



新东方大学英语六级考试 全国统一模拟冲刺试卷 COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

— Band Six —

试 题 册

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注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名准考证号写在答题卡1和答题卡2上。将本试卷代号划在答题卡1上。
- 二、试卷册、答题卡1和答题卡2均不得带出考场。考试结束，监考员收卷后考生才可离开。
- 三、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 四、在30分钟内做完答题卡1上的作文题。考生按指令在接着的30分钟内完成听力理解部分的试题，并在答题卡1上作答。然后监考员收取答题卡1，考生在答题卡2上完成其余部分的试题。全部答题时间为130分钟，不得拖延时间。
- 五、考生必须在答题卡上作答，凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效。
- 六、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案；如多选，则该题无分。选定答案后，用HB-2B 浓度的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是：[A] ~~[B]~~ [C] [D]。使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定的粗度，浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 七、如果要改动答案，必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案，然后再按规定重新答题。
- 八、在考试过程中要注意对自己的答案保密。若被他人抄袭，一经发现，后果自负。

18. A) To pay back their debt first. B) To take care of their kids' health.
C) To set up her emergency fund. D) To reduce the frequency of using their car.
19. A) How much money could be put into the joint savings account?
B) Which bills are to pay first?
C) Whose paycheck is bigger than the other's?
D) Who is responsible for handling the family's budget?

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.

20. A) Most of them put on some weight during college.
B) 70% of them found to be overweight.
C) 70% of them are obsessed with various parties.
D) Most of them live far away from their parents.
21. A) Too much sleep during the day.
B) Wrong concepts of health proposed by the media.
C) Improper study habits.
D) Reluctance to join in student clubs.
22. A) Eating vending machine snacks. B) Boosting your daily activity levels.
C) Skipping meals occasionally. D) Drinking sugary drinks.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.

23. A) Because it facilitates people's daily purchases.
B) Because it provides safe transactions anytime in the day.
C) Because it stands for a new fashion among phone users.
D) Because it suggests one of the many functions a smartphone can perform.
24. A) Never share your passcode with anyone.
B) Not use the factory set passcode.
C) Not use a pin together with a passcode.
D) Never use patterns as your passcode.
25. A) Selecting apps provided by third party providers.
B) Using a trusted app store.
C) Entering your friends' personal information.
D) Consulting experts for advice.

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 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 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Constantly snapping selfies may seem a bit *narcissistic* (自恋的), but a new study has found that taking photos on smartphones and sharing them online is actually linked to increased happiness levels among college students.

The research, 26 by academics from the University of California-Irvine’s Donald Bren School of Information & Computer Sciences, studied 41 college students for four weeks. Among them were 28 females and 13 males.

The researchers collected 27 2,900 mood measurements during the study, finding that subjects in all three of the photo categories experienced increased 28 moods.

Some participants in the selfie group reported becoming more confident and 29 with their photos over time. Students taking photos of objects that made them happy became more appreciative and reflective, and those who took photos that made others happy became calmer and said the 30 to family and friends helped relieve stress.

“Our research showed that practicing exercises that can 31 happiness via smartphone picture taking and sharing can lead to increased good feelings for those who 32 in it,” lead author Yu Chen, a postdoctoral scholar in UCI’s Department of Informatics, said in a statement. “This is particularly useful information for returning college students to be 33 of, since they face many sources of pressure.”

Chen even went so far as to say that mobile phones can be used as a source of stress relief. “The good news is that although it seems to be a burden, most college students 34 carry around a mobile device, which can be used for stress relief,” she said. “Added to that are many applications and social media 35 that make it easy to produce and send images.”

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) hardly | I) conducted |
| B) comfortable | J) debt |
| C) connection | K) reduced |
| D) constantly | L) tools |
| E) engage | M) nearly |
| F) aware | N) afraid |
| G) negative | O) promote |
| H) positive | |

