**听力原文及答案**

（201709六级1）

**Part I Writing写作范文**

We live a fast-paced society, facing a load of things to handle in our life. As a result, we develop a habit of hungering for success or getting tasks done in a short period of time at work or in our study. However, it won’t work in this way. In effect, success at work or in school relies on persistence to a larger extent, in particularly when people face many difficulties.

So, it’s sensible for people to practice persistence when facing difficulties in life. In other words, sticking to it may bring about surprising results. Firstly, the will to stick to your goal may give you high motivation to go forward, even though success may come later than expected. Secondly, sticking to your goal could give you a clear direction for your work. Finally, choosing to stick to your goal may give you more time to figure out more methods of solving the problem or finishing the task you’re faced with.

As for the measures to develop persistence in yourself, there’re numerous in number. Firstly, you should be prepared to be patient, since sticking to it may take much time and efforts. Secondly, you should adopt a new attitude towards success, since history tells us success never comes easily and only persistence can lead to success on some occasions.

**Part II Listening Comprehension听力原文**

**Section A**

**Directions**: *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some 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.*

**Conversation One**

M: I noticed that smartphones are playing a vital role in our life. We can see people using phones all the time, even when they’re crossing the street.

W: It’s the same in every country all over the world. It seems that people can’t live without their phone.

M: I’ve been reading about the global market for smartphones. The market is projected to reach 2.15 billion units by 2020.

W: That’s amazing and inevitable. As we all know, related technologies are advancing. Besides, design approaches are much more user-friendly. All in all, phones have more functions and become easier to handle.

M: I can’t agree with you more. Yes, phones have more functions. Besides providing the traditional communication services, like making and receiving phone calls or sending and receiving messages, phones now can be used for running multimedia, computing, GPS navigation and web-based applications.

W: Phones become really powerful. The future trend of phones will be mainly focused on the ability to run mobile Internet and numerous applications.

M: Besides that, I heard, the phone market will experience the falling prices of smartphones. And that will further boost the growth in the market.

W: I think, cheaper mobile voice/data services can also boost the growth of the market.

M: By the way, according to the new market research report on smartphones, Asia-Pacific represents the largest as well as the fastest growing regional market worldwide.

W: I know, it mainly refers to China and India.

M: That’s right. These two most populous countries contribute a great deal to the growth of the market.

W: The reason is very obvious, even to me.

M: Yes, as we all know, there’re large sections of middle-class consumers who afford smartphones, in both of these two countries.

W: But, I heard, most of the phones sold in China and India are premium and low-cost smartphones.

M: Yes, that’s true. But, given the large population base, these two countries will continue to represent major markets of smartphones in years to come.

W: I believe, the thriving economy in China and India is behind all the expansion and growth of the phone market.

M: No doubt about that.

W: I truly believe, with the increasing spending power, people in China and India will choose to buy phones which are more expensive, multifunctional, and with a colorful app ecosystem. ……

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

1. What’s said of the functions of mobile phones?

2. Why do China and India contribute much to the growth of the global phone market?

3. What’s mentioned of consumers in China and India?

4. What’re the two speakers talking about?

**Conversation Two**

W: The weather in summer is very hot. Sometimes we complain about the sun, bringing too much heat.

M: It’s ok to complain; but, you know, the sun is the largest energy source in the solar system. In fact, more energy from the sun hits the earth in one hour than the entire world uses in one year!

W: Wow, it seems every living thing on earth depends on the sun for life, but we’ve only just begun to tap into its full potential.

M: That’s right. Humans have been trying to use solar energy since the beginning of time.

W: How did ancient civilizations do to use solar energy?

M: Ancient civilizations used special building techniques so that they could store the sun’s energy during the day to keep their homes warm at night. However, it wasn’t until the 1950s that a new technology was developed to convert the sun’s energy into electricity, by using what we today call solar panels.

W: I heard, one of the first uses of a solar panel was the Vanguard I space satellite, which was launched in 1958.

M: Innovations in solar technology continue to improve its efficiency, making it more pervasive throughout society. Some of new applications include: solar film, solar roadways, solar windows, and even solar cars.

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

5. What’s mentioned of the sun?

6. How did humans use solar energy in ancient times?

7. When was the sun’s energy first converted into electricity?

8. What’s the man’s attitude towards innovations in solar technology?

**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.*

**Passage One**

Are you a fan of sunshine? If so, you better get out there and soak it up while you can. According to 30 years of daily sunlight data tracked by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, we are just coming out of the period of peak sun among the continental 48 American states. From here on out it’s nothing but a slippery downward slope toward shorter days.

Between 1979 and 2011, the absolute sunniest day of the year has been July 8, according to the CDC’s numbers, which ultimately come from NASA. On the flip side, the least-sunny day of the year is Dec. 26.

