

# 大学英语六级考试全仿真试卷

## 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 2 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,监考员收卷后考生方可离开。
- 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。30 分钟后,考生按指令启封试题册,在接着的 25 分钟内完成听力部分的试题。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 125 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。



未得到监考教师指令前,不得翻阅试题册!

**Part I**

**Writing**

**(30 minutes)**

(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)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *On Confidence* by commenting on the saying “self-confidence is the first requisite to great undertakings”. 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。

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡1指定区域内作答作文题,在试题册上的作答无效!

\* 请认真填写以下信息

准考证号:

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

错填、未填以上信息,按违规处理!





- B) It is much more spacious than the lounge on C deck.
- C) It is for the use of passengers traveling with children.
- D) It is for senior passengers and people with VIP cards.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear recordings of lectures or talks followed by some questions. The recordings will be played 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。

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.**

- 16. A) He is the author of *Little Prince*.  
B) He has written 14 books.  
C) He has written in many genres.  
D) He is a fan of murder mysteries.
- 17. A) He was driving over the cliff.  
B) He was killed off.  
C) He began a new adventure.  
D) He was brought back to life.
- 18. A) They are set in a very particular place, New York.  
B) They are set in Watts area.  
C) They are set in a time, post-World War I.  
D) They are set in a time, World War II.

- 19. A) White females.  
B) Black females.  
C) White males.  
D) Black males.

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

- 20. A) He returned to Earth this week after spending a historic year on Mars.  
B) He said it would be possible for common people to endure even longer journeys, including a trip to Mars.  
C) He wants to participate if NASA flies a Mars mission in the near future.  
D) He predicted there will be more opportunities for commercial space travel for non-astronauts.
- 21. A) His physical adjustment has been less great now than the time when he went into space.  
B) He had sore muscles and fatigue when he came back to Earth.  
C) He thinks leaving gravity is harder than coming back to gravity.  
D) The first food he ate when he went into space was a banana.
- 22. A) He received medical and fitness tests.  
B) He made time to swim when he arrived home in San Antonio.



doubled, so the state recently upped it back to 21.

Reformers, however, fear raising the drinking age will have little effect unless accompanied by educational programs to help young people to develop “31 attitudes” about drinking and teach them to peer pressure to drink.

Though new laws have led to increased arrests and tests and, in many areas already, to a marked 32 in fatalities, some states are also penalizing bars for serving customers too many drinks. A bar in Massachusetts was 33 for serving six or more double brandies to a customer who “obviously intoxicated” and later drove off the road, killing a nine-year-old boy.

As the fatalities continue to occur daily in every state, some Americans are even beginning to speak well of the 13 years of national prohibition of alcohol that began in 1919, what President Hoover called the “noble experiment”. They forgot that legal prohibition didn’t stop drinking, but 34 political corruption and organized crime. As with the booming drug trade generally, there is no easy 35 .

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- |               |             |               |                |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) banned     | B) decline  | C) defined    | D) encouraged  |
| E) exactly    | F) fined    | G) involving  | H) responsible |
| I) phenomenon | J) resist   | K) resolution | L) roughly     |
| M) solution   | N) tolerant | O) trend      |                |

## 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**.*

### Learning to Let Go of Past Hurts: Five Ways to Move On

A) We’ve all been hurt. You can’t be an adult—or teen—alive today who hasn’t experienced some kind of emotional pain. It hurts. I get that. But what you do with that hurt is probably more important than the hurt itself. Would you prefer to get back to being an active liver of life? Or do you prefer to *ruminate* (反思) endlessly about the past and something that cannot be changed? In short, how do you let go of past hurts and move on? Let’s find out.

B) Blaming others for our hurt is what most of us start off doing. Somebody did something wrong, or they



wronged us in some way that mattered to us. We want them to apologize. We want them to acknowledge what they did was wrong. But blaming someone else for our hurt can backfire. The problem with blaming others is that it can often leave you powerless. For example, you confront the person (your boss, your spouse, your parent, your child), and they say, “No, I didn’t,” or worse, “So what if I did?”, then you’re left with all this anger and hurt and no resolution.

