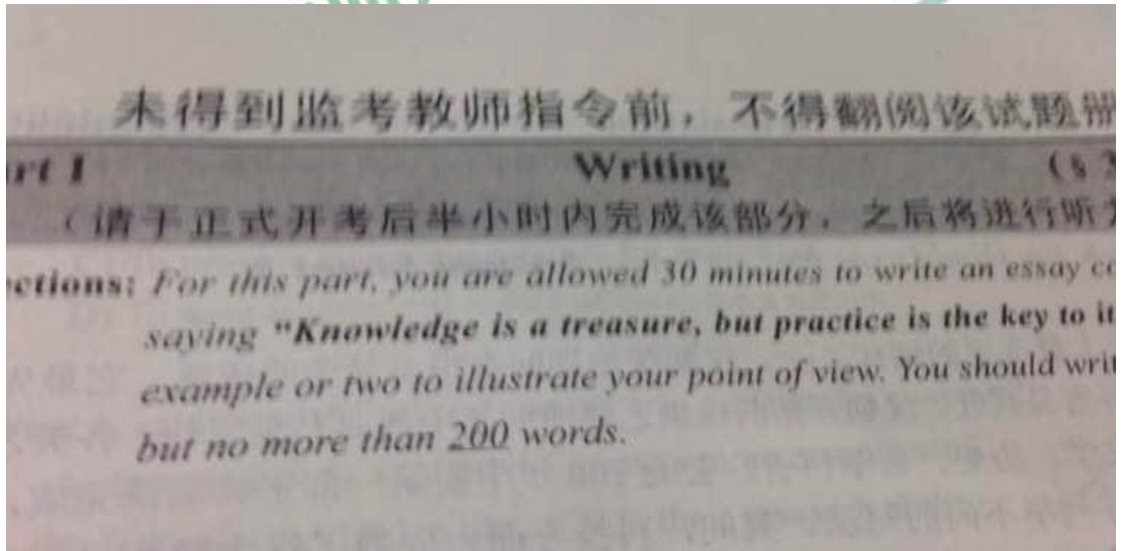


北京新东方：2015年6月13日英语六级真题答案

写作

作文 1



As a precious old saying goes “knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it”, this proverb is really a golden rule in the pursuit of knowledge. It exactly reminds everyone the significance of hard work and diligent effort.

Primarily, practice is vital in scientific research. For example, Thomas Edison experienced thousands of failures when seeking for appropriate material of electric light, it's obvious that enduring efforts, together with inspiration, made the way to success. It's a strange phenomenon that people today tend to show respect to his knowledge and achievements, not to his practice.

Moreover, practice plays the key role when learning new knowledge. It means that if students read something from textbooks or listen to the teachings of their tutors, yet neglect assignments, however he can comprehend the knowledge soon, he is likely to forget it within a short span of time, because practice give access to remembrance.

From my point of view, practice leads to true knowledge and knowledge in turn guides practice, numerous examples have proved this principle. Consequently, practice is the key to acquiring knowledge.

作文 2

题目: If you cannot do great things. Do small things in a great way

【北京新东方金凌虹老师】

学校:	注意事项 1. 答题前,考生务必在答题卡上用黑色字迹签字笔填写自己的准考证号、姓名和学校,再用 HB-2B 铅笔把对应准考证号码的标号涂黑。 2. 保持答题卡的清洁和完整,不再折叠。 3. 选择题必须用 HB-2B 铅笔填涂,修改要用橡皮擦干净。	(0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0)
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Part I Writing (30minutes)
 (请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)
 必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写;在答题区域内作答,超出以下红色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

从此处开始作答

As a common saying goes, "If you cannot do great things. Do small things in a great way." We can interpret the saying as follows: If you desire to achieve success, it is not the things (whether great or not) that matter, it is the way you deal with them that matters. Try to do small things in a patient and great way, then you will grab the chance of doing great things and success will not be far away.

