



大学英语

六级考试

历年真题全解

1999 - 2005

◎ 本册主编 苏 勇 张顺生



**Don't Worry
about Your English!**

大学英语六级考试历年真题全解

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前言

本书根据最新《大学英语教学要求》和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会的《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》结合历年真题编写而成。全书共收集了从 1999 年 1 月至 2005 年 1 月共 14 套试题,每套试题都有“答案”、“考点”、“解析”、“译文”、“关键词”等详细内容。本书突出试题的答题技巧和方法,旨在提高学生综合运用英语的水平和能力,以期达到事半功倍的效果。

本书信息量大,考点突出,具有很强的考前辅导针对性和可操作性,便于学生自学和查阅,适合应试者提高六级水平及广大英语爱好者学习使用。

本书具体在编纂方面有如下特点:

一、题型全面:本书囊括了近年 CET 6 的测试题型:听力理解中的对话和短文、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、短文写作;最新题型:听力理解中的听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简答题。

二、详解精辟:本书对所有试题进行了详细、透彻的解析,与同类书相比,对试题的解析更全面更具体,尤其是对于听力和短文写作方面更有长处。短文写作方面的解析能够让学生掌握英语作文的写作技巧。

三、版式实用:本书编排版式设计新颖独特,有利于学生进行自我测试,使用方便,可免除在书中前后翻找答案之劳和看错答案之误,同时又节省了学生的宝贵时间。

四、解析权威:参加本书试题解析的人员全部是多年从事大学英语教学工作的教师,他们融合多年的教学经验和应试技巧,把素质教育和应试技能有机结合,通过分析历年六级考试考点,解读经典试题,对相关试题进行了系统详实的讲解。

五、五步作文:写作部分不仅提供参考范文,而且提供了一种解题思路,独创五步写作法,对考生非常实用。这一点在各类试题的解析中还是独一无二的。“授人以鱼,不如授人以渔。”我们的出发点就是“授人以渔”。

如何利用备考资源:做过的题,尤其是做错的题是宝贵的资源,要充分利用。做题时要把试题分为三类:第一类是一做就对的,这样的题只需要看一下答案即可;第二类是在做题时,拿不准但是做对了,这说明你掌握得不牢固,需要详细地看解析,以加深印象;第三类是做错的和不会做的,这是重点要解决的问题。首先要认真研究答案及详解,加强理解记忆。例如一套题有 80 道小题,你有 20 道题是做错的或不会做的,等做过几套题以后,等你把答案都忘了的时候,你再回过头来做那 20 道题,结果你会发现你可能又掌握了十几道题。可能还有十几道题不会,全书的题做完后,你可能有一二百道题不会,针对这些问题反复练习直到全部会做,这样才能做到心中有数,可以有效地提高学习效果。

本书在编写过程中征求了全国著名英语测试专家和教授的意见,得到北京大学、清华大学、南开大学、华东师范大学等数十所大学领导和师生的支持,并在教学中进行了实验,得到了广大师生的支持和认可,深受师生们的喜爱。书中如有疏漏与错误之处,恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。预祝广大考生取得好成绩。

编者

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2005 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	语法结构	词汇	完形填空	简短回答	翻译	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15		10			15
得分									

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours. B) 3 hours. C) 4 hours. D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A][B][C][~~D~~]

1. M: I'm looking for an unfurnished two-bedroom apartment, but all your apartments are furnished.

W: We can take care of that. We can simply remove the furniture.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) Furnished apartments will cost more.
B) The apartment can be furnished easily.
C) The apartment is just what the man is looking for.
D) She can provide the man with the apartment he needs.

2. W: I don't agree with Mr. Johnson on his views about social welfare. He seemed to suggest that the poor are robbing the rich.

M: He might have used better words to express his ideas, but I find that what he said makes a lot of sense.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A) Mr. Johnson's ideas are nonsense.
B) He quite agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.
C) Mr. Johnson is good at expressing his ideas.
D) He shares the woman's views on social welfare.

3. W: I've been studying all the time, but still can't see any improvement in my grades.

M: Maybe instead of studying in your dorm, you'd better go someplace where there are fewer distractions.