C) All your feelings are legitimate. It’s important to feel them fully, and then move on. Nursing your grievances indefinitely is a bad habit, because it hurts you more than it hurts them. People who hold on to these past hurts often relive the pain over and over in their minds. Sometimes a person can even get “stuck” in this pain, in this hurt, in this blame.

D) The only way you can accept new joy and happiness into your life is to make space for it. If your heart is filled full-up with pain and hurt, how can you be open to anything new?

1. Make the decision to let it go.

Things don’t disappear on their own. You need to make the commitment to “let it go”. If you don’t make this conscious choice up-front, you could end up *self-sabotaging* (自我伤害) any effort to move on from this past hurt. Making the decision to let it go also means accepting you have a choice to let it go. To stop reliving the past pain, to stop going over the details of the story in your head every time you think of the other person (after you finish step 2 below).

2. Express your pain—and your responsibility.

E) Express the pain the hurt made you feel, whether it’s directly to the other person, or through just getting it out of your system (like venting to a friend, or writing in a journal, or writing a letter you never send to the other person). Get it all out of your system at once. Doing so will also help you understand what—specifically—your hurt is about.

F) We don’t live in a world of black and whites, even when sometimes it feels like we do. While you may not have had the same amount of responsibility for the hurt you experienced, there may have been a part of the hurt that you are also partially responsible for. What could you have done differently next time? Are you an active participant in your own life, or simply a hopeless victim? Will you let your pain become your identity? Or are you someone deeper and more complex than that?

3. Stop being the victim and blaming others.

G) Being the victim feels good—it’s like being on the winning team of you against the world. But guess what? The world largely doesn’t care, so you need to get over yourself. Yes, you’re special. Yes, your feelings matter. But don’t confuse with “your feelings matter” to “your feelings should override all else, and nothing else matters.” Your feelings are just one part of this large thing we call life, which is all interwoven and complex. And messy.

H) In every moment, you have that choice—to continue to feel bad about another person’s actions, or to start feeling good. You need to take responsibility for your own happiness, and not put such power into the hands of another person. Why would you let the person who hurt you—in the past—have such power, right here, right now? No amount of rumination or analyses have ever fixed a relationship problem. Never. Not in the entirety of the world’s history. So why choose to engage in so much thought and devote so much energy to a person who you feel has wronged you?

4. Focus on the present—the here and now—and joy.

I) Now it’s time to let go. Let go of the past, and stop reliving it. Stop telling yourself that story where the *protagonist* (主角)—you—is forever the victim of this other person’s horrible actions. You can’t undo the past, all you can do is to make today the best day of your life.

J) When you focus on the here and now, you have less time to think about the past. When the past memories creep into your consciousness (as they are bound to do from time to time), acknowledge them for a moment. And then bring yourself gently back into the present moment. Some people find it easier to do this with a conscious cue, such as saying to yourself, “It’s alright. That was the past, and now I’m focused on my own happiness and doing \_\_\_\_\_.” Remember, if we crowd our brains—and lives—with hurt feelings, there’s little room for anything positive. It’s a choice you’re making to continue to feel the hurt, rather than welcoming joy back into your life.

5. Forgive them—and yourself.

K) We may not have to forget another person’s bad behaviors, but virtually everybody deserves our forgiveness. Sometimes we get stuck in our pain and our stubbornness, we can’t even imagine forgiveness. But forgiveness isn’t saying, “I agree with what you did.” Instead, it’s saying, “I don’t agree with what you did, but I forgive you anyway.”

L) Forgiveness isn’t a sign of weakness. Instead, it’s simply saying, “I’m a good person. You’re a good person. You did something that hurt me. But I want to move forward in my life and welcome joy back into it. I can’t do that fully until I let this go.” Forgiveness is a way of *tangibly* (明白地) letting something go. It’s also a way of empathizing with the other person, and trying to see things from their point of view.

M) And forgiving yourself may be an important part of this step as well, as sometimes we may end up blaming ourselves for the situation or hurt. While we indeed may have had some part to play in the hurt (see step 2), there’s no reason you need to keep beating yourself up over it. If you can’t forgive yourself, how will you be able to live in future peace and happiness?

