

大学英语六级考试参考答案

Part I Writing

Some people think that financial disparity affects friendship. Their major evidence might be that financial gap can lead to different life styles and different tastes for things. At first sight, this argument seems reasonable. However, a careful inspection at it reveals how flimsy it is. In its true sense, friendship is not grounded on money.

Actually, we can find numerous examples of friendship immune to financial disparity. That between Carl Marx and Friedrich Engels is a case in point. Though differing a lot in financial statuses, they formed firm friendship during their common pursuit of communism. While Marx was leading a miserable life due to lack of money, it was Engels who gave him a hand. It was common belief and idea that bound them together. An equally convincing example is the friendship among the numerous revolutionaries in China before the liberation of the country. Though they came from different families and financial backgrounds, they became constant friends and comrades during the fight for the nations independence and freedom.

To sum up, financial disparity does not necessarily affect friendship; much less can it affect true friendship. True friendship can stand the test of time and adversity.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B

Conversation Two

5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B

Section B

Passage One

9. B 10. A 11. B

Passage Two

12. A 13. B 14. D 15. C

Section C

Recording One

16. C 17. A 18. D 19. D

Recording Two

20. B 21. B 22. A

Recording Three

23. B 24. A 25. D

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. E 27. N 28. I 29. L 30. A 31. C 32. O 33. F 34. H 35. G

Section B

36. O 37. F 38. J 39. B 40. M 41. D 42. N 43. A 44. I 45. C

Section C

Passage One

46. D 47. C 48. A 49. D 50. D

Passage Two

51. D 52. A 53. B 54. A 55. D

Part IV Translation

参考译文:

Domestic violence refers to the abuse by one partner against another in an intimate relationship. Generally speaking, the victims are children and women. In ancient China, people believe that a man has the right to punish his children and wife. In a broad sense, domestic violence is not limited to obvious physical violence. There are many other forms of violence. Many different theories are brought up as to the causes of domestic violence, such as the perpetrators' personality and mental characteristics. External factors also play a part, such as the perpetrators' surroundings. However, it seems that there is no single one theory to cover all cases.

听力原文

Section A

Conversation One

W: Today's guest on "Science Update" is David Brown. (1) Dr. Brown, you and your team have found bacteria far below the Earth's surface. You must be thrilled about your discovery.

M: Well, yes, it's very exciting. For a long time we'd suspected the presence of such organisms, but we lacked substantial evidence.

W: How did you confirm the existence of the bacteria?

M: (2) Well, technology helped. Our drilling techniques have improved significantly, and so the risk that surface bacteria could be mistaken for those found at much greater depth was reduced. With the new techniques, we could get much deeper into the Earth.

W: How far down did you actually get?

M: (3) In one case, about three kilometers. We were surprised, I must tell you, that there were organisms that far down.

W: You know, it sounds like fiction, something like a lost world.

M: Let's call it a hidden biosphere, and it's probably a very extensive one. The mass of the living organisms below the surface may be equal in size to the mass of the surface bacteria.

W: Have you found any unique life-forms?

M: Yes. We've found a very special organism. Let's call it Type-A bacterium. It can live and grow only where there is no oxygen.

W: Is there any danger of these bacteria infecting people when you bring them to the surface?

M: These bacteria were adapted to an environment that's completely different from humans'. (4) That's to say, they could not survive in our environment. So we really don't need to worry about these bacteria causing illness in people.

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

1. What have Dr. Brown and his team discovered?
2. What helps to confirm the existence of bacteria below the Earth's surface?
3. How deep down did the man find the bacteria?
4. Why does the man say there is no danger of infection by the bacteria brought to the surface?

Conversation Two

M: So you are going to be writing for the school newspaper?

W: Yes, I'm excited about it. I'm thinking about journalism as a career.

M: Well! Congratulations! (5-1) What were you asked to do during the interview?

W: (5-2) First I was asked to submit a writing sample. I used one of the essays I wrote for a literature class. Then the editor assigned me a task of writing a short article about the latest news.

M: What news is your article about?

W: It's about the students' play that has been performed this month.

M: Oh, I saw that play. The director is a friend of mine. It is really causing a stir around here.

W: Yeah, I know. That's why I chose the news. (6) I mainly analyzed people's reactions to it in my article.

M: Wow, it must be a great work. Can I read it?

W: Sure. I just made a couple of copies. So you can have one.

M: Thanks. Working for the paper sounds interesting. I wonder if they have any other vacancies.

W: (7) Well, they're looking to employ one or two part-time photographers recently. Maybe you can go and have a try. You have a talent for photography.

M: Great! I'll go and apply for the job.

W: If you want, I could walk over with you to the newspaper office and introduce you to the photography editor.

