

24. A) It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.
 B) It has drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over.
 C) It was conducted in seven Mid-Eastern countries in the 1950s.
 D) It involved 13,000 researchers from Asia, Europe and America.
25. A) They eat foods with little fat. B) They have lower mortality rates.
 C) They use little oil in cooking. D) They care much about their health.

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.

In the past 12 months, Nigeria has suffered from a shrinking economy, a sliding currency, and a prolonged fuel shortage. Now, Africa's largest economy is facing a food crisis as major tomato fields have been destroyed by an insect, leading to a nationwide shortage and escalating prices.

The insect, *Tutaabsoluta*, has destroyed 80% of farms in Kaduna, Nigeria's largest tomato-producing state, leading the government there to declare a state of 26. The insect, also known as the tomato leaf miner, devastates crops by 27 on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks. It 28 incredibly quickly, breeding up to 12 generations per year if conditions are favorable. It is believed to have 29 in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe before crossing over to sub-Saharan Africa.

In Nigeria, where tomatoes are a staple of local diets, the insect's effects are devastating. Retail prices for a 30 of tomatoes at local markets have risen from \$0.50 to \$2.50. Farmers are reporting steep losses and a new \$20 million tomato-paste factory has 31 production due to the shortages.

Given the moth's ability also to attack crops like pepper and potatoes, Audu Ogbeh, Nigeria's minister of agriculture, has warned that the pest may "create serious problems for food 32" in the country. Ogbeh says experts are investigating how to control the pest's damage and prevent its spread, which has gone largely 33 until now.

Despite being the continent's second-largest producer of tomatoes, Nigeria is 34 on \$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports every year, as around 75% of the local harvest goes to waste thanks to a lack of proper storage facilities. A further 35 in local supplies is yet another unwelcome setback to the industry.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| A) dependent 依赖的 | C) emergency n. 紧急情况 | E) grazes |
| B) embarking n | D) feeding n | F) halted 160 |

G) handful *adj*H) multitude *n.*I) originated *起源于 v*J) reduction *n.*K) reproduces *复制 v*L) security *秘密 n.*M) terror *错误 n.*N) unchecked *未检查的*O) untouched *adj*

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.

Who's Really Addicting You to Technology?

[A] "Nearly everyone I know is addicted in some measure to the Internet," wrote Tony Schwartz in The New York Times. It's a common complaint these days. A steady stream of similar headlines accuse the Net and its offspring apps, social media sites and online games of addicting us to distraction.

[B] There's little doubt that nearly everyone who comes in contact with the Net has difficulty disconnecting. Many of us, like Schwartz, struggle to stay focused on tasks that require more concentration than it takes to post a status update. As one person ironically put it in the comments section of Schwartz's online article, "As I was reading this very excellent article, I stopped at least half a dozen times to check my email."

[C] There's something different about this technology: it is both invasive and persuasive. But who's at fault for its overuse? To find solutions, it's important to understand what we're dealing with. There are four parties conspiring to keep you connected: the tech, your boss, your friends and you.

[D] The technologies themselves, and their makers, are the easiest suspects to blame for our diminishing attention spans. Nicholas Carr, author of The Shallows: What the Internet Is Doing to Our Brains, wrote, "The net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention."

[E] Online services like Facebook, Twitter and the like, are called out as masters of manipulation—making products so good that people can't stop using them. After studying these products for several years, I wrote a book about how they do it. I learned it all starts with the business model. Since these services rely on advertising revenue, the more frequently you use them, the more money they make. It's no wonder these companies employ teams of people focused on engineering their services to be as engaging as possible. These products aren't habit-forming by chance; it's by design. They have an incentive to keep us hooked.

[F] However, as good as these services are, there are simple steps we can take to keep them at bay. For example, we can change how often we receive the distracting notifications, that trigger our urge to check. According to Adam Marchick, CEO of mobile marketing company Kahuna, less than 15 percent of smartphone users ever bother to adjust their notification settings—meaning the remaining 85 percent of us default to the app makers' every preset trigger. Google and Apple have made it far too difficult to adjust these settings so it's up to us to take steps to ensure we set these triggers to suit our own needs, not the needs of

the app makers'.

