

2015年6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 “*Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.*” You can give an example or two to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least **150** words but no more than **200** words.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II

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) Prepare for his exams. C) Attend the concert.
B) Catch up on his work. D) Go on a vacation.
2. A) Three crew members were involved in the incident.
B) None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.
C) The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.
D) None of the passengers were injured or killed.
3. A) An article about the election. C) An election campaign.
B) A tedious job to be done. D) A fascinating topic.
4. A) The restaurant was not up to the speakers⁵ expectations.
B) The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.
C) The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.
D) Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.
5. A) He is going to visit his mother in the hospital.
B) He is going to take on a new job next week.
C) He has many things to deal with right now.
D) He behaves in a way nobody understands.
6. A) A large number of students refused to vote last night.
B) At least twenty students are needed to vote on an issue.
C) Major campus issues had to be discussed at the meeting.
D) More students have to appear to make their voice heard.
7. A) The woman can hardly tell what she likes.
B) The speakers like watching TV very much.
C) The speakers have nothing to do but watch TV.
D) The man seldom watched TV before retirement.
8. A) The woman should have registered earlier.
B) He will help the woman solve the problem.
C) He finds it hard to agree with what the woman says.
D) The woman will be able to attend the classes she wants.

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

9. A) Persuade the man to join her company. C) Export bikes to foreign markets.
B) Employ the most up-to-date technology. D) Expand their domestic business.
10. A) The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises.
B) The government has control over bicycle imports.
C) They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers.
D) They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.
11. A) Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.
B) More workers will be needed to do packaging.
C) They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers.
D) It is very difficult to find suitable local agents.
12. A) Report to the management. C) Conduct a feasibility study.
B) Attract foreign investments. D) Consult financial experts.

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

13. A) Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes.
B) Anything that can be used to produce power.
C) Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.
D) Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running.
14. A) Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources.
B) Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade.
C) Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.
D) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.
15. A) Minimize the use of fossil fuels. C) Find the real cause for global warming.
B) Start developing alternative fuels. D) Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect.

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 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) The ability to predict fashion trends. C) Years of practical experience.
B) A refined taste for artistic works. D) Strict professional training.
17. A) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
B) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
C) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.
D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.
18. A) She has access to fashionable things. C) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.
B) She is doing what she enjoys doing. D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

Passage Two

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

19. A) Join in neighborhood patrols. C) Voice his complaints to the city council.
B) Get involved in his community. D) Make suggestions to the local authorities.
20. A) Deterioration in the quality of life. C) Renovation of the vacant buildings.
B) Increase of police patrols at night. D) Violation of community regulations.
21. A) They may take a long time to solve. C) They have to be dealt with one by one.
B) They need assistance from the city. D) They are too big for individual efforts.

Today less than 2% of them produce far more food. The millions freed from the land were not rendered 41, but found better-paid work as the economy grew more sophisticated. Today the pool of secretaries has 42, but there are ever more computer programmers and web designers.

Optimism remains the right starting-point, but for workers the dislocating effects of technology may make themselves evident faster than its 43. Even if new jobs and wonderful products emerge, in the short term income gaps will widen, causing huge social dislocation and perhaps even changing politics. Technology's 44 will feed like a *tornado* (旋风), hitting the rich world first, but 45 sweeping through poorer countries too. No government is prepared for it.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A) benefits | F) jobless | K) rhythm |
| B) displaced | G) primarily | L) sentiments |
| C) employed | H) productive | M) shrunk |
| D) eventually | I) prosperity | N) swept |
| E) impact | J) responsive | O) withdrawn |

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**.

