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独家提供

2020 年 9 月英语六级考试试题第 1 套

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) She can devote all her life to pursuing her passion.
B) Her accumulated expertise helps her to achieve her goals.
C) She can spread her academic ideas on a weekly TV show.
D) Her research findings are widely acclaimed in the world.
2. A) Provision of guidance for nuclear labs in Europe.
B) Touring the globe to attend science TV shows.
C) Overseeing two research groups at Oxford.
D) Science education and scientific research.
3. A) A better understanding of a subject.
B) A stronger will to meet challenges.
C) A broader knowledge of related fields.
D) A closer relationship with young people.
4. A) By applying the latest research methods.
B) By making full use of the existing data.
C) By building upon previous discoveries.
D) By utilizing more powerful computers.

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

5. A) They can predict future events.
B) They have no special meanings.
C) They have cultural connotations.
D) They cannot be easily explained.
6. A) It was canceled due to bad weather.
B) She overslept and missed the flight.
C) She dreamed of a plane crash.
D) It was postponed to the following day.
7. A) They can be affected by people's childhood experiences.

- B) They may sometimes seem ridiculous to a rational mind.
 - C) They usually result from people's unpleasant memories.
 - D) They can have an impact as great as rational thinking.
- 8.A) They call for scientific methods to interpret.
- B) They mirror their long-cherished wishes.
 - C) They reflect their complicated emotions.
 - D) They are often related to irrational feelings.

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) Radio waves.
- B) Sound waves.
 - C) Robots.
 - D) Satellites.
10. A) It may be freezing fast beneath the glacier.
- B) It may have micro-organisms living in it.
 - C) It may have certain rare minerals in it.
 - D) It may be as deep as four kilometers.
11. A) Help understand life in freezing conditions.
- B) Help find new sources of fresh water.
 - C) Provide information about other planets.
 - D) Shed light on possible life in outer space.

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

12. A) He found there had been little research on their language.
- B) He was trying to preserve the languages of the Indian tribes.
 - C) His contact with a social worker had greatly aroused his interest in the tribe.
 - D) His meeting with Gonzalez had made him eager to learn more about the tribe.
13. A) He taught Copeland to speak the Tarahumaras language.
- B) He persuaded the Tarahumaras to accept Copeland's gifts.
 - C) He recommended one of his best friends as an interpreter.
 - D) He acted as an intermediary between Copeland and the villagers.
14. A) Unpredictable.
- B) Unjustifiable.
 - C) Laborious.

D) Tedious.

15. A) Their appreciation of help from the outsiders.

B) Their sense of sharing and caring.

C) Their readiness to adapt to technology.

D) Their belief in creating wealth for themselves.

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 the centre.

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

16. A) They tend to be silenced into submission.

B) They find it hard to defend themselves.

C) They will feel proud of being pioneers.

D) They will feel somewhat encouraged.

17. A) One who advocates violence in effecting change.

B) One who craves for relentless transformations.

C) One who acts in the interests of the oppressed.

D) One who rebels against the existing social order.

18. A) They tried to effect social change by force.

B) They disrupted the nation's social stability.

C) They served as a driving force for progress.

D) They did more harm than good to humanity.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) Few of us can ignore changes in our immediate environment.

B) It is impossible for us to be immune from outside influence.

C) Few of us can remain unaware of what happens around us.

D) It is important for us to keep in touch with our own world.

20. A) Make up his mind to start all over again.

B) Stop making unfair judgments of others.

C) Try to find a more exciting job somewhere else.

D) Recognise the negative impact of his coworkers.

21. A) They are quite susceptible to suicide.

B) They improve people's quality of life.

C) They suffer a great deal from ill health.

D) They help people solve mental problems.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Few people can identify its texture.
B) Few people can describe it precisely.
C) Its real value is open to interpretation.
D) Its importance is often over-estimated.
23. A) It has never seen any change.
B) It has much to do with color.
C) It is a well-protected government secret.
D) It is a subject of study by many forgers.
24. A) People had little faith in paper money.
B) They could last longer in circulation.
C) It predicted their value would increase.
D) They were more difficult to counterfeit.
25. A) The stabilization of the dollar value.
B) The issuing of government securities.
C) A gold standard for American currency.
D) A steady appreciation of the U.S. dollar.

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.

Overall, men are more likely than women to make excuses. Several studies suggest that men feel the need to appear competent in all __26__, while women worry only about the skills in which they've invested __27__. Ask a man and a woman to go diving for the first time, and the woman is likely to jump in, while the man is likely to say he's not feeling too well.

Ironically, it is often success that leads people to flirt with failure. Praise won for __28__ a skill suddenly puts one in the position of having everything to lose. Rather than putting their reputation on the line again, many successful people develop a handicap—drinking, __29__, depression—that allows them to keep their status no matter what the future brings. An advertising executive __30__ for depression shortly after winning an award put it this way: “Without my depression, I'd be a failure now; with it, I'm a success “on hold.”