Quite a few examples can be listed to prove the point above, one of the cogent cases, which occurs to me instantly, is most Jeremy Lin. He was once deemed unsuitable for playing basketball. Let alone achieving success in NBA. Substitute as he was, he never stop trying and kept on practicing hard. Fortunately, success only belongs to those who

请接背面继续作答

新东方全国大学英语四、六级考试研究委员会监制 KH-08005-1

答题卡 1

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写；在答题区域内作答，超出以下红色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

can do small things perfectly. He made it finally and his success was not a flash in the pan. To take another evidence which is more convincing and rational, statistics released by a world-renowned finance journal have shown that 94% of CEOs or founders of corporation started their career as a salesman who perfectly completed their sales targets and then did "great things".

Hence, at no time should we overlook the way we do small things. There is nothing like the small things, but the one who treat small things casually. Think small, do great!

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(听力录音播放完毕后，监考员将立即回收该卡)

(30 minutes)

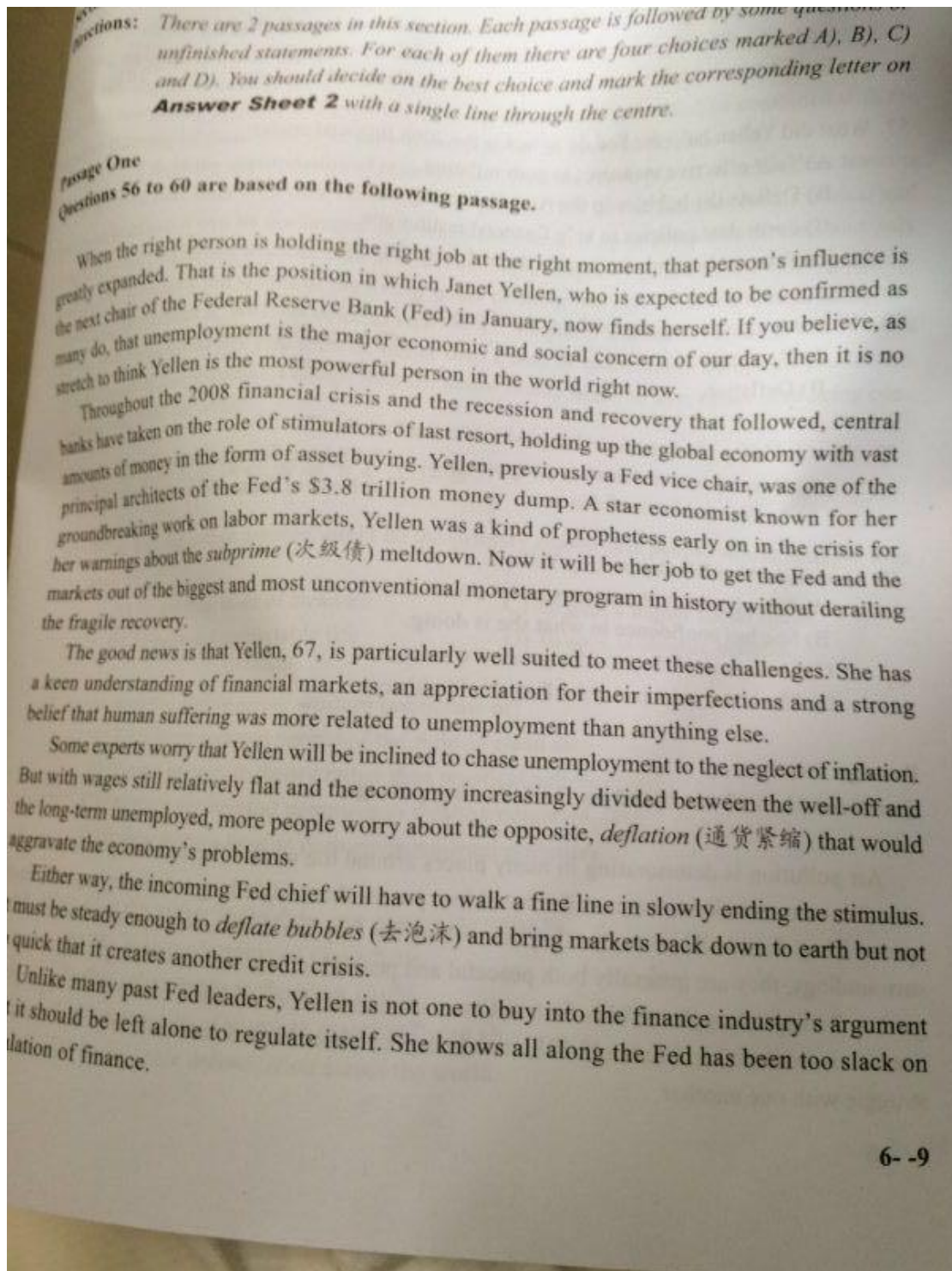
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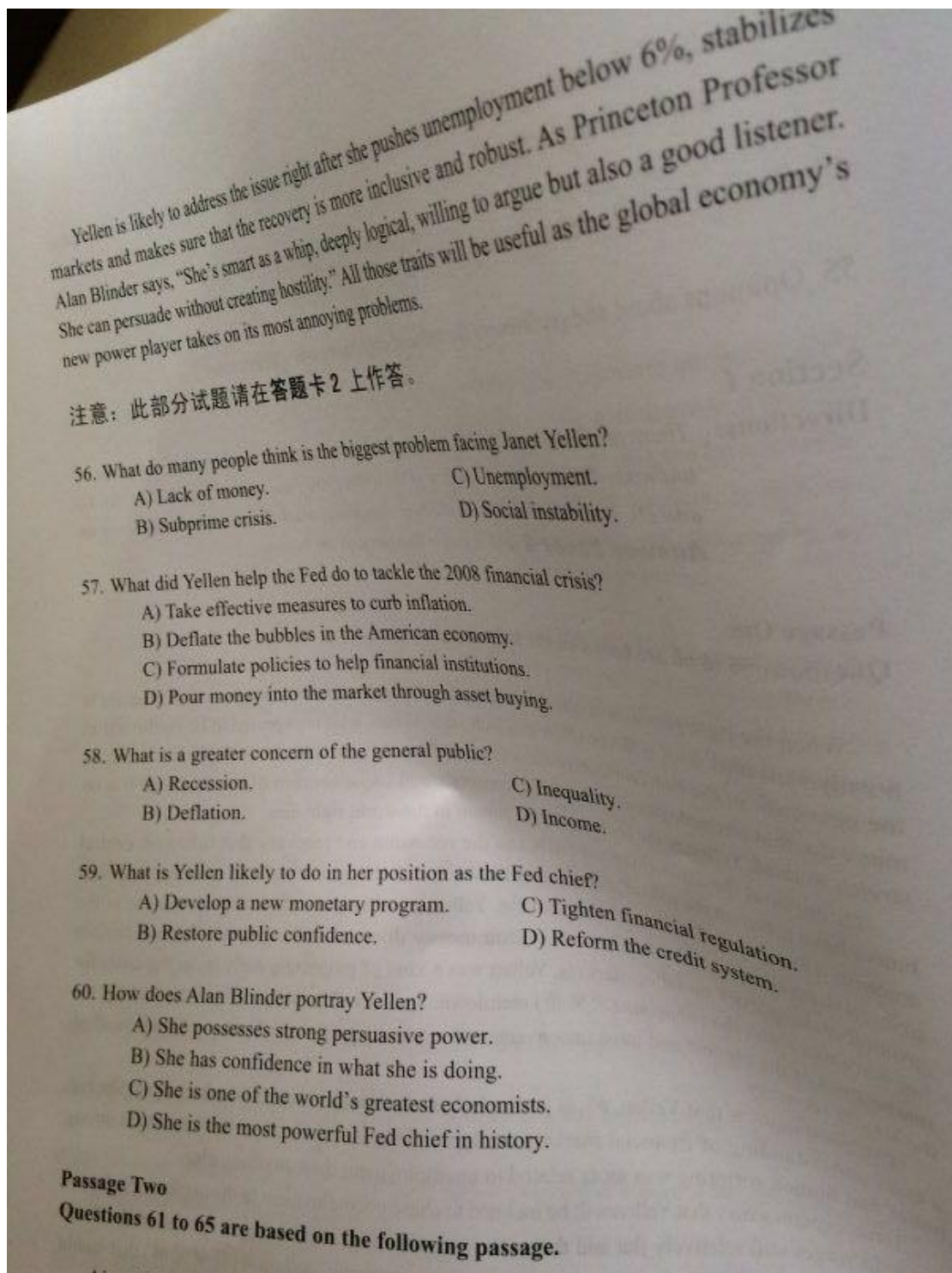
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仔细阅读





