

大学英语

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

Band 6

主编 金莉

8套真题+预测,
为您提供通过
六级一站式解决方案!

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

Most Americans recognize that contribute to the nation's well-being their scientific research, but many foreign students threaten competitiveness by taking their knowledge skills back home. They fall to welcoming foreign students to the United States has two important positive effects: first, the very best of them stay in the States and like immigrants throughout history, they help the nation; and second, foreign students who study in the United States become ambassadors for many of its most cherished values when they return home. At least they understand them better. In fact, few instruments of foreign policy are as effective in promoting international understanding as the welcoming of international students.

六级真题点研

世界图书出版公司

大学英语

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

Band 6

主 编 者 王 发 明 李 岩 岩
编 者 莉 静 金 何

级 真 题 点 评

世界图书出版公司

西安 北京 广州 上海



Most that unive
that unive
the nation's
their scienti
many fear that for
threaten
competitiveness by taking
knowledge and skills back home.

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级真题点评/金莉主编. —西安:世界图书出版西安公司, 2008. 3

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5062 - 9397 - 6

I. 大... II. 金... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—解题 IV. H319. 6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第017894号

大学英语六级真题点评

主 编 金 莉
责任编辑 郭 娜
视觉设计 吉人设计

出版发行 世界图书出版西安公司
地 址 西安市北大街85号
邮 编 710003
电 话 029 - 87214941 87233647(市场营销部)
传 真 029 - 87232980(总编室)
经 销 029 - 87279675
印 刷 全国各地新华书店
开 本 陕西金德佳印务有限公司
印 张 787 x 1092 1/8
字 数 15.25
版 次 350千字
书 号 2008年3月第1版 2008年3月第1次印刷
定 价 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5062 - 9397 - 6
20.00元(本书配1张MP3)

☆ 如有印装错误,请寄回本公司更换 ☆

前 言

研习真题一直都是考生在进入考场之前的必备功课,目前新四、六级考试已经正式在全国范围内展开,新旧题型的交替也已经完成,四、六级考试正以全新的面貌闪亮登场,因此考生需要全新的辅导资料来帮助他们迎接新的挑战。

本书正是为了顺应新六级考试,紧扣六级改革要求,按照最新六级考试大纲,收录最新六级考试8套真题的同时,剔除了以往真题中不再考查的题型,嵌入新题型的高度仿真模拟题,用“真题+预测”的模式,帮助考生生全面备考新六级考试。

本书特点归纳如下:

1. 真题+预测,为你提供通过六级一站式解决方案!

本书收录了2007年12月~2006年12月的3套最新六级考试真题、以及2006年6月~2004年6月的5套旧六级考试真题,共8套。由于旧题型中还有目前已不再考核的词汇与语法等老题型,而考生最需要的新的听力、快速阅读及翻译题型却没有考到,充分考虑到考生的需求,我们去掉了旧六级真题中的不考题型,加入我们按照新六级考试大纲精心编排的新题型预测题,形成“真题+预测”的模式,为你提供通过六级一站式解决方案!

2. 答案精解,为你深度剖析答案的来龙去脉!

本书所提供的答案解析精确透彻,如抽丝剥茧,而且还根据题型的不同,给出了实用的解题步骤。比如,阅读的解题难点在于根据题干迅速返回原文,进行精准定位后,在分析原文的基础上判断答案,我们在解析的安排上就分成了【答案定

位】和【问题精解】两个板块,既详尽说明了为什么该项为答案,又向考生传授了解题方法。使用文字恰到好处,既不会罗嗦繁杂、也不会简单得不知所云。

3. 考点归纳,为你萃取历年考试真题精华!

解析部分除了根据不同的题型给出不同的解析内容外,还设有【考点归纳】一栏,针对该题所涉及的重要考点——相关词条或短语、常考语法点等——对其用法进行扩展归纳,荟萃考试精华,方便考生复习备考,更能帮助考生养成学习中举一反三的好习惯。

4. 核心词汇,为你解决词汇难题从最重要的记起!

