

北京新东方：2015年6月英语六级真题参考答案

Part I Writing

It is well-known to everyone that “knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.” This self-evident saying means doing an activity or training regularly and repeatedly is essential to improve your skill.

It is universally acknowledged that the knowledge can only be grasped by practice, not by ideas or contemplation, simply because the hand - the cutting edge of the mind - is much more important than the eye. Unfortunately, there are many students who only receive knowledge passively from the teachers but not willing to practice. Many examples can be cited to illustrate the saying. For instance, when learning a foreign language, say English, one has to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing assiduously so as to acquire the essence of the language. Besides, how could Yao Ming, a once ordinary and unknown basketball player, achieve unprecedented success in NBA without his wholehearted devotion into practice? In a nutshell, the foundation of knowledge must be laid by practice.

Accordingly, it is imperative for us to take measures. To begin with, our awareness should be cultivated and enhanced to know that practice is essential to knowledge. Besides, it is the youngsters' priority to practice as much as possible. At any rate, a strong climbing-rope, made by twisting together ideas, theories, and above all, continual practice, can help us scale the summits of knowledge.

【武汉新东方 王佩】

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. C) Attend the concert.
2. D) None of the passengers were injured or killed.
3. A) An article about the election.
4. A) The restaurant was not up to the speaker's expectations.
5. C) He has many things to deal with right now.
6. D) More students have to appear to make their voice heard.
7. B) The speakers like watching TV very much.
8. D) The woman will be able to attend the classes she wants.
9. C) Export bikes to foreign markets.
10. B) The government has control over bicycle imports.
11. A) Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.
12. C) Conduct a feasibility study.
13. B) Anything that can be used to produce power.
14. D) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.
15. B) Start developing alternative fuels.

Section B

Passage One

16. A) The ability to predict fashion trend.
17. D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.
18. B) She is doing what she enjoys doing.

Passage Two

19. B) Get involved in his community.
20. A) Deterioration in the quality of life.
21. D) They are too big for individual efforts.
22. C) He had done a small deed of kindness.

Passage Three

23. B) Pressure and disease.
24. A) It experienced a series of misfortunes.
25. C) They could do nothing to help him.

Section C

26. are supposed to

27. inserting

28. drawing-out

29. distinguished

30. spark

31. flame

32. schooling

33. controversies

34. are concerned with

35. dissatisfaction

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

36. N) swept

37. B) displaced

38. I) prosperity

39. H) productive

40. C) employed

41. F) jobless

42. M) shrunk

43. A) benefits

44. E) impact

45. D) eventually

Section B

46. C)

47. A)

48. E)

49. I)

50. B)

51. P)

52. M)

53. F)

54. N)

55. K)

Section C

Passage One

56. C) Unemployment.
57. D) Pour money into the market through asset buying.
58. B) Deflation.
59. C) Tighten financial regulation.
60. A) She possesses strong persuasive power.

Passage Two

61. B) Attend the school once they are admitted.
62. A) To make sure they get qualified students.
63. C) It allows them little time to make informed choice.
64. D) It places students from lower-income families at a disadvantage.
65. B) Avoid choosing early decision unless they are fully prepared.

Part IV Translation

The year of 2011 is the historic moment in the process of China's urbanization, when the urban population exceeded the rural population for the first time. In the next 20 years, it is estimated that 350 million rural population will migrate to cities. The urbanization on such a large scale is both a challenge and an opportunity to the urban traffic. Chinese government has always advocated the people-oriented notion of development, stressing that people should travel by bus instead of by private car. Besides, it calls for the establishment of the environment-friendly society featured by resource-conservation. With this definite target, Chinese cities can better plan their development, and transfer a large amount of investment to the safe, clean and economical development of transportation system.

With this specific goal, Chinese cities can better plan their development, and transfer abundant investment to the development of secure, clean and economical transportation system.

【南京新东方 石苗苗】

附：Listening script

Section A

1.

W: Can you come to the concert with me this weekend or do you have to prepare for exams?

M: I still have a lot to do. But maybe a break will do me good.

Q: What will the man probably do?

2.

W: What does the paper say about the horrible incident that happened this morning on Flight 870 to Hong Kong?

M: It ended with the arrest of the three hijackers. They have forced the plane to fly to Japan. But all the passengers and the crew members landed safely.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3.

M: Helen, this is the most fascinating article I've ever come across. I think you should spare some time to read it.

W: Oh, really? I thought that anything about the election would be tedious.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

4.