Sunlight here is measured via incoming solar radiation, or insolation. Insolation is affected by some obvious things, like latitude and time of year. But other things affect it, too, such as cloud cover and air pollution.

The sunniest place in the continental 48 American states is Imperial County, California. All that sunlight makes the region a great place to grow crops—or at least it was, when water from the Colorado river was more plentiful. Overall, the Southwest gets the most sun in an average day, along with select regions on the Gulf Coast and the southern tip of Florida.

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

9. What date is the least-sunny day of the year?

10. What may affect incoming solar radiation?

11. What’s mentioned of Imperial County in California?

**Passage Two**

In today’s world, coping with job-related pressure is really tough. Anyone who’s held down a full-time job knows that an average work day is not always long enough to get everything you need to be done. However, your productivity can be greatly improved by adopting habits designed to make you work more efficiently.

An efficient worker uses the most of each minute of the day, giving his or her fullest attention to the most important tasks first. Being efficient at work won’t just improve your productivity and win you points with your boss—it’ll also make you feel accomplished, satisfied that you’ve had a full and productive work day.

Secondly, keep a clean, orderly work space. A disorderly work area is a work area that can hinder your productivity. If you’re constantly struggling to find specific tools or documents in a mountain of clutter, serious work time is being wasted. Only keep items that you use daily out and about—everything else should be squirreled away where it’s out of the way but also quickly retrievable.

If you work in an office, arrange your office space and desk so that you can quickly and easily find whatever you need to work. If you don’t work in an office, the same principles still apply. For instance, if you work in a bike repair shop, keep your tools clean and organized so that you’ll be able to find them instantly when you need them. Also every work area benefits from being kept clean.

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

12. What problem does anyone with a full-time job face at work?

13. What’s one of the benefits of being efficient at work?

14. How can a disorderly work area affect your work?

15. If working in a bike repair shop, what are you expected to do?

**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.**

The rich in the United States—despite being healthier on average than the poor—have become the biggest buyers of health care, a dramatic shift in spending patterns across income groups, according to a new Harvard study. The study also reveals that the poor—who as a group have more health needs and live shorter lives than higher income groups—in recent years have become the group with the lowest-spending per capita, after decades of being the biggest spenders. In other words: People who need health care the most are now getting less of it than the people who need it the least.

The phenomenon came as a result of a reduction in per capita health spending by or on behalf of the poor, at the same time as spending by the rich went up significantly, according to the study published in the journal Health Affairs.

“We fear it may cause deepening gaps in health outcomes,” the authors of the study wrote. One of those authors, Dr. Steffie Woolhandler, said, “A major change happened. Nothing like this has been seen since the full implementation of Medicare and Medicaid.”

The study suggests that the downturn in overall health spending by the poorest one-fifth of the population, may be at least partly blamed on little wage growth for most workers, coupled with a big increase in the number of health insurance plans with high deductibles. A deductible is the money that health-care consumers must personally pay out of pocket before their insurance covers the cost of medical services or medications.

Research has shown that high-deductible plans can discourage health-care usage, particularly among people with lower incomes. The study examined health spending for low-, middle- and high-income Americans from 1963 to 2012. Before 1965, “the lowest income group had the lowest health expenditures, despite their worse health compared to other income groups,” the report said. But in 1965, legislation was passed creating the federal Medicare program, which provides health coverage primarily to senior citizens, and Medicaid, the joint federal-state program that provides such coverage to the poor. The two programs, which cover tens of millions of Americans, led to sharply higher spending on health care for lower-income people.

“By 1977, the unadjusted expenditures for the lowest income group of people exceeded those for all other income groups” by 23 percent, the report said. “This pattern persisted until 2004.” Woolhandler said this pattern was one “like we ought to have,” because health spending in different income groups was in line with the relative health conditions of those income groups.

But after 2004, per capita spending for the poorest fell by 3.7 percent over an eight-year period until 2012, the study found. At the same time, per capita health spending for members of the richest quintile sharply increased, rising by 19.7 percent over eight years. … …

16. What’s said of the rich in the United States?

17. What does Dr. Steffie Woolhandler worry about?

18. Why does the poorest income group spend less on health care?

19. What’s mentioned of the federal Medicare program?

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

Robert Lee Frost was an American poet. His work was initially published in England before it was published in America. He is highly regarded for his realistic depictions of rural life and his command of American colloquial speech.

His work frequently employed settings from rural life in New England in the early twentieth century, using them to examine complex social and philosophical themes. One of the most popular and critically responded American poets of the twentieth century, Frost was honored frequently during his lifetime, receiving four Pulitzer Prizes for Poetry. He became one of America’s rare “public literary figures, almost an artistic institution.” He was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1960 for his poetic works. On July 22, 1961, Frost was named poet laureate of Vermont.

