

2017 年 12 月英语六级考试真题及答案（第一套）

“考试采取 ‘多题多卷’ 模式，试题顺序不统一，请依据试题进行核对。”

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: for this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "Respect others, and you will be respected." you can cite examples to illustrate your views. you should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 。

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) cand d). then mark the corresponding letter on answer Sheet i with a single line through the centre.

Questions1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard

1.a)they reward businesses that eliminate food wast

b)they prohibit the sale of foods that have gone stale

c) they facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy

d) they forbid businesses to produce more foods than needed

2. a)it imposed penalties on businesses that waste food

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7. a)mail a gift card to her.

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d) give her some coupons.

8. a) refunding for goods returned

b) free installing of appliances.

c)prolonged goods warranty.

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Section b

Directions: in this section, you will hear two passages. at the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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.

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Section c

Directions: in this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four 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 centre.

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b) they spend an average of one year finding a job.

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d)it has drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over.

25. a) they care much about their health.

b) they eat foods with little fat.

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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.

In the past 12 months,Nigeria has suffered from a shrinking economy, a sliding currency, and a prolonged fuel shortage. Now, Africa ' s largest in facing a food crisis as major tomato fields have been destroyed by an insect,leading to a nationwide shortage and escalating prices.

The insect, Tutaabsoluta, has destroyed 80% of farms in Kaduna, Nigeria's largest tomato producing state, leading the government there to declare a state of

26 .The insect, also known as the tomato leaf miner, devastates crops by 27 on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks.It 28incredibly quickly,

breeding up to 12 generations per year if conditions are favorable. it is believed to have 29 in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe before crossing over to sub-Saharan Africa.

In Nigeria, where tomatoes are a staple of local diets,the insect's effects are devastating. Retail prices for a 30 of tomatoes at local markets have risen from \$0. 50 to \$2.50. Farmers are reporting steep losses and a new \$20 million tomato-paste factory has 31production due to the shortages.

Given the moth's ability also to attack crops like pepper and potatoes, Audu Ogbeh, Nigeria's minister of agriculture, has warned that the pest may"create serious problems for

food 32 "in the country.Ogbeh says experts are investigating how to control the pest ' s damage and prevent its spread, which has gone largely 33 until now.

Despite being the continent's second-largest producer of tomatoes, Nigeria is 34 on \$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports every year.as around 75% of the local harvest goes to waste thanks to a lack of proper storage facilities. A further 35 in local supplies is yet another unwelcome setback to the industry.

- A) dependent

I) originated
- B) Embarking

J) reduction
- C) emergenc

K) reproduces
- D) feeding

L) security
- E) grazes

M) terror
- F) halted

N) unchecked
- G) handful

O) unchecked
- H) multitude

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.

who's really addicting you to Technology?

A."Nearly everyone i know is addicted in some measure to the internet, "wrote tony Schwartz in The New York Times. it's a common complaint these days. A steady stream of similar headlines accuse the net and its offspring apps, social media sites and online games of addicting us to distraction

B. There's little doubt that nearly everyone who comes in contact with the net has difficulty concentration than it takes to post a status update. as one person ironically put it in the comments section of Schwartz's online article, "As I was reading this very excellent article.I stopped at least half a dozen times to cheek my email.

C.There's something different about this technology: it is both invasive and persuasive. but who's at fault for its overuse ? To find solutions, it's important to understand what we ' re dealing

with. There are four parties conspiring to keep you connected the tech, your boss, your friends and you.

D. The technologies themselves and their makers, are the easiest suspects to blame for our diminishing attention spans. Nicholas Carr, author of *The Shallows* : what the internet is doing Our brains, wrote, The net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention.

E. Online services like Facebook, twitter and the like, are called out of manipulation--making , products so good that people can't stop using them. after studying these products for several years, I wrote a book about how they do it. I learned it all starts with the business model. since these services rely on advertising revenue, The more frequently you use money they make. It's no wonder these companies employ teams of people focused on engineering their services to be as engaging as possible. these products aren't habit-forming by chance; it's by design. they have an incentive to keep us hooked.

F. However, as good as these services are, there are simple steps we can take to keep them at bay. For example, we can change how often we receive the distracting notifications that trigger our urge to check. According to adam marchick, ceo of mobile marketing company kahuna, less than 15 percent of smartphone users ever bother to adjust their notification settings--meaning the remaining 85 percent of us default to the app makers' every preset trigger. Google and Apple have made it far too difficult to adjust these settings so it's up to us to take steps ensure we set these triggers to suit our own needs, not the needs of the app makers.

G. While companies like Facebook harvest attention to generate revenue from advertisers, other technologies have no such agenda. take email, for example. this system couldn't care less how often you use it. Yet to many, email is the most habit-forming medium of all. We check email at all hours of the day--we're obsessed, but why? Because that's what the boss wants. For almost all white-collar jobs, A slow

Response to a message could hurt not only your reputation but also your livelihood.

H. Your friends are also responsible. Think about this familiar scene. People gathered around a table, enjoying food and each others company. there's laughter and a bit of kidding. Then, during an interval in the conversation, someone takes out their phone to check who knows what. Barely anyone notices and no one says a thing.

I. Now imagine the same dinner, but instead of checking their phone, the person belches(打嗝) -loudly. Everyone notices. unless the meal takes place in a beer house, this is considered bad manners. The impolite act violates the basic rules of etiquette. one has to wonder why don't we apply the same social norms to checking phones during meals, meetings and conversations as we do to other antisocial behaviors somehow, we accept it and say nothing when someone offends.

J. The reality is taking one's phone out at the wrong time is worse than belching because, unlike other minor offense, checking tech is contagious. once one person looks at their phone, other

people feel compelled to do the same, starting a chain reaction. the more people are on their phones, the fewer people are talking until finally you are the only one left not reading email or checking twitter. from a societal perspective, phone checking is less like belching in public and more like another bad habit. our phones are like cigarettes-something to do when were bored or when our fingers need something to toy with seeing others enjoy a smoke,or sneak a quick glance, is too tempting to resist and soon everyone is doing it.

K.The technology, your boss, and your friends, all influence how often you find yourself using (or overusing)these gadgets. but there's still someone who deserves scrutiny--the person holding the phone.

L. I have a confession. even though i study habit-forming technology for a living, disconnecting is not easy for me.I'm online far more than I'd like like Schwartz and so many others, I often find myself distracted and off tack.I wanted to know why so i began self-monitoring to try to understand my behavior. that's when i discovered an uncomfortable truth. i use technology as an escape. when I'm doing something I'd rather not do, or when I'm someplace I'd rather not attention was often a good thing, like when passing time on public transportation, but frequently my tech use was not so benign. when i faced difficult work, like thinking through an article idea or editing the same draft for the hundredth time, for example, a more sinister screen would draw me in. i could easily escape discomfort.temporarily.by answering email or browsing ing the web under the pretense of so-called"research. "though I desperately wanted to lay blame elsewhere, i finally had to admit that my bad habits had less to do with new-age.technology and more to do with old-fashioned procrastination(拖延)

M.it's easy to blame technology for being so distracting, but distraction is nothing new. Aristotle and Socrates deahated nature of “ akrasia-ou'r tendency to do things agninst our interests. If we're honest with ourselves, tech is just another way to occupy our time and minds,if we weren devices. We’ d likely do similarly unproductive.

N.personal technology is indeed more engaging than ever, and there's no doubt companies are engineering their products and services to be more compelling and attractive but would want it any other way the intended result of making something better is that people use it more. that's not necessarily a problem, that's progress.

O.These improvements don't mean we shouldn't attempt to control our use of technology. In order to make sure it doesn't control us, we should come to terms with the fact that it's more than the technology itself that 'responsible for our habits. our workplace culture, social norms and individual behaviors all play a part to put technology in its place, we must be conscious not only of how technology is changing, but also of how it is changing us.

36.Online services are so designed that the more they are used, the more profit they generate.

37. The author admits using technology as an escape from the task at hand.

38. Checking phones at dinners is now accepted as normal but not belching

39. To make proper use of technology, we should not only increase our awareness of how it is changing but also how it is impacting us.

40. Most of us find it hard to focus on our immediate tasks because of internet distractions

41. when one person starts checking their phone, the others will follow suit.

42. The great majority of smartphone users don't take the trouble to adjust their settings to suit their own purposes.

43. The internet is regarded by some as designed to distract our attention.

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45. White-collar workers check email round the clock because it is required by their employers

Section B

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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.

太湖是中国东部的一个淡水湖 ,占地面积 2250 平方公里 ,是中国第三大淡水湖 ,仅次于鄱阳和洞庭。太湖约有 90 个岛屿 ,大小从几平方米到几平方公里不等。太湖以其独特的 ‘太湖石 ’而闻名 ,太湖石常用于装饰中国传统园林。太湖也以高产的捕鱼业闻名。自上世纪 70 年代后期以来 ,捕捞鱼蟹对沿湖的居民来说极为重要 ,并对周边地区的经济作出了重大贡献。太湖地区是中国陶瓷 (ceramics)业基地之一 ,其中宜兴的陶瓷厂家生产举世闻名的宜兴紫砂壶 (clay teapot,)

2017 年 12 月英语六级考试真题及答案（第二套）

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: for this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "Seek to understand others, and you will be understood." you can cite examples to illustrate your views. you should write at least 150 words but no more than 200.

Part II

Listening comprehension(30 minutes)

Section a

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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.

The pacific island nation of palau has become home to the sixth largest marine

world. the new marine reserve, now the largest in the pacific, will--26-- no fishing or mining.

Palau also established the world, first shark sanctuary in 2009.

The tiny island nation has set aside 500,000 square kilometres-80 percent -of its maritime --27--, for full protection, that's the highest percentage of an--28 --economic zone devoted to remaining 20 percent of the palau seas will be reserved for local fishing by individuals and small-scale-- 29-- fishing businesses with limited exports.

"island --30--have been among the hardest hit by the threats facing the ocean, "said president. Tommy remengesau jr in a statement. "creating this sanctuary is a bold move that the people of palau recognise as 31 to our survival. we want to lead the way in restoring the health of the ocean for future generation

Palau has only been an_ 32 nation for twenty years and has a strong history of environmental protection. it is home to one of the world's finest marine ecosystems, with more than 1,300 species of fish and 700 species of coral.

Senator hokkons baules lead 33 of the palau national marine sanctuary act, said the sanctuary will help build a- 34 future for the palauan people by honoring the conservation traditions of our past". these include the centuries-old custom of"", where leaders would call a temporary stop to fishing for key species in order to give fish 35 an opportunity to replenish(补充).

a)allocate

b) celebrities

c)commercial

d)communities

e) essential

f) exclusive

g)independent

h) indulge

i)permit

j)secure

k) solitary

L)spectacle

m)sponsor

n)stocks

o)temitory

Data sharing: an open mind on open date

[A] It is a movement building steady momentum: a call to make research data, software code and experimental methods publicly available and transparent. a spirit of openness is gaining acceptance in the science community, and is the only way, say advocates, to address a'crisis' incience whereby too few findings are successfully reproduced. furthermore, they say, it is the best way for researchers to gather the range of observations that are necessary to speed up discoveries or to identify large-scale trends.

[B] the open-data shift poses a confusing problem for junior researchers. on the one hand,the drive to share is gathering official steam. since 2013, global scientific bodies have begun to back

politics that support increased public access to research. on the other hand, scientists disagree about how much and when they should share data, and they debate whether sharing it is more likely to accelerate science and make it more robust, or to introduce vulnerabilities and problems. as more journals and funders adopt data-sharing requirements, and as a growing number of enthusiasts call for more openness, junior researchers must find their place between adopters and those who continue to hold out, even as they strive to launch their own careers.

[C] one key challenge facing young scientists is how to be open without becoming scientifically vulnerable. they must determine the risk of jeopardizing a job offer or a collaboration proposal from those who are wary of or unfamiliar with open science. and they must learn how to capitalize on the movement's benefits such as opportunities for more citations and a way to build a reputation without the need for conventional metrics, such as publication in high-impact journals.

[D] some fields have embraced open data more than others. researchers in psychology, a field rocked by findings of irreproducibility in the past few years, have been especially vocal supporters of the drive for more open science. A few psychology journals have created incentives to increase interest in reproducible science. a few psychology journals have created incentives for supporters of the drive for reproducible science—for example, by affixing an "open" badge to articles that clearly state where data are available. according to social psychologist Brian Nosek, executive director of the Center for Open Science, the average data-sharing rate for the journal *Psychological Science*, which uses the badges, increased tenfold to 38% from 2013 to 2015.

[E] funders, too, are increasingly adopting an open-data policy. several strongly recommend, and some require, a data-management plan that makes data available. The US National Science Foundation is among these, some philanthropic (慈善的) funders, including the Bill Gates Foundation in Seattle, Washington, and the Wellcome Trust in London, to open data from their grant recipients.

[F] but many young researchers, especially those who have not been mentored in open science, are uncertain about whether to share or to stay private. Graduate students and postdocs, who often are working on their lab head's grant, may have no choice if their supervisor or another senior opposes sharing.

[G] some fear that the potential impact of sharing is too high, especially at the early stages of a career. "Everybody has a scary story about someone getting scooped (被抢先)," says New York University astronomer David Hogg. those fears may be a factor in a lingering hesitation to share data even when publishing in journals that mandate it.