Why the Mona Lisa Stands Out

- A) Have you ever fallen for a novel and been amazed not find it on lists of great books? Or walked around a sculpture renowned as a classic, struggling to see what the fuss is about? If so, you've probably pondered the question a psychologist, James Cutting, asked himself : How does a work of art come to be considered great?
- B) The intuitive answer is that some works of art are just great : of intrinsically superior quality. The paintings that win prime spots in galleries, get taught in classes and reproduced in books are the ones that have proved their artistic value over time. If you can't see they're superior, that's your problem. It's an intimidatingly neat explanation. But some social scientists have been asking awkward questions of it, raising the possibility that artistic *canons* (名作目录) are little more than fossilised historical accidents.
- C) Cutting, a professor at Cornell University, wondered if a psychological mechanism known as the "mere-exposure effect" played a role in deciding which paintings rise to the top of the cultural league. Cutting designed an experiment to test his *hunch* (直觉). Over a lecture course he regularly showed undergraduates works of impressionism for two seconds at a time. Some of the paintings were canonical, included in art-history books. Others were lesser known but of comparable quality. These were exposed four times as often. Afterwards, the students preferred them to the canonical works, while a control group of students liked the canonical ones best. Cutting's students had grown to like those paintings more simply because they had seen them more.
- D) Cutting believes his experiment offers a clue as to how canons are formed. He points out that the most reproduced works of impressionism today tend to have been bought by five or six wealthy and influential collectors in the late 19th century. The preferences of these men *bestowed* (给予) prestige on certain works, which made the works more likely to be hung in galleries and printed in collections. The fame passed down the years, gaining momentum from mere exposure as it did so. The more people were exposed to, the more they liked it, and the more they liked it, the more it appeared in books, on posters and in big exhibitions. Meanwhile, academics and critics created sophisticated justifications for its *preeminence* (卓越). After all, it's not just the masses who tend to rate what they see more often more highly. As contemporary artists like Warhol and Damien Hirst have grasped, critics' praise is deeply *entwined* (交织) with publicity. "Scholars", Cutting argues, "are no different from the public in the effects of mere exposure.
- E) The process described by Cutting evokes a principle that the sociologist Duncan Watts calls "cumulative advantage" : once a thing becomes popular, it will tend to become more popular still. A few years ago, Watts, who is employed by Microsoft to study the dynamics of social networks, had a similar experience to Cutting's in another Paris museum. After queuing to see the "Mona Lisa" in its climate- controlled bulletproof box at the Louvre, he came away puzzled : why was it considered so superior to the three other Leonardos in the previous chamber, to which nobody seemed to be paying the slightest

attention?

- F) When Watts looked into the history of “the greatest painting of all time”, he discovered that, for most of its life, the “Mona Lisa” remained in relative obscurity. In the 1850s, Leonardo da Vinci was considered no match for giants of Renaissance art like Titian and Raphael, whose works were worth almost ten times as much as the “Mona Lisa”. It was only in the 20th century that Leonardo’s portrait of his patron’s wife rocketed to the number-one spot. What propelled it there wasn’t a scholarly re-evaluation, but a theft.
- G) In 1911 a maintenance worker at the Louvre walked out of the museum with the “Mona Lisa” hidden under his *smock* (工作服). Parisians were shocked at the theft of a painting to which, until then, they had paid little attention. When the museum reopened, people queued to see the gap where the “Mona Lisa”, had once hung in a way they had never done for the painting itself. From then on, the “Mona Lisa”, came to represent Western culture itself.
- H) Although many have tried., it does seem improbable that the painting’s unique status can be attributed entirely to the quality of its brushstrokes. It has been said that the subject’s eyes follow the viewer around the room. But as the painting’s biographer, Donald Sassoon, dryly notes, “In reality the effect can be obtained from any portrait.” Duncan Watts proposes that the “Mona Lisa” is merely an extreme example of a general rule. Paintings? poems and pop songs are *buoyed* (使浮起) or sunk by random events or preferences that turn into waves of influence, passing down the generations.
- I) “Saying that cultural objects have value,” Brian Eno once wrote, “like saying that telephones have conversations”. Nearly all the cultural objects we consume arrive wrapped in inherited opinion; our preferences are always, to some extent, someone else’s. Visitors to the “Mona Lisa” know they are about to visit the greatest work of art ever and come away appropriately impressed—or let down. An audience at a performance of “Hamlet” know it is regarded as a work of genius, so that is what they mostly see. Watts even calls the preeminence of Shakespeare a “historical accident”.
- J) Although the rigid high-low distinction fell apart in the 1960s, we still use culture as a badge of identity. Today’s fashion for *eclecticism* (折中主义) —“I love Bach, Abba and Jay Z”—is, Shamus Khan, a Columbia University psychologist, argues, a new way for the middle class to distinguish themselves from what they perceive to be the narrow tastes of those beneath them in the social hierarchy.
- K) The intrinsic quality of a work of art is starting to seem like its least important attribute. But perhaps it’s more significant than our social scientists allow. First of all, a work needs a certain quality to be eligible to be swept to the top of the pile. The “Mona Lisa” may not be a worthy world champion, but it was in the Louvre in the first place, and not by accident. Secondly, some stuff is simply better than other stuff. Read “Hamlet” after reading even the greatest of Shakespeare’s contemporaries, and the difference may strike you as unarguable.
- L) A study in the *British Journal of Aesthetics* suggests that the exposure effect doesn’t work the same way on everything, and points to a different conclusion about how canons are formed. The social scientists are right to say that we should be a little sceptical of greatness, and that we should always look in the next room. Great art and *mediocrity* (平庸) can get confused, even by experts. But that’s why we need to see, and read, as much as we can. The more we’re exposed to the good and the bad, the better we are at telling the difference. The eclecticists have it.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. According to Duncan Watts, the superiority of the “Mona Lisa”, to Leonardo’s other works resulted from the cumulative advantage.
47. Some social scientists have raised doubts about the intrinsic value of certain works of art.
48. It is often random events or preferences that determine the fate of a piece of art.
49. In his experiment, Cutting found that his subjects liked lesser known works better than canonical works because of more exposure.
50. The author thinks the greatness of an art work still lies in its intrinsic value.
51. It is true of critics as well as ordinary people that the popularity of artistic works is closely associated with publicity.
52. We need to expose ourselves to more art and literature in order to tell the superior from the inferior.
53. A study of the history of the greatest paintings suggests even a great work of art could experience years of neglect.
54. Culture is still used as a mark to distinguish one social class from another.
55. Opinions about and preferences for cultural objects are often inheritable.

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.

When the right person is holding the right job at the right moment, that person's influence is greatly expanded. That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) in January, now finds herself. If you believe, as many do, that unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now.

Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed, central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed \$3.8 trillion money dump. A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets, Yellen was a kind of prophetess early on in the crisis for her warnings about the *subprime* (次级债) meltdown. Now it will be her job to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery.

The good news is that Yellen, 67, is particularly well suited to meet these challenges. She has a keen understanding of financial markets, an appreciation for their imperfections and a strong belief that human suffering was more related to unemployment than anything else.

Some experts worry that Yellen will be inclined to chase unemployment to the neglect of inflation. But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, more people worry about the opposite, *deflation* (通货紧缩) that would aggravate the economy's problems.

Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line in slowly ending the stimulus. It must be steady enough to *deflate bubbles* (去泡沫) and bring markets back down to earth but not so quick that it creates another credit crisis.

Unlike many past Fed leaders, Yellen is not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. She knows all along the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance.

Yellen is likely to address the issue right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust. As Princeton Professor Alan Blinder says, "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without creating hostility" All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its most annoying problems.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What do many people think is the biggest problem facing Janet Yellen?

- A) Lack of money.
- B) Subprime crisis.
- C) Unemployment.
- D) Social instability.

57. What did Yellen help the Fed do to tackle the 2008 financial crisis?

- A) Take effective measures to curb inflation.
- B) Deflate the bubbles in the American economy.
- C) Formulate policies to help financial institutions.
- D) Pour money into the market through asset buying

58. What is a greater concern of the general public?

Part I Writing

È

The Importance of Practice

“Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it” is a proverb vividly showing the relationship between knowledge and practice. Apparently, this saying delivers the message that if we want to truly acquire the knowledge, we ought not to stop practicing what we’ve learned.

As for us college students, practice is of great importance. There are two reasons for this statement. To begin with, it is by practice that we can apply the knowledge we have obtained from our textbooks to solving practical problems. By doing so, we can get more experience. What’s more, knowledge has become so growingly complicated that if we don’t ponder over it again and againÈ we cannot genuinely grasp the essence of it. Oral

4. I'm not going to trust the restaurant critic from that magazine again. The food here doesn't taste anything like what we had in Chinatown.

M: It definitely wasn't worth the wait.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

A) ~~oňk, Dňk~~

~~U[K]hPčkwŷ~~

~~Ukŷ~~

c) ~~h~~

~~óZÁ6hŷL"ož~~

5. W.. Do you know what's wrong with Mark? He's been acting very strangely lately.

My Come on. With his mother hospitalized right after he's taken on a new job, he's just got a lot on his mind.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about Mark?

C) ~~oň~~

Mark ~~ÁkUŷ~~

~~ŷ~~

Mark ~~Wkŷ/J/Jf4kUŷ7~~

~~Uk~~

Mark ~~ŷ~~

6. W: There were only 20 students at last night's meeting, so nothing could be voted on.

M.. That's too bad. They'll have to turn up in greater numbers if they want a voice on campus issues.

Q: What does the man mean?

D) ~~oň ZÄ~~

20 ~~hM"7ŷ~~

~~oňPňkŷŷ~~

~~oňUkŷ[nkŷe@~~

ož

7. M.. I try to watch TV as little as possible, but it's so hard.

W: I didn't watch TV at all before I retired, but now I can hardly tear myself away from it.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

B) ~~oňŷ0kxŷ~~

~~ŷkŷŷoňUkŷK®~~

"oň

8. W: I'm having a problem registering for the classes I want.

My That's too bad, but I'm pretty sure you'll be able to work everything out before this semester starts.

10. Why does the man think it's safe to focus on the home market?

B) ~~because it's a~~

~~domestic market~~

11. What is the man's concern about selling bikes abroad?

A) ~~that they are~~

~~too expensive~~

~~to sell~~

12. What do the speakers agree to do?

c) ~~to find~~

~~alternative energy sources~~

~~to use~~

Conversation Two

w: What does the term "alternative energy source" mean?

M: (13) When we think of energy or fuel for our homes and cars, we think of petroleum, a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground, of which there is a limited supply. But alternative fuels can be many things. Wind, sun and water can all be used to create fuel.

W: Is the threat of running out of petroleum real?

M: It has taken thousands of years to create the natural stores of petroleum we have available at a much faster rate than it is being produced over time. The real controversy surrounding the amount of petroleum we have is how much we need to keep in reserve for future use.

(14) Most experts agree that by around 2025, the amount of petroleum we use will reach a peak. Then production and availability will begin to seriously decline. This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point. But it'll become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.

W: Is that the most ~ reason to develop alternative fuel and energy sources?

M: There are two very clear reasons to do so. (15) One is that whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left, we have to find other fuel sources eventually. So the sooner we start, the better off we will be. The other big argument is that when long time, which leads to some long-term negative effects, like global warming and the greenhouse effect.

13. What do we usually refer to when we talk about energy according to the man?

C) ~~the amount of~~

~~oil~~

14. What do most experts agree on according to the man?

D) ~~that we should~~

~~find alternative energy sources~~

15. What does the man think we should do now? B)

60 vk© 600 vk©

K

Section B

Passage One

Karen Smith is a buyer for a department store in New York: Department store buyers purchase the goods that their stores sell. (16) They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year. Most buyers work for just one department in a store.

But the goods that Karen finds may be displayed and sold in several different sections of the store. (17) Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world. Last year, she made a trip to Morocco and returned with rugs, pots, dishes and pans. The year before, she visited Mexico and bought back hand-made table cloths, mirrors with frames of tin and paper flowers. The paper flowers are bright and colorful, so they were used to decorate the whole store. This year Karen is travelling in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. Many of the countries that Karen visits have government offices that promote handicrafts. The officials are glad to cooperate with her by showing her the products that are available. Karen especially likes to visit markets in small towns and villages whenever she can arrange for it. She is always looking for interesting and unusual items. (18) Karen thinks she has the best job she could have found. She loves all the travelling that she has to do because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places. She sees much more of the country she visits than an ordinary tourist would. As soon as she gets back to New York from one trip, Karen begins to plan another.

1ŠB@

16. What is said to make a good department store buyer?

A) o

Karen Smith ©

i

17. What does Karen's job involve? D) o

Karen Smith

W

18. Why does Karen think she has got the best job? B) o

Uñ Karen

[

Passage Two

(19) Mark felt that it was time for him to take part in his community, so he went to the neighborhood meeting after work. (20) The area's city councilwoman was leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline. The neighborhood faced many problems. Mark looked at the charts: taped to the walls.

There were charts for parking problems, crime, and for problems in vacant buildings. Mark read from the charts, police patrols cut back, illegal parking up 20%. People were supposed to suggest solutions to the councilwoman. It was too much for Mark. (21) The problems are too

big," he thought. He turned to the man next to him and said, "I think this is a waste of my time. Nothing I could do would make a difference here." As he neared the bus stop on his way home, Mark saw a woman carrying a grocery bag and a baby. As Mark got closer, her other child, a little boy, suddenly darted into the street. The woman tried to reach for him, but as she moved, her bag shifted and the groceries started to fall out. Mark ran to take the boy's arm and led him back to his mother. "You gotta stay with morn," he said. Then he picked up the street groceries while the woman smiled in relief. "Thanks!" She said. "You've got great timing! Just being neighborly," Mark said.

As he rode home, he glanced at the poster near his seat in the bus. (22) "Small acts of kindness add up." Mark smiled and thought, "Maybe that's a good place to start."

kř

19. What did Mark think he should start doing?

řB@ŕ

y B) Get involved in his community.

řDnæ

/••ôř

M Uŕ" kŕ©

ř%ŎkŕNy

“Mark felt that it was time for him to take part in his

community.”B #4

Get involved in his community †

take part in his

community ŕŕŕž

20. What was being discussed when Mark arrived at the neighborhood meeting?

řB@ŕ

y A) Deterioration in the quality of life.

řDřř

M ŕ>k' křŕ

"ŕNy

“The area city council woman was leading a discussion about how

the quality of life was on the decline.”A #4

Deterioration(ŕ) in the quality of

life †

the quality of life was on the decline ŕŕŕž

21. What did Mark think of the community's problems?

řB@ŕ

y D) They are too big for individual efforts.

řDřř

M ŕŕQLŕNy

““The

problems are too big”, he thought. ... ‘Nothing I can do would make a difference here.’”(U

křŕž

.....“ŕ"C—cwJŕž

”)

22. Why did Mark smile on his ride home?

řB@ŕ

C) He had done a small deed of kindness.

Small acts of kindness add up. Mark smiled and thought, 'Maybe that's a good place to start.' a small deed of kindness. Small acts of kindness

Passage Three

And a stressing childhood can lead to heart disease, what about current stressors--longer work hours, threats of layoffs, collapsing pension funds? A study last year in The Lancet examined more than 11000 heart- attack sufferers from 52 countries. It found that in the year before their heart attacks, patients had been under significantly more strains than some 13000 healthy control subjects. Those strains came from work, family, financial troubles, depression and other causes. "Each of these factors individually was associated with increased risk," says Dr. Salim Yusuf, professor of medicine at Canada's McMaster University and senior investigator on the study~ "Together, they accounted for 30% of overall heart-attack risk." But people respond differently to high-pressure work situations. Whether it produces heart problems seems to depend on whether you have a sense of control over life, or live at the mercy of circumstances and superiors. (24)That was the experience of John O'Connell, a Rockford , Ill., laboratory manager, who suffered his first heart attack in 1996, at the age of 56. In the two years before, his mother and two of his children had suffered serious illnesses, and his job had been changed in the reorganization. "My life seemed completely out of control," he says. "I had no idea where I would end up." He ended up in hospital due to a block in his artery. Two months later, he had a triple bypass surgery. (25)A second heart attack when he was 58 left his doctor shaking his head. "There's nothing more we can do for you," doctors told him.

23. What does the passage mainly discuss?

B) stress y heart disease John O'Connell

24. What do we learn about John O'Connell's family?

A) John O'Connell " 1996 v

25. What did John O'Connell's doctors tell him when he had a second heart attack?

C) John O'Connell

Section C

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27m inserting 插入 ing 是
 插入 是
 insert 插入 是

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 抽出 的 的
 draw 抽出 的

29m distinguished 杰出的 the 的 Harvard
 philosopher 哲学家
 distinguished 杰出的 Harvard

30m spark 火花 the 的 of 的
 火花 的 的
 spark 火花 的

31m flame 火焰 a 一个
 火焰 一个
 flame 火焰 一个

32m schooling 上学 of 的
 上学 的
 schooling 上学 的

33m controversies 争论 and 和 and 和
 discussions 讨论
 controversies 争论 and 和 and 和

34m all concerned with 所有 的
 所有 的
 all concerned with 所有 的

35m dissatisfaction 不满 his 他的
 dissatisfaction 不满 his 他的
 dissatisfaction 不满 his 他的

Part Reading Comprehension

Section A

Ě “Coming to an
Office Near You”(ozKoš)†ož
oĚ-

©J57kEK[ozVŹĚŃ.ô
WŹKtBožvLkAŹŮ_Źk
3CWu8Ů 20 D%ôUWðegfĚ
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kŹkŹDG1kLĚyĚ%ŹhĚ
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36moĚĚ

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ŮŮWkĚ ”k{ swept“ĚkŹ ”k sweep aside ĚFkĚ
“g%² ”ož

37moĚĚ

B) Many of the mid-skill jobs has been displaced.