据统计,大学英语四、六级真题中的阅读文章几乎包含了所有大纲的重点词汇和难词。也就是说,历年的阅读真题中超纲词不足3%,常考词则会反复出现,这些单词真正的掌握应该是在精读真题的过程中,这既是最有效、直接而且保险的单词学习方法,也是培养语感,熟悉真题阅读文章套路的最佳捷径。本书所选试卷涵盖六级大纲核心词汇50%以上,我们将这些真题中出现的高频词汇分别列在每一篇文章的解析之后。考生可以在做试卷的同时复习巩固大纲词汇,单词从最重要的记起。

研习真题绝非仅仅做一遍了事,因为每一套真题都凝聚了众多命题者的心血,每一套真题都有神似之处,都能反映出考试的一些风向标、命题者的选材及出题规律。因此,可以说每一套真题都是考生必须研习的宝典。希望本书能够帮助考生们对新六级有个更加全面深入的了解和训练,能够帮助考生从容应对新六级考试!最后祝所有备战新六级的考生征途顺利,马到成功!

本书得以顺利完成,要特别感谢世纪友好工作室的蒋志华、周利芬、邵红丽、晏娟、展萍等老师。他们对英语教学和研究的热爱和投入才使得本书能在第一时间与考生见面。最后,我们衷心地祝愿各位考生能够取得优异的成绩!

编者

2008年2月

前言

2007年12月大学英语六级考试试题 (1)
 2007年6月大学英语六级考试试题 (7)
 2006年12月大学英语六级考试试题 (13)
 2006年6月大学英语六级真题+预测 (19)
 2005年12月大学英语六级真题+预测 (26)
 2005年6月大学英语六级真题+预测 (32)
 2004年12月大学英语六级真题+预测 (38)
 2004年6月大学英语六级真题+预测 (44)
 2007年12月大学英语六级考试答案解析 (50)
 2007年6月大学英语六级考试答案解析 (59)
 2006年12月大学英语六级考试答案解析 (68)
 2006年6月大学英语六级真题+预测答案解析 (77)
 2005年12月大学英语六级真题+预测答案解析 (85)
 2005年6月大学英语六级真题+预测答案解析 (93)
 2004年12月大学英语六级真题+预测答案解析 (102)
 2004年6月大学英语六级真题+预测答案解析 (110)

目录

2007年12月大学英语六级考试试题	(1)
2007年6月大学英语六级考试试题	(7)
2006年12月大学英语六级考试试题	(13)
2006年6月大学英语六级真题+预测	(19)
2005年12月大学英语六级真题+预测	(26)
2005年6月大学英语六级真题+预测	(32)
2004年12月大学英语六级真题+预测	(38)
2004年6月大学英语六级真题+预测	(44)
2007年12月大学英语六级考试答案解析	(50)
2007年6月大学英语六级考试答案解析	(59)
2006年12月大学英语六级考试答案解析	(68)
2006年6月大学英语六级真题+预测答案解析	(77)
2005年12月大学英语六级真题+预测答案解析	(85)
2005年6月大学英语六级真题+预测答案解析	(93)
2004年12月大学英语六级真题+预测答案解析	(102)
2004年6月大学英语六级真题+预测答案解析	(110)

2007年12月大学英语六级考试试题

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Digital Age**. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

Digital Age

- 如今数字化产品得到越来越广泛的使用,例如:
- 数字化产品的使用对工作、学习、生活产生的影响。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on

Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Seven Ways to Save the World

Forget the old idea that conserving energy is a form of self-denial-riding bicycles, dimming the lights, and taking fewer showers. These days conservation is all about efficiency: getting the same-or better-results from just a fraction of the energy. When a slump in business travel forced Ulrich Römer to cut costs at his family-owned hotel in Germany, he replaced hundreds of the hotel's wasteful light bulbs, getting the same light for 80 percent less power. He bought a new water boiler with a digitally controlled pump, and wrapped insulation around the pipes. Spending about 100,000 on these and other improvements, he slashed his 90,000 fuel and power bill by 60,000. As a bonus, the hotel's lower energy needs have reduced its annual carbon emissions by more than 200 metric tons. "For us, saving energy has been very, very profitable," he says. "And most importantly, we're not giving up a single comfort for our guests."

Efficiency is also a great way to lower carbon emissions and help slow global warming. But the best argument for efficiency is its cost—or, more precisely, its profitability. That's because quickly growing energy demand requires immense investment in new supply, not to mention the drain of rising energy prices.

No wonder efficiency has moved to the top of the political agenda. On Jan. 10, the European Union unveiled a plan to cut energy use across the continent by 20 percent by 2020. Last March, China imposed a 20 percent increase in energy efficiency by 2020. Even George W. Bush, the Texas oilman, is expected to talk about energy conservation in his State of the Union speech this week.