[H] researchers at small labs or at institutions focused on teaching arguably have the most to lose when sharing hard-won data. "With my institution and teaching load, I don't have postdocs and grad students," says Terry McGlynn, a tropical biologist at California State University, Dominguez Hills. "the stakes are higher to share data because it's a bigger fraction of hats happening in my lab."

[I] researchers also point to the time sink that is involved in preparing data for others to view. Once the data and associated materials appear in a repository(存储库), answering questions and handling complaints can take many hours.

[J] the time investment can present other problems. In some cases, says data scientist Karthik Ram, it may be difficult for junior researchers to embrace openness when senior colleagues many of whom head selection and promotion teesht ridicule what they may view as misplaced energies. "I've heard this recently -that embracing the idea of open data code makes traditional academics uncomfortable," says Ram. "The concern seems to be that open advocates don't spend their time being as productive as possible."

[K] an open-science stance can also add complexity to a collaboration. Kate Ratliff, who studies social attitudes at the University of Florida, Gainesville, says that it can seem as if there are two camps in a field-those who care about open science and those who don't. "There's a new area to navigate-'are you cool with the fact that I'll want to make the data open?'-when talking with somebody about an interesting research idea," she says.

[L] despite complications and concerns, the upsides of sharing can be significant. For example, when information is uploaded to a repository, a digital object identifier(DOI) is assigned.

Scientists can use a DOI to publish each step of the research life cycle, not just the final paper. In so doing, they can potentially get three citations- one each for the data and software in addition to the paper itself. And although some say that citations for software or data have little currency in academia, they can have other benefits.

[M] many advocates think that transparent data procedures with a date and time stamp will protect scientists from being scooped. "This is the sweet spot between sharing and getting credit for it, while discouraging plagiarism(剽窃)." says Ivo Grigorov, a project coordinator at the National Institute of Aquatic Resources.

Research secrets - in Charlottenlund, Denmark. Hogg says that scooping is less of a problem than many think. "The two cases I'm familiar with didn't involve open data or code," he says.

[N] Open science also offers junior researchers the chance to level the playing field by gaining better access to crucial data. Ross Mounce, a postdoc studying evolutionary biology at the University of Cambridge, UK, is a vocal champion of open science, partly because his fossil others' data. He says that more openness in science could help to discourage what some perceive as a common practice of shutting out early-career scientists' requests for data.

[O] communication also helps for those who worry about jeopardizing a collaboration, he says. Concerns about open should be discussed at the outset of a study. "Whenever you start a project with someone, you have to establish a clear understanding of expectations for who owns the data, at what point they go public and who can do what with them," he says.

[p] in the end, sharing data, software and materials with colleagues can help an early-career researcher to gain recognition--a crucial component of success. "the thing you are searching for reputation" says titus brown, a genomics(基因组学) researcher at the university of California, davis, "to get grants and jobs you have to be relevant and achieve some level of public recognition. anything you do that advances your presence- especially in a larger

phere, outside the communities you know- is a net win."

36. astronomer david hogg doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought.

37. some researchers are hesitant to make their data public for fear that others might publish something similar before them

38. some psychology journals have offered incentives to encourage authors to share their data.

39. there is a growing demand in the science community that research data be open to the public.40. sharing data offers early-career researchers the chance to build a certain level of reputation

41. data sharing enables scientists to publish each step of their research work, thus leading to more citations

42. scientists hold different opinions about the extent and timing of data sharing

43. potential problems related to data sharing should be made known to and discussed by all participants at the beginning of a joint research project

44. sharing data and handling data-related issues can be time-consuming

45. junior researchers may have no say when it comes to sharing data.

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.

In the beginning of the movie, robot, a robot has to decide whom to save after two cars plunge into the water-del spooner or a child. even though spooner screams "save her save her!" the robot rescues him because it calculates that he has a 45 percent chance of survival compared to sarah's 11 percent. the robot's decision and its calculated approach raise an important question:

would humans make the same choice? and which choice would we want our robotic counterparts to make?

Isaac Asimov evaded the whole notion of morality in devising his three laws of robotics, which hold that 1. robots cannot harm humans or allow humans to come to harm; 2. robots must obey humans, except where the order would conflict with law 1; and 3. robots must act in self-preservation, unless doing so conflicts with laws 1 or 2. These laws are programmed into Asimov's robots—they don't have to think, judge, or value. They don't have to like humans or believe that wrong or bad. They simply don't do it.

The robot who rescues Spooner's life in *I, Robot* follows Asimov's zeroth law: robots cannot harm humanity (as opposed to individual humans) or allow humanity to come to harm—an expansion of the first law that allows robots to determine what's in the greater good. Under the first law, a robot could not harm a dangerous gunman, but under the zeroth law, a robot could kill the gunman to save others.

Whether it's possible to program a robot with safeguards such as Asimov's laws is debatable. A word such as "harm" is vague (what about emotional harm or replacing a human employee?), and abstract concepts present coding problems. The robots in Asimov's fiction expose complications and loopholes in the three laws, and even when the laws work, robots still have to assess situations.

Assessing situations can be complicated. A robot has to identify the players, conditions, and possible outcomes for various scenarios. It's doubtful that a computer program can do that—at least, not without some undesirable results. A roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory programmed a robot to save

two oxies(5) called "from danger. When one h-bot headed for danger, the robot successfully pushed it out of the way. But when two h-bots became present at the same time, unable to decide which to save and letting them both die. "The experiment highlights the importance of morality without it, how can a robot

decide whom to save or what's best for humanity, especially if it can't calculate survival odds?

46. What question does the example in the movie raise?

a) whether robots can reach better decisions

b) whether robots follow Asimov's zeroth

d) how robots should be programmed.

47. What does the author think of Asimov's three laws of robotics?

a) they are apparently divorced from reality.

b) they did not follow the coding system of robotics.

c)they laid a solid foundation for robotics.

d) they did not take moral issues into consideration.

48. what does the author say about asimov's robots?

a they know what is good or bad for human beings

b)they are programmed not to hurt human beings

c)they perform duties in their owners'best interest.

d)they stop working when a moral issue is involved.

49. what does the author want to say by mentioning the word"harm"in asimov's laws?

a)abstract concepts are hard to program.

b) it is hard for robots to make decisions

c) robots may do harm in certain situations

d) asimov's laws use too many vague terms

50. what has the roboticist at the bristol robotics laboratory found in his experiment.

a) robots can be made as intelligent as human beings some day

b) robots can have moral issues encoded into their program

c)robots can have trouble making decisions in complex scenarios.

d)robots can be programmed to perceive potential perils.