[G] While companies like Facebook harvest attention to generate revenue from advertisers, other technologies have no such agenda. Take email, for example, This system couldn't care less how often you use it. Yet to many, email is the most habit-forming medium of all. We check email at all hours of the day we're obsessed. But why? Because that's what the boss wants. For almost all white-collar jobs, email is the primary tool of corporate communication. A slow response to a message could hurt not only your reputation but also your livelihood.

[H] Your friends are also responsible for the addiction. Think about this familiar scene. People gathered around a table, enjoying food and each other's company. There's laughter and a bit of kidding. Then, during an interval in the conversation, someone takes out their phone to check who knows what. Barely anyone notices and no one says a thing.

[I] Now, imagine the same dinner; but instead of checking their phone, the person belches (打嗝) loudly. Everyone notices. Unless the meal takes place in a beer house, this is considered bad manners. The impolite act violates the basic rules of etiquette. One has to wonder: why don't we apply the same social norms to checking phones during meals, meetings and conversations as we do to other antisocial behaviors? Somehow, we accept it and say nothing when someone offends.

[J] The reality is, taking one's phone out at the wrong time is worse than belching because, unlike other minor offense, checking tech is contagious. Once one person looks at their phone, other people feel compelled to do the same, starting a chain reaction. The more people are on their phones, the fewer people are talking until finally you're the only one left not reading email or checking Twitter. From a societal perspective, phone checking is less like belching in public and more like another bad habit. Our phones are like cigarettes—something to do when we're anxious, bored or when our fingers need something to toy with. Seeing others enjoy a smoke, or sneak a quick glance, is too tempting to resist and soon everyone is doing it.

[K] The technology, your boss, and your friends, all influence how often you find yourself using (or overusing) these gadgets. But there's still someone who deserves scrutiny—the person holding the phone.

[L] I have a confession. Even though I study habit-forming technology for a living, disconnecting is not easy for me. I'm online far more than I'd like. Like Schwartz and so many others, I often find myself distracted and off task. I wanted to know why so I began self-monitoring to try to understand my behavior. That's when I discovered an uncomfortable truth. I use technology as an escape. When I'm doing something I'd rather not do, or when I'm someplace I'd rather not be, I use my phone to port myself elsewhere. I found that this ability to instantly shift my attention was often a good thing, like when passing time on public transportation. But frequently my tech use was not so benign. When I faced difficult work, like thinking through an article idea or editing the same draft for the hundredth time, for example, a more sinister screen would draw me in. I could easily escape discomfort, temporarily, by answering email or browsing the web under the pretense of so-called "research." Though I desperately wanted to lay blame elsewhere, I finally had to admit that my bad habits had less to do with new-age technology and more to do with old-fashioned procrastination (拖延).

[M] It's easy to blame technology for being so distracting, but distraction is nothing new. Aristotle and Socrates debated the nature of "akrasia"—our tendency to do things against our interests. If we're honest with ourselves, tech is just another way to occupy our time and minds. If we weren't on our devices, we'd likely do something similarly unproductive.

[N] Personal technology is indeed more engaging than ever, and there's no doubt companies are engineering their products and services to be more compelling and attractive. But would we want it any other way? The intended result of making something better is that people use it more. That's not necessarily a problem, that's progress.

[O] These improvements don't mean we shouldn't attempt to control our use of technology. In order to make sure it doesn't control us, we should come to terms with the fact that it's more than the technology itself that's responsible for our habits. Our workplace culture, social norms and individual behaviors all play a part. To put technology in its place, we must be conscious not only of how technology is changing, but also of how it is changing us.

36. Online services are so designed that the more they are used, the more profit they generate.
37. The author admits using technology as an escape from the task at hand.
38. Checking phones at dinners is now accepted as normal but not belching.
39. To make proper use of technology, we should not only increase our awareness of how it is changing but also how it is impacting us.
40. Most of us find it hard to focus on our immediate tasks because of Internet distractions.
41. When one person starts checking their phone, the others will follow suit.
42. The great majority of smartphone users don't take the trouble to adjust their settings to suit their own purposes.
43. The Internet is regarded by some as designed to distract our attention.
44. The author attributes his tech addiction chiefly to his habit of putting off doing what he should do fight away.
45. White-collar workers check email round the clock because it is required by their employers.