56-60. CDBCA

- A) She possesses strong persuasive power.
- B) She has confidence in what she is doing.
- C) She is one of the world's greatest economists.
- D) She is the most powerful Fed chief in history.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Air pollution is deteriorating in many places around the world. The fact that public parks in cities become crowded as soon as the sun shines proves that people long to breathe in green, open spaces. They do not all know what they are seeking but they flock there, nevertheless. And, in these surroundings, they are generally both peaceful and peaceable. It is rare to see people fighting in a garden. Perhaps struggle unfolds first, not at an economic or social level, but over the appropriation of air, essential to life itself. If human beings can breathe and share air, they don't need to struggle with one another.

6-10

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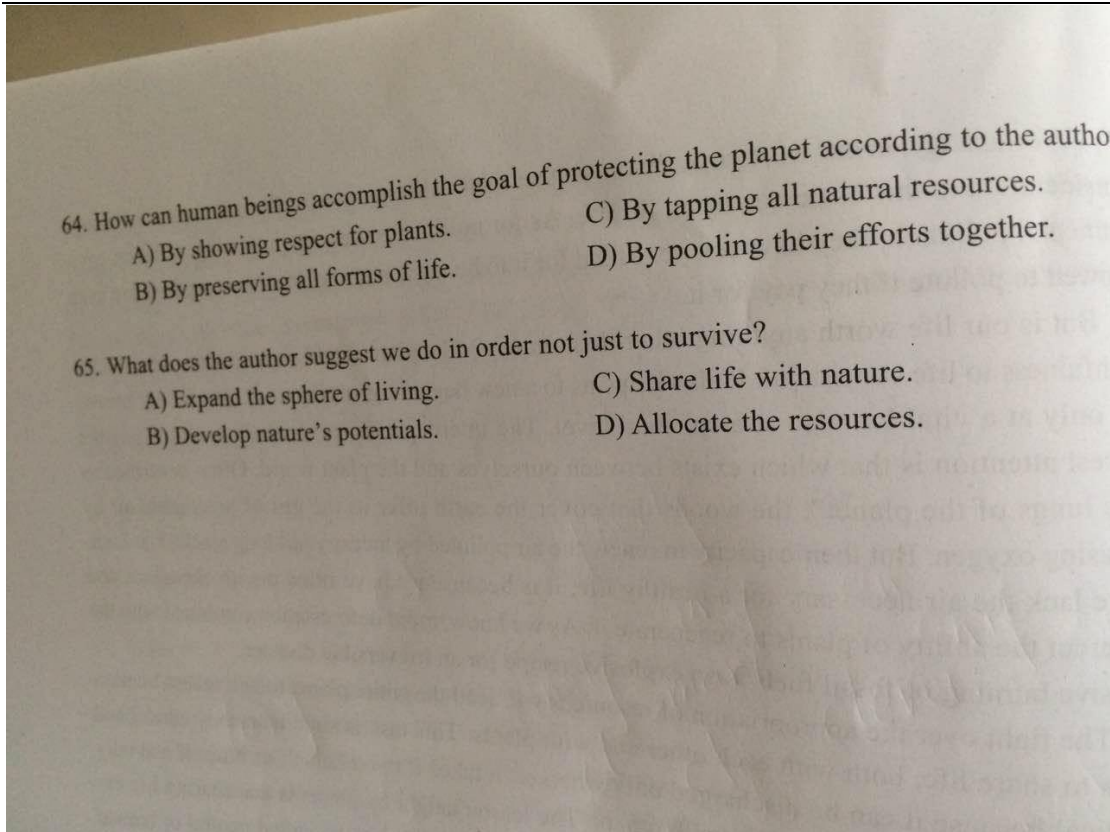
Unfortunately, in our western tradition, neither materialist nor idealist theoreticians give enough consideration to this basic condition for life. As for politicians, despite proposing curbs on environmental pollution, they have not yet called for it to be made a crime. Wealthy countries are even allowed to pollute if they pay for it.