M: Thank you very much. (8-1) But what should I prepare?

W: (8-2) A copy of your resume and some of your best photograph works will be OK. When you are well prepared, give me a call, and I will help you set up a time to meet them.

M: Good. I will get everything ready tonight if things go smoothly.

W: OK. Good luck.

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

5. What was the woman first asked to do during her job interview?
6. What did the woman mainly analyze about the student's play in her article?
7. What vacancies is the school newspaper offering now?
8. What should the man prepare for the interview?

Section B

Passage One

No man can change the weather. Nobody can control the weather. But if you study correctly the signs around us, we can tell important changes in weather. This way of telling what the weather will be on the following day or two is called weather forecasts.

For many centuries and in all countries, people have studied the weather and tried to make weather forecasting. (9) Sometimes distant objects such as hills and tall trees seem to be very clear and near. This is a sign of much water vapor in the air, and therefore rain will probably come. Rings around the sun are a sign of coming rain. Many people feel pain in their bones. This is a sign of the coming of wet weather. Some birds fly high if fine weather is coming. (10) They fly near the ground if rain or stormy weather is on the way. It is probably because of the insects which they are

hunting that they fly low. If you see a rainbow during rainy weather, this is a sign that the weather will become clear and fine. Such rainbows always come in the evening. If a fog appears in the morning just above a sunrise, then the day will be warm. (11) If the stars twinkle clearly at night, then fine weather will continue. If the sunset is mostly red in colour, then the following day will be fine. If the rainbow appears in the morning, rainy weather will probably come.

Most of the above sayings have been made by people who have used their eyes and brains to make weather forecasting.

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

9. What will happen when distant hills and tall trees seem to be very clear and near?
10. When do some birds fly lower according to the speaker?
11. What will happen when stars twinkle clear at night?

Passage Two

Sleep apnea is a common disorder in which you have one or more pauses in breathing or shallow breaths while you sleep. (12) People with sleep apnea often feel tired and unfocused during the day. But that may not be the only side effect; new research suggests the disorder also dramatically increases the risk of depression.

Researchers found that men with sleep apnea are more than twice as likely as other men to exhibit signs of clinical depression, such as feeling hopeless and uninterested in everyday activities. (13) The picture was even worse among women; a sleep apnea diagnosis increased the risk of depression symptoms five times.

What's more, the study suggests that most cases of sleep apnea are not diagnosed. More than 80% of the people suffering such disorder had never received an official diagnosis. This group, too, had a threefold higher risk of depression compared to people who had no trouble breathing at night.

Sleep apnea and related problems occur when the airway becomes blocked during sleep, restricting breathing. (14) The disorder can be caused by several factors, including the structure of a person's airway, or excess fat surrounding the windpipe. Sleep apnea is closely associated with obesity, a fact the researchers took into account by controlling for body mass index in their analysis.

(15) However, the study shows only an association, not cause and effect, and the researchers can't rule out the possibility that an unidentified factor could contribute to both sleep apnea and depression.

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

12. According to the speaker, which of the following may be a side effect of sleep apnea?
13. What did researchers find in their study?
14. According to the speaker, which of the following

factors can cause sleep apnea?

15. According to the study, what is the relationship between sleep apnea and depression?

Section ②

Recording One

Fifty years ago, when I began exploring the ocean, (16) no one imagined that we could do anything to harm the ocean by what we put into it or by what we took out of it. It seemed, at that time, to be a sea of paradise, but now we know that we are facing paradise lost.

I want to share with you my personal view of changes in the sea that affect all of us, and to consider why it matters that in 50 years, we've lost—actually, we've taken, we've eaten—more than 90 percent of the big fish in the sea; why you should care that nearly half of the coral reefs have disappeared; (17) why a reduction of oxygen in large areas of the Pacific should concern not only the creatures that are dying, but it really should concern you. It does concern you, as well.

There was still time. Well, now is that time. I hope for your help to explore and protect the wild ocean in ways that will restore the health and, in so doing, secure hope for humankind. Health to the ocean means health for us.

For me, as a scientist, it all began in 1953 when I first tried underwater breathing device. It's when I first got to know how fish swim in mysterious ocean. I actually love diving at night; you see a lot of fish then that you don't see in the daytime. Since then, I've started designing and building 13 underwater systems to access the deep sea. (18) I led a five-year National Geographic expedition, the Sustainable Seas expeditions, using these little submarines. They're so simple to drive that even a scientist can do it. And I'm living proof.

Over time, most of the planet's organic carbon has been absorbed and stored there. The ocean drives climate and weather, stabilizes temperature, shapes Earth's chemistry. Water from the sea provides home for about 97 percent of life in the world, maybe in the universe. No water, no life; no blue, no green.