Robert Frost was born in San Francisco, California. His mother was a Scottish immigrant. Frost’s father was a teacher and later an editor of the *San Francisco Evening Bulletin*, and an unsuccessful candidate for city tax collector.

Although known for his later association with rural life, Frost grew up in the city, and he published his first poem in his high school’s magazine. He attended Dartmouth College for two months. Frost returned home to teach and to work at various jobs, including helping his mother teach her class of unruly boys, delivering newspapers, and working in a factory maintaining carbon arc lamps. He did not enjoy these jobs, feeling his true calling was poetry.

Frost attended Harvard University from 1897 to 1899, but he left voluntarily due to illness. Shortly before his death, Frost’s grandfather purchased a farm for his parents in Derry, New Hampshire; Frost worked the farm for nine years while writing early in the mornings and producing many of the poems that would later become famous. Ultimately his farming proved unsuccessful and he returned to the field of education as an English teacher at New Hampshire’s Pinkerton Academy from 1906 to 1911.

In 1912, Frost sailed with his family to Great Britain, settling first in Beaconsfield, a small town outside London. His first book of poetry, *A Boy’s Will*, was published the next year. In England, he made some important acquaintances, including Edward Thomas, T. E. Hulme, and Ezra Pound.

In 1915, during World War I, Frost returned to America, and bought a farm in New Hampshire, where he launched a career of writing, teaching, and lecturing. This family homestead served as the Frosts’ summer home until 1938. It is maintained today as The Frost Place, a museum and poetry conference site.

20. What honor did Robert Frost get in 1960?

21. Why did Robert Frost leave Harvard University?

22. Where did Robert Frost get his first book of poetry published?

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

Dogs and cats are by far the most loved animals across the board, receiving much more attention than other domestic animals like cows, pigs, geese and turkeys. The main reason for this is because we usually identify one group as friends and the other as food, even though both are comprised of highly alert, intelligent and playful beings. But here this isn’t about arguing why we pay more attention to one than the other, because, truly, we should be paying attention to both groups, not just one—and don’t forget about wildlife, too!

Despite how much we love dogs and cats, there is still a huge pet homelessness problem in the U.S. Cruelty and neglect aside, this is perhaps the biggest issue in the companion animal world that can actually be solved.

While a number of U.S. residents already choose to adopt rather than shop for their cats or dogs, a large majority still choose to go for the breeder-bred animal, whether full bred or a designer mix. This demand is what fuels the growth of cruel puppy mill operations, which pump out puppy after puppy, many with medical problems, simply for profit. Yes, it’s true—not all dogs and cats in pet stores and for sale elsewhere come from these sorts of situations. There are in fact plenty of honorable dog and cat breeders out there.

However, the tragedy is that there are millions of homeless dogs and cats in the U.S. with millions put to death deliberately every single year. So, the question remains: why are we producing more dogs and cats when there are already so many wonderful animals in desperate need of homes?

Let’s dig in to some of the cold, hard facts on pet homelessness, shall we? There are about 70 million stray animals living in the U.S. Of this 70 million, only about six to eight million cats and dogs enter the nation’s 3,500 shelters every year, according to the Humane Society of the United States. That evens out to about five homeless animals for every homeless person in the U.S. Out of six to eight million cats and dogs, one in four animals brought into shelters are pit bulls or pit-associated breeds and mixes—currently the most marginalized dogs in the U.S. and many other parts of the world.

The two main reasons animals end up in shelters are because they’ve either been surrendered by their guardians or picked up off the street by animal control officers. ……

23. What problem does the companion animal world face now?

24. What’s wrong with the puppy mill operations?

25. How many stray animals are there in the US?

**听力部分答案**

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C

6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A

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

16. B 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. D

21. C 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. B

**Part III   Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

26. I 27. M 28. H 29. B 30. C

31. O 32. E 33. F 34. D 35. L

**Section B**

36. F 37. D 38. N 39. G 40. L

41. H 42. J 43. K 44. I 45. B

**Section C**

**Passage One**

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

**Passage Two**

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

**Part IV Translation 参考译文**

The issue of AIDS orphan has been accorded with great attention. Ministry of Civil Affairs allocated 20 million yuan in 2004 to support AIDS orphans and families who take care of the AIDS orphans. Governments at different levels have taken various measures to help AIDS orphans, such as group adoption by welfare institutions, family foster care and adoption, and support to schooling. A national mother-to-child transmission prevention expert team has been established to conduct training; a project on prevention of mother-to-child transmission was launched to provide HIV virus testing and counseling service to would-be women in areas of high HIV/AIDS prevalence. Schools at different levels have intensified education programmes to youths on HIV/AIDS prevention.