But is our life worth anything other than money? The plant world shows us in silence what faithfulness to life consists of. It also helps us to a new beginning, urging us to care for our breath, not only at a vital but also at a spiritual level. The interdependence to which we must pay the closest attention is that which exists between ourselves and the plant world. Often described as "the lungs of the planet", the woods that cover the earth offer us the gift of breathable air by releasing oxygen. But their capacity to renew the air polluted by industry has long reached its limit. If we lack the air necessary for a healthy life, it is because we have filled it with chemicals and undercut the ability of plants to regenerate it. As we know, rapid deforestation combined with the massive burning of fossil fuels is an explosive recipe for an irreversible disaster.

The fight over the appropriation of resources will lead the entire planet to hell unless humans learn to share life, both with each other and with plants. This task is simultaneously ethical and political because it can be discharged only when each takes it upon herself or himself and only when it is accomplished together with others. The lesson taught by plants is that sharing life expands and enhances the sphere of the living, while dividing life into so-called natural or human resources diminishes it. We must come to view the air, the plants and ourselves as the contributors to the preservation of life and growth, rather than a web of quantifiable objects or productive potentialities at our disposal. Perhaps then we would finally begin to live, rather than being concerned with bare survival.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What does the author assume might be the primary reason that people would struggle with each other?
- A) To get their share of clean air.
 - B) To pursue a comfortable life.
 - C) To gain a higher social status.
 - D) To seek economic benefits.
62. What does the author accuse western politicians of?
- A) Depriving common people of the right to clean air.
 - B) Giving priority to theory rather than practical action.
 - C) Offering preferential treatment to wealthy countries.
 - D) Failing to pass laws to curb environmental pollution.
63. What does the author try to draw our closest attention to?
- A) The massive burning of fossil fuels.
 - B) Our relationship to the plant world.
 - C) The capacity of plants to renew polluted air.
 - D) Large-scale deforestation across the world.



61-65. ACBDC

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Early decision — you apply to one school, and admission is binding — seems like a great choice for nervous applicants. Schools let in a higher percentage of early-decision applicants, which arguably means that you have a better chance of getting in. And if you do, you're done with the whole agonizing process by December. But what most students and parents don't realize is that schools have hidden motives for offering early decision.

Early decision, since it's binding, allows schools to fill their classes with qualified students; it allows admissions committees to select the students that are in particular demand for their college and know those students will come. It also gives schools a higher yield rate, which is often used as one of the ways to measure college selectivity and popularity.