W: 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?

5.

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

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

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

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??

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?

8.

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

M: That's too bad. But I'm pretty sure you'll be able to work everything out before the semester starts.

Q: What does the man mean?

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

W: Jack, sit down and listen. This is important. We'll have to tackle the problems of the exporting step by step. And the first move is to get an up-to-date picture of where we stand now.

M: Why don't we just concentrate on expending here at home?

W: Of course, we should hold on to our position here. But you must admit the market here is limited.

M: Yes, but it's safe. The government keeps out foreigners with import controls. So I must admit I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes.

W: I agree. That's why I am suggesting exporting. Because I feel we can compete with the best of them.

M: What you are really saying is that we'd make more profit by selling bikes abroad, where we have a cost advantage and can charge high prices.

W: Exactly.

M: But, wait a minute. Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our cost and we could no better off, maybe worse off.

W: OK. Now there are extra costs involved. But if we do it right, they can be

built into the price of the bike and we can still be competitive.

M: How sure are you about our chances of success in the foreign market?

W: Well, that's the sticky one. It's going to need a lot of research. I'm hoping to get your help. Well, come on, Jack. Is it worth it, or not?

M: There will be a lot of problems.

W: Nothing we can't handle.

M: Um... I'm not that hopeful. But, yes, I think we should go ahead with the feasibility study.

W: Marvelous, Jack. I was hoping you be on my side.

9. What does the woman intend to do?

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

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

12. What do the speakers agree to do?

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

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

M: When you think of energy or fuel for our homes and cars, we think of petroleum or 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 now. We are using what is available at a much faster rate than it has been

produced over time. The real controversy surrounding the amounts of petroleum we have is how much we need to keep in reserve for future use. 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 will become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.

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

M: There're two very clear reasons to do so. 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 you burn fossil fuels, you release substances trapped in the ground for a long time, which leads to some long term negative effects like global warming and greenhouse effect.

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

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

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

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. 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. 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 brought 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 traveling 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 and small towns and villages whenever she can arrange for it. She's always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karen thinks she has the best job she could have found. She loves all the traveling 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 tourists would. As soon as she gets back to New York from one trip, Karen begins to plan another.

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

Question 17. What does Karen's job involve?

Question 18. Why does Karen think she has got the best job?

Passage Two

Mark felt that it was time for him to take part in his community, so he went to the neighborhood meeting after work. The area's city council woman 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 council woman. It was too much for Mark.

"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 can 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 groceries started to fall out. Mark ran to take the boy's arm and led him back to his mother. "You gotta stay with mom," he said. Then he picked up the stray 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. Small acts of kindness add up. Mark smiled and thought, "Maybe that's a good place to start."

Question 19. What did Mark think he should start doing?

Question 20. What was being discussed when Mark arrived at the

neighborhood meeting?

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

Question 22. Why did Mark smile on his ride home?

Passage Three

And if stress in 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 11,000 heart-attack sufferers from 52 countries. It found that in the year before their heart attacks, patients had been under significantly more stresses than some 13,000 healthy control subjects. Those stresses 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 percent of overall heart-attack risk." But people respond differently to high-pressure work situations. The key to whether it produces heart problems seems to be whether you have a sense of control over life, or live at the mercy of circumstances and superiors.

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 a 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 triple bypass surgery. 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.

Question 23. What does the passage mainly discuss?

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

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

Section C

When most people think of the word "education" , they think of a pupil as a sort of animate sausage casing. Into this empty casing, the teachers are supposed to stuff "education."

But genuine education, as Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not inserting the stuffing of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him; it is the drawing-out of what is in the mind.

"The most important part of education," once wrote William Ernest Hocking, the distinguished Harvard philosopher, "is this instruction of a man in what he has inside of him."

And, as Edith Hamilton has reminded us, Socrates never said, "I know, learn from me." He said, rather, "Look into your own selves and find the spark of the truth that God has put into every heart and that only you can kindle (点燃) to a flame."

In a dialogue, Socrates takes an ignorant slave boy, without a day of schooling, and proves to the amazed observers that the boy really " knows "

geometry-because the principles of geometry are already in his mind, waiting to be called out.

So many of the discussions and controversies about the content of education are useless and inconclusive because they are concerned with what should “go into” the student rather than with what should be taken out, and how this can best be done.

The college student who once said to me, after a lecture, “I spend so much time studying that I don’ t have a chance to learn anything,” was clearly expressing his dissatisfaction with the sausage casing view of education.