[文章概述] 这部分有 10 个对话, 从 A)、B)、C)、D) 中选出最佳答案, 并在答题纸上画线。

1. [答案] D [考点] 推理题

【解析】男士说自己在找没有家具的两居室公寓, 但没有这样的公寓。女士说可以将家具移走, 由此可推理出答案为 D)。

2. [答案] B [考点] 细节题

【解析】女士对男士说自己不赞成 Johnson 的社会福利观点, 她觉得这似乎支持穷人掠夺富人, 而男士则说 Johnson 表达自己观点时应选更恰当的话, 但他认为 Johnson 说得很有道理 (makes a lot of sense)。故选 B)。

3. [答案] A [考点] 细节题

【解析】女士对男士说自己一直拼命学习可就是没有进步, 而男士说或许她该换个地方, 不要在宿舍里学习, 那里干扰太多。所以选 A)。

- Q: What does the man advise the woman to do?
- A) Study in a quiet place.
B) Improve her grades gradually.
C) Change the conditions of her dorm.
D) Avoid distractions while studying in her dorm.
4. W: The seminar originally scheduled for today has been cancelled. The hours I spent preparing for it are totally wasted.
M: Not really. As far as I know, it has been postponed till next week.
Q: What does the man say about the seminar?
A) It has been put off.
B) It has been cancelled.
C) It will be held in a different place.
D) It will be rescheduled to attract more participants.
5. M: Hi, Janet, I hear you just return from a tour of Australia. Did you get a chance to visit the Sydney Opera House?
W: Of course I did. It would be a shame for anyone visiting Australia not to see unique creation in architecture. Its magnificent beauty is simply beyond description.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
A) Janet loves the beautiful landscape of Australia very much.
B) Janet is very much interested in architecture.
C) Janet admires the Sydney Opera House very much.
D) Janet thinks it's a shame for anyone not to visit Australia.
6. M: Sherry, how are you doing with your thesis?
W: Oh, my thesis. That's something I definitely don't want to talk about right now. I finished the first draft some time ago. But my supervisor said I should do more research if I want to achieve the quality he expects of me.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the woman's thesis?
A) It is based on a lot of research.
B) It can be finished in a few weeks' time.
C) It has drawn criticism from lots of people.
D) It falls short of her supervisor's expectations.
7. W: I can't believe Karen is late for such an important occasion as a job interview. I reminded her time again yesterday.
M: You should have known her better by now. Everything you tell her goes in one ear and out the other.
Q: What does the man imply?
A) Karen is very forgetful.
B) He knows Karen better now.
C) Karen is sure to pass the interview.
D) The woman should have reminded Karen earlier.
8. W: Hi, Joe. I wonder if you could do me a favor and tell the professor I've lost my voice, so I can't attend this morning's class. I need time to study for tomorrow's exam.
M: I don't think it is wise to say so, since you are not going to give the lecture, you might as well simply skip the class and apologize to the professor later.
Q: What will the woman probably do?
A) Ask Joe to apologize to the professor for her.

4.【答案】A【考点】细节题

【解析】女士对男士说原定今天的专题报告会取消了,自己的心血白费了。男士说根据他所知,只是推迟到下周举行。显然,答案A)与问题吻合。

5.【答案】C【考点】推理题

【解析】男士对 Janet 说自己听说她去了澳洲,问她有没有参观悉尼歌剧院,女士说当然参观了,不参观那才是憾事,太美了。言外之意,她非常喜欢悉尼歌剧院,故选 C)。

6.【答案】D【考点】推理题

【解析】男士问女士论文进展情况如何。女士说自己不想谈论文。前些时候,她完成了第一稿,可导师觉得她还得做更多研究才能达到他对她的要求。由此推出,她没有达到导师的要求,所以答案应为 D)。

7.【答案】A【考点】推理题

【解析】女士称她简直难以相信 Karen 居然面试也会迟到,自己还提醒过她。男士说 Karen 总是这只耳朵听那只耳朵出。言外之意,她老是健忘。故选 A)。

8.【答案】B【考点】推理题

【解析】女士想请 Joe 帮个忙告诉老师自己嗓子哑了,不能前往上早课做讲座。男士认为此举不妥,不如索性不去而准备次日考试,而后向老师道歉。由此推断女士可能接受 Joe 的建议,故选 B)。

- B) Skip the class to prepare for the exam.
C) Tell the professor she's lost her voice.
D) Attend the lecture with the man.
9. M: After high school, I'd like to go to college and major in business administration. I really like power and enjoy telling people what to do.
W: You're very ambitious, but I'd rather spend my college days finding out what children are interested in. Child psychology is for me.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
A) The man will go in for business fight after high school.
B) The woman is not happy with the man's decision.
C) The man wants to be a business manager.
D) The woman is working in a kindergarten.
10. M: It seems the restaurants have little business these days.
W: That's true, but ours is a scenic resort, and this is not the busy season. When summer comes, you'll see armies of tourists waiting in line in order to get a seat.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the restaurants in the town?
A) They stay closed until summer comes.
B) They cater chiefly to tourists.
C) They are busy all the year round.
D) They provide quality service to their customers.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

W: Both John and Sue joined the staff of a successful public relations firm in New York during the same year. They had just completed their P. R. degrees at a nearby university and were thrilled to be hired by one of the finest P. R. firms in the city. John's first assignment was to create a promotion campaign for a client who was putting a new game on the market. Initially, Sue was assigned to work with a sportswear company on a marketing concept for its newest line of clothing. As time passed and work with their respective first clients became more and more difficult, John and Sue realized that they had been assigned two of the toughest accounts in town. Although John completed his assignment quickly and successfully, he was furious when he learned that the boss had deliberately assigned him a difficult account. In response, he not only complained to his colleagues, but also to the boss's secretary. Sue, on the other hand, had a more difficult time satisfying her first client, and she took several additional months to actually complete the project. However, she just laughed when she learned that the boss had made the assignments purposely. Over the next two years, John worked reluctantly with each assignment and problem that he encountered. Sue accepted each assignment cheerfully and, when problems arose, she responded with her characteristic "No problem, I can handle it". Although Sue took longer to complete her projects than John and both were equally successful on assignments they completed, Sue was given the first promotion when there came a vacancy.

9.【答案】C【考点】推理题

【解析】男士说自己高中毕业后要上大学学企业管理,因为自己喜欢权力、喜欢指挥别人。女士说自己想到大学研究孩子喜欢什么,想学儿童心理学。不难看出,所提供的四个选项中只有C)正确。

10.【答案】B【考点】推理题

【解析】男士说今天餐馆生意清淡,女士言:“是这样。可是我们靠近旅游景点,一到夏季游客多得要排队就座。”言外之意,该饭店主要服务游客。故选B)。

【文章概述】本文讲的是两位拥有公共学位的人物 John 和 Sue 对老板考验自己过后所采用的工作态度。

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. What's the relationship between John and Sue now?

- A) Classmates.
- ☒ B) Colleagues.
- C) Boss and secretary.
- D) PR representative and client.

12. Why was John furious after he finished his first assignment?

- A) He felt his assignment was tougher than Sue's.
- B) His clients complained about his service.
- ☒ C) He thought the boss was unfair to him.
- D) His boss was always finding fault with his work.

13. What's Sue's attitude to difficult tasks?

- A) She is unwilling to undertake them.
- B) She complains about her bad luck.
- C) She always accepts them cheerfully.
- ☒ D) She takes them on, though reluctantly.

14. How does the story end?

- ☒ A) Sue got promoted.
- B) John had to quit his job.
- C) Both John and Sue got a raise.
- D) Sue failed to complete her project.

Passage Two

M: American visitors to east Asia are often surprised and puzzled by how Asian cultures and customs differ from those in the United States. What's considered typical or proper social conduct in one country may be regarded as odd, improper or even rude in the other. For example, people in some East Asian countries may begin a conversation with a stranger by asking personal questions about family, home or work. Such questions are thought to be friendly whereas they might be considered offensive in the United States. On the other hand, people in most Asian cultures are far more guarded about expressing their feelings publicly than most Americans are. Openly displaying annoyance or anger, yelling, arguing loudly, and so forth, is considered ill mannered in countries such as Japan. Many East Asians prefer to hold their emotions in check and instead express themselves with great politeness. They try not to be blunt and avoid making direct criticisms. In fact, they often keep their differences of opinion to themselves and merely smile and remain silent rather than engage in a confrontation. By comparison, Americans are often frank about displaying both positive and negative emotions on the street and in other public places. Americans visiting Asia should keep in mind that such behavior may cause offense. A major difference between American culture and most East Asian cultures is that in East Asia the community is more important than the individual. Most Americans are considered a success when they make a name for themselves.