PassageTwo

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Our world now moves so fast that we seldom stop to see just how fast we seldom stop to see just how far we have come in just a few years. The latest iPhone 6s, for example, has a dual-core processor and fits nicely into your pocket. By comparison, you would expect to find a technological specification like this on your standard laptop in an office anywhere in the world.

It's no wonder that new applications for the Internet of Things are moving ahead fast when almost every new device we buy has a plug on the end of it or a wireless connection to the Internet. Soon, our current smartphone lifestyle will

ate our own smart home lifestyle too.

All researches agree that close to 25 billion devices, things and sensors will be connected by 2020 which incidentally is also the moment that millennials(千禧一代) are expected to make up of our overall workforce, and the fully connected home . become a reality for large umbers of people worldwide.

However this is just the tip of the proverbial iceberg as smart buildings and even cities increasingly become the norm as leaders and business owners begin to wake up to the massive savings that technology can deliver through connected sensors and new forms of automation coupled with ligent energy and facilities managemen.

Online security cameras, intelligent lighting and a wealth of sensors that control both temperature and air quality are offering an unprecedented level of control, efficiency, and improvements to hat were once classed necessary costs when running a business or managing a large building.

We can expect that the ever-growing list of devices, systems and environments remain connected, always online and talking to each other. the big benefit will not only be in the housing of this enormous and rapidly growing amount of data, but will also be in the ability to run real time data analytics to extract actionable and ongoing knowledge.

The biggest and most exciting challenge of this technology is how to creatively leverage this ever-growing amount of data to deliver cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits to both businesses and citizens of these smart cities

The good news is that most of this technology is already invented. let's face it, it wasn't too long ago that the idea of working from anywhere and at anytime was some form of a distant utopim(乌托邦式的) dream, and yet now we can perform almost any office-based task from any location in the world as long as we have access to the internet.

it's time to wake up to the fact that making smart buildings, cities and homes will dramatically improve our quality of life in the years ahead.

51.What does the example of iphone 6s serve to show?

- a)the huge capacity of the smartphones people now use
- b)the widespread use of smartphones all over the world
- c)the huge impact of new technology on people's everyday life.
- d)the rapid technological progress in a very short period of time

52. what can we expect to see by the year 2020?

- a)apps for the internet of things

c)the emergence of millennials

b) the popularization of smart homes.

d)total globalization of the world

53. what will business owners do when they become aware of the benefits of the internet of things?

a) employ fewer workers in their operations

b)gain automatic control of their businesse

c) invest in more smart buildings and cities

d)embrace whatever new technology there is

54. what is the most exciting challenge when we possess more and more data?

a) how to turn it to profitable use

c)how to link the actionable systems

b)how to do real time data analysis

d)how to devise new ways to store it.

55. what does the author think about working from anywhere and at anytime?

a)it is feasible with a connection to the internet

b) it will thrive in smart buildings, cities and homes

c) it is still a distant utopian dream for ordinary workers

d)it will deliver tangible benefits to both boss and worker

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.

洞庭湖位于湖南省东北部，面积很大，但湖水很浅。洞庭湖是长江的蓄洪池，湖的大校很大程度上取决于季节变化，湖北和湖南两省因其与湖的相对位置而得

名,湖北意为“湖的北边”,而湖南则为“湖的南边”。洞庭湖作为龙舟赛的发源地,在中国文化中享有盛名。据说龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸。为的是搜寻楚国爱国诗人屈原的遗体。龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景,每年都吸引着成千上万来自全国和世界各地的游客。

参考答案:

Part I Writing 范文

"Seek to understand others, and you will be understood" The enlightenment of this saying is not lost in our era but unwilling to understand others seems prevalent. The implication of this message is that people can understand each other as long as they try to do this first; there are, in fact, many who get understood by others because they manage to understand others first.

There are several factors to be taken into account when we agree on “ seek to understand others, and will be understood ” : One reason is that trying to understand others can show your kindness to others. Other people would be thankful, so it is easier for them to accept your ideas. On the other hand, it will let you think what other people think so that you can get to know them better. Therefore, your ideas would have a greater chance to be understood.

When we seek to understand others, we elevate the goodwill and team-work spirit. There is a stimulative effect that kicks in when people share this spirit. By seeking to understand others, we boost opportunity for fulfilling understanding between each other.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Long Conversation 1

1. 【答案】 C. They facilitate the donation of unsold food to the needy.
2. 【答案】 B.It passed a law aiming to stop overproduction.
3. 【答案】 D.It has banned supermarkets from dumping edible food.
4. 【答案】 A.the confusion over food expiration labels.

Long Conversation 2

5. 【答案】 B.It has just launched its annual anniversary sales.
6. 【答案】 D.Price adjustment within seven days of purchase.

7. 【答案】 C. Credit it to her account.

8. 【答案】 D. Complimentary tailoring.

Section B

Passage 1

9. 【答案】 A. They are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.

10. 【答案】 D. Their body shapes have not changed much.

11. 【答案】 C. On the Internet.

Passage 2

12. 【答案】 A. Moveable metal type began to be used in printing.

13. 【答案】 B. It was the biggest printer in the 16th century.

14. 【答案】 B. It boosted the circulation of popular works.

15. 【答案】 D. It promoted the growth of national languages.

Section C

Recording 1

16. 【答案】 D) They choose a job without thinking it through.

17. 【答案】 B) Find out what job choices are available.

18. 【答案】 A) The qualifications you have.

Recording 2

19. 【答案】 B) It is a cultural festival founded for African-Americans.

20. 【答案】 C) To help African-Americans to realize their goals.

21. 【答案】 B) The first fruits of the harvest.

22. 【答案】 A) They recite a principle.

Recording 3

23. 【答案】 A) It is one of the world's most healthy diets.

24. 【答案】 C) It is regarded as one of the greatest researchers of its kind.

25. 【答案】 D) They have lower mortality rates.

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. i) permit

The new marine reserve, now the largest in the Pacific, will no fishing or mining.

该空考察 will 之后的动词原形，因此，结合上下句语境，不难得出该空为 permit(允许零捕鱼区)；

27. o) territory

The tiny island nation has set aside 500,000 square kilometers-80 percent-of its maritime .

该空考察 maritime 后的搭配，考虑到形容词后的搭配，不难得出该空考察 maritime 后的名词为 territory(小岛领土)；

28. f) exclusive

That ' s the highest percentage of an economic zone devoted to marine conservation by any country in the world.

该空考察不定冠词 an 后的搭配，同时考虑空后的 economic，可以得出 exclusive(专属经济区)；

29. c) commercial

by individuals and small-scale fishing businesses with limited exports

该空考察 individuals 及 small-scale 后的搭配，根据上下文语境可以得出，该空答案为 commercial(商业捕鱼区)；

30. d) communities

Island have been among the hardest hit by the threats facing the ocean.

此处考察从句的主语部分，考虑前后文，可以得出 “ Island communities 小岛社区)；

31. e) essential

The people of Palau recognise as to our survival.

Recognise as 后接该空出所问的 “这个大胆的一步” 所处的地位，“essential” 词为正确答案 (Palau地区居民认为的必需品)；

32. g)independent

Palau has only been an nation for twenty years and has a strong history of environmental protection .

此处考察搭配 “ an independent nation独立的国家)，故根据前后搭配，答案很容易得出；

33. m)sponsor

Senator Hokkons Baules, lead of the Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act, said....

该提出现在句中的同位语处，因此，考虑到这个人的身份，不难得出答案为 sponsor(主要赞助商)；

34.j)secure

Help build a future...

该空考察搭配，“帮助建立...的未来”，因此，“安全的未来”符合语境，故选 secure；

35. n)stocks

Call a temporary stop to fishing for key species in order to give fish an opportunity to replenish.

此处考察搭配 fish 后的搭配，因此，“给...一个补充的机会”，因此，该空答案为 fish stocks (鱼类)；

section B

36 M) Astronomer David Hogg doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought.

37. G)some researchers are hesitant to make their data public for fear that others might publish something similar before them.

38.D) some psychology journals have offered incentives to encourage authors to hare their data.

39. A) there is a growing demand in the science community that research data be open to the public.

40. P) sharing data offers early-career researchers the chance to build a certain level of reputation.

41. C) Data sharing enables scientists to publish each step of their research work.

thus leading to more citations.

42. B) scientists hold different opinions about the extent and timing of data sharing.

43. O) Potential problems related to data sharing should be made known to and discussed by all participants at the beginning of a joint research project.

44. F) sharing data and handling data-related issues can be time-consuming

45. F) junior researchers may have no say when it comes to sharing data.

Section c

46. A

47. D

48. B

49. A

50. B

51. D

52. B

53. B

54. A

55. A

Part IV Translation

Dongting lake is a large , shallow lake in northeastern hunan province, china. it is a flood basin of the yangtze River. Hence the lake's size depends on the season . the provinces of hubei and hunan are named after their location relative to the lake: Hubei

means"north of the lake and Hunan means"south of the lake . dongting lake enjoys a good reputation in chinese culture as the place of origin of dragon boat racing . dragon boat racing is said to have begun on the eastern shores of Dongting lake as a search for the body of Qu Yuan, the Chu patriotic poet. Dragon Boat racing and the beauty of Dongting Lake and the surrounding area attract thousands of tourists at home and abroad each year.

2017 年 12 月英语六级考试真题及答案（第三套）

“考试采取 “多题多卷” 模式，试题顺序不统一，请依据试题进行核对。”

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: for this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "**Help others, and you will be helped when you are in need**" you can cite examples to illustrate your views. you should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 。

Part II

Listening comprehension(30 minutes)

Section a

Section a

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

- 1、
 - a)they forbid business produce more foods than needed
 - b)they facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy
 - c)they prohibit the sale of foods that have gone stale
 - d)they reward businesses that eliminate food waste
- 2、
 - a)it passed a law aiming to stop overproduction
 - b)it prohibited the promotion of bulk food sales
 - c)it voted against food import from outside europe
 - d) imposed penalties on businesses that waste food
3.
 - a)it has penalized businesses that keep overproducing foods

b) it has started a nationwide campaign against food waste

c) it has warned its people against possible food shortag

d) it has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods

4. a)americans habit of buying food in bulk.

b)a lack of regulation on food consumption.

c) the confusion over food expiration labels

d) the surplus resulting from overproduction

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

5. a) it specializes in the sale of ladies'designer dresses

b)it offers regular weekend sales all the year round

c) it has just launched its annual anniversary sales

d)it has started a week-long promotion campaign.

6. a)price reductions for its frequent customers.

b)coupons for customers with bulk purchases

c)free delivery of purchases for senior customers

d) price adjustments within seven days of purchase

7. a) mail a gift card to her.

b) allow her to buy on credi

c) credit it to her account

d)give her some coupons

8. a) refunding for goods returned

b) free installing of appliances.

c)prolonged goods warranty.

d)complimentary tailoring

Section b

Directions: in this section, you will hear two passages. at the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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 11 are based on the passage you have just heard

9. a)they are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.

b)they have more than twenty different hair textures

c)they have twenty-four different body shapes in total

d)they represent people from virtually all walks of life.

10. a)they do not reflect young girls aspirations

b)they are not sold together with the original

c) their flat feet do not appeal to adolescents

d) their body shapes have not changed much

11. a)in toy stores

b) in shopping malls.

c)on the internet

d)at barbie shops

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

12. a)moveable metal type began to be used in printing

b) chinese printing technology was first introduced

c)the earliest known book was published

d) metal type was imported from korea

13. a)it produced some 20 million volumes in total

b)it helped the german people become literate

c) it was the biggest printer in the 16th century,

d)it had more than a hundred printing presses.

14. a)it boosted the circulation of popular works

b) it provided readers with more choice

c)it made writing a very profitable career

d)it pushed handwritten books out of circulation

15. a)it accelerate the extinction of the latin language.

b)it promoted the growth of national languages

c)it turned translation into a welcome professin.

d)it standardized the publication of grammar books

Section c

Directions: in this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four 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 centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. a)they choose a job without thinking it through

b) they become stuck in the same job for decades

c) they spend an average of one year finding a job

d)they get bored after working for a period of time

17. a)decide which job is most attractive to you

b)see if there will be chances for promotion

c)watch a film about ways of job hunting

d)find out what job choices are available

18. a)the pay you are going to get

b)the qualifications you have

c)the culture of your target company

d)the work environment you will be in.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. a)it is a religious festival celebrated by african-americans.

b)it is an ancient festival celebrated by african-americans.

c)it is a cultural festival celebrated by african-americans.

d)it is as important as christmas for african-americans

20. a)to call on african-americans to worship their gods

b) to urge african-americans to do more for society.

c) to remind african-americans of their sufferings

d)to help african-americans to realize their goals.

21. a)faith in self-determination.

b) the first fruits of the harvest,

c)creative work and achievement

d) unity and cooperative economics

22. a)they take a solemn oath

b)they drink wine from the unity cup

c) they recite a principle

d) they call out their ancestors'names

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

23. a) it consists mainly of various kinds of seafood

b)it began to impact the world in recent years

c)it contains large amounts of dairy products

d)it is one of the world's most healthy diets

24. a)it is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind

b)it has drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over

c)it was conducted in seven mid-eastern countries in the 1950s

d) it involved 13,000 researchers from asia, europe and america

25. a)they eat foods with little fat

b)they have lower mortality rates

c)they use little oil in cooking

d)they care much about their health

PartIII Reading

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.