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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

You may have heard that Coca-Cola once contained an ingredient capable of sparking particular devotion in consumers: cocaine. The "coca" in the name referred to the extracts of coca leaf that the drink's originator, chemist John Pemberton, mixed with his sugary syrup (浆汁). At the time, coca leaf extract mixed with wine was a common tonic (滋补品), and

Pemberton's sweet brew was a way to get around local laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol. But the other half of the name represents another ingredient, less infamous (名声不好的), perhaps, but also strangely potent: the kola nut.

In West Africa, people have long chewed kola nuts as stimulants, because they contain caffeine that also occurs naturally in tea, coffee, and chocolate. They also have heart stimulants.

Historian Paul Lovejoy relates that the cultivation of kola nuts in West Africa is hundreds of years old. The leafy, spreading trees were planted on graves and as part of traditional rituals. Even though the nuts, which need to stay moist, can be somewhat delicate to transport, traders carried them hundreds of miles throughout the forests and grasslands.

Europeans did not know of them until the 1500s, when Portuguese ships arrived on the coast of what is now Sierra Leone. And while the Portuguese took part in the trade, ferrying nuts down the coast along with other goods, by 1620, when English explorer Richard Jobson made his way up the Gambia, the nuts were still peculiar to his eyes.

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By the late 19th century, kola nuts were being shipped by the tonne to Europe and the US. Many made their way into medicines, intended as a kind of energy boost. One such popular medicinal drink was Vin Mariani, a French product consisting of coca extract mixed with red wine. It was created by a French chemist, Angelo Mariani, in 1863. So when Pemberton created his drink, it represented an ongoing trend. When cocaine eventually fell from grace as a beverage ingredient, kola-extract colas became popular.

The first year it was available, Coca-Cola averaged nine servings a day across all the Atlanta soda fountains where it was sold. As it grew more popular, the company sold rights to bottle the soda, so it could travel easily. Today about 1.9 billion Cokes are purchased daily. (It's become so iconic that attempts to change its taste in 1985—sweetening it in a move projected to boost sales—proved disastrous, with widespread anger from consumers.) "Coca-Cola Classic" returned to store shelves just three months after the "New Coke" was released.

These days, the Coca-Cola recipe is a closely guarded secret. But it's said to no longer contain kola nut extract, relying instead on artificial imitations to achieve the flavour.

46. What do we learn about chemist John Pemberton?

- A) He used a strangely potent ingredient in a food supplement.
- B) He created a drink containing alcohol without breaking law.
- C) He became notorious because of the coca drink he developed.
- D) He risked breaking local law to make a drink with coca leaves.

47. What does the passage say about kola nuts?

- A) Their commercial value was first discovered by Portuguese settlers.
- B) They contain some kind of energy boost not found in any other food.
- C) Many were shipped to Europe in the late 19th century for medicinal use.
- D) They were strange to the Europeans when first imported from West Africa.

48. How come kola-extract colas became popular?

- A) Cocaine had become notorious.
- B) Alcoholic drinks were prohibited.
- C) Fountains were set up to sell them.
- D) Rights were sold to bottle the soda.

49. What is known about the taste of Coca-Cola?
- A) It was so designed as to create addiction in consumers.
 B) It still relies on traditional kola nut extract.
 C) It has become more popular among the old.
☒ D) It has remained virtually unchanged since its creation.
50. What is the passage mainly about?
- ☒ A) The evolution of Coca-Cola. ☒ C) The medicinal value of Coca-Cola.
 B) The success story of Coca-Cola. D) The business strategy of Coca-Cola.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Twenty years ago, the Urban Land Institute defined the two types of cities that dominated the US landscape: smaller cities that operated around standard 9-5 business hours and large metropolitan areas that ran all 24 hours of the day. Analyzing and comparing cities using the lens of this basic divide gives interesting context to how investment capital flows and housing prices have shifted.

In recent years, many mid-sized cities have begun to adopt a middle-of-the-road approach incorporating the excitement and opportunity of large cities with small cities' quiet after midnight. These 18-hour cities are beginning to make waves in real estate rankings and attract more real estate investment. What is underlying this new movement in real estate, and why do these cities have so much appeal?

18-hour cities combine the best of 24-hour and 9-5 cities, which contributes to downtown revitalization. For decades, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities were abandoned after work hours by workers who lived in the suburbs. Movement out of city centers was widespread, and downtown tenants were predominantly made up of the working poor. This generated little commerce for downtown businesses in the evenings, which made business and generating tax revenue for municipal upkeep difficult. With the rise of a new concept in urban planning that aims to make life easier and more convenient, however, increasing popularity for urban areas that caused the real estate pushes, in major cities like San Francisco or New York, has inspired a type of forward thinking urbanity and policy in smaller cities.

Transforming downtown areas so that they incorporate modern housing and improved walkability to local restaurants, retail, and entertainment—especially when combined with improved infrastructure for cyclists and public transit—makes them appeal to a more affluent demographic. These adjustments encourage employers in the knowledge and talent industries to keep their offices downtown. Access to foot traffic and proximity to transit allow the type of entertainment-oriented businesses such as bars and restaurants to stay open later, which attracts both younger, creative workers and baby boomers nearing retirement alike. Because of their smaller size, most keep hours that allow people to enjoy themselves, then have some quiet after midnight, as opposed to large major cities like New York, where the buzz of activity is ongoing.

These 18-hour cities are rapidly on the rise and offer great opportunities for homeowner investment. In many of these cities such as Denver, a diverse and vigorous economy attracted

to the urban core has offered stable employment for residents. The right urban mix has propped up home occupancy, increased property values, and attracted significant investment capital.

51. What do we learn about American cities twenty years ago?
 A) They were divided into residential and business areas.
 B) Their housing prices were linked with their prosperity.
 C) There was a clear divide between large and small cities.
 D) They were places where large investment capital flowed.
52. What can be inferred from the passage about 18-hour cities?
 A) They especially appeal to small businesses.
 B) They have seen a rise in property prices.
 C) They have replaced quiet with excitement.
 D) They have changed America's landscape.
53. Years ago, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities _____.
 A) had hardly any business activity
 C) exhibited no signs of prosperity
 B) were crowded in business hours
 D) looked deserted in the evenings
54. What characterizes the new downtown areas in 18-hour cities?
 A) A sudden emergence of the knowledge industry.
 B) Flooding in of large crowds of migrant workers.
 C) Modernized housing and improved infrastructure.
 D) More comfortable life and greater upward mobility.
55. What have 18-hour cities brought to the local residents?
 A) More chances for promotion.
 C) Greater cultural diversity.
 B) Healthier living environment.
 D) Better job opportunities.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

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.

洞庭湖位于湖南省东北部,面积很大,但湖水很浅。洞庭湖是长江的蓄洪地,湖的大小很大程度上取决于季节变化。湖北和湖南两省因其与湖的相对位置而得名:湖北意为“湖的北边”,而湖南则为“湖的南边”。洞庭湖作为龙舟赛的发源地,在中国文化中享有盛名。据说龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸,为的是搜寻楚国爱国诗人屈原的遗体。龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景,每年都吸引着成千上万来自全国和世界各地的游客。

2017年12月大学英语六级考试真题解析(一)

Part I Writing

审题分析

从命题形式上看,这道题目属于六级写作中较常考查的名言警句型作文。本题要求考生对于“理解他人,就会得到他人的理解”这一观点给出自己的见解。总体来说,题意比较清楚,审题没有困难。

写作提纲

1. 第一段引出话题:相互理解是重要并且必要的。
2. 第二段论证相互理解的重要性。理解是进行沟通、构建社会关系的重要环节。
3. 第三段论证相互理解的必要性。如果每个人都不理解他人,那人类社会将无法合作,一切工作和进程都会受到阻碍。
4. 第四段总结全文。

范文写作

①There is no denying that mutual understanding is one of the most significant drive in the history of human progress. ②And in the following paragraphs I am going to demonstrate why seeking to understand others means so crucial for each individual.

③First of all, shared understanding is so vital that it is the key to connecting different people in a diverse society. To understand also means to listen, to communicate and to think. ④With active listening, we get to know each other; with efficient communication, we eliminate the roadblocks of cooperation; and with deep consideration, we finally achieve resonance.

⑤What's more, it's imperative for us to comprehend what others are thinking about. Selfish people always pay attention to their own demands and ignore all the choices that may benefit others. ⑥Were there no understandings, no teamwork would be conducted and no progression would be realized in an environment which is inundated with disagreements.

⑦To conclude, mutual understanding plays an important role in not only the establishment of interpersonal relationship but also the continuous development of the human society. Everyone should seek to understand others and manage to win the understanding from them.

范文点评

- ①文章开头陈述观点,表明相互理解极其重要。“There is no denying that...”句型表示“某事是无可否认的”。
- ②此句引出下文,为适用性广泛的句式。
- ③该句总领第二段,开始陈述理解的重要性,“First of all”表示“首先”,同类短语还可以替换为“Firstly”“To start with”“The first reason is that...”等。
- ④该句将理解分为了三个方面,即倾听、沟通和思考,从这三个方面分别进行论述,说明理解的作用,拓展文章的维度,并且使用了排比的句型加强了语势,此处的“with”做状语表伴随。
- ⑤本句总领第二段,下文将围绕理解的必要性展开。

⑥本句使用虚拟语气,强调“如果没有理解世界将会怎样”。“be inundated with sth.”表示“充斥着……”。

⑦本句总结全文,再次说明理解的重要性与必要性,并且在最后呼吁各位理解他人,争取他人的理解。

精彩词汇

mutual *adj.* 共同的;彼此的

diverse *adj.* 多元的;不同的

roadblock *n.* 路障;障碍物

resonance *n.* 共鸣

comprehend *v.* 理解

crucial *adj.* 重要的;决定性的

eliminate *v.* 消除;排除

consideration *n.* 考虑;关心

imperative *adj.* 必要的;不可避免的

continuous *adj.* 连续的;持续的

范文翻译

不可否认,相互理解是人类发展进程中最为重要的一个推动力。在接下来的段落中,我将论证为什么力图理解他人对我们来说如此重要。

首先,相互理解是如此的重要,它是连接在这个多元社会中不同的人的关键。理解,也意味着倾听、交流和思考。有了积极的聆听,我们就会开始了解彼此;有了有效的沟通,我们就会消除合作的障碍;有了周虑的思考,我们最终将会产生共鸣。

而且,我们去理解他人在想什么是非常必要的。自私的人只会看重自己的需求,而忽略所有对他人有利的选择。如果没有了理解,在这个充斥着争论的环境下将会没有团队协作,也无法实现任何进展。

总之,相互理解不仅是在人际关系的建立方面,还是在人类社会的持续发展方面,都起到了重要的作用。我们每个人都应当力求理解他人,并努力获得他人的理解。

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

M: And now, for the lighter side of the news, Europe is setting an example for the rest of the world when it comes to food waste.

W: That's right, John. This week, the Italian government passed legislation that aims to dramatically reduce the amount of food wasted in the country. (1) New laws have been put into place that will make it easier for farms and supermarkets to donate unsold foods to those who are in need.

M: Yes. And in addition to this, businesses will now be rewarded for successful efforts to cut food waste.

W: Italy is not the only country to focus on reducing food waste. (2) Just earlier this year, the European parliament voted in favor of legislation that would stop grocery giants from unfair trading practices that result in overproduction, thus creating waste.

M: (3) In France, the government has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods and imposed harsh penalties on businesses that fail to comply with the regulations.

W: While there is still much progress to be made, other countries could learn a thing or two from the example set by France and Italy. In the United States, up to 40% of all food goes uneaten, despite the fact that

one in seven American households lacks regular access to good food. (4) One major cause of this problem is the confusion over food expiration labels, which are currently not regulated by the government.

M: All this could change soon. This wave of new laws in Europe will definitely put more pressure on lawmakers to reduce food waste here. We turn now to a spokesperson from Harvard University's Food Law and Policy Clinic for more on the story. And now, let's welcome professor Edward Baker to speak to us.

Questions 1 and 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

审题项预测 从选项中出现的高频词“food waste”,可以推断出这段对话的主题与“食品浪费”有关。

1. What does the woman say about the new laws in Italy?

答案 B) They facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy.

选项与音频中的“New laws have been put into place that will make it easier for farms and supermarkets to donate and unsold foods to those who are in need.”同义替换(“make it easier”与“facilitate”,“those who are in need”与“the needy”)。

干扰项分析 其余选项录音均未提及,即无中生有。

2. What did the European parliament do to reduce food waste?

答案 A) It passed a law aiming to stop overproduction.