N) I know this stuff is hard, that it’s incredibly hard to let go of one’s pain. If we’ve held onto it for a long time, it feels like an old friend. Justified. It would be *sacrilegious* (该受天谴的) to let it go. But nobody’s life should be defined by their pain. It’s not healthy, it adds to our stress, it hurts our ability to

focus, study and work, and it impacts every other relationship we have (even the ones not directly affected by the hurt). Every day you choose to hold on to the pain is another day everybody around you has to live with that decision. And feel its consequences. So do everybody—and yourself—a big favor: Let go of the pain. Do something different today and welcome happiness back into your life.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

36. Blaming others for one's own hurt can have opposite result to the one that was intended.
37. Forgiveness is a way of putting yourself in other people's shoes—to see the world from their eyes.
38. It is a bad habit to allow yourself to indulge in grievances since this will make you suffer more than help you.
39. Living in pain will not only make your own life miserable and stressful but also affect the relationship you have.
40. One can never change his past, but he can always live in the moment and enjoy life to the fullest.
41. The initial reaction of the majority of people is to blame others when feeling hurt.
42. Reliving the past pain will make you stuck and hinder you from moving on.
43. Voicing your pain is an outlet of your emotion and a form of therapy.
44. When the past memories come flooding back, what one should do is to accept or admit their existence for a little while.
45. You are the one who is responsible and in control of your own happiness, and not anyone else.

## 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.**

*The New York Times* has pointed to an intriguing study ostensibly showing that some small percentage of people with autism can “outgrow” their symptoms. The story was oddly unsatisfying, claiming in one paragraph that the study, published in *The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, will alter the way parents “think and talk about autism” but also cautioning against false hope.

The writer seems only dimly aware how this half-hearted message will set off a bomb in the world where Jenny McCarthy lives—that she will turn on that wicked grin and brandish this study to launch another 40

years of vicious debate over whether autism is caused by environmental factors, namely *vaccines* (疫苗), and thus can be cured by brave and dedicated parents like her, or whether it's just a condition people are born with.

Thankfully, science writer Emily Willingham has explained through the study in *Forbes* to show us what it really finds, which is not much that's new and certainly nothing that will change our thinking about the progress of autism or make us believe in the McCarthy miracle cure. As Willingham points out, the people who seem to have “grown out” of their autism had higher cognitive functioning and milder symptoms in the first place, and “many of them had behavioral interventions in childhood”.

One measure the researchers used to evaluate progress was “typically developing friends”, which people with autism sometimes have anyway. Seven of the 34 had some impairment in “non verbal social interactions” which the researchers decided, somewhat arbitrarily, was due to other factors such as anxiety or depression.

Anyone who has read a single memoir by someone with Asperger's or known someone well with the condition can intuit what's going on. At the moment, I happen to be reading *Look Me in the Eye: My Life with Asperger's* by John Elder Robison. Over the course of his life, Robison learns to compensate for his social limitations. As a child he teaches himself to say appropriate things to children and not just foist on them his own obsessive interests. As an adult he learns that blurting out the truth—“you look fatter”—is not always the right thing to do.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. The study published in *The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) bring hope to most people with autism
- B) make people happy about its findings
- C) change the way family members think about autism
- D) make people think it strange

47. Which of the following is true about Jenny McCarthy's attitude toward the study?

- A) She welcomes it totally.
- B) She is skeptical of what is claimed in the study.
- C) She persuades other parents to accept the findings in the study.
- D) She is optimistic about it.