(19) A global plan of action with a world conservation union is underway to protect biodiversity, to recover from the impacts of climate change. New technologies are needed to map, photograph and explore the 95 percent of the ocean that we have yet to see. I wish you would use all means at your disposal—films, expeditions, the web, new submarines—and campaign to arouse public support for a global network of marine protected areas—hope spots large enough to save and restore the ocean, the blue heart of the planet.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on recording you have just heard.

16. What was beyond imagination when the speaker began to explore the ocean 50 years ago?

17. What should we worry about in the Pacific except for the dying creatures?
18. How long has the National Geographic expedition led by the speaker lasted?
19. What is the purpose for the global plan of action?

Recording Two

Good morning. Everyone. Today's topic is fast food. For many people in other countries, fast food equals American food. All Germans eat sausages, all Chinese eat rice, and all Americans eat hamburgers, right? Well, um, actually, we do eat a lot of hamburgers. In fact, the average American eats three hamburgers a week, along with four orders of French fries. I'll tell you, my son is not average, because he'd eat three hamburgers a day, if I'd let him. And I think he eats four orders of French fries by Wednesday. But, even though we still eat hamburgers, did you know that we eat less now than we used to when I was your age? In 1976, we ate 94 pounds of beef per person each year. These days, we eat 68 pounds per person. From 94 to 68, that's quite a reduction! But just because we eat fewer hamburgers does not mean we eat less fast food. (20) **As a matter of fact, we eat more fast food than ever.** Here is some food for thought: In 1970, Americans spent six billion dollars a year on fast food. By 2001, that number had increased to one hundred and ten billion. Six billion to a hundred and ten billion in 30 years! Man, if my stocks had done that well, I wouldn't be standing here teaching. I'd be in my private Lear jet on my way to Hawaii!

It's not surprising that we spend more on food than entertainment. After all, we have to eat. But Americans spend more money not just on food, but on fast food. Is this healthy? Um, probably not. Maybe you've noticed that Americans are getting fatter. And I don't mean just a little plump. We're getting obese. America has the largest percentage of obese people among all developed nations. Did you know that more than half of all US adults weigh too much? (21) **So do about twenty-five percent of our children.** The US surgeon general calls this a crisis. A crisis! Think of it like a river. It keeps raining, and the river keeps rising. At first no one is very worried. But the water keeps rising, and rising. Then it overflows its banks and floods the city. Suddenly, we have a crisis. Why is being obese a crisis? Well, for one thing, it's killing us. (22) **Obesity—um, being too fat—increases the stress on our bodies.** Our hearts and other organs have to work harder, and they break down sooner. Obesity is the number two cause of death in America today, right behind smoking. We all know how bad smoking is. Being too fat is the second biggest killer.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

20. What does the speaker say about fast food consumption in America?
21. What's the percentage of American children who are overweight?

22. What do we know about obesity from the lecture?

Recording Three

As populations continue to age, more and more people are going to begin to experience mild cognitive impairment, a precursor to Alzheimer's disease. It's predicted that by 2050, 135 million Americans are going to suffer from mild cognitive impairment, or MCI. (23) **But the results of a new study in Australia show that increased muscle strength can improve brain function in older adults.**

In mild cognitive impairment, people have noticeably reduced memory but are able to lead otherwise normal lives.

In the Australian study, investigators showed that exercise in the form of progressive resistance training improved brain function in those over the age of 55.

In the study, called the Study of Mental and Resistance Training or SMART, 100 adults with MCI, between the ages of 55 and 86, were divided into four groups.

One group received lessons in resistance exercise and computerized cognitive training; another group was given resistance training but got placebo computerized training. Still another group received brain training but went through a fake exercise routine and a final group was given fakes in both exercise and cognitive training.

Researchers wanted to see whether there was a positive link between muscle strengthening and brain functioning.

(24) **Resistance training included weight lifting sessions with gradually increased weights over time.**

Those who were able to lift weights to an intensity of 80 percent of their peak strength had the greatest improvement in cognitive function as measured by an Alzheimer's disease assessment scale. The benefits endured even a year after the supervised strength training exercises stopped.

The findings were published in the *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*.

Researchers say the key is for older adults to do resistance strength training, like lifting weights, at least two times per week.

The findings confirm earlier studies this year on MRI that showed increases in the size of particular brain regions associated with improvements in cognitive training among the weight lifters.

(25) **"The next step now is to determine if the increases in muscle strength are also related to increases in brain size that we saw," said senior author Professor Maria Fiatarone Singh from University of Sydney.**

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

23. What does the study in Australia show?
24. What did resistance training include in the Australian study?
25. According to Maira Fiatarone Singh, what will they determine in the next step?