11. 【答案】B【考点】细节题

【解析】预览所提供的预选答案,选择 John 和 Sue 二人现在的关系。根据听力第 2 句前部分(二者都曾经在附近一所大学读公关学位)无法推断二者在同班,根据后半句(在同一家公司上班)可知本题答案为 B)。

12. 【答案】C【考点】细节题

【解析】预览所提供的预选答案,根据问题(John 为什么干完第一项工作后非常恼火?)根据听力第 6 句 Although John completed his assignment quickly and successfully, he was furious when he learned that the boss had deliberately assigned him a difficult account. 可知本题最佳答案为 C)。

13. 【答案】C【考点】细节题

【解析】预览所提供的预选答案,可知本题问的是 Sue 对自己工作的态度。根据听力材料后部分内容 However, she just laughed when she learned ... Sue accepted each assignment cheerfully ... 得出本题答案为 C)。

14. 【答案】A【考点】细节题

【解析】预览所提供的预选答案,可知本题问的是故事的结局。根据听力材料后部分内容 Sue was given the first promotion when there came a vacancy. 显然本题答案为 A)。

【文章概述】本文讲的是大家都熟悉的内容,即中西文化的差异,但我们不能掉以轻心,因为不同作者看法可能会有差别。

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. How would some Asians start their conversation when they meet for the first time?

- A) By greeting each other very politely.
- B) By exchanging their views on public affairs.
- C) By displaying their feelings and emotions.
- ☒ D) By asking each other some personal questions.

16. What would a Japanese person do when he feel annoyed?

- A) Refrain from showing his feelings.
- ☒ B) Express his opinion frankly.
- C) Argue fiercely.
- D) Yell loudly.

A

17. What is encouraged in the American culture according to the passage?

- A) Getting rich quickly.
- B) Distinguishing oneself.
- ☒ C) Respecting individual rights.
- D) Doing credit to one's community.

B

Passage Three

W: In order for a chemical to be considered a drug, it must have the capacity to effect how the body works. No substance that has the power to do this is completely safe. Drugs are approved only after tests have demonstrated that they are relatively safe when used as directed and when the benefits outweigh the risks. Thus, some very dangerous drugs are approved because they are necessary to treat serious illnesses. Many people suffer ill effects from drugs, called side effects, even though they take the drug exactly as directed. The human population contains a great variety of genetic variation, but drugs are tested on just a few thousand people. When a particular drug is taken by millions, some people may not respond in a predictable way even though the drug has been tested. A patient may also acquire a tolerance for a certain drug, which means the patient has to take ever larger doses to produce the desired effect. Tolerance may lead to habituation, in which the person becomes so dependent on the drug that he or she becomes addicted to it. Addiction causes severe psychological and physical disturbances when the drug is taken away. Finally, drugs often have unwanted side effects. These usually cause only minor discomfort, such as a skin rash, headache, or sleepiness. Certain drugs, however, can produce serious adverse reactions.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. Under what circumstances are drugs approved?

- A) If they don't involve any risks.
- B) If they produce predictable side effects.
- C) When the urgent need for them arises.
- ☒ D) When tests show that they are relatively safe.

19. Why do many people suffer side effects from a drug, even though they take it as directed?

- A) Because they are not accustomed to it.
- B) Because they are not psychologically prepared for it.
- C) Because their genes differ from those who have been tested for it.
- ☒ D) Because they are less sensitive to it than those who have been tested for it.