The pacific island nation of Palau has become home to the sixth largest marine sanctuary in the world. the new marine reserve.Now the largest in the pacific, will 26no fishing or mining.Palau also established the world's first shark sanctuary in 2009.

The tiny island nation has set aside 500,000 square kilometres-80 percent-of its maritime 27,for full protection that' s the highest percentage of an 28 economic zone devoted to marine conservation by any country in the world. the remaining 20 percent of the palau seas will be reserved for local fishing by individuals and small-scale 29fishing businesses with limited exports.

"island 30- have been among the hardest hit by the threats facing the ocean, "said President Tommy Remengesau jr. in a statement. "creating this sanctuary is a bold move that the people of Palau recognise as 31to our survival. we want to lead the way in restoring the health of the ocean for future generations.

Palau has only been an 32nation for twenty years and has a strong history of environmen-tal protection.it is home to one of the worlds finest marine ecosystems, with more than 1, 300 species of fish and 700 species of coral.

Senator Hokkons Baules lead 33- of the Palau National marine sanctuary act, said the sanctuary willhelp build a 34 future for the palauan people by honoring the conservation traditions of our past". these include the centuries-old custom of"", where leaders would call a temporary stop to fishing for key species in order to give fish 35 an opportunity to replenish (补充) .

- A) allocate I)permit
- B) celebrities J)secure
- C) commercial K)solitary
- D) communities L)spectacle
- E) essential M)sponsor
- F) exclusive N)stocks
- G) independent O)territory
- H) indulge

Section B

Directions: in this section, you an going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it each statement contains information given in ine of the paragraphs.identify theparagraph 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

Data sharing: an open mind on open data

[A] it is a movement building steady momentum: a call to make research data, software code and experimental metbods publicly availablce and transparent A spirit of openness is gaining acceptance in the science community, and is the only way, say advocates, to address a'crisis in science whereby too few findings are successfully reproduced. furthermore, they say, it is the best way for researchers to gather the range of observations that are necessary to speed up discoveries or to identify large-scale trends

[b] the open-data shift poses a confusing problem for junior researchers,on the one hand, the drive to share is gathering official steam. since 2013, global scientific bodies have begun to that support increased public access to research on the other hand, scientists disagree about how much and when they should share data, and they debate whether sharing it is more likely to accelerate science and make it more robust, or to introduce vulnerabilities and

problems. as more journals and funders adopt data-sharing requirements, and as a growing number of enthusiasts call for more openness, junior researchers must find their place between adopters and those who continue to hold out, even as they strive to launch their own careers.

(c) one key challenge facing young scientists is how to be open without becoming scientifically vulnerable. they must determine the risk of jeopardizing a job offer or a collaboration proposal from those who are wary of -or unfamiliar with -open science. and they must learn how to capitalize on the movement's benefits, such as opportunities for more citations and a way to build a reputation without the need for conventional metrics, such as publication in high-impact journals.

[D] some fields have embraced open data more than others. researchers in psychology, a field rocked by findings of irreproducibility in the past few years, have been especially vocal supporters of the drive for more-open science. a few psychology journals have created incentives to increase interest in reproducible science-for example, by affixing an "open" badge to articles that clearly state where data are available. according to social psychologist brian nosek,

executive director of the center for open science, the average data-sharing rate for the journal Psychological science, which uses the badges, increased tenfold to 38% from 2013 to 2015.

[E] funders, too, are increasingly adopting an open-data policy several strongly encourage, and some require a data-management plan that makes data available. the national science Foundation is among these. some philanthropic (&) funders, including the bill & melinda Gates foundation in seattle, washington, and the wellcome trust in london, also mandate open data from their grant recipients.

[F] but many young researchers, especially those who have not been mentored in open science are uncertain about whether to share or to stay private. graduate students and who often are working on their lab heads grant, may have no choice if their supervisor or another senior colleague opposes sharing.

[G] some fear that the potential impact of sharing is too high, especially at the early stages of a career "Everybody has a story about someone getting scooped" says New York university astronomer david hogg. those fears may be a factor in a lingering hesitation to share data even when publishing in journals that mandate it.

[H] researchers at small labs or at institutions focused on teaching arguably have the most to lose when sharing hard-won data. "with my institution and teaching load, i don't have postdocs and grad students," says terry mcglynn, a tropical biologist at california state university, Dominguez hills. "the stakes are higher for me to share data because it's a bigger fraction of what's happening in my lab."

[I] researchers also point to the time sink that is involved in preparing data for others to view. Once the data and associated materials appear in a repository (存储库), answering questions and handling complaints can take many hours.

[J] the time investment can present other problems. in some cases, says data scientist karthik Ram, it may be difficult for junior researchers to embrace openness when senior colleagues many of whom head selection and promotion committees-might ridicule what they may view as misplaced energies i have heard this recently that embracing the idea of open data and code makes traditional academics uncomfortable, "says ram. "the concern seems to be that open advocates don't spend their time being as productive as possible

[K]an open-science stance can also add complexity to a collaboration. kate ratliff, who studies social attitudes at the university of florida, gainesville, says that it can seem as if there are two camps in a field-those who care about open science and those who don't " there is a new area to navigate-"are you cool with the fact that i'll want to make the data open?"-when talking with somebody about an interesting research idea, she says.

[L] despite complications and concerns, the upsides of sharing can be significant. for example, when information is uploaded to a repository, a digital object identifier(DOI) is assigned.

Scientists can use a doi to publish each step of the research life cycle, not just the final paper In so doing, they can potentially get three citations- one each for tthe data and software,in

addition to the paper itself. and although some say that citations for software or data have little currency in academia, they can have other benefits

[M]many advocates think that transparent data procedures with a date and time stamp will protect ientists from being scooped. "this is the sweet spot between sharing and getting credit for it.

while discouraging plagiarism says Ivo Grigorov a project cooordinator at the

national institute of aquatic resources research secretariat in charlottenlund, denmark. hogg.says that scooping is less of a problem than many think. "the two cases i'm familiar with didn't involve open data or code, "he says.

[N] open science also offers junor researchers the chance to level the playing field by gaining better access to crucial data .rose mounce a postdoc studing ecolutionary biology at the University of cambridge, uk, is a vocal champion of open science, partly because his fossilbased research depends on access to others' data. he says that more openness in science could help to discourage what some perceive as a common practice of shutting out early-career scientists requests for data.

[[O]communication also helps for those who worry about jeopardizing a collaboration, he says Concerns about open science should be discussed at the outset of a study. ""whenever you start a project with someone, you have to establish a clear understanding of expectations for who owns the data, at what point they go public and who can do what with them, "he says.