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.*

The Endless Debate over Genetic Engineering

- [A] Last month a popular website featured a curious headline: “400 Farmers Destroy Life-Saving Rice Crops, and That’s a Good Thing.” The story went on to describe how a mob in the Philippines—not farmers, as the headline wrongly claimed, but a group of city kids and political activists—*trampled* (蹂躏) a test plot of Golden Rice, a blazingly yellow, genetically modified variety that contains segments of DNA extracted from maize and a bacterium. Golden Rice was designed to be high in *beta-carotene* (beta 胡萝卜素), a precursor of Vitamin A that is lacking in the diet of many in Asia and beyond. Upwards of a million deaths and perhaps as many as half a million cases of childhood blindness annually are caused by a deficiency of Vitamin A.
- [B] The incident in the Philippines wasn’t the first time that protestors have destroyed fields of genetically modified (GM) crops. Others trampled include grape vines in France, sugar beets in Oregon, potatoes in Belgium, wheat in Australia—the list goes on. But the attack on the potentially lifesaving rice seems especially cruel. And it has reignited the interminable debate over genetic engineering.
- [C] These crops were originally talked about as an answer to world hunger. By combining genetic materials from different species, wheat, for example, could be made to withstand high temperatures or drought; or bananas could be crossed with a virus to function as a vaccine for those who consumed it. Critics of this technology, however, warn that it potentially produces new proteins that may be *allergenic* (引起过敏的), or otherwise harmful to human health. Supporters counter that this is also true of conventional cross-breeding, which has been going on for centuries.

- [D] Scientific opinion remains divided on the degree of risk, but the majority of U.S. researchers say there is as yet no convincing evidence of adverse health effects. Because of the relative newness of the technology, however, most scientists agree that rigorous tests need to be conducted on a case by case basis to insure safety. The key problem, though, is that the Food and Drug Administration depends on producers of GM foods to evaluate the safety of their own products. There is no independent scientific verification of these industry assessments.
- [E] So some public interest groups, not surprisingly, are skeptical of this self-regulation and have proposed more stringent rules. But for many, this controversy over genetic engineering goes beyond scientific questions and touches on fundamental beliefs about the integrity of nature and the limits of human technology. Some, like the protestors in the Philippines, appear to have an almost religious conviction that messing with building blocks of life is just plain wrong—even when it creates a potential lifesaver like Golden Rice.
- [F] The basic research on Golden Rice goes back a decade and a half and has been fostered by a virtual who's who of multinational agro-giants like Monsanto and Syngenta and global NGOs including the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Nonetheless, the project remains highly controversial. Now, more than 10 years after it was praised as a big leap in agriculture in a Time magazine cover story, Golden Rice has not yet made it into the dinner bowls of those who need it.
- [G] The technological as well as patent and regulatory barriers to its development and use have proven thornier than expected. Public resistance has also been stiffer. The activist group Greenpeace battled successfully to block the world's biggest rice producer, China, from adopting the genetically modified grain. Even moderate critics like natural food guru Michael Pollan have questioned its efficacy.
- [H] Pollan recently wrote in the *New York Times* that Golden Rice is not the “killer app that everyone thinks it is.” He argues, sensibly, that without efforts to improve overall diet and tackle Third World poverty, simply adding beta-carotene to rice won't go very far toward ending malnutrition. He also points out that brown rice, nutritionally superior to Golden Rice, is largely shunned in rice-eating lands, and there is little reason to think that a bizarrely colored, genetically modified variety will fare any better.
- [I] The fact remains, however, that lots of people in the Global South can't afford a balanced diet, or don't have access to markets where good-quality produce can be purchased. Vitamin A supplementation has already been shown to lower child mortality by a quarter to a third. So isn't it time to give Golden Rice a chance?
- [J] Yet this may not happen any time soon. Opposition to genetically modified foods has been mounting. More than 60 nations, including the European Union, China, Russia and Brazil, have

either banned or restricted their sale. Here in the United States, the state legislatures in Connecticut and Vermont have called for the labeling of all GM foods, and 28 other states are now considering similar legislation.

- [K] Ironically, much of the fiercest opposition to this technology is in the Third World—which could benefit the most from it. Indian biologist Vandana Shiva called Golden Rice “a Trojan horse,” whose real aim is to win public support for genetic engineering. She calls it a “trap” perpetrated by Western corporations to rip off poor farmers and consolidate their control over global agriculture by replacing native varieties with patented genetically engineered seeds, which could not be saved from the harvest but needed to be repurchased from the company every year.
- [L] But others are not so cynical. “The guys who developed it did it for the right reasons,” says geneticist Richard Jefferson in *Grist*. “They really were outraged by micronutrient deficiencies. They were out there in the rice paddies and in the villages. Every one of the Rockefeller Foundation meetings was in the developing world, and we were out there, learning things with these people.”
- [M] So no, Golden Rice is not a trap. But it is a disappointment. Disappointing because it promised a lot, but has so far failed to deliver. This is also true of all genetic engineering. The “miraculous” technology that Big Ag promised was going to increase agricultural yields, boost nutrition and taste, cut pesticide use, create drought-resistant crops and feed the hungry world has not yet managed to convincingly pull any of these rabbits out of its magician’s hat.
- [N] Despite 20 years of research and 13 years of commercialization, biotechnology has failed to significantly increase U.S. agricultural yields, according to a recent report by the Union of Concerned Scientists, which says that organic agriculture often tops the productivity of GM crops on a per acre basis. Nor has genetic engineering cut the use of agro-chemicals, as promised.
- [O] But if genetic engineering has not lived up to its own belief, it has accomplished what it set out to do: created virtually indestructible crops designed to withstand the insults of industrial agriculture, and last forever on supermarket shelves. The technology has been a wildly lucrative profit center for biotech companies like Monsanto, Bayer and Syngenta—and their shareholders. Whether it can profit the rest of us with more abundant, safe and nutritious food remains to be demonstrated.
36. The project on Golden Rice started almost 20 years ago and has been supported by multinational agricultural companies and global NGOs.
37. Since genetic engineering is a new technology, most scientists believe that strict test should be carried out to insure the safety of GM crops.
38. According to a recent report, in America, biotechnology isn’t successful yet in substantially