15. 【答案】D 【考点】细节题

【解析】预览所提供的预选答案,可推测问题是什么,然后根据实际问题选出答案。根据听力第 3 句可知本题答案为 D)。

16. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】观察所提供的预选答案,不难看出本题问题是关于日本人在公共场合心理愤怒时的表现。根据听力第 6 句(在日本人看来,在公共场合下公开表示愤怒、表达自己观点或大叫是粗鲁的,可推知本题答案为 A)。

17. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】预览所提供的预选答案,然后根据问题以及听力最后一句:对美国人来说,个人成功最为重要。所以本题答案为 B)。

【文章概述】本文谈的是何谓毒品。什么情况下才允许使用毒品?有时人们会利用毒品。毒品具有副作用。服用毒品者需要的剂量往往越来越大,甚至成瘾。此外,毒品还会造成很多不适。

18. 【答案】D 【考点】细节题

【解析】预览所提供的预选答案,抓住问题,根据听力第 2 句可知本题答案为 D)。

19. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】预览所提供的预选答案,抓住问题,根据听力第 5、6 句可知本题答案为 C)。

20. What will happen when patients acquire a tolerance for a certain drug?

- A) They will have to take ever larger doses.
- B) They will become physically impaired.
- C) They will suffer from minor discomfort.
- D) They will experience a very painful process.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died "full of years," as the Bible would say; both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid condolence (哀悼) calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the deceased (已故的) woman said to me, "If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her out of this cold and snow, she would be alive today. It's my fault that she died." At the second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, "If only I hadn't insisted on my mother's going to Florida, she would be alive today. That long airplane ride, the abrupt change of climate, was more than she could take. It's my fault that she's dead."

When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course — keeping mother at home, postponing the operation — would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens. That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen. It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault. The roots of this feeling may lie in our childhood. Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of omnipotence (万能). A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

21. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?

- A) They lived out a natural life.
- B) They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.
- C) They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.
- D) They died due to lack of care by family members.

20. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】预览所提供的预选答案, 仔细听清问题, 根据听力第8句, 不难得知本题答案为A)。

【文章概述】本文讲的是人们往往会自责。如果情况结果不如我们的愿望, 我们往往会认为: 假如我们不是这样做的话, 结果就可能变好。

21. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第1段第3句 "Both (two elderly women) had died 'full of years,' as ... both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life." 可知二者均享尽天年, 因此本

22. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because _____.

- A) he wanted to console the two families
 B) he was an official from the community
 C) he had great sympathy for the deceased
 D) he was priest of the local church

23. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because _____.

- A) they couldn't find a better way to express their grief
 B) they believe that they were responsible
 C) they had neglected the natural course of events
 D) they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction

24. In the context of the passage, "... the world makes sense..." (Line 2, Para. 4) probably means that _____.

- A) everything in the world is predetermined
 B) the world can be interpreted in different ways
 C) there's an explanation for everything in the world
 D) we have to be sensible in order to understand the world

25. People have been made to believe since infancy that _____.

- A) everybody is at their command
 B) life and death is an unsolved mystery
 C) every story should have a happy ending
 D) their wishes are the cause of everything that happens

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Frustrated with delays in Sacramento, Bay Area officials said Thursday they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate the region's growing pile of electronic trash.

A San Jose councilwoman and a San Francisco supervisor said they would propose local initiatives aimed at controlling electronic waste if the California law-making body fails to act on two bills stalled in the Assembly. They are among a growing number of California cities and counties that have expressed the same intention.

Environmentalists and local governments are increasingly concerned about the toxic hazard posed by old electronic devices and the cost of safely recycling those products. An estimated 6 million televisions and computers are stocked in California homes, and an additional 6,000 to 7,000 computers become outdated every day. The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances, and are already banned from California landfills (垃圾填埋场).

Legislation by Senator Byron Sher would require consumers to pay a recycling fee of up to \$ 30 on every new machine containing a cathode (阴极) ray tube. Used in almost all video monitors and televisions, those devices contain four to eight pounds of lead each. The fees would go toward setting up recycling programs, providing grants to non-profit agencies that reuse the tubes and rewarding manufacturers that encourage recycling.

A separate bill by Los Angeles-area Senator Gloria Romero would require high-

题答案为 A)。

22. [答案] D [考点] 推理题

【解析】根据第 1 段第 2 句 "One January, I had to officiate at ..." 以及第 3 段第 2、3 句 "Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly..." 可知本题答案为 D)。

23. [答案] B [考点] 细节题

【解析】根据第 3 段最后两句 "Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course — keeping mother at home, postponing the operation — would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?" 可推知本题答案为 B)。

24. [答案] C [考点] 细节题

【解析】根据该句后半句解释 "... that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens." 得出答案 C) 与之吻合。

25. [答案] D [考点] 细节题

【解析】根据文章最后一句 "Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen." 可知本题答案为 D)。

【文章概述】本文讲的是由于 Sacramento 市在电子垃圾处理方面一拖再拖, Bay Area 官员计划自己对付越来越多的电子垃圾。

tech manufacturers to develop programs to recycle so-called e-waste.

