# 合肥工业大学英语六级模拟考试

**COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST**

**— Band Six —**

**注意事项**

**一、将自己的校名、姓名和准考证号写在答题卡1和答题卡2 上。**

**二、试题册、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、仔细读懂题目的说明。**

**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，完成听力试题。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。**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic* ***The Adaptation of the Classics****. You should write* ***at least 150*** *words but* ***no more than 200*** *words. Write your essay on* ***Answer Sheet 1.***

**Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken 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.*

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

1. A. IT industry.

B. Education industry.

C. Medicine industry.

D. Engineering industry.

1. A. Health insurance, paid vacation and a company vehicle.

B. Paid vacation, opportunities for advancement and medicare.

C. Opportunities for advancement, insurance and a free bus pass.

D. Paid vacation, opportunities for promotion and health insurance.

1. A. Expanding and secure.

B. Contracting, yet stable.

C. Growing, yet uncertain.

D. Promising, yet shrinking.

1. A. He has a Bachelor’s degree.

B. He didn’t finish the college.

C. He is now a college student.

D. He is now studying in a night school.

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

1. A. Find out if a rock-climbing course will be offered.

B. Plan a rock-climbing trip over spring break.

C. Convince the man to take a rock-climbing course with her.

D. Find a place to go rock climbing.

1. A. The college doesn’t have any rock-climbing equipment.

B. There are no appropriate places for climbing nearby.

C. There is no one to teach them how to do it.

D. Not very many students are interested in it.

1. A. Climbers have the opportunity to be outside and enjoy the scenery.

B. Climbing isn’t as expensive as other sports.

C. Learning to climb doesn’t take a very long time.

D. Climbers develop skills useful in other activities.

1. A. Increasing upper body strength.

B. Discussing popular climbing sites.

C. Selecting the necessary equipment.

D. Finding a climbing partner.

**Section B**

**Directions**: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken 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.*