[P] in the end, sharing data, software and materials with colleagues can help an early-career researcher to gain recognition-a crucial component of success. the thing you are searching for is

reputation," says titus brown, a genomics(基因组学) researcher at the university of California, davis."to get grants and jobs, you have to be relevant and achieve some level of public recognition. anything you do that advances your presence - especially in a larger sphere, outside the communities you know-is a net win."

36. astronomer david hogg doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought.

37. some researchers are hesitant to make their data public for fear that others might publish nothing similar before them.

38.some psychology journals have offered incentives to encourage authors to share their data

39. there is a growing demand in the science community that research data be open to the public

40. sharing data offers early career researchers the chance to build a certain level of reputation.

41.data sharing enables scientists to publish each step of their research work, thus leading to more citations.

42. scientists hold different opinions about the extent and timing of data sharing

43. potential problems related to data sharing should be made known to and discussed by all participants at the beginning of a joint research project

44. sharing data and handling data-related issues can be time-consuming

45. junior researchers may have no say when it comes to sharing data

Section c

Passage one

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

In the beginning of the movie / robot a robot has to decide whom to save after two cars plunge into the water-del spooner or a child. even though spooner screams"save her save her.the robot rescues him because it calculates that he has a 45 percent chance of survival compared to sarah's 11 percent. the robot's decision and its calculated approach raise an important question:would humans make the same choice and which choice would we want our robotic counterparts to make?

Isaac asimov evaded the whole notion of morality in devising his three laws of robotics, which hold that 1. robots cannot harm humans or allow humans to come to harm; 2. robots must obey preservation, unless doing so conflicts with laws 1 or 2. these laws are programmed into Asimov's robots--they don't have to think, judge, or value. they don't have to like humans or believe that hurting them is wrong or bad. they simply don't do it.

The robot who rescues Spooner's life in i, robot follows Asimov's zero law: robots cannot harm humanity (as opposed to individual humans or allow humanity to come to harm--an expansion of the first law that allows robots to determine what's in the greater good. under the first law.a robot could not harm a dangerous gunman, but under the zero" law, a robot could kill the gunman to save others.

Whether it ' s possible to program a robot with safeguards such as asimov's laws is debatable. A word such as "harm" is vague (what about emotional harm? is replacing a human employee harm?) and abstract concepts present coding problems. the robots in asimov's complications and loopholes in the three laws, and even when the laws work, robots still have to assess situations.

Assessing situations can be complicated. a robot has to identify the players, conditions, and possible outcomes for various scenarios. It ' s doubtful that a computer program can do that least, not without some undesirable results. A robot cost at the bristol robotics laboratory pro

grammed a robot to save human proxies(替身) called " H ' bots " from danger. when one of them headed for danger, the robot successfully pushed it out the way. but when two h-bots became imperiled, the robot choked 42 percent of the time, unable to decide which to save and letting them both die .The robot choked 42 percent of the time, unable to decide which to save and letting them headed for danger, the robot successfully pushed it. how can a robot decide whom to save or what ' s best for humanity, especially if it can't calculate survival odds?

46. what question does the example in the movie raise?

- a) whether robots can reach better decisions
- b) whether robots follow Asimov ' s zero ' law
- c) how robots may make bad judgments
- d) how robots should be programmed

47. what does the author think of asimov's three laws of robotics?

- a) they are apparently divorced from reality
- b) they did not follow the coding system of robotics
- c) they laid a solid foundation for robotics.
- d) they did not take moral issues into consideration.

48. what does the author say about asimov's robots?

- a) they know what is good or bad for human beings

- b)they are programmed not to hurt human beings
- c) they perform duties in their owners'best interest.
- d) they stop working when a moral issue is involved.

49. what does the author want to say by mentioning the word"harm"in asimovs laws?

- a abstract concepts are hard to program.
- b) it is hard for robots to make decisions.
- c) robots may do harm in certain situations.
- d) laws use too many vague terms.

50. what has the roboticist at the bristol robotics laboratory found in his experiment?

- a)robots can be made as intelingent as human beiegs some day.
- b)robots can have moral issues encoded into their programs.
- c)robots can have trouble making decisions in complex scenarios.
- d)robots can be programmed to perceive potential perils.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Our world now moves so fast that we seldom stop to see just how far we have come in just a few years.The latest iPhone6s,for example,has a dual-core processor and fits nicely into your pocket.by comparison, you would expect to find a technological specification like this on your standard laptop in an office anywhere in the world.

It ' s no wonder that device we buy has a plug on the end of it or a wireless connection to internet soon.our current smartphone lifestyle will expand to create our own smart home lifestyle too.

All researches agree that close to 25 billion devices.things and sensors will be connected by 2020 which incidentally is also the moment that Millennials(千禧一代)are expected to make up 75 percent of our overall workforce, and the fully connected home become a reality for large numbers of people worldwide.

However,this is just the tip of the proverbial iceberg as smart buildings and even cities incrazingly become the norm as leaders and business owners begin to wake up to the massive

savings that technology can deliver through connected sensors and new forms of automation coupled with intelligent energy and facilities management.

Online security cameras, intelligent lighting and a wealth of sensors that control both temperature and air quality are offering an unprecedented level of control, efficiency, and improvements to what were once classed necessary costs when running a business or managing a large building.

We can expect that the ever-growing list of devices, systems and environments remain connected, always online and talking to each other. The big benefit will not only be in the housing of this enormous and rapidly growing amount of data, but will also be in the ability to run real time data analytics to extract actionable and ongoing knowledge.

The biggest and most exciting challenge of this technology is how to creatively leverage this ever-growing amount of data to deliver cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits to both businesses and citizens of these smart cities.

The good news is that most of this technology is already invented. Let's face it, it wasn't too long ago that the idea of working from anywhere and at anytime was some form of a distant utopian(乌托邦式的) dream, and yet now we can perform almost any office-based task from any location in the world as long as we have access to the internet.

It's time to wake up to the fact that making smart buildings, cities and homes will dramatically improve our quality of life in the years ahead.

51. what does the example of iPhone 6s serve to show?

- A) The huge capacity of the smartphones people now use.
- B) the widespread use of smartphones all over the world
- C) the huge impact of new technology on people, everyday life
- D) the rapid technological progress in a very short period of time

52. what can we expect to see by the year 2020?

- A) apps for the internet of things
- B) The popularization of smart homes
- C) the emergence of millennials
- D) total globalization of the world

53. what will business owners do when they become aware of the benefits of the internet of things?

- A)employ fewer workers in their operation
- B)gain automatic control of their businesses
- C)invest in more smart buildings and cities
- D)embrace whatever new technology there is

54.What is the most exciting challenge when we possess more and more data?

- A)How to turn it to profitable use
- B)how to do real time data analysis
- C) how to link the actionable systems.
- D) how to devise new ways to store it

55. what does the author think about working from anywhere and at anytime?