If passed, the measures would put California at the forefront of national efforts to manage the refuse of the electronic age.

But high-tech groups, including the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group and the American Electronics Association, oppose the measures, arguing that fees of up to \$ 30 will drive consumers to online, out-of-state retailers.

"What really needs to occur is consumer education. Most consumers are unaware they're not supposed to throw computers in the trash," said Roxanne Gould, vice president of government relations for the electronics association.

Computer recycling should be a local effort and part of residential waste collection programs, she added.

Recycling electronic waste is a dangerous and specialized matter, and environmentalists maintain the state must support recycling efforts and ensure that the job isn't contracted to unscrupulous (毫无顾忌的) junk dealers who send the toxic parts overseas.

"The graveyard of the high-tech revolution is ending up in rural China," said Ted Smith, director of the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. His group is pushing for an amendment to Sher's bill that would prevent the export of e-waste.

26. What steps were Bay Area officials going to take regarding e-waste disposal?
- A) Exert pressure on manufacturers of electronic devices.
☒ B) Lay down relevant local regulations themselves.
 C) Lobby the lawmakers of the California Assembly.
 D) Rally support to pass the stalled bills.
27. The two bills stalled in the California Assembly both concern _____.
☒ A) regulations on dumping hazardous substances into landfills
 B) the sale of used electronic devices to foreign countries
 C) the funding of local initiatives to reuse electronic trash
 D) the reprocessing of the huge amounts of electronic waste in the state
28. Consumers are not supposed to throw used computers in the trash because _____.
☒ A) they contain large amounts of harmful substances
 B) this is banned by the California government
 C) some parts may be recycled for use elsewhere
 D) unscrupulous dealers will retrieve them for profit
29. High-tech groups believe that if an extra \$ 30 is charged on every TV or computer purchased in California, consumers will _____.
☒ A) abandon online shopping
☒ B) buy them from other states
 C) strongly protest against such a charge
☒ D) hesitate to upgrade their computers
30. We learn from the passage that much of California's electronic waste has been _____.
☒ A) collected by non-profit agencies

26.【答案】B【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第1段首句"Frustrated with... Bay Area officials said Thursday they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate the region's growing pile of electronic trash."可知本题答案为B)。

27.【答案】D【考点】细节理解题

【解析】根据第2段第1句"A San Jose councilwoman and a San Francisco supervisor said they would propose local initiatives aimed at controlling electronic waste if the California law-making body fails to act on two bills(议案)stalled in the Assembly."可见两个议案均是关于电子垃圾处理的问题,故本题答案为D)。

28.【答案】A【考点】综合理解题

【解析】根据第3、4段,尤其是第3段最后一句"The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances..."我们得知本题答案为A)。

29.【答案】B【考点】推理题

【解析】根据文章第7段"But high-tech groups... oppose the measures, arguing that fees of up to \$ 30 will drive consumers to online, out-of-state retailers."可推知本题答案为B),即如果收取垃圾处理费,消费者可能转向互联网的外州零售商购买商品。

30.【答案】C【考点】推理题

【解析】根据最后两段——阻止垃圾出口可推理出已经有不少电子垃圾

- B) dumped into local landfills
☒ C) exported to foreign countries
 D) recycled by computer manufacturers

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Throughout the nation's more than 15,000 school districts, widely differing approaches to teaching science and math have emerged. Though there can be strength in diversity, a new international analysis suggests that this variability has instead contributed to lackluster (平淡的) achievement scores by U.S. children relative to their peers in other developed countries.

Indeed, concludes William H. Schmidt of Michigan State University, who led the new analysis, "no single intellectually coherent vision dominates U.S. educational practice in math or science." The reason, he said, "is because the system is deeply and fundamentally flawed."

The new analysis, released this week by the National Science Foundation in Arlington, VA., is based on data collected from about 50 nations as part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study.