In fact, the people most likely to become chronic excuse makers are those ___31___ with success. Such people are so afraid of being ___32___ a failure at anything that they constantly develop one handicap or another in order to explain away failure.

Though self-handicapping can be an effective way of coping with performance anxiety now and then, in the end, researchers say, it will lead to ___33___. In the long run, excuse makers fail to live up to their true ___34___ and lose the status they care so much about. And despite their protests to the ___35___ they have only themselves to blame.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) contrary | I) momentum |
| B) fatigue | J) obsessed |
| C) heavily | K) potential |
| D) heaving | L) realms |
| E) hospitalized | M) reciprocal |
| F) labeled | N) ruin |
| G) legacies | O) viciously |
| H) mastering | |

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.

Six Potential Brain Benefits of Bilingual Education

A) Brains, brains, brains. People are fascinated by brain research. And yet it can be hard to point to places where our education system is really making use of the latest neuroscience (神经科学) findings. But there is one happy link where research is meeting practice: bilingual (双语的) education. "In the last 20 years or so, there's been a virtual explosion of research on bilingualism," says Judith Kroll, a professor at the University of California, Riverside.

B) Again and again, researchers have found, "bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life," in the words of Gigi Luk, an associate professor at Harvard's Graduate School of Education. At the same time, one of the hottest trends in public schooling is what's often called dual-language or two-way immersion programs.

C) Traditional programs for English-language learners, or ELLs, focus on assimilating students into English as quickly as possible. Dual-language classrooms, by contrast, provide instruction across subjects to both English natives and English learners, in both English and a target language. The goal is functional bilingualism and biliteracy for all

students by middle school. New York City, North Carolina, Delaware, Utah, Oregon and Washington state are among the places expanding dual-language classrooms.

D) The trend flies in the face of some of the culture wars of two decades ago, when advocates insisted on “English first” education. Most famously, California passed Proposition 227 in 1998. It was intended to sharply reduce the amount of time that English-language learners spent in bilingual settings. Proposition 58, passed by California voters on November 8, largely reversed that decision, paving the way for a huge expansion of bilingual education in the state that has the largest population of English-language learners.

E) Some of the insistence on English-first was founded on research produced decades ago, in which bilingual students underperformed monolingual (单语的) English speakers and had lower IQ scores. Today's scholars, like Ellen Bialystok at York University in Toronto, say that research was “deeply flawed.” “Earlier research looked at socially disadvantaged groups,” agrees Antonella Sorace at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. “This has been completely contradicted by recent research” that compares groups more similar to each other.

F) So what does recent research say about the potential benefits of bilingual education? It turns out that, in many ways, the real trick to speaking two languages consists in managing not to speak one of those languages at a given moment - which is fundamentally a feat of paying attention. Saying “Goodbye” to mom and then “Guten tag” to your teacher, or managing to ask for a crayola roja instead of a red crayon (蜡笔), requires skills called “inhibition” and “task switching.” These skills are subsets of an ability called executive function.

G) People who speak two languages often outperform monolinguals on general measures of executive function. “Bilinguals can pay focused attention without being distracted and also improve in the ability to switch from one task to another,” says Sorace.

H) Do these same advantages benefit a child who begins learning a second language in kindergarten instead of as a baby? We don't yet know. Patterns of language learning and language use are complex. But Gigi Luk at Harvard cites at least one brain-imaging study on adolescents that shows similar changes in brain structure when compared with those who are bilingual from birth, even when they didn't begin practicing a second language in earnest before late childhood.

I) Young children being raised bilingual have to follow social cues to figure out which language to use with which person and in what setting. As a result, says Sorace, bilingual children as young as age 3 have demonstrated a head start on tests of perspective-taking and theory of mind - both of which are fundamental social and emotional skills.

J) About 10 percent of students in the Portland, Oregon public schools are assigned by lottery to dual-language classrooms that offer instruction in Spanish, Japanese or

Mandarin, alongside English. Jennifer Steele at American University conducted a four-year, randomized trial and found that these dual-language students outperformed their peers in English-reading skills by a full school-year's worth of learning by the end of middle school. Because the effects are found in reading, not in math or science where there were few differences, Steele suggests that learning two languages makes students more aware of how language works in general.

K) The research of Gigi Luk at Harvard offers a slightly different explanation. She has recently done a small study looking at a group of 100 fourth-graders in Massachusetts who had similar reading scores on a standard test, but very different language experiences. Some were foreign-language dominant and others were English natives. Here's what's interesting. The students who were dominant in a foreign language weren't yet comfortably bilingual; they were just starting to learn English. Therefore, by definition, they had a much weaker English vocabulary than the native speakers. Yet they were just as good at interpreting a text. "This is very surprising," Luk says. "You would expect the reading comprehension performance to mirror the vocabulary - it's a cornerstone of comprehension."

L) How did the foreign-language dominant speakers manage this feat? Well, Luk found, they also scored higher on tests of executive functioning. So, even though they didn't have huge mental dictionaries to draw on, they may have been great puzzle-solvers, taking into account higher-level concepts such as whether a single sentence made sense within an overall story line. They got to the same results as the monolinguals, by a different path.

M) American public school classrooms as a whole are becoming more segregated by race and class. Dual-language programs can be an exception. Because they are composed of native English speakers deliberately placed together with recent immigrants, they tend to be more ethnically and economically balanced. And there is some evidence that this helps kids of all backgrounds gain comfort with diversity and different cultures.

N) Several of the researchers also pointed out that, in bilingual education, non-English-dominant students and their families tend to feel that their home language is heard and valued, compared with a classroom where the home language is left at the door in favor of English. This can improve students' sense of belonging and increase parents' involvement in their children's education, including behaviors like reading to children. "Many parents fear their language is an obstacle, a problem, and if they abandon it their child will integrate better," says Antonella Sorace of the University of Edinburgh. "We tell them they're not doing their child a favor by giving up their language."

O) One theme that was striking in speaking to all these researchers was just how strongly they advocated for dual-language classrooms. Thomas and Collier have advised many school systems on how to expand their dual-language programs, and Sorace runs

“Bilingualism Matters,” an international network of researchers who promote bilingual education projects. This type of advocacy among scientists is unusual; even more so because the “bilingual advantage hypothesis” is being challenged once again.

P) A review of studies published last year found that cognitive advantages failed to appear in 83 percent of published studies, though in a separate analysis, the sum of effects was still significantly positive. One potential explanation offered by the researchers is that advantages that are measurable in the very young and very old tend to fade when testing young adults at the peak of their cognitive powers. And, they countered that no negative effects of bilingual education have been found. So, even if the advantages are small, they are still worth it. Not to mention one obvious, outstanding fact: “Bilingual children can speak two languages!”

36. A study found that there are similar changes in brain structure between those who are bilingual from birth and those who start learning a second language later.

37. Unlike traditional monolingual programs, bilingual classrooms aim at developing students' ability to use two languages by middle school.

38. A study showed that dual-language students did significantly better than their peers in reading English texts.

39. About twenty years ago, bilingual practice was strongly discouraged, especially in California.

40. Ethnically and economically balanced bilingual classrooms are found to be helpful for kids to get used to social and cultural diversity.

41. Researchers now claim that earlier research on bilingual education was seriously flawed.

42. According to a researcher, dual-language experiences exert a lifelong influence on one's brain.

43. Advocates of bilingual education argued that it produces positive effects though they may be limited.

44. Bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals in completing certain tasks because they can concentrate better on what they are doing.

45. When their native language is used, parents can become more involved in their children's education.

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.

It is not controversial to say that an unhealthy diet causes bad health. Nor are the basic elements of healthy eating disputed. Obesity raises susceptibility to cancer, and Britain is the sixth most obese country on Earth. That is a public health emergency. But naming the problem is the easy part. No one disputes the costs in quality of life and depleted health budgets of an obese population, but the quest for solutions gets diverted by ideological arguments around responsibility and choice. And the water is muddied by lobbying from the industries that profit from consumption of obesity-inducing products.

Historical precedent suggests that science and politics can overcome resistance from businesses that pollute and poison but it takes time, and success often starts small. So it is heartening to note that a programme in Leeds has achieved a reduction in childhood obesity, becoming the first UK city to reverse a fattening trend. The best results were among younger children and in more deprived areas. When 28% of English children aged two to 15 are obese, a national shift on the scale achieved by Leeds would lengthen hundreds of thousands of lives. A significant factor in the Leeds experience appears to be a scheme called HENRY, which helps parents reward behaviours that prevent obesity in children.

Many members of parliament are uncomfortable even with their own government's anti-obesity strategy, since it involves a "sugar tax" and a ban on the sale of energy drinks to under-16s. Bans and taxes can be blunt instruments, but their harshest critics can rarely suggest better methods. These critics just oppose regulation itself.

The relationship between poor health and inequality is too pronounced for governments to be passive about large-scale intervention. People living in the most deprived areas are four times more prone to die from avoidable causes than counterparts in more affluent places. As the structural nature of public health problems becomes harder to ignore, the complaint about overprotective government loses potency.

In fact, the polarised debate over public health interventions should have been abandoned long ago. Government action works when individuals are motivated to respond. Individuals need governments that expand access to good choices. The HENRY programme was delivered in part through children's centres. Closing such centres and cutting council budgets doesn't magically increase reserves of individual self-reliance. The function of a well-designed state intervention is not to deprive people of liberty but to build social capacity and infrastructure that helps people take responsibility for their wellbeing. The obesity crisis will not have a solution devised by left or right ideology-but experience indicates that the private sector needs the incentive of regulation before it starts taking public health emergencies seriously.

46. Why is the obesity problem in Britain so difficult to solve?
- A) Government health budgets are depleted.
 - B) People disagree as to who should do what.
 - C) Individuals are not ready to take their responsibilities.
 - D) Industry lobbying makes it hard to get healthy foods.
47. What can we learn from the past experience in tackling public health emergencies?
- A) Governments have a role to play.
 - B) Public health is a scientific issue.
 - C) Priority should be given to deprived regions.
 - D) Businesses' responsibility should be stressed.
48. What does the author imply about some critics of bans and taxes concerning unhealthy drinks?
- A) They are not aware of the consequences of obesity.
 - B) They have not come up with anything more constructive.
 - C) They are uncomfortable with parliament's anti-obesity debate.
 - D) They have their own motives in opposing government regulation.
49. Why does the author stress the relationship between poor health and inequality?
- A) To demonstrate the dilemma of people living in deprived areas.
 - B) To bring to light the root cause of widespread obesity in Britain.
 - C) To highlight the area deserving the most attention from the public.
 - D) To justify government intervention in solving the obesity problem.
50. When will government action be effective?
- A) When the polarised debate is abandoned.
 - B) When ideological differences are resolved.
 - C) When individuals have the incentive to act accordingly.
 - D) When the private sector realises the severity of the crisis.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Home to virgin reefs, rare sharks and vast numbers of exotic fish, the Coral Sea is a unique haven of biodiversity off the northeastern coast of Australia. If a proposal by the Australian government goes ahead, the region will also become the world's largest marine protected area, with restrictions or bans on fishing, mining and marine farming.

The Coral Sea reserve would cover almost 990,000 square kilometres and stretch as far as 1,100 kilometres from the coast. Unveiled recently by environment minister Tony Burke, the proposal would be the last in a series of proposed marine reserves around Australia's coast.

But the scheme is attracting criticism from scientists and conservation groups, who argue that the government hasn't gone far enough in protecting the Coral Sea, or in other marine reserves in the coastal network.

Hugh Possingham, director of the Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions at the University of Queensland, points out that little more than half of the Coral Sea reserve is proposed as a 'no take' area, in which all fishing would be banned. The world's largest existing marine reserve, established last year by the British government in the Indian Ocean, spans 544,000 k m² and is a no-take zone throughout. An alliance of campaigning conservation groups argues that more of the Coral Sea should receive this level of protection.

"I would like to have seen more protection for coral reefs," says Terry Hughes, director of the Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies at James Cook University in Queensland. "More than 20 of them would be outside the no-take area and vulnerable to catch-and-release fishing".

As Nature went to press, the Australian government had not responded to specific criticisms of the plan. But Robin Beaman, a marine geologist at James Cook University, says that the reserve does "broadly protect the range of habitats" in the sea. "I can testify to the huge effort that government agencies and other organisations have put into trying to understand the ecological values of this vast area," he says.

Reserves proposed earlier this year for Australia's southwestern and northwestern coastal regions have also been criticised for failing to give habitats adequate protection. In August, 173 marine scientists signed an open letter to the government saying they were "greatly concerned" that the proposals for the southwestern region had not been based on the "core science principles" of reserves-the protected regions were not, for instance, representative of all the habitats in the region, they said.

Critics say that the southwestern reserve offers the greatest protection to the offshore areas where commercial opportunities are fewest and where there is little threat to the environment, a contention also levelled at the Coral Sea plan.

51. What do we learn from the passage about the Coral Sea?

- A) It is exceptionally rich in marine life.
- B) It is the biggest marine protected area.
- C) It remains largely undisturbed by humans.
- D) It is a unique haven of endangered species.

52. What does the Australian government plan to do according to Tony Burke?

- A) Make a new proposal to protect the Coral Sea.
- B) Revise its conservation plan owing to criticisms.
- C) Upgrade the established reserves to protect marine life.
- D) Complete the series of marine reserves around its coast.

53. What is scientists' argument about the Coral Sea proposal?
- A) The government has not done enough for marine protection.
 - B) It will not improve the marine reserves along Australia's coast.
 - C) The government has not consulted them in drawing up the proposal.
 - D) It is not based on sufficient investigations into the ecological system.
54. What does marine geologist Robin Beaman say about the Coral Sea plan?
- A) It can compare with the British government's effort in the Indian Ocean.
 - B) It will result in the establishment of the world's largest marine reserve.
 - C) It will ensure the sustainability of the fishing industry around the coast.
 - D) It is a tremendous joint effort to protect the range of marine habitats.
55. What do critics think of the Coral Sea plan?
- A) It will do more harm than good to the environment.
 - B) It will adversely affect Australia's fishing industry.
 - C) It will protect regions that actually require little protection.
 - D) It will win little support from environmental organisations.

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.

《西游记》(Journey to the West)也许是中国文学四大经典小说中最具影响力的一部，当然也是在国外最广为人知的一部小说。这部小说描绘了著名僧侣玄奘在三个随从的陪同下穿越中国西部地区前往印度取经(Buddhist scripture)的艰难历程。虽然故事的主题基于佛教，但这部小说采用了大量中国民间故事和神话的素材，创造了各种栩栩如生的人物和动物形象。其中最著名的是孙悟空，他与各种各样妖魔作斗争的故事几乎为每个中国孩子所熟知。

Part I

Writing (30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying "Wealth of the mind is the only true wealth." You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

2020 年 9 月英语六级考试试题第 2, 3 套

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

特别说明

2020 年 9 月仅考一套听力，第二套听力试题与第一套一致

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.

It was perhaps when my parents—who also happen to be my housemates—left to go travelling for a couple of months recently that it ___26___ on me why I had not yet left the family home.

It wasn't that I relied on them for ___27___ reasons, or to keep my life in order, or to ease the chaos of the home. These days, I rely on them for their company.

I missed coming home and talking about my day at work, and I missed being able to read their faces and sense how their day was. I missed having unique ___28___ into tiny details that make a life.

While the conversation about young adults staying longer at home is ___29___ by talk of laziness, of dependence, of an inability for young people to pull themselves together, ___30___ do we talk of the way, in my case at least, my relationship with my parents has strengthened the longer we have lived together.

Over the years the power dynamic has changed and is no longer defined by one being the giver and another, the taker. So, what does this say for our relationships within the family home?

According to psychologist Sabina Read, there are “some very positive possible ___32___ when adult children share the family home”, noting the “parent-child relationship may indeed strengthen and mature” in the process.

But, she notes, a strong __33__ doesn't simply come with time. "The many changing factors of the relationship need to be acknowledged, rather than hoping that the mere passage of time will __34__ connect parents to their adult children. It's important to acknowledge that the relationship parameters have changed to avoid falling back into __35__ from the teen years."

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) bond | I) magically |
| B) contemplated | J) outcomes |
| C) dawned | K) patterns |
| D) hierarchy | L) rarely |
| E) insight | M) saturated |
| F) legislative | N) stereotypes |
| G) leverage | O) undoubtedly |
| H) logistical | |

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.

How Telemedicine Is Transforming Healthcare

A) After years of big promises, telemedicine is finally living up to its potential. Driven by faster internet connections, ubiquitous (无处不在的) smartphones and changing insurance standards, more health providers are turning to electronic communications to do their jobs-and it's dramatically changing the delivery of healthcare.

B) Doctors are linking up with patients by phone, email and webcam (网络摄像头)。They're also consulting with each other electronically-sometimes to make split-second decisions on heart attacks and strokes. Patients, meanwhile, are using new devices to relay their blood pressure, heart rate and other vital signs to their doctors so they can manage chronic conditions at home. Telemedicine also allows for better care in places where medical expertise is hard to come by. Five to 10 times a day, Doctors Without Borders relays questions about tough cases from its physicians in Niger, South Sudan and elsewhere to its network of 280 experts around the world, and back again via internet.

C) As a measure of how rapidly telemedicine is spreading, consider: More than 15 million Americans received some kind of medical care remotely last year, according to the American Telemedicine Association, a trade group, which expects those numbers to grow by 30% this year.

D) None of this is to say that telemedicine has found its way into all corners of medicine. A recent survey of 500 tech-savvy (精通技术的) consumers found that 39% hadn't heard

of telemedicine, and of those who haven't used it, 42% said they preferred in-person doctor visits. In a poll of 1,500 family physicians, only 15% had used it in their practices-but 90% said they would if it were appropriately reimbursed (补偿) .

E) What's more, for all the rapid growth, significant questions and challenges remain. Rules defining and regulating telemedicine differ widely from state to state. Physicians groups are issuing different guidelines about what care they consider appropriate to deliver and in what form.

F) Some critics also question whether the quality of care is keeping up with the rapid expansion of telemedicine. And there's the question of what services physicians should be paid for: Insurance coverage varies from health plan to health plan, and a big federal plan covers only a narrow range of services. Telemedicine's future will depend on how-and whether regulators, providers, payers and patients can address these challenges. Here's a closer look at some of these issues:

G) Do patients trade quality for convenience? The fastest-growing services in telemedicine connect consumers with clinicians they've never met for a phone, video or email visit-on-demand, 24/7. Typically, these are for nonemergency issues such as colds, flu, ear-aches and skin rashes, and they cost around \$45, compared with approximately \$100 at a doctor's office, \$160 at an urgent-care clinic or \$750 and up at an emergency room.

H) Many health plans and employers have rushed to offer the services and promote them as a convenient way for plan members to get medical care without leaving home or work. Nearly three-quarters of large employers will offer virtual doctor visits as a benefit to employees this year, up from 48% last year. Web companies such as Teladoc and American Well are expected to host some 1.2 million such virtual doctor visits this year, up 20% from last year, according to the American Telemedicine Association.

I) But critics worry that such services may be sacrificing quality for convenience. Consulting a random doctor patients will never meet, they say, further fragments the health-care system, and even minor issues such as upper respiratory (上呼吸道的) infections can't be thoroughly evaluated by a doctor who can't listen to your heart or feel your swollen glands. In a recent study, researchers posing as patients with skin problems sought help from 16 telemedicine sites-with unsettling results. In 62 encounters, fewer than one-third disclosed clinicians' credential or let patients choose; only 32% discussed potential side effects of prescribed medications. Several sites misdiagnosed serious conditions, largely because they failed to ask basic follow-up questions, the researchers said. "Telemedicine holds enormous promise, but these sites are just not ready for prime time," says Jack Resneck, the study's lead author.

J) The American Telemedicine Association and other organizations have started accreditation (鉴定) programs to identify top-quality telemedicine sites. The American

Medical Association this month approved new ethical guidelines for telemedicine, calling for participating doctors to recognize the limitations of such services and ensure that they have sufficient information to make clinical recommendations.

K) Who pays for the services? While employers and health plans have been eager to cover virtual urgent-care visits, insurers have been far less willing to pay for telemedicine when doctors use phone, email or video to consult with existing patients about continuing issues. "It's very hard to get paid unless you physically see the patient," says Peter Rasmussen, medical director of distance health at the Cleveland Clinic. Some 32 states have passed "parity" (等同的) laws requiring private insurers to reimburse doctors for services delivered remotely if the same service would be covered in person, though not necessarily at the same rate or frequency. Medicare lags further behind. The federal health plan for the elderly covers a small number of telemedicine services-only for beneficiaries in rural areas and only when the services are received in a hospital, doctor's office or clinic.

L) Bills to expand Medicare coverage of telemedicine have bipartisan (两党的) support in Congress. Opponents worry that such expansion would be costly for taxpayers, but advocates say it would save money in the long run.

M) Experts say more hospitals are likely to invest in telemedicine systems as they move away from fee-for-service payments and into managed-care-type contracts that give them a set fee to provide care for patients and allow them to keep any savings they achieve.

N) Is the state-by-state regulatory system outdated? Historically, regulation of medicine has been left to individual states. But some industry members contend that having 50 different sets of rules, licensing fees and even definitions of "medical practice" makes less sense in the era of telemedicine and is hampering its growth. Currently, doctors must have a valid license in the state where the patient is located to provide medical care, which means virtual-visit companies can match users only with locally licensed clinicians. It also causes administrative hassles (麻烦) for world-class medical centers that attract patients from across the country. At the Mayo Clinic, doctors who treat out-of-state patients can follow up with them via phone, email or web chats when they return home, but they can only discuss the conditions they treated in person. "If the patient wants to talk about a new problem, the doctor has to be licensed in that state to discuss it. If not, the patient should talk to his primary-care physician about it," says Steve Ommen, who runs Mayo's Connected Care program.

O) To date, 17 states have joined a compact that will allow a doctor licensed in one member state to quickly obtain a license in another. While welcoming the move, some telemedicine advocates would prefer states to automatically honor one another's licenses, as they do with drivers' licenses. But states aren't likely to surrender control of medical practice, and most are considering new regulations. This year, more than 200

telemedicine-related bills have been introduced in 42 states, many regarding what services Medicaid will cover and whether payers should reimburse for remote patient monitoring. "A lot of states are still trying to define telemedicine," says Lisa Robbin, chief advocacy officer for the Federation of State Medical Boards.

36. An overwhelming majority of family physicians are willing to use telemedicine if they are duly paid.

37. Many employers are eager to provide telemedicine service as a benefit to their employees because of its convenience.

38. Different states have markedly different regulations for telemedicine.

39. With telemedicine, patients in regions short of professional medical service are able to receive better medical care.

40. Unlike employers and health plans, insurers have been rather reluctant to pay for some telemedicine services.

41. Some supporters of telemedicine hope states will accept each other's medical practice licenses as valid.

42. The fastest growing area for telemedicine services is for lesser health problems.

43. As telemedicine spreads quickly, some of its opponents doubt whether its service quality can be guaranteed.

44. The results obtained by researchers who pretended to be patients seeking help from telemedicine providers are disturbing.

45. Some people argue that the fact that different states have different regulations concerning medical services hinders the development of telemedicine.

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.

Danielle Steel, the 71-year-old romance novelist is notoriously productive, having published 179 books at a rate of up to seven a year. But a passing reference in a recent profile by Glamour magazine to her 20-hour workdays prompted an outpouring of admiration.

Steel has given that 20-hour figure when describing her "exhausting" process in the past: "I start the book and don't leave my desk until the first draft is finished" She goes from bed, to desk, to bath, to bed, avoiding all contact aside from phone calls with her nine children. "I don't comb my hair for weeks," she says. Meals are brought to her desk, where she types until her fingers swell and her nails bleed.

The business news website Quartz held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her “actually extremely liberating” example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

Well, indeed. With research results showing the cumulative effects of sleep loss and its impact on productivity, doubt has been voiced about the accuracy of Steel's self-assessment. Her output may be undeniable, but sceptics have suggested that she is guilty of erasing the role of ghostwriters (代笔人) at worst, gross exaggeration at best.

Steel says working 20 hours a day is “pretty brutal physically.” But is it even possible? “No,” says Maryanne Taylor of the Sleep Works. While you could work that long, the impact on productivity would make it hardly worthwhile. If Steel was routinely sleeping for four hours a night, she would be drastically underestimating the negative impact, says Alison Gardiner, founder of the sleep improvement programme Sleepstation. “It's akin to being drunk.”

It's possible that Steel is exaggerating the demands of her schedule. Self-imposed sleeplessness has “become a bit of a status symbol”, says Taylor, a misguided measure to prove how powerful and productive you are. Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on four hours a night, while the 130-hour work weeks endured by tech heads has been held up as key to their success.

That is starting to change with increased awareness of the importance of sleep for mental health. “People are starting to realise that sleep should not be something that you fit in between everything else,” says Taylor.

But it is possible-if statistically extremely unlikely-that Steel could be born a “short sleeper” with an unusual body clock, says sleep expert Dr. Sophie Bostock. “It's probably present in fewer than 1% of the population.”

Even if Steel does happen to be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it's “pretty irresponsible” to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us.

46. What do we learn from the passage about Glamour magazine readers?

- A) They are intrigued by the exotic romance in Danielle Steel's novels.
- B) They are amazed by the number of books written by Danielle Steel.
- C) They are deeply impressed by Danielle Steel's daily work schedule.
- D) They are highly motivated by Danielle Steel's unusual productivity.

47. What did the business news website Quartz say about Danielle Steel?

- A) She could serve as an example of industriousness.
- B) She proved we could liberate ourselves from sleep.
- C) She could be an inspiration to novelists all over the world.
- D) She showed we could get all our work done without sleep.

48. What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?

- A) They are questionable.
 - B) They are alterable.
 - C) They are irresistible.
 - D) They are verifiable.
49. What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?
- A) It may turn out to be key to a successful career.
 - B) It may be practiced only by certain tech heads.
 - C) It may symbolise one's importance and success.
 - D) It may well serve as a measure of self-discipline.
50. How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?
- A) One should not adopt it without consulting a sleep expert.
 - B) The general public should not be encouraged to follow it.
 - C) One must be duly self-disciplined to adhere to it.
 - D) The majority must adjust their body clock for it.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Organic agriculture is a relatively untapped resource for feeding the Earth's population, especially in the face of climate change and other global challenges. That's the conclusion I reached in reviewing 40 years of science comparing the long-term prospects of organic and conventional farming.

The review study, "Organic Agriculture in the 21st Century," is featured as the cover story for the February issue of the journal *Nature Plants*. It is the first to compare organic and conventional agriculture across the main goals of sustainability identified by the National Academy of Sciences: productivity, economics and environment.

Critics have long argued that organic agriculture is inefficient, requiring more land to yield the same amount of food. It's true that organic farming produces lower yields, averaging 10 to 20 percent less than conventional. Advocates contend that the environmental advantages of organic agriculture far outweigh the lower yields, and that increasing research and breeding resources for organic systems would reduce the yield gap. Sometimes excluded from these arguments is the fact that we already produce enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people but do not provide adequate access to all individuals.

In some cases, organic yields can be higher than conventional. For example, in severe drought conditions, which are expected to increase with climate change in many areas, organic farms can produce as good, if not better, yields because of the higher water-holding capacity of organically farmed soils.

What science does tell us is that mainstream conventional farming systems have provided growing supplies of food and other products but often at the expense of other sustainability goals.

Conventional agriculture may produce more food, but it often comes at a cost to the environment. Biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and severe impacts on ecosystem services have not only accompanied conventional farming systems but have often extended well beyond their field boundaries. With organic agriculture, environmental costs tend to be lower and the benefits greater.

Overall, organic farms tend to store more soil carbon, have better soil quality and reduce soil erosion compared to their conventional counterparts. Organic agriculture also creates less soil and water pollution and lower greenhouse gas emissions. And it's more energy-efficient because it doesn't rely on synthetic fertilizers or pesticides.

Organic agriculture is also associated with greater biodiversity of plants, animals, insects and microorganisms as well as genetic diversity. Biodiversity increases the services that nature provides and improves the ability of farming systems to adapt to changing conditions.

Despite lower yields, organic agriculture is more profitable for farmers because consumers are willing to pay more. Higher prices, called price premiums, can be justified as a way to compensate farmers for providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or external costs.

51. What do we learn from the conclusion of the author's review study?

- A) More resources should be tapped for feeding the world's population.
- B) Organic farming may be exploited to solve the global food problem.
- C) The long-term prospects of organic farming are yet to be explored.
- D) Organic farming is at least as promising as conventional farming.

52. What is the critics' argument against organic farming?

- A) It cannot meet the need for food.
- B) It cannot increase farm yields.
- C) It is not really practical.
- D) It is not that productive.

53. What does the author think should be taken into account in arguing about organic farming?

- A) Growth in world population.
- B) Deterioration in soil fertility.
- C) Inequality in food distribution.
- D) Advance in farming technology.

54. What does science tell us about conventional farming?

- A) It will not be able to meet global food demand.

B) It is not conducive to sustainable development.

C) It will eventually give way to organic farming.

D) It is going mainstream throughout the world.

55. Why does the author think higher prices of organic farm produce are justifiable?

A) They give farmers going organic a big competitive edge.

B) They motivate farmers to upgrade farming technology.

C) Organic farming costs more than conventional farming.

D) Organic farming does long-term good to the ecosystem.

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.

《红楼梦》(Dream of the Red Chamber)是18世纪曹雪芹创作的一部小说。曹雪芹基于自己痛苦的个人经历,讲述了贾宝玉和林黛玉之间的悲剧性爱情故事。书中有大约30个主要人物和400多个次要人物,每个人物都刻画得栩栩如生,具有鲜明的个性。小说详尽地描述了四个贵族世家兴衰的历程,反映了封建社会隐藏的种种危机和错综复杂的社会冲突。《红楼梦》融合了现实主义和浪漫主义,具有很强的艺术感染力。它被普遍认为是中国最伟大的小说,也是世界上最伟大的文学创作之一。

Part I

Writing (30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying "What is worth doing is worth doing well." You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

第3套除写作和翻译题目之外，其余题目和第2套完全相同，故而未再重复。

附：第3套作文及翻译

Part I

Writing (30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

Directions : For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying "Beauty of the soul is the essential beauty." You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

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.

《水浒传》(Water Margin)是中国文学四大经典小说之一。这部小说基于历史人物宋江及其伙伴反抗封建帝王的故事，数百年来一直深受中国读者的喜爱。毫不夸张地说，几乎每个中国人都熟悉小说中的一些主要人物。这部小说中的精彩故事在茶馆、戏剧舞台、广播电视、电影屏幕和无数家庭中反复讲述。事实上，这部小说的影响已经远远超出了国界。越来越多的外国读者也感到这部小说里的故事生动感人、趣味盎然。

2020 年 9 月大学英语六级考试第一套试卷参考答案

Listening comprehension

1-5 ADABB 6-10 CDCAB 11-15 DADCB

16-20 ADCBD 21-25 ABCAC

Reading Comprehension

26-30 LCHBE 31-35 JFNKA 36-40 HCJDM

41-45 EBPGR 46-50 BABDC 51-55 ADADC

Translation

Journey to the West is probably the most influential one among the four greatest classical novels of Chinese literature, and certainly the best known abroad. The novel describes the arduous journey of Xuanzang, a famous monk accompanied by his three followers making across the western region of China to India to fetch the Buddhist scriptures. Although the theme of story is based on Buddhism, the novel employs numerous Chinese folk tales and myths, creating a variety of vivid human and animal characters. The most famous character is Sun Wukong, whose stories of fighting against various monsters are well-known to every child in China.

2020 年 9 月大学英语六级考试第二套试卷参考答案

Reading Comprehension

26-30 CHEML 31-35 OJAIC 36-40 DHEBK

41-45 OGFIR 46-50 CAACB 51-55 BDCBD

Translation

Water Margin is one of the four greatest classical novels of Chinese literature. The novel, written on the basis of the stories of the historical figures Song Jiang and his partners' rebellion against the feudal emperor, has been popular with Chinese readers for centuries.

It goes without exaggeration that almost every single Chinese has a good knowledge of some major characters in the novel as its wonderful stories are told over and over again in teahouses, on the stage in plays, on radio and television, on film screens and in countless Chinese families. Actually, the influence of the novel has spread well beyond national boundaries as more and more foreign readers also find its stories vivid, moving and full of interest.

2020 年 9 月大学英语六级考试第三套试卷参考答案

Translation

Dream of the Red Chamber is a novel written by Cao Xueqin in the 18th century. Based on the author's own anguished experience, it mainly depicts the tragic love story between its hero Jia Baoyu and the heroine Lin Daiyu. Involving around 30 main characters and over 400 minor characters, the book presents a lively portrait of every figure therein, each with his or her own distinctive traits. As a fine depiction of the rise and fall of four aristocratic families, the novel thereby reveals various hidden crises and complex social conflicts in the feudal society.

Dream of the Red Chamber boosts strong artistic appeal due to its combination of realism and romanticism. Thus, it is commonly crowned not only as the greatest novel in China, but also as one of the most admirable literary works worldwide.