38 model

A) Many of the mid-skill jobs has been displaced.

UW... 2

displaced "Hf" ož

38 model

A) Many of the mid-skill jobs has been displaced.

40 model

benefits "zX" ož

39 model

H) Many of the mid-skill jobs has been displaced.

40 model

kl... 2

productive "D" ož

40 model

C) Many of the mid-skill jobs has been displaced.

>... 2

ktto... 2

employed "Y" ož

41 model

F) Many of the mid-skill jobs has been displaced.

render e... 2

-R... 2

W... 2

42 model

M) Many of the mid-skill jobs has been displaced.

ž... 2

ž... 2

ž... 2

43 model

K) osôy9Wÿ its skôny
GORWKÛkPAH4U<
rhythm“-ê ”ož

44 modelÿ E) osôy9dÿkÿ
kqPÖSöWYOR46P
%?ô4U< impact“€ ”ož

45 modelÿ D) osôy9ÿ but skÿ
sweepin9 ÿWYOR46P²
”k~k~8pkÿJ
ēz-o4U< eventually“â ”ož

Section B

o*ô# Intelligent L z (o68yos)ð 2014 v 5n 6 (kÿ
“Why the Mona Lisa Stands Out”(oM" (O%Û >h8§)ož
oë-

ñ52A ¶

M "ol O û%ÛU o§ h• ò ß

A) cA“9B4k0ÛôZÿK ?QÀ
t%`44k0M"dÃ ?[U]
TÂÿÿ ·ÿ%ÿm
Ý ?

B) BQ?Dmyÿošž
Pgk?jGjkÿIkw“_ONfM€
ÿDÿÿÿ
ÿKk-ÿ (47)xÿ%?QkÿUß
%?K1+ÿU[Uß_Uÿ7W7^
4ÿž

C) 6313tf “%·P”
G4oZ-4%UoZi
kUo%?-uk?)0aUoZioD
WONfioZÄkxU?io8
JYP)iož (49)E?78
kioJi8NN
O|Oiož

D) ŽioDU4oU6Ro:Ä
-uV 19 iZwWioZK”n.
FÄRò.?Ä5LwvWio-óž
dHvnyfek5ÄDHU:oK[0?0E
R?k?kÄNfoyiožk
ü?ÄioBkNio9+
?ÄioWVioyç
(51)Äiož “R%·ÄkioGh
iož ”

E) (46)ŽioGQka ·W:Uio%Ä/ “Ä”y%ž
Fvgk7kiož io9Fw:BoQA
iožkUPio?ÄioEIL
ioÄOio:..YoOioÜioškio
x (46)w'ZÄkio ·Äio%ÄkK[M”
oOioÜioškio ?

F) (53)W:Bo4 “WYioY”7WeGkioOioÜiož
ÄioÄiož ” 19 µ 50 vWkK[· ·Ä
io9io)kU[Äio%Üioškio 20
k ·Äio/ziÄiožioWio
Mskio%Liož

G) 1911 vk%ÄioOioÜioWVioÄio(Ä
KqLioÄioU[Äiooio
MykK[L>0oOioÜioškioRZio
_KioRkioOioÜioVn4iož

H) Äio:kq(ÄioTio'wio
AyoÄioKioÄioÄioÄio3io“Ä
·Äio “Äio~%ÄioRKCKioDiož ”a ·W

%?D Ď[KWnož

I) bĭ@ ·dĭy “Ďnož ”(55) Ď

ĎĎKĎ%ĭkĎ’ĎĎ”