Not only do approaches to teaching science and math vary among individual U.S. communities, the report finds, but there appears to be little strategic focus within a school district's curricula, its textbooks, or its teachers' activities. This contrasts sharply with the coordinated national programs of most other countries.

On average, U.S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do. This creates an educational environment that "is a mile wide and an inch deep," Schmidt notes.

For instance, eighth graders in the United States cover about 33 topics in math versus just 19 in Japan. Among science courses, the international gap is even wider. U.S. curricula for this age level resemble those of a small group of countries including Australia, Thailand, Iceland, and Bulgaria. Schmidt asks whether the United States wants to be classed with these nations, whose educational systems "share our pattern of splintered (支离破碎的) visions" but which are not economic leaders.

The new report "couldn't come at a better time," says Gerald Wheeler, executive director of the National Science Teachers Association in Arlington. "The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision," including the call "to do less, but in greater depth."

Implementing the new science standards and their math counterparts will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized responsibility for education in the United States requires that any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a time.

In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards "face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the babble (嘈杂声)."

31. According to the passage, the teaching of science and math in America is

- A) focused on tapping students' potential
☒ B) characterized by its diversity
 C) losing its vitality gradually
 D) going downhill in recent years

32. The fundamental flaw of American school education is that

- A) it lacks a coordinated national program
 B) it sets a very low academic standard for students

出口了,所以本题答案为 C)。

【文章概述】美国分一万五千多个学区,而每个学区都有自己的一套自然和数学的教学方法。尽管教学方法繁多,与其他发达国家相比,美国基础教育显得落后。美国基础教育缺乏协调,其特点是面广而不深入。想改革吗? Schmidt 声称几乎不可能成功,因为“众口难调”。

31.【答案】B【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第 1 段首句“Throughout the nation's more than 15,000 school districts, widely differing approaches to teaching science and math have emerged.”可见本题答案为 B)。

32.【答案】A【考点】推理题

【解析】根据第 2 段...no single intellectually coherent vision dominates U.S.

- C) it relies heavily on the initiative of individual teachers
 D) it attaches too much importance to intensive study of school subjects

33. By saying that the U.S. educational environment is "a mile wide and an inch deep" (Para. 5), the author means U.S. educational practice _____.

- A) lays stress on quality at the expense of quantity
 B) offers an environment for comprehensive education
 C) encourages learning both in depth and in scope
 D) scratches the surface of a wide range of topics

34. The new National Science Education Standards are good news in that they will _____.

- A) provide depth to school science education
 B) solve most of the problems in school teaching
 C) be able to meet the demands of the community
 D) quickly dominate U.S. educational practice

35. Putting the new science and math standards into practice will prove difficult because _____.

- A) there is always controversy in educational circles
 B) not enough educators have realized the necessity for doing so
 C) school districts are responsible for making their own decisions
 D) many schoolteachers challenge the acceptability of these standards.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

"I've never met a human worth cloning," says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from his lab at Texas A&M University. "It's a stupid endeavor." That's an interesting choice of adjective, coming from a man who has spent millions of dollars trying to clone a 13-year-old dog named Missy. So far, he and his team have not succeeded, though they have cloned two cows and expect to clone a cat soon. They just might succeed in cloning Missy this spring — or perhaps not for another 5 years. It seems the reproductive system of man's best friend is one of the mysteries of modern science.

Westhusin's experience with cloning animals leaves him upset by all this talk of human cloning. In three years of work on the Missy project, using hundreds upon hundreds of dog's eggs, the A&M team has produced only a dozen or so embryos (胚胎) carrying Missy's DNA. None have survived the transfer to a surrogate (代孕的) mother. The wastage of eggs and the many spontaneously aborted fetuses (胎) may be acceptable when you're dealing with cats or bulls, he argues, but not with humans. "Cloning is incredibly inefficient, and also dangerous," he says.

Even so, dog cloning is a commercial opportunity, with a nice research payoff. Ever since Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997, Westhusin's phone has been ringing with people calling in hopes of duplicating their cats and dogs, cattle and horses. "A lot of people want to clone pets, especially if the price is right," says Westhusin. Cost is no obstacle for Missy's mysterious billionaire owner; he's put up \$3.7 million so far to fund A&M's research.