increasing agricultural output.

39. With strong resistance from the general public, China stops accepting the genetically modified grain in its market.
40. According to Richard Jefferson, the research team on the Golden Rice program worked very hard and carried out the research for some sensible reasons.
41. Michael Pollan holds that hungry countries might as well focus their work on planting brown rice instead of Golden Rice.
42. In America, some states passed laws for the labeling of all GM foods, and other states think of taking the same action.
43. Vandana Shiva thought of Golden Rice as a threat in disguise, which is trying to seek people's support for genetic engineering.
44. Data shows clearly that Vitamin A does play an important role in lowering child death rate in the Global South.
45. It did frequently take place that activists against genetic engineering destroyed test fields of GM plants in many countries.

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.

For many people, drinking alcohol is nothing more than a pleasant way to relax. People with alcohol use disorders, however, drink to excess, endangering both themselves and others.

For most adults, moderate alcohol use—no more than two drinks a day for men and one for women and older people—is relatively harmless. Moderate use, however, lies at one end of a range that moves through alcohol abuse to alcohol dependence: Alcohol abuse is a drinking pattern that results in significant and *recurrent* (反复出现的) adverse consequences. Alcohol abusers may fail to fulfill major school, work, or family obligations. They may have drinking-related legal problems,

such as repeated arrests for driving while *intoxicated* (醉酒). They may have relationship problems related to their drinking.

People with alcoholism—technically known as alcohol dependence—have lost reliable control of their alcohol use. It doesn't matter what kind of alcohol someone drinks or even how much: Alcohol-dependent people are often unable to stop drinking once they start. Alcohol dependence is characterized by tolerance (the need to drink more to achieve the same “high”) and withdrawal symptoms if drinking is suddenly stopped. Withdrawal symptoms may include nausea, sweating, restlessness, irritability, tremors, *hallucinations* (幻觉) and *convulsions* (抽搐).

Although severe alcohol problems get the most public attention, even mild to moderate problems cause substantial damage to individuals, their families and the community.

According to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), 1 in 12 American adults is an alcohol abuser or alcoholic. And, says NIAAA, young adults aged 18 to 29 are the most likely to have alcohol problems. For example, a government survey revealed that almost 8 percent of young people aged 12 to 17 and almost 41 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 indulge in crazy drinking—downing five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once during the past month.

Problem drinking has multiple causes, with genetic, physiological, psychological, and social factors all playing a role. Not every individual is equally affected by each cause. For some alcohol abusers, psychological traits such as impulsiveness, low self-esteem and a need for approval prompt inappropriate drinking. Some individuals drink to cope with or “medicate” emotional problems. Social and environmental factors such as peer pressure and the easy availability of alcohol can play key roles. Poverty and physical or sexual abuse also increase the odds of developing alcohol dependence.

Genetic factors make some people especially vulnerable to alcohol dependence. Contrary to myth, being able to “hold your liquor” means you're probably more at risk—not less—for alcohol problems. Yet a family history of alcohol problems doesn't mean that children will automatically grow up to have the same problems. Nor does the absence of family drinking problems necessarily protect children from developing these problems.

46. According to the text, what are negative consequences alcohol abusers may face?

- A) Following a moderate drinking pattern.
- B) Acting rude to older people.
- C) Suffering physical injuries due to drunkenness.
- D) Having bad relationship with people around.