- A)it is feasible with a connection to the internet
- B) it will thrive in smart buildings, cities and homes
- C)it is still a distant utopian dream for ordinary workers
- D) it will deliver tangible benefits to both boss and worker

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.

青海湖位于海拔 3205 米、青海省省会西宁以西约 100 公里处。是中国最大的咸水湖,面积 4317 平方公里最深处 25.5 米,有 23 条河注入湖中 ,其中大部分是季节性的。百分之八十的湖水源于五条主要河流。 青海湖位于跨越亚洲的几条候鸟迁徙路线的交叉处。许多鸟类把青海湖作为迁徙过程中的暂息地 ,湖的西侧是著名的鸟岛 ”吸引着来自世界各地的观鸟者。每年夏天 ,游客们也来这里观看国际自行车比赛。

参考答案

Part I Writing

There is an old saying help others, and you will be helped when you are in need.it' s the experience of our forefathers ,however , it is correct in many cases even today.

a number of factors are accountable for this old saying. one of the most common factor is that helping each other enables people to get work done easily and quickly.

For instance, if a student meets a difficult question about their major, he or she can seek help from fellow classmates, and it is clear this will save more time and energy to solve the problem. another contributing cause is that helping others makes people feel warm inside. you can just imagine that how warm it is when you get help in big cities like Beijing or shanghai without any relatives , which will guarantee people's relatives, which will guarantee people's mental health.

It can directly promote the rapid progress of the world and indirectly spurs continuous development of the individuals.

And eventually brings economic prosperity and social harmony .

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Long Conversation 1

Section A

Long Conversation 1

- 1、 b)they facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy
- 2、 a)it passed a law aiming to stop overproduction
- 3、 d) it has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods
- 4、 d) it has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods

Long Conversation 2

- 5、 c) it has just launched its annual anniversary sales
- 6、 b)coupons for customers with bulk purchases
- 7、 c) credit it to her account
- 8、 d)complimentary tailoring

Section B

Passage 1

9、 a)they are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.

10、 d) their body shapes have not changed much

11、 c)on the internet

Passage 2

12、 a)moveable metal type began to be used in printing

13、 c) it was the biggest printer in the 16th century,

14、 a)it boosted the circulation of popular works

15、 b)it promoted the growth of national languages

Section C

Recording 1

16、 a)they choose a job without thinking it through

17、 a)they choose a job without thinking it through

18、 b)the qualifications you have

Recording 2

19、 c)it is s cultural fesitival celebrated by afrieam-amencars.

20、 d)to help african-americans to realize their goals.

21、 b) the first fruits of the harvest,

22、 c) they recite a principle

Recording 3

23、 d)it is one of the world's most healthy diets

24、 d)it is one of the world's most healthy diets

25、 b)they have lower mortality rates

Part III Reading Comprehension

参考答案：

26. l) permit

The new marine reserve, now the largest in the Pacific, will no fishing or mining.

该空考察 will 之后的动词原形，因此，结合上下句语境，不难得出该空为 permit(允许零捕鱼区); 27. o) territory

The tiny island nation has set aside 500,000 square kilometers-80 percent-of its maritime .

该空考察 maritime 后的搭配，考虑到形容词后的搭配，不难得出该空考察 maritime 后的名词为 territory(小岛领土);

28. f) exclusive

That ' s the highest percentage of an economic zone devoted to marine conservation by any country in the world.

该空考察不定冠词 an 后的搭配，同时考虑空后的 economic，可以得出 exclusive(专属经济区);

29. c) commercial

by individuals and small-scale fishing businesses with limited exports

该空考察 individuals 及 small-scale 后的搭配，根据上下文语境可以得出，该空答案为 commercial(商业捕鱼区);

30. d) communities

Island have been among the hardest hit by the threats facing the ocean.

此处考察从句的主语部分，考虑前后文，可以得出 “ Island communities 小岛社区);

31. e) essential

The people of Palau recognise as to our survival.

Recognise as 后接该空出所问的 “这个大胆的一步 ” 所处的地位， “ essential 一词为正确答案 (Palau 地区居民认为的必需品);

32. g)independent

Palau has only been an nation for twenty years and has a strong history of environmental protection .

此处考察搭配 “ an independent nation独立的国家) , 故根据前后搭配 , 答案很容易得出 ;

33. m)sponsor

Senator Hokkons Baules, lead of the Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act, said....

该提出现在句中的同位语处 , 因此 , 考虑到这个人的身份 , 不难得出答案为 sponsor(主要赞助商);

34.j)secure

Help build a future...

该空考察搭配 , ‘帮助建立 ...的未来 ’, 因此 , ‘安全的未来 ’符合语境 , 故选 secure;

35. n)stocks

Call a temporary stop to fishing for key species in order to give fish an opportunity to replenish.

此处考察搭配 fish 后的搭配 , 因此 , ‘给...一个补充的机会 ’, 因此 , 该空答案为 fish stocks (鱼类);

section B

36 M) Astronomer David Hogg doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought.

37. G)some researchers are hesitant to make their dada public for fear that others might publish something similar before them.

38.D) some psychology journals have offered incentives to encourage authors to hare their data.

39. A) there is a growing demand in the sience community that research data be open the public.

40. P) sharing data offers early-career resarchers the chance to build a certain level of reputation.

41. C)Data sharing enables scientists to publish each step of their research work.

thus leading to more citations.

42. B) scientists hold different opinions about the extent and timing of data sharing.

43.O)Potential problems related to data sharing should be made known to and discussed by all participants at the beginning of a joint research project.

44.F) sharing data and handling data-related issues can be time-consuming

45. F)junior researchers may have no say when it comes to sharing data.

Section c

46、 a) whether robots can reach better decisions

47、 d) they did not take moral issues into consideration.

48、 b)they are programmed not to hurt human beings

49、 a)abstract concepts are hard to program.

50、 b)robots can have moral issues encoded into their programs.

51、 d) the rapid technological progress in a very short period of time

52、 B)The popularization of smart homes

53、 B)gain automatic control of their businesses

54、 A)How to turn it to profitable use

55、 A)it is feasible with a connection to the internet

Part IV Translation

3, 205 meters above(the) sea level, Qinghai lake is located about 100 kilometers west of Xining, capital of Qinghai province in western china.Qinghai lake, the largest saline lake in the country, has a surface area of 4. 317 square kilometers with a maximum depth of 25.5 meters.Most of the 23 rivers and streams that empty into Qinghai lake are seasonal. five major streams provide 80% of the lakes total influx. located at the crossroads of several bird migration routes across Asia, Qinghai lake offers many species an intermediate stop during their migration .On the western side of the lake are the well-known "Bird Islands which attract birdwatchers from across the globe.

every summer sees numerous visitors come here to watch the Qinghai lakeInternational Cycling Race.