Contrary to some media reports, Missy is not dead. The owner wants a twin to

educational practice in math or ... flawed. 以及第4段第2句 This contrasts sharply with the coordinated national programs of most other countries. 可知, 美国学校教育的根本原因是缺乏全国协调一致的方案, 故本题答案为 A)。

33. 【答案】D 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第5段上下文 On average, U.S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do. This creates an educational environment that "is a mile wide and an inch deep," Schmidt notes. 我们得知美国教育面广而深度不足, 所以本题答案为 D)。

34. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第7段最后一句 "The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision," including the call "to do less, but in greater depth." 可知本题答案为 A)。

35. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据最后一段 In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards "face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the babble." 可知改革困难很大, 因为每个学区观点都不一样, 故选 C)。

【文章概述】本文谈的是克隆问题。克隆专家 Mark Westhusin 认为, 克隆人的想法很愚蠢。尽管人们成功地克隆出多莉绵羊, 克隆人类的最好朋友狗还有待时日。有人出资克隆自己的爱犬, 想看看克隆出来的犬与原来的有什么不同。但是, 克隆出的动物往往器官存在着这样那样的缺陷。

carry on Missy's fine qualities after she does die. The prototype is, by all accounts, athletic, good-natured and supersmart. Missy's master does not expect an exact copy of her. He knows her clone may not have her temperament. In a statement of purpose, Missy's owner and the A&M team say they are "both looking forward to studying the ways that her clones differ from Missy."

Besides cloning a great dog, the project may contribute insight into the old question of nature vs. nurture. It could also lead to the cloning of special rescue dogs and many endangered animals.

However, Westhusin is cautious about his work. He knows that even if he gets a dog pregnant, the offspring, should they survive, will face the problems shown at birth by other cloned animals: abnormalities like immature lungs and heart and weight problems. "Why would you ever want to clone humans," Westhusin asks, "when we're not even close to getting it worked out in animals yet?"

36. By "stupid endeavor" (Line 2, Para. 1), Westhusin means to say that _____.

- A) animal cloning is not worth the effort at all
- B) animal cloning is absolutely impractical
- C) human cloning should be done selectively
- D) human cloning is a foolish undertaking

37. What does the first paragraph tell us about Westhusin's dog cloning project?

- A) Its success is already in sight.
- B) Its outcome remains uncertain.
- C) It is doomed to utter failure.
- D) It is progressing smoothly.

38. By cloning Missy, Mark Westhusin hopes to _____.

- A) study the possibility of cloning humans
- B) search for ways to modify its temperament
- C) examine the reproductive system of the dog species
- D) find out the differences between Missy and its clones

39. We learn from the passage that animal clones are likely to have _____.

- A) a bad temper
- B) immune deficiency
- C) defective organs
- D) an abnormal shape

40. It can be seen that present cloning techniques _____.

- A) still have a long way to go before reaching maturity
- B) have been widely used in saving endangered species
- C) provide insight into the question of nature vs. nurture
- D) have proved quite adequate for the cloning of humans

36. 【答案】D【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第 1 段第 1 句 "I've never met a human worth cloning," says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from his lab at Texas A&M University. "It's a stupid endeavor." 可知, 克隆人是愚蠢之举, 故选 D)。

37. 【答案】B【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第 1 段倒数第 2 句 They just might succeed in cloning Missy this spring — or perhaps not for another 5 years. 可知克隆狗结果如何尚不确定, 故选 B)。

38. 【答案】D【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第 4 段最后一句 In a statement of purpose, Missy's owner and the A&M team say they are "both looking forward to studying the ways that her clones differ from Missy." 可知选 D)。

39. 【答案】C【考点】细节题

【解析】根据最后一段第 2 句 He knows that even if he gets a dog pregnant, the offspring, should they survive, will face the problems shown at birth by other cloned animals: abnormalities like immature lungs and heart and weight problems. 可知克隆动物器官可能有瑕疵, 故选 C)。

40. 【答案】A【考点】推理题

【解析】根据最后一段最后一句 "Why would you ever want to clone humans," Westhusin asks, "when we're not even close to getting it worked out in animals yet?" (动物克隆尚存在问题, 还谈什么克隆人呢?) 可知克隆人的道路还很漫长, 故选 A)。