ñ ožĎ%ŮoŝU[1ĎĎY#

ĎĎĎĎĎt/ĎU[

ĎĎk"oW:pĎĎ>Ď

“ĎW7^

”ož

J) (54)Ď 20 μ 60 vWZĎkK[QĎĎ

aož_pA>Ď

·OkĎvg#

——“Ď

ŶYC

Jay Z(ĎĎĎ

)——ĎĎ;

?U[Ŷ%%QkU[K%²ož

K) (50)Ďw'3ĎĎ%KōxĎĎĎ

9Qkñž

ĎĎĎĎĎĎĎĎ

UoŝwĭxĎ%ŝĭwĎĎ

)kĎĎUĎĎĎ>cWĎĎĎk

ĎĎĎ1ĭzĎ—U6ož

L)o6Ď%Ďonk

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”w9ĎĎwĎE

ĎĎĎĎĎk[ĎĎĎ

ĎwĎĎĎĎĎĎĎ

ĎĎ3ož

(52)xĎĎ"ĎĎĎĎĎ

NĎĎĎž

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46moy

1 Ď

Duncan Wattsk superioritv y cumulative advantage yñ

E)

ŮyĎož

E)oĎĎĎ6ĎamW:UĎ

“Ď

”ĎĎA

6ĎW:GĎ

‘ĎĎ%Ď6kxw'ZĎĎĎK

[oĎ%ŮoŝPĎĎĎĎUkW:•

·.ĎĎ%Ů

UoŝPĎĎĎ

“Ď

”Ď%ŶvgĎĎ^a

kĎĎĎĎĎĎĎĎĎ

superiority +

yO

superiork{

E)ož

47moy

1 Ď

social scientists y raiseddoubts yñ

B)Ďož

B) raised doubts yO askin9...questionsk{ B)ož

48) random events y preferences yñ H)ož

H) determine the lfate yO Paintingsk poems and popo^a songsk{
buoyed or sunkk a piece of lart yO
< H)ož

49) experimentk Cuttin9 y Jcanonical works yñ c)ž

Oož C) his subjects yO the
fstudentsk because of more exposure © J yO because they had seen
them more l c)ž

50) an art work y intrinsic value I yñ K)ož

K) intrinsic value yO intrinsic
qualityk{ K)ož

51) criticsk ordinary people y publicity yñ D)ož

D) is deeply entwined withk{ D)ož
isclosely associated with +

52) expose y tell the superior from the inferior yñ L)ž

L) expose
ourselves t0 yO we'rexposed t0k the superior y the inferior ž
yO the good y the badk{ L)ož

53) the history of the greatestpaintings yñ F)ož

F) 1962-1972: Bo 4 "WYH" 7 We
Great work of art 6
the "Mona Lisa" kE experience years of neglect yO
remained in relative obscurity k F) ož

54 moyoE Culture y distinguish yñ J) ož

J) 1962-1972 20 μ 60 v WZÄ
4kK [Q] kE a mark yO a badgek
distinguish yO distinction k J) ož

55 moyoE Opinionsk preferences y cultural objects yñ I) ož

I) 1962-1972: 5k E
-z% kE "C" nE O E
inheritable yO inherited k I) ož

Section C

Passage One

o 1962 2014 v 1 Ä 2 (U TIME (o) Woš)% E "The
Bank Stops Herekk (ocg2Loš) ož

o E

ñ52A ¶

ø%² ø K" ø ž Ñ ± ñ` W • k U § € < U Y ± ñ Z Ý •
Jož i/m Ô m ÷ p Ä È "%² Ä at G è û ¥ %²` m k ð ú y < ñ 4 ø
K # ož (56) k% kE V by Qkh

k, p 0 0 1 5 2

(57) 2008 v Ä Cšpy Ö kág 4 Ä 5

ñ.) kZD1 & 1 0 1 0 2

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kV1CaW/PYak
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67 MpNI?8PQh
K4be
bž