The good news is that the world is full of proven, cheap ways to save energy. Here are the seven that could have the biggest impact:

Insulate

Space heating and cooling eats up 36 percent of all the world's energy. There's virtually no limit to how much of that can be saved, as prototype "zero-energy homes" in Switzerland and Germany have shown. There's been a surge in new ways of keeping heat in and cold out (or vice versa). The most advanced insu-

lation follows the law of increasing returns: if you add enough, you can scale down or even eliminate heating and air-conditioning equipment, lowering costs even before you start saving on utility bills. Studies have shown that green workplaces (ones that don't constantly need to have the heat or air-conditioner running) have higher worker productivity and lower sick rates.

Change Bulbs

Lighting eats up 20 percent of the world's electricity, or the equivalent of roughly 600,000 tons of coal a day. Forty percent of that powers old-fashioned incandescent light bulbs—a 19th-century technology that wastes most of the power it consumes on unwanted heat.

Compact fluorescent lamps, or CFLs, not only use 75 to 80 percent less electricity than incandescent bulbs to generate the same amount of light, but they also last 10 times longer. Phasing old bulbs out by 2030 would save the output of 650 power plants and avoid the release of 700 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere each year.

Comfort Zone

Water boilers, space heaters and air conditioners have been notoriously inefficient. The heat pump has altered that equation. It removes heat from the air outside or the ground below and uses it to supply heat to a building or its water supply. In the summer, the system can be reversed to cool buildings as well.

Most new residential buildings in Sweden are already heated with ground-source heat pumps. Such systems consume almost no conventional fuel at all. Several countries have used subsidies to jump-start the market, including Japan, where almost 1 million heat pumps have been installed in the past two years to heat water for showers and hot tubs.

Remake Factories

From steel mills to paper factories, industry eats up about a third of the world's energy. The opportunities to save are vast. In Ludwigshafen, German chemicals giant BASF runs an interconnected complex of more than 200 chemical factories, where heat produced by one chemical process is used to power the next. At the Ludwigshafen site alone, such recycling of heat and energy saves the company 200 million a year and almost half its CO₂ emissions. Now BASF is doing the same for new plants in China. "Optimizing (优化) energy efficiency is a decisive competitive advantage," says BASF CEO Jürgen Hambrecht.

Green Driving

A quarter of the world's energy—including two thirds of the annual production of oil—is used for transportation. Some savings come free of charge: you can boost fuel efficiency by 6 percent simply by keeping your car's tires properly inflated (充气). Gasoline-electric hybrid (混合型的) models like the Toyota Prius improve mileage by a further 20 percent over conventional models.

A Better Fridge

More than half of all residential power goes into running household appliances, producing a fifth of the world's carbon emissions. And that's true even though manufacturers have already hiked the efficiency of refrigerators and other white goods by as much as 70 percent since the 1980s. According to an International Energy Agency study, if consumers chose those models that would save them the most money over the life of the appliance, they'd cut global residential power consumption (and their utility bills) by 43 percent.

Flexible Payment

Who says you have to pay for all your conservation investments? "Energy service contractors" will pay for retrofitting (翻新改造) in return for a share of the client's annual utility-bill savings. In Beijing, Shenyu Thermal Energy Technology Co. specializes in retrofitting China's steel furnaces. Shenyu puts up the ini-

tial investment to install a heat exchanger that preheats the air going into the furnace, slashing the client's fuel costs. Shenwu pockets a cut of those savings, so both Shenwu and the client profit.

If saving energy is so easy and profitable, why isn't everyone doing it? It has to do with psychology and a lack of information. Most of us tend to look at today's price tag more than tomorrow's potential savings. That holds double for the landlord or developer, who won't actually see a penny of the savings his investment in better insulation or a better heating system might generate. In many people's minds, conservation is still associated with self-denial. Many environmentalists still push that view.

Smart governments can help push the market in the right direction. The EU's 1994 law on labeling was such a success that it extended the same idea to entire buildings last year. To boost the market value of efficiency, all new buildings are required to have an "energy pass" detailing power and heating consumption. Countries like Japan and Germany have successively tightened building codes, requiring an increase in insulation levels but leaving it up to builders to decide how to meet them.

The most powerful incentives, of course, will come from the market itself. Over the past year, sky-high fuel prices have focused minds on efficiency like never before. Ever-increasing pressure to cut costs has financially forced more companies to do some math on their energy use. Will it be enough? With global demand and emissions rising so fast, we may not have any choice but to try. Efficient technology is here now, proven and cheap. Compared with all other options, it's the biggest, easiest and most profitable bang for the buck.

