

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《长喜英语：2012年大学英语6级考试超详解历年真题（第3版）》包含最新10套真题、10套听力及20篇预测作文。

每一套真题及其答案解析单独成册，方便携带。

10套真题，容量大，通过真题吃透考试规律，把握命题趋势。

随赠10套听力，练习量大，足以提高听力能力；20篇预测作文，提高命中率。

章节摘录

52. How do pessimists interpret the U.S. trade deficit in June ?

(A) It could lead to slower growth of the national economy. (B) It reflects Americans' preference for imported goods. (C) It signifies a change in American economic structure. (D) It is the result of America's growing focus on domestic market.

53. What does the author say about the trade data of the past two years ?
 (A) It indicates that economic activities in the U.S. have increased. (B) It reflects the fluctuations in the international market. (C) It shows that U.S. economy is slipping further into recession. (D) It signals decreasing domestic demand for goods and services.

54. Who particularly benefit from the rising volume of trade ?
 (A) People who have expertise in international trade. (B) Producers of agricultural goods and raw materials. (C) Consumers who favor imported goods and services. (D) Retailers dealing in foreign goods and services.

55. What is one of the challenges facing the American economy ?
 (A) Decreasing productivity. (B) People's reluctance to spend. (C) Competition from overseas. (D) Slack trade activities.

56. What is the author's advice to U.S. companies and individuals ?
 (A) To import more cheap goods from developing countries. (B) To be alert to fluctuations in foreign markets. (C) To increase their market share overseas. (D) To move their companies to where labor is cheaper.

Passage Two Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage. A recurring criticism of the UK's university sector is its perceived weakness in translating new knowledge into new products and services. Recently , the UK National Stem Cell Network warned the UK could lose its place among the world leaders in stem cell research unless adequate funding and legislation could be assured. We should take this concern seriously as universities are key in the national innovation system. However , we do have to challenge the unthinking complaint that the sector does not do enough in taking ideas to market. The most recent comparative data on the performance of universities and research institutions in Australia , Canada , USA and UK shows that , from a relatively weak starting position , the UK now leads on many indicators of commercialisation activity. When viewed at the national level , the policy interventions of the past decade have helped transform the performance of UK universities. Evidence suggests the UK's position is much stronger than in the recent past and is still showing improvement. But national data masks the very large variation in the performance of individual universities. The evidence shows that a large number of universities have fallen off the back of the pack , a few perform strongly and the rest chase the leaders. This type of uneven distribution is not peculiar to the UK and is mirrored across other economies. In the UK , research is concentrated : less than 25% of universities receive 75% of the research funding. These same universities are also the institutions producing the greatest share of PhD graduates , science citations , patents and licence income. The effect of policies generating long-term resource concentration has also created a distinctive set of universities which are research-led and commercially active. It seems clear that the concentration of research and commercialisation work creates differences between universities.

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一题熟悉一类题型 一题练透一个考点。
10套模拟 + 5套真题 + 6套听力 + 30篇作文 + 3000分频词。

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