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

1. A. To invite authors to guide readers. C. To involve people in community service.

B. To encourage people to read and share. D. To promote the friendship between cities.

1. A. They had little interest in reading. C. They came from many different backgrounds.

B. They were too busy to read a book. D. They lacked support from the local government.

1. A. In large communities with little sense of unity.

B. In large cities where libraries are far from home.

C. In medium-sized cities with a diverse population.

D. In large towns where agreement can be quickly reached.

1. A. The careful selection of a proper book. C. The number of books that each person reads.

B. The growing popularity of the writers. D. The number of people who benefit from reading.

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

1. A. By restoring. C. By burning.

B. By burying. D. By recycling.

1. A. To replace landfill sites.

B. To speed up waste recycling.

C. To meet the EU requirements.

D. To reduce the cost of burying waste.

1. A. To open a new landfill nearby.

B. To set up a plant for burning waste.

C. To close the Powder hall landfill in 2015.

D. To persuade people to deduce their waste.

**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.*

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

1. A. It took place in the nineteen-thirties and -twenties.

B. It was the first model for contemporary art schools.

C. It attempts to combine the artist with the philosopher.

D. It greatly influenced the philosophy of William Morris.

1. A. Marcel Breuer.

B. Wassily Kandinsky

C. Paul Klee.

D. William Morris.

1. A. It defied the Nazi regime.

B. It designed four famous pieces of furniture.

C. It was the first economically competitive movement.

D. It popularized many important modern concepts of design.

1. A. 4 years.

B. 14 years.

C. 30 years.

D. 40 years.

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

1. A. In 1786.

B. In 1831.

C. In 1850.

D. In 1872.

1. A. Quakers, free blacks and stockholders.

B. Quakers, abolitionists and free blacks.

C. Abolitionists, stockholders and Quakers.

D. Stockholders, free blacks and abolitionists.

1. A. Cargo.

B. Housekeeper.

C. Guide.

D. Runaway.

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

1. A. To exploit habitats.

B. To differentiate species.

C. To defend territories.

D. To attract females.

1. A. In 1908.

B. In 1919.

C. In 1955.

D. In 1990.

1. A. Altitude. C. Tropical forest.

B. Islands. D. Breeding strategy.

**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 the 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.**

The typical pre-industrial family not only had a good many children, but numerous other dependents as well grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins. Such "extended" families were suited for survival in slow paced 26 societies. But such families are hard to 27 . They are immobile. Industrialism demanded masses of workers ready and able to move off the land in pursuit of jobs, and to move again whenever necessary. Thus the extended family 28 shed its excess weight and the so-called "nuclear" family emerged—a stripped-down, portable family unit 29 only of parents and a small set of children. This new style family, far more 30 than the traditional extended family, became the standard model in all the industrial counties. Super-industrialism, however, the next stage of eco-technological development, 31 even higher mobility. Thus we may expect many among the people of the future to carry the stream linling process, a step further by remaining children, cutting the family down to its more 32 components, a man and a woman. Two people, perhaps with matched careers, will prove more efficient at navigating through education and social status, through job changes and geographic relocations, than the ordinarily child-cluttered family. A 33 may be the postponement of children, rather than childlessness. Men and women today are often torn in 34 between a commitment to career and a commitment to children. In the future, many 35 will solve this problem by deferring the entire task of raising children until after retirement.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| A. transplant | F. conflict | K. including |
| B. solution | G. continually | L. compromise |
| C. gradually | H. mobile | M. requires |
| D. transport | I. couples | N. primary |
| E. elemental | J. agricultural | O. consisting |

**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.***

**Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

**Seven Ways to Save the World**

 [A] Forget the old idea that conserving energy is a form of self-denial—riding bicycles, dimming the lights, and taking fewer showers. These days conservation is all about efficiency: getting the same—or better—results from just a fraction of the energy. When a slump in business travel forced Ulrich Romer to cut costs at his family-owned hotel in Germany, he replaced hundreds of the hotel’s wasteful light bulbs, getting the same light for 80 percent less power. He bought a new water boiler with a digitally controlled pump, and wrapped insulation around the pipes. Spending about €l00,000 on these and other improvements, he slashed his €90,000 fuel and power bill by €60,000. As a bonus, the hotel’s lower energy needs have reduced its annual carbon emissions by more than 200 metric tons. “For us, saving energy has been very, very profitable,” he says. “And most importantly, we’re not giving up a single comfort for our guests.”

 [B] Efficiency is also a great way to lower carbon emissions and help slow global warming. But the best argument for efficiency is its cost—or, more precisely, its profitability. That’s because quickly growing energy demand requires immense investment in new supply, not to mention the drain of rising energy prices.

 [C] No wonder efficiency has moved to the top of the political agenda. On Jan. 10, the European Union unveiled a plan to cut energy use across the continent by 20 percent by 2020. Last March, China imposed a 20 percent increase in energy efficiency by 2020. Even George W. Bush, the Texas oilman, is expected to talk about energy conservation in his State of the Union speech this week. The good news is that the world is full of proven, cheap ways to save energy. Here are the seven that could have the biggest impact.

**Insulate**

 [D] Space heating and cooling eats up 36 percent of all the world’s energy. There’s virtually no limit to how much of that can be saved, as prototype “zero-energy homes” in Switzerland and Germany have shown. There’s been a surge in new ways of keeping heat in and cold out (or vice versa). The most advanced insulation follows the law of increasing returns: if you add enough, you can scale down or even eliminate heating and air-conditioning equipment, lowering costs even before you start saving on utility bills. Studies have shown that green workplaces (ones that don’t constantly need to have the heat or air-conditioner running) have higher worker productivity and lower sick rates.

**Change Bulbs**

 [E] Lighting eats up 20 percent of the world’s electricity, or the equivalent of roughly 600, 000 tons of coal a day. Forty percent of that powers old-fashioned incandescent light bulbs—a 19th-century technology that wastes most of the power it consumes on unwanted heat.

 [F] Compact fluorescent lamps, or CFLs, not only use 75 to 80 percent less electricity than incandescent bulbs to generate the same amount of light, but they also last 10 times longer. Phasing old bulbs out by 2030 would save the output of 650 power plants and avoid the release of 700 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere each year.

**Comfort Zone**

 [G] Water boilers, space heaters and air conditioners have been notoriously inefficient. The heat pump has altered that equation. It removes heat from the air outside or the ground below and uses it to supply heat to a building or its water supply. In the summer, the system can be reversed to cool buildings as well.

 [H] Most new residential buildings in Sweden are already heated with ground-source heat pumps. Such systems consume almost no conventional fuel at all. Several countries have used subsidies to jump-start the market, including Japan, where almost 1 million heat pumps have been installed in the past two years to heat water for showers and hot tubs.

**Remake Factories**

 [I] From steel mills to paper factories, industry eats up about a third of the world’s energy. The opportunities to save are vast. In Ludwigshafen, German chemicals giant BASF runs an inter connected complex of more than 200 chemical factories, where heat produced by one chemical process is used to power the next. At the Ludwigshafen site alone, such recycling of heat and energy saves the company €200 million a year and almost half its CO2 emissions. Now BASF is doing the same for new plants in China. “Optimizing (优化) energy efficiency is a decisive competitive advantage,” says BASF CEO Jurgen Hambrecht.

**Green Driving**

 [J] A quarter of the world’s energy—including two thirds of the annual production of oil — is used for transportation. Some savings come free of charge: you can boost fuel efficiency by 6 percent simply by keeping your car’s tires properly inflated (充气). Gasoline-electric hybrid (混合型的) models like the Toyota Prius improve mileage by a further 20 percent over conventional models.

**A Better Fridge**

 [K] More than half of all residential power goes into running household appliances, producing a fifth of the world’s carbon emissions. And that’s true even though manufacturers have already hiked the efficiency of refrigerators and other white goods by as much as 70 percent since the 1980s. According to an International Energy Agency study, if consumers chose those models that would save them the most money over the life of the appliance, they’d cut global residential power consumption (and their utility bills) by 43 percent.

**Flexible Payment**

 [L] Who says you have to pay for all your conservation investments? “Energy service contractors” will pay for retrofitting (翻新改造) in return for a share of the client’s annual utility-bill savings. In Beijing, Shen Wu Thermal Energy Technology Co. specializes in retrofitting China’s steel furnaces. Shen Wu puts up the initial investment to install a heat exchanger that preheats the air going into the furnace, slashing the client’s fuel costs. Shen Wu pockets a cut of those savings, so both Shen Wu and the client profit.

 [M] If saving energy is so easy and profitable, why isn’t everyone doing it? It has to do with psychology and a lack of information. Most of us tend to look at today’s price tag more than tomorrow’s potential savings. That holds double for the landlord or developer, who won’t actually see a penny of the savings his investment in better insulation or a better heating system might generate. In many people’s minds, conservation is still associated with self-denial. Many environmentalists still push that view.

[N] Smart governments can help push the market in the right direction. The EU’s 1994 law on labeling was such a success that it extended the same idea to entire buildings last year. To boost the market value of efficiency, all new buildings are required to have an “energy pass” detailing power and heating consumption. Countries like Japan and Germany have successively tightened building codes, requiring an increase in insulation levels but leaving it up to builders to decide how to meet them.

 [O] The most powerful incentives, of course, will come from the market itself. Over the past year, sky-high fuel prices have focused minds on efficiency like never before. Ever-increasing pressure to cut costs has finally forced more companies to do some math on their energy use. Will it be enough? With global demand and emissions rising so fast, we may not have any choice but to try. Efficient technology is here now, proven and cheap. Compared with all other options, it’s the biggest, easiest and most profitable bang for the buck.