选项与音频中的“... the European parliament voted in favor of legislation that would stop grocery giants from unfair trading practices that result in overproduction”同义替换(“voted in favor of legislation”与“passed a law”)。

干扰项分析 其余选项录音均未提及,即无中生有。

3. What has the French government done recently?

答案 D) It has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods.

选项与音频中的“In France, the government has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods and imposed harsh penalties on businesses that fail to comply with the regulations.”同义替换(“throwing away”与“dumping”)。

干扰项分析 选项A是上文中意大利政府的举措,答非所问;选项B中的“nationwide campaign”是指全国范围内的禁令,而原文的范围只限于超市,因此与原文意思不符;选项C在录音中没有出现,即无中生有。

4. What is the major cause of food waste in the United States?

答案 C) The confusion over food expiration labels.

选项与音频中的“One major cause of this problem is the confusion over food expiration labels...”视听一致。

干扰项分析 其余选项录音均未提及,即无中生有。

Conversation Two

M: Thank you for calling Saks Fifth Avenue Department Store. How can I be of assistance to you today?

W: Hello. I was in your store this past weekend and bought a few items. Yesterday, my friend told me that the annual anniversary sales had begun. It turned out she bought the same sweater as I did but for a much

lower price.

M: (5) Yes. Our annual anniversary sales started on Monday. (6) We do offer price adjustments within seven days of purchase to ensure our customers' satisfaction. You said you did the purchase here this past weekend?

W: Yes. I was shopping in your store last Sunday afternoon.

M: That would definitely fall within the price adjustment window. Do you have an account with us? We can credit your account directly with the difference if you wish. Otherwise, we can send a gift card by mail if you prefer.

W: (7) Crediting my account will be wonderful. Thank you. Now, you've mentioned that there is a sale going on. I do remember a dress I quite like when I was in the shop on Sunday. Is it on offer as well?

M: Yes, ma'am. All the new arrivals are 15~20% off. (8) In addition to the sale, we are running a promotion for complementary tailoring if needed.

W: That's good news. The dress really caught my eye but I did have some concerns about the length. How long will your alterations take?

M: Our tailoring department guarantees alterations to be completed within five working days. If you'd like, I can set one aside for you. If you're able to come this afternoon, you can give your name to the sales manager and they will be able to assist you.

Questions 5 and 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

审选项预测 从选项中出现的高频词“sales”,可以推断出这段对话的主题与“促销”有关。

5. What do we learn about Saks Department Store?

答案 C) It has just launched its annual anniversary sales.

选项与音频中的“Yes. Our annual anniversary sales started on Monday.”视听一致。

干扰项分析 其余选项均未在录音中出现,即无中生有。

6. What did the man say Saks Department Store offers?

答案 A) Price adjustments within seven days of purchase.

选项与音频中的“We do offer price adjustments within seven days of purchase to ensure our customers' satisfaction.”视听一致。

干扰项分析 其余选项均未在录音中出现,即无中生有。

7. What does the woman want the store to do to address the price difference?

答案 B) Credit it to her account.

选项与音频中的“Crediting my account will be wonderful.”视听一致。

干扰项分析 选项A和C录音未提及,即无中生有;选项D是店员提出的另一种解决方案,但不是女士最后的选择,即答非所问。

8. What is the service Saks department store offers in addition to the promotion sale?

答案 A) Complimentary tailoring.

选项与音频中的“In addition to the sale, we are running a promotion for complementary tailoring if

needed.”视听一致。

干扰项分析 其余选项均未在录音中出现,即无中生有。

Section B

Passage One

(9) Barbie dolls have a particular look to them. They're thin, tall, long-legged and virtually unlike any real human being. Although, over the years, Barbies had more than 180 different careers, including football coach, sign language teacher, ambassador, president and astronaut, her body shape hasn't changed much.