47. Withdrawal symptoms for alcohol-dependent people refer to _____.
- A) the maximal amount of alcohol they can drink
 - B) the mental or physical reactions
 - C) the inability to control their alcohol use
 - D) the unwillingness to drink more alcohol
48. The NIAAA research finds that _____.
- A) there's a serious drinking problem with American adults
 - B) alcohol problems attract much of public attention
 - C) most of young adults aged 18 to 25 drinking excessively cause much damage to the society
 - D) a large percentage of young people may fight with others after heaving drinking
49. We may learn from the text that _____.
- A) a need for approval for drinking might cause serious mental problem for alcohol abusers
 - B) every alcohol abuser may have his own cause for problem drinking
 - C) moderate drinking could help much in curing light emotional problems
 - D) alcohol dependent people mainly come from low-income families
50. It can be inferred that as for the causes behind alcohol dependence, genetic factors _____.
- A) play a key role
 - B) decide whether children copy their parents' drinking behavior
 - C) enable children to drink as much as their parents
 - D) are somewhat exaggerated

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Pew Research Center's survey of American millennials, particularly their lack of trust in institutions or other people, transported me back to Morocco. I'll get to why in a moment. But first, there are two data points I need to highlight for my trip down memory lane to have any relevance.

According to the Pew poll, millennials (folks between 18-years-old and 33-years-old) are "emotionally detached from institutions." They are political independents (50 percent) with no religious affiliation (29 percent). Pew points out that these statistics "are at or near the highest levels of political and religious disaffiliation recorded for any generation in the last quarter-century."

Then there was the trust question. "Generally speaking," Pew asked, "would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people." While boomers are the most trusting (40 percent), millennials trust others the least (19 percent).

Now back to Morocco. One of the findings from a panel I moderated on managing global disruptions at the German Marshall Fund's Atlantic Dialogues conference there last October was that trust in institutions was eroding around the world and not just among American millennials.

According to Dr. Jane Holl Lute, "the most significant disruption, bar none" of the past five to 10 years is the intersection of two trends. The trend of growth is an unmistakable cyber awakening that's accompanying the penetration of the internet..... We are all now instantaneously aware and connected, not only to information but to others who share our cause.

The trend of decay, which is contributing to the disruption that nations are facing, is the near total collapse of public trust in public institutions, and it's true globally. So what we are seeing fundamentally is the rise of the human being taking matters into their own hands, and one might only say, it's about time.

Dr. Lute expanded on her trust theme by tying together recent uprisings around the world by citizens against their governments or leading institutions.

"I think what we saw in Brazil, in Turkey, throughout the Middle East, in the occupy movement on Wall Street in the United States is a reflection that people around the world are angry. They're angry. This is an anxiety-based anger. And I think it stems from the fact that, you know, we don't trust the media, we don't trust the markets, we don't trust our governments in many cases. And I think basically we're angry that we feel as though we've lost the ability to architect trust in public space. That's deeply destabilizing and deeply disruptive in my view."

What Lute says is pretty *sobering* (令人惊醒的). As are the Pew poll numbers. Yet, despite all that distrust of institutions and other people, the pew poll shows that American millennials are the most *upbeat* (乐观的) about the future. And according to Pew, 49 percent of millennials believe "the country's best years are ahead."

51. According to the Pew survey, American millennials _____.

- A) really puzzle researchers at Pew Research Center
- B) are more likely to be independent in their political life
- C) become hostile towards social institutions
- D) choose not to join in any religious group

52. The conference in Morocco finds that _____.

- A) American millennials have the least amount of respect for the authorities
- B) young Americans are awkward at dealing with people
- C) people tend to have little trust in institutions in many countries
- D) people all over the world are becoming increasingly non-religious

53. Dr. Jane Holl Lute believes that _____.
- A) people will soon bring changes to the existing public institutions
 - B) the Internet separates people instead of connecting them
 - C) most countries will break up in the near future
 - D) governmental officials all over the world are facing great challenges
54. According to the text, the occupy movement on Wall Street _____.
- A) shows the huge power in netizens all over the world
 - B) is an example of citizen uprisings against long-established institutions
 - C) is started by some people who are unwilling to trust others
 - D) is a wake-up call for the American government to care for desperate and unemployed youths
55. According to the Pew poll number, the United States will _____.
- A) become a nicer place if its youth are taken good care of
 - B) improve a great deal more if trustworthy people staying in power
 - C) experience the collapse of its governments in the long run
 - D) be better in the eyes of millennials

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**.

现在在中国大城市里的地铁站附近都有很多的摩拜(Mobike)单车。摩拜单车受到上班族的欢迎。它解决了“最后一公里”的问题。通勤者通常面临的问题是他们离目的地的距离有些难办，步行有点太远，但是打出租车又让人觉得近得犯不上。每辆摩拜单车都有一个互联网控制的电子锁，可以由手机上的 Mobike 应用扫描后自动开锁，但使用后需要手动锁定。用户需要用手机号码与身份证号码进行注册。软件通过筛选身份证号码自动禁止 14 岁以下的用户使用单车。

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡 2**上作答。