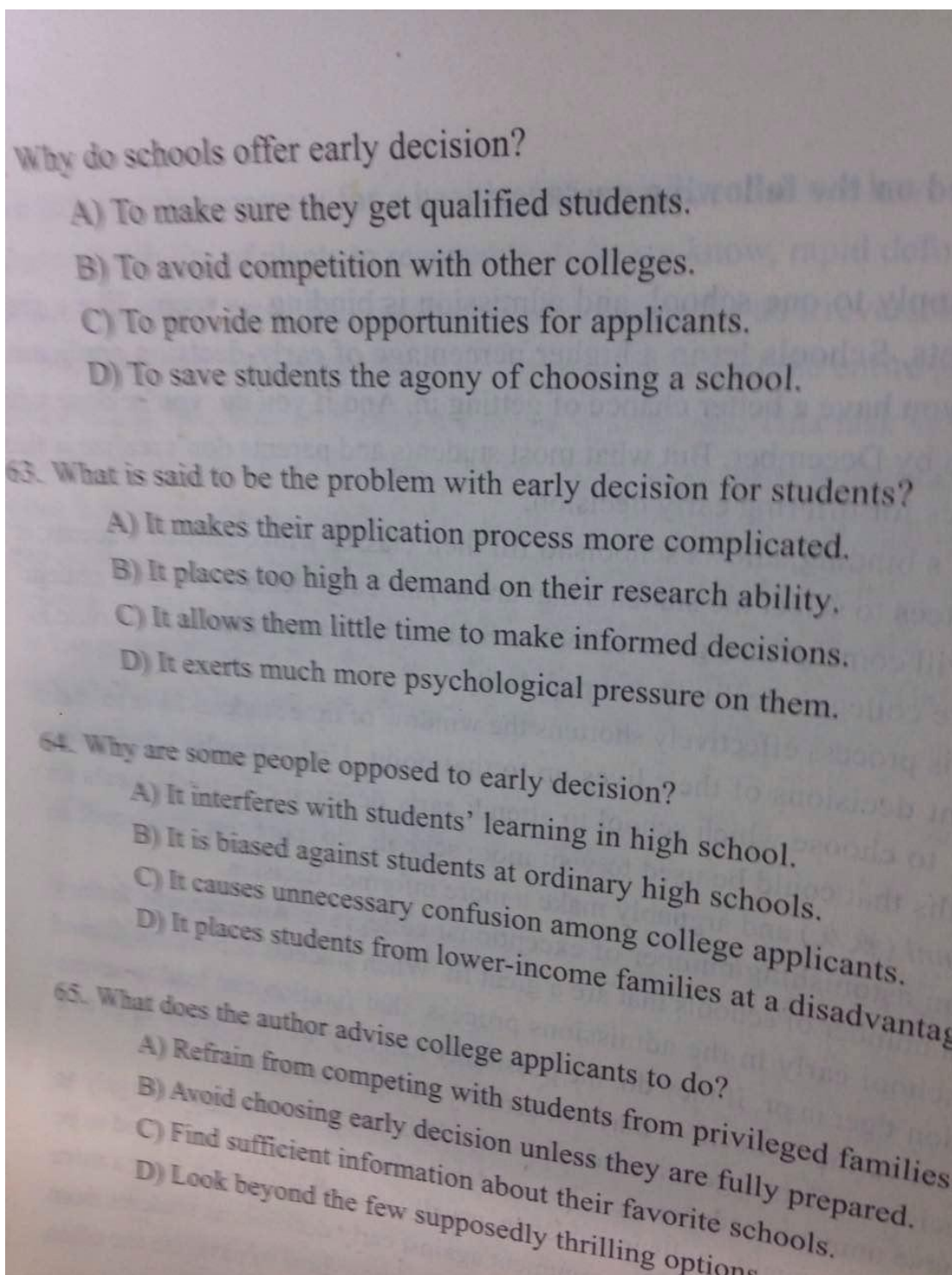
The problem is that this process effectively shortens the window of time students have to make one of the most important decisions of their lives up to that point. Under regular admissions, seniors have until May 1 to choose which school to attend; early decision effectively steals six months from them, months that could be used to visit more schools, do more research, speak to current students and alumni (校友) and arguably make a more informed decision.

There are, frankly, an astonishing number of exceptional colleges in America, and for any given student, there are a number of schools that are a great fit. When students become too fixated (专注) on a particular school early in the admissions process, that fixation can lead to severe consequences. If they do, the possibility that they are now bound to go to a school that is not in or, if they do, the possibility that they are now bound to go to a school that is not actually be right for them.

Students who have done their research and are confident that their favorite schools, the early-decision system needlessly and prematurely closes the door to a wide range of options. Students who haven't yet done enough research, or who are still constant favorite schools, the early-decision system needlessly and prematurely closes the door to a wide range of options. Students who have done their research and are confident that their favorite schools, the early-decision system needlessly and prematurely closes the door to a wide range of options.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What are students obliged to do under early decision?
- A) Look into a lot of schools before they apply.
 - B) Attend the school once they are admitted.
 - C) Think twice before they accept the offer.
 - D) Consult the current students and alumni.