%?kq3GRqož (58)xOWP

Kx

,F — kž

P% 1y 1a 6ž
Pk>”e[kā5kA

(59)Yckp, PAg-
ž% 3E’% C9a8ož

(59)p 8žñ 6dY\$50 ElawG
‘žiož (60)3I,p .b “ž

96kcž 6N

AkD9ž ” 1

ž

56moyo- NN-P0 many people y the biggesto^a c)[ā 1 6žO6
B• problem y Qk¼
hk{ C)ož

57moyoÊ the 2008 financial crisis yK Yellen y

D)oP 6žO6B” 2008 v 6žpy

ág 1&P An Z Pož

UYPn 1gahpk{ D)ož

58moyoGÊ greater concern y the general public y Oož

B)oP 6žOUk%?k 3GRql

Ëy OFjK4% 6 9WP,A

B)ož

59moyoÊ the Fed chief YCÊ-4Ź

C)opôÿ(6p, Pÿgkð
ũ

z!'0â8oôË-6Bð150ÊU

PôPK(C)ož

60moyoÊ Alan Blinder yâ%ôž

A)opôÿ(6p ·b(6ÿ(4)

96-'9mkcËÿËNKUÛ

Kÿ A)ož

qHQËMô½RÿKk

K(ÚATË+EqwôA(€3)©

M"KxU(DožËU[%²kððð-

Lâk0K(6ôž (61)-6ÿRkCkôH

)âqHÿMôKÿÿEqHkU(Z

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kxwZÄ1QËKâQËQY(gož

P440y äpü j7 chēw

ĤNÿCĤF Cpž

(63) 9% h0Ei

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”k[*

Ky?’HkgĤ0wĥHožĤĤWQĥH•

Ĥ050HkĤ0

Ĥ0t... 02ĤĤĤvĤ

JsĤ0ž

(64) 96k... ĤĤĤ’Kk, 6t\$

ĤĤ0ž ĤĤĤĤĤĤ

ĤĤ0ž

(65) ĤĤĤĤUY”JĤq

kUĤC)kĤĤĤĤ4oĤ ĤĤ

qH0yĤĤĤĤĤFOĤ

yĤĤĤĤĤNĤ0ž

61moyoĤ

struggle yĤ0ož

A)0ĤĤ0Ĥ6ĤĤĤĤĤĤ

ĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤ

< A)ož

62moyoĤ

politicians yĤ0ož

D)0ĤĤĤOUkz{Ĥ0Ĥkxw}

L1QĤĤ-0{ĤĤĤĤĤ

D)ož

63moyoĤ

closest attention yĤ0ož

B)0ĤĤ0Ĥ6ĤĤĤĤĤĤ

ĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤ

ĤĤ B)ož

64moyoĤ

accomplish C planet yĤ0ož

D)0ĤĤĤ0ĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤ

KĤĤĤĤ%QĤ%KĤĤ

wĤĤUĤĤĤĤĤĤ

D)ož

65moyoĤ

just to survive yĤ0ož

C) oPôz UkFjUY"JyqkUyC

)kE]qHotyEÛyàH©

[uFOQ)DìOÀKÿC)U

% ÔÛk{

C)ož

Part IV Translation

The traditional Chinese hospitality requires that the foods served are so diverse that guests cannot eat up all the dishes. A typical Chinese banquet menu includes cold

1m%OKU1 “nB ”Ô§1 “ÒÛ ”
Ô§1 “K^ ”ÔÛ

2m§Ok “gÛ ”UôÁ followed by dishes served at the beginning, followed by hot dishes, such as meat, poultry, vegetables, and so on. At most banquets, the whole fish is considered to be essential, unless various kinds of seafood have been served. Nowadays, Chinese people would like to combine Western specialties with traditional Chinese dishes. Therefore, it is not rare to see steak being served, either.

Salad has also been catching on, although traditionally Chinese people generally do not eat any food without cooking. There is usually at least a bowl of soup, served either at the beginning or in the end of the banquet. Desserts and fruit usually mark the end of the banquet.

hot dishes-k-UôÛ/ with the hot dishes followedz “†
pmanôVCE ”© “Û ”k such as -ož

3m© “©”UtÁ “.U5 ”U essential ê
indispensablek “”3”n©m%ôOkU unless -ož

4m©m%ôOknP “@ ”môÛOo•X
thoughk althoughk despite ž “vg ”n•ô prevalentk populark
fashionablek catch on ôkô-UY Despite the fact that traditionally
Chinese people don't like to eat any dishes without cookin9k

salad has also been popularož

5m© “UYÁ ”Lôô%Oì
,%k “ôô ”U?§ mark the end of...ôôž

cordial hospitality ô

the way to host visitors §

cuisine CŨM

a sumptuous feast '1Jm

dinner party Ũ-

western-style food Ñ