Last year, Mattel, the company that makes Barbie dolls, added some Barbies to its line that have different skin tones and hair textures. There are now Barbies with one of seven skin tones, 22 eye colours and 24 hair styles to choose from. Last year, Mattel also gave Barbie a flat foot rather than forcing her to be “in heels” all the time like the original Barbie is. Now, they are introducing new Barbies with three slightly different body shapes, while the original, tall and thin Barbies will continue to be sold. In a statement on its website, the company says, it wants Barbies to look more like real people and to give girls everywhere infinitely more ways to spark their imagination and play out their stories.

Although many people say the new barbies are a step in the right direction, some people say they don't go far enough. (10) They say that the new body shapes could be even more different from the original tall-thin Barbies. Sales of Barbie dolls has been falling every year since 2012, according to CBC News. (11) The toys aren't in stores yet, but they will be sold online at the Barbie website, starting this week, for \$9.99.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

审选项预测 从选项中出现的高频词“body shape”,可以推断出这篇短文与“身材”有关。

9. What do we know about the original Barbie dolls?

答案 D) They are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.

选项与音频中的“They are thin, tall, long-legged and virtually unlike any real human being.”视听一致。

干扰项分析 选项 A 和 B 与原文意思不符,现在有超过 180 种职业的芭比娃娃,并不是说她们代表了现实世界里来自各行各业的人们;芭比娃娃有 24 种发型,而不是有 24 种不同身材的芭比娃娃;选项 C 录音未提及,即无中生有。

10. Why do some people feel unsatisfied with the new Barbie dolls?

答案 C) Their body shapes have not changed much.

选项与音频中的“They say the new body shapes could be even more different from the original tall-thin Barbies.”意思相符,人们觉得芭比娃娃的外形可以变化更大,也就是说芭比娃娃的外形变化还不够大。

干扰项分析 其余选项均未在录音中出现,即无中生有。

11. Where will the new Barbie dolls be sold first?

答案 B) On the Internet.

选项与音频中的“The toys aren't in stores yet, but they will be sold online at the Barbie website...”视

听一致。

干扰项分析 其余选项与原文意思不符,录音提到这些新芭比娃娃目前还在商店出售。

Passage Two

The earliest printed book we know today appeared in China in the year 868, and metal type was in use in Korea at the beginning of the 15th century, (12) but it was in Germany around the year 1450, that a printing press using movable metal type was invented.

Capitalism turned printing from an invention into an industry. Right from the start, book printing in publishing were organized on capitalist lines. (13) The biggest 16th century printer, Plantin of Antwerp, had 24 printing presses and employed more than a hundred workers. Only a small fraction of the population was literate, but production of books grew at an extraordinary speed.

By 1500, some 20 million volumes had already been printed. (14) The immediate effect of printing was to increase the circulation of works that were already popular in the handwritten form, while less popular works went out of circulation. Publishers were interested only in books that would sell very fairly quickly in sufficient numbers to cover the costs of production and make a profit.

Thus, while printing enormously increased access to books by making cheap, high volume production possible, it also reduced choice. (15) The great cultural impact of printing was that it facilitated the growth of national languages. Most early books were printed in Latin, but the market for Latin was limited, and in its pursuit of larger markets, the book trade soon produced translations into the national languages, emerging at the time.

Printing indeed played a key role in standardizing and stabilizing these languages by fixing them in print and producing dictionaries and grammar books.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

审选项预测 从选项中出现的词“metal type、printing、printer”,可以推断出这篇短文与“印刷”有关。

12. What happened in Germany around the year 1450?

答案 D) Movable metal type began to be used in printing.

选项与音频中的“but it was in Germany around the year 1450, that a printing press using movable metal type was invented.”意思相符。1450年德国发明了使用金属活字印刷的印刷机,也就是说金属活字印刷技术在那时被应用于印刷行业。

干扰项分析 选项A“Metal type was imported from Korea.”与音频中的“... and metal type was in use in Korea...”部分重合;选项B和C录音未提及,即无中生有。

13. What does the speaker say about the printer Plantin of Antwerp?

答案 C) It was the biggest printer in the 16th century.

选项与音频中的“the biggest 16th century printer, Plantin of Antwerp, had 24 printing presses...”视听一致。

干扰项分析 选项A与原文意思不相符,2000万是16世纪前书籍印刷的总量,不是这个印刷公司的印刷总量;选项B录音未提及,即无中生有;选项D与原文意思不相符,这个印刷公司有一百多名印刷工人而不是一百多台印刷机。