61-65. BACDC

选词填空

Section A
Directions: In this section, read the passage through carefully. Each blank is identified by a letter. Please mark the correct answer on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may use the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Innovation, the elixir (灵丹妙药) of progress, has always cost people their jobs. In the Industrial Revolution hand weavers were 36 aside by the mechanical loom. Over the past 30 years the digital revolution has 37 many of the mid-skill jobs that supported 20th-century middle-class life. Typists, ticket agents, bank tellers and many production-line jobs have been dispensed with, just as the weavers were.

For those who believe that technological progress has made the world a better place, such disruption is a natural part of rising 38. Although innovation kills some jobs, it creates new and better ones, as a more 39 society becomes richer and its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services. A hundred years ago one in three American workers was 40 on a farm. 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 feel 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	I) prosperity
B) displaced	J) responsive
C) employed	K) rhythm
D) eventually	L) sentiments
E) impact	M) shrunk
F) jobless	N) swept
G) primarily	O) withdrawn
H) productive	

36)B 37)N 38.)I39.)H 40)C 41)A 42)M 43)F 44) E 45)D

the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

"That which does not kill us makes us stronger." But parents can't handle it when teenagers put this 36 into practice. Now technology has become the new field for the age-old battle between adults and their freedom-seeking kids.

Locked indoors, unable to get on their bicycles and hang out with their friends, teens have turned to social media and their mobile phones to socialize with their peers. What they do online often 37 what they might otherwise do if their mobility weren't so heavily 38 in the age of helicopter parenting. Social media and smart-phone apps have become so popular in recent years because teens need a place to call their own. They want the freedom to 39 their identity and the world around them. Instead of 40 out, they jump online.

As teens have moved online, parents have projected their fears onto the Internet, imagining the 41 dangers that youth might face – from 42 strangers to cruel peers to pictures or videos that could haunt them on Google for the rest of their lives.

Rather than helping teens develop strategies for negotiating public life and the risks 43 with others, fearful parents have focused on tracking, monitoring and blocking-
tactics (策略) don't help teens develop the skills they need to manage complex social situations that could haunt them on Google for the rest of their lives.

Rather than helping teens develop strategies for negotiating public life and the risks 43 with others, fearful parents have focused on tracking, monitoring and blocking-
tactics (策略) don't help teens develop the skills they need to manage complex social situations 44 risks and get help when they're in trouble. "Protecting" kids may feel like the safe thing to do, but it 45 the learning that teens need to do as they come of age in a technological world.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) assess	I) mirrors
B) constrained	J) philosophy
C) contains	K) potential
D) explore	L) sneaking
E) influence	M) sticking
F) interacting	N) undermines
G) interpretation	O) violent
H) magnified	

36)J 37)E 38.)B39.)D 40)L 41)K 42)O 43)F 44) A 45)N

翻译

汉朝是中国历史上最重要的朝代之一。汉朝统治期间有很多显著的成就。它最先向其他文化敞开大门，对外贸易兴旺。汉朝开拓的丝绸之路通向了中西亚乃至罗马。各类艺术一派繁荣，涌现了很多文学、历史、哲学巨著。公元 100 年中国第一部字典编撰完成，共 9000 个字，提供释义并列举不同的写法。其间，科技方面也取得了很大进步，发明纸张、水钟、日晷（sundials）以及测量地震的仪器。汉朝历经 400 年，但统治者的腐败最终导致了它的灭亡。

The Han Dynasty is one of the most important dynasties in Chinese history. There were many notable achievements during the Han dynasty. It was the first to open its door to other cultures and its foreign trade was prosperous. The Silk Road opened up during the Han Dynasty led to the Central and West Asia and even to Rome. Different kinds of arts were flourishing, with the masterpieces of literature, history and philosophy emerging. In 100 AD, the first Chinese dictionary was finished compiling with 9000 characters in total, and it provided interpretation and listed different ways of writing. In the meantime, great progress was made in science and technology, including the invention of paper, water clocks, sundials and the earthquake prediction instrument. The Han Dynasty lasted 400 years, but the corruption of the rulers eventually led to its demise.