36. A small portion of the power consumed by incandescent bulbs is converted into light.

37. The strongest incentives for energy conservation will derive from the market itself.

38. Global residential power consumption can be cut by 43 percent if we choose the most efficient models of refrigerators and other white goods.

39. Raising efficiency is said to be the best way to conserve energy nowadays.

40. Some countries have tried to jump-start the market of heat pumps by providing subsidies.

41. German chemicals giant BASF saves €200 million a year by recycling heat and energy.

42. If you add enough insulation to your house, you may be able to get rid of air-conditioners.

43. Many environmentalists maintain the view that conservation has much to do with self-denial.

44. Energy service contractors profit by taking a part of clients’ annual utility-bill savings.

45. The European Union plan to cut energy consumption.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *There are two passages in the 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.**

Whether striding ahead with pride or slouching (没精打采地站) gloomily, we all broadcast our emotions through body language. Now a computer has learned to interpret those unspoken cues as well as you or I.

　　Antonio Camurri of the University of Genoa in Italy and colleagues have built a system which uses the depth-sensing, motion-capture camera in Microsoft's Kinect (体感游戏机) to determine the emotion conveyed by a person's body movements. Using computers to capture emotions has been done before, but typically focuses on facial analysis or voice recording. Reading someone's emotional state from the way they walk across a room or their posture as they sit at a desk means they don't have to speak or look into a camera

　　"It's a nice achievement," says Frank Pollick, professor of psychology at the University of Glasgow, UK. “Being able to use the Kinect for this is really useful."

　　The system uses the Kinect camera to build, a stick figure representation of a person that includes information on how his head, torso (躯干) , hands and shoulders are moving. Software looks for body positions and movements widely recognized in psychology as indicative of certain emotional states. For example, if a person's head is bowed and their shoulders are drooping (下垂) , that might indicate sadness or fear. Adding in the speed of movement--slow indicates sadness, while fast indicates fear--allows the software to determine how someone is feeling. In tests, the system correctly identified emotions in the stick figures 61.3% of the time, compared with a 61.9%success rate for 60 human volunteers.

　　Camurri is using the system to build games that teach children with autism (自闭症).to recognize and express emotions through full-body movements. Understanding how another person feels can be difficult for people with autism, and recognizing fear is more difficult than happiness.

　　"In one of the serious games we developed, a child is invited to look at a short video of an actor expressing an emotion," Camurri says. "Then the child is invited to guess which emotion was expressed in the video." He adds that you can also ask the child to express the same emotion just by moving her body; joy, for example, can be characterized by energetic, fluid movements and a tendency to raise your arms.

　　The team also plans to use the system to figure out how "in tune" a group of people is with their leader, looking for signals like how people's heads move when someone is speaking. Pollick says it could be useful as an automatic way to classify emotion--as part of a CCTV(闭路电视)system to infer intent, or to help shops understand customers.

46. What is the advantage of the newly-developed system over previous research?

A. In tests it identified a person's emotion more correctly.

B. It uses Microsoft's Kinect in a better way.

C. It does not require a fixed position in front of a camera

D. It represents a person in a more detailed and vivid way.

47. What body movements would the system probably interpret as sadness?

A. Bowed head and drooping shoulders.

B. Energetic movements and a tendency to raise arms.

C. Bowed head and fast movements.

D. Drooping shoulders and slow movements.

48. What benefit can the serious games probably bring to children with autism?

A. They can learn how to move their bodies.

B. They can grow into an actor or actress.

C. They can be better understood by people.

D. They can separate happiness from joy.

49. What does the plan of Camurri's team imply?

A. The way a person's head moves suggests his attitude toward the speaker.

B. The system can improve the relationship between leaders and group members.

C. A speaker should look for the signals given by the audience.

D. Listeners should pay attention to the tune of the speaker.

50. What does Pollick think about this system?

A. It enables shops to better monitor customers.

B. It has a wide range of potential applications.

C. It is more useful than previous research.

D. It can divide emotion states into different types.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

　 Being in charge has its benefits: More money, more control, more power. And apparently, more job satisfaction.

　　Recently the Pew Research Center released data from a survey that found bosses are happier than workers in their jobs. 69% of the people in management positions from the survey said they were satisfied with their current positions, compared with just 48% of rank-and-file (普通的) workers. The manager respondents were also more likely than non-managers to say they consider their work a career rather than merely a job (78% vs.44%) and were much less likely to be looking for a job than those who don't manage others (12% vs.23%).

　　They're also more likely to be happy with their lives outside of work, to feel they're paid fairly for what they do, and to think having children hasn't been a hindrance to their advancement.

　　While those numbers may not be surprising given the age, greater income and longer careers of those typically in management, the report did find that both managers and non-managers value the exact same things (and in the exact same order) when considering a job Enjoyable work comes first, followed by job security and then the ability to take time off to care for family. Similarly, low numbers of participants cited a big salary (just 20% of bosses and 18% of workers) and opportunities for advancement (25% vs.24%) as being important, despite presumably different access to each. Also surprising, says Rich Morin, senior editor of Pew's Social & Demographic Trends project, was how similar numbers of bosses and employees considered problems such as gender discrimination to be a social issue. 62% of managers and 66% of workers agree that the country needs to make changes to solve gender inequality (不平等)issues in the work place. "It wasn't a case of big bad bosses and exploited workers," Morin says. "That was an optimistic finding. On these important issues, they think alike."

　　Perhaps most notable, meanwhile, is that despite the greater satisfaction and lower stress associated with being in charge, fewer people want to become managers than not. Just 39% of people responding to Pew's study said they would like such a position; 43% said they wouldn't. (There remaining 18% included those who were already managers and a few who didn't answer).

　　"Some people simply don't want the headaches that come with being a boss, and some simply don't want the long hours," Morin says, acknowledging the contradiction between that statement and Pew's findings. For many, it seems, the satisfaction that comes from greater control and more money simply doesn't outweigh the potential perils (危险) of being the one in charge.

51. What are ordinary workers more likely to do, according to Pew's survey?

A. To view their work as a career.

B. To be satisfied with other aspects of life.

C. To think the pay is less than it should be.

D. To consider children a motive to their advancement.

52. What does the author think about the finding that managers have more job satisfaction?

　 A. It is surprising given the headaches that come with being a boss.

　 B. It is reasonable since managers are easier to be satisfied

　 C. It is surprising given the long working hours.

　 D. It is reasonable since managers tend to be older.

53. Which of the following things are valued from most to least when workers consider a job?

A. Enjoyable work, income, promotion opportunity.

B. Job security, enjoyable work, promotion opportunity.

C. Enjoyable work, promotion opportunity, job security.

D. Job security, more time to care for family, income.

54. What can we learn about Pew's finding on gender inequality in the workplace?

　 A. The country has made little effort to solve this problem.

　 B. Bosses and workers had been expected to differ in their attitudes toward this issue.

　 C. Bosses and workers had been expected to think alike on some unimportant issues.

　 D. Bad bosses tend to exploit male workers rather than female workers.

55. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

　 A. The stress associated with being in charge is overestimated

　 B. Workers are more likely to feel confused about their work.

C. More control and money can lead to trouble.

D. Managers tend to be in dangerous situations.

**Part IV Translation (30 minutes)**

**Direction：***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****.*

西部大开发(China's Western Development Policy)是中华人民共和国中央政府的一项政策，目的是“把东部沿海地区的剩余经济发展能力(surplus capacity of economic development)，用以提高西部地区的经济和社会发展水平、巩固国防。” 加速西部地区发展，是缩小地区差距、实现共同富裕的中国特色社会主义的本质要求；是进一步扩大国内需求、保持国民经济持续、快速、健康发展的客观要求；是改善全国生态环境、实现可持续发展的急切要求；也是维护社会稳定、民族团结和边疆安全的迫切要求。