48. The findings of Emily Willingham's study show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) these findings can change the way that people think about autism
- B) people can believe in the McCarthy miracle cure

- C) people with autism can be cured by behavioral interventions
- D) people who seem to get better with autism are usually capable of thinking
49. According to the research, what is the reason for some people with autism to have difficulty in non-verbal social interactions?
- A) They don't want to make friends.
- B) They are anxious.
- C) They have some damages in their brains.
- D) They think themselves different from other people.
50. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A) Autism cannot be cured.
- B) Many people look down on those with autism.
- C) There is still some hope for people with autism to reduce their symptoms.
- D) There is much debate about the factors to cause autism.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In its seemingly unending quest to tick off as many of its customers as often as possible, the airline industry has added another chapter: Spirit Air announced it will charge passengers for CARRY-ON bags. You get the first one on board for free, assuming it fits under the seat in front of you. The fee for the second will be as high as \$45 if you just show up with it at the airport with your rolling bag thinking you can walk on the plane with it. The price is cheaper (\$30) if you register it online or call ahead. The airline's explanation is simple: Bring less. Pay less.

Me, I'm with Spirit on this one. You? Here's why. Boarding an airliner today is no more difficult than trying to get to a seat on a crowded bus while a moving company simultaneously carts the contents of three apartment buildings through the same space. By trying to beat the current charges for checking their bags, people lug ridiculously large bags on board. Seemingly this works for the airlines because they need fewer personnel to handle bags.

The carry-on-everything approach sure doesn't work for me. It's infuriating; the overhead space often gets used up before you get to your seat, meaning that you've got to rush the gateway as soon as the flight is called to make sure you grab some. It's dangerous; you risk getting whacked by stuff being dragged past you by frazzled travelers or getting beamed when the overloaded overhead bins are opened. It's slow; how often have you waited as the last couple of passengers to board play seek-and-hide with their carry-ons. Don't you want to just throw them off the jet? Don't you hate it when it's you?

By charging passengers for bringing second and third bags on board, Spirit will discourage the human camels. And that's great. It will make the flight just a little less aggravating. But it's also a defacto fare increase, since there are very few passengers who can travel with one bag, be it carry-on or not. Even minimalist pros generally need one bag for their work or laptops, one for clothing. Leisure travelers tend to bring way too much—particularly on their way back from vacations. Adults traveling with children are pack animals—they carry everything. They have to be to keep the kiddies moving, happy, and not otherwise wailing in aisles. So we're all going to have to pay up. “The real question is will other airlines follow, and will this actually be good for air travel?” “Planes will load faster if people don't bring carry-ons on board. The other question is “when will more shoes drop?” Surely, pay toilets are on the horizon—credit cards accepted.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

51. According to Paragraph One, what is the new policy of Spirit Air?

- A) All the bags passengers bring on board will be charged.
- B) Only the first bag passengers carry on board will be for free.
- C) Passengers should register their luggage online.
- D) Passengers should call the airline in advance about their luggage.

52. What is the author's attitude toward this new policy?

- A) Positive.
- B) Negative.
- C) Neutral.
- D) Indifferent.

53. The passengers bring large luggage on board because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) airlines begin to charge for carry-on bags
- B) airlines need fewer personnel to handle bags
- C) they want to avoid being charged for checking their luggage
- D) they are worried that their luggage might get lost

54. What does the phrase “play seek-and-hide” (Line 5, Para. 3) mean?

- A) They want to play a game with their luggage.
- B) They bring too much luggage to walk easily.
- C) They try to find the luggage they bring.
- D) They try to hide the luggage they bring.

55. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A) We have to pay toilets on the plane.
- B) We have to pay for all the luggages on the plane.
- C) We could use credit cards to pay for the charges on the plane.
- D) The airlines are about to charges for other things in the near future.

**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**.*

泰山(Mount Tai)位于山东省中部。它是中国黄河流域古代文化的发祥地之一,被誉为"五岳"之首。因其山峰险峻,景色壮丽而闻名于世。中国历代帝王都把泰山当作天的象征,纷纷到此封禅(offer sacrifices to)、祭告天地。历史上的中国文化名人都曾登临泰山,留下诗文、墨宝。泰山风景区内,现有古建筑群 22 处,古遗址 97 处,历代石碑(stele)819 块,历代刻石 1800 处,为研究中国古代历史、书法等提供了重要而丰富的实物资料。泰山不只是一座风景山,更是一座文化山。

注意:此部分试题请在**答题卡 2**上作答。