What is said to be the best way to conserve energy nowadays?
 A) Raising efficiency. C) Finding alternative resources.
 B) Cutting unnecessary costs. D) Sacrificing some personal comforts.

What does the European Union plan to do?
 A) Diversify energy supply. C) Reduce carbon emissions.
 B) Cut energy consumption. D) Raise production efficiency.

If you add enough insulation to your house, you may be able to
 A) improve your work environment C) get rid of air-conditioners
 B) cut your utility bills by half D) enjoy much better health

How much of the power consumed by incandescent bulbs is converted into light?
 A) A small portion. C) Almost half.
 B) Some 40 percent. D) 75 to 80 percent.

Some countries have tried to jump-start the market of heat pumps by
 A) upgrading the equipment C) implementing high-tech
 B) encouraging investments D) providing subsidies

German chemicals giant BASF saves 200 million a year by
 A) recycling heat and energy C) using the newest technology
 B) setting up factories in China D) reducing the CO₂ emissions of its plants

Global residential power consumption can be cut by 43 percent if
 A) we increase the insulation of walls and water pipes
 B) we choose simpler models of electrical appliances
 C) we cut down on the use of refrigerators and other white goods
 D) we choose the most efficient models of refrigerators and other white goods

Energy service contractors profit by taking a part of clients'
 A) energy bills
 B) energy savings
 C) energy investments
 D) energy costs

9. Many environmentalists maintain the view that conservation has much to do with
 10. The strongest incentives for energy conservation will derive from

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) Proceed in his own way. C) Compromise with his colleague.
 B) Stick to the original plan. D) Try to change his colleague's mind.

12. A) Mary has a keen eye for style.
 B) Nancy regrets buying the dress.
 C) Nancy and Mary went shopping together in Rome.
 D) Nancy and Mary like to follow the latest fashion.

13. A) Wash the dishes.
 B) Go to the theatre.
 C) Pick up George and Martha.
 D) Take her daughter to hospital.

14. A) She enjoys making up stories about other people.
 B) She can never keep anything to herself for long.
 C) She is eager to share news with the woman.
 D) She is the best informed woman in town.

15. A) A car dealer.
 B) A mechanic.
 C) A driving examiner.
 D) A technical consultant.

16. A) The shopping mall has been deserted recently.
 B) Shoppers can only find good stores in the mall.
 C) Lots of people moved out of the downtown area.
 D) There isn't much business downtown nowadays.

17. A) He will help the woman with her reading.
 B) The lounge is not a place for him to study in.
 C) He feels sleepy whenever he tries to study.
 D) A cozy place is rather hard to find on campus.

18. A) To protect her from getting scratches.
 B) To prevent mosquito bites.
 C) To help relieve her of the pain.
 D) To avoid getting sunburnt.

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

19. A) In a studio. C) At a beach resort.

- B) In a clothing store. C) To find a better job to support herself. D) To sell leather goods for a British company.
20. A) To live there permanently. B) To stay there for half a year. C) To find a better job to support herself. D) To sell leather goods for a British company.
21. A) Designing fashion items for several companies. B) Modeling for a world-famous Italian company. C) Working as an employee for Ferragamo. D) Serving as a sales agent for Burberrys.
22. A) It has seen a steady decline in its profits. B) It has become much more competitive. C) It has lost many customers to foreign companies. D) It has attracted a lot more designers from abroad.

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

23. A) It helps her to attract more public attention. B) It improves her chance of getting promoted. C) It strengthens her relationship with students. D) It enables her to understand people better.
24. A) Passively. B) Positively. C) Skeptically. D) Sensitively.
25. A) It keeps haunting her day and night. B) Her teaching was somewhat affected by it. C) It vanishes the moment she steps into her role. D) Her mind goes blank once she gets on the stage.

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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) To win over the majority of passengers from airlines in twenty years. B) To reform railroad management in western European countries. C) To electrify the railway lines between major European cities. D) To set up an express train network throughout Europe.
27. A) Major European airlines will go bankrupt. B) Europeans will pay much less for traveling. C) Traveling time by train between major European cities will be cut by half. D) Trains will become the safest and most efficient means of travel in Europe.
28. A) Train travel will prove much more comfortable than air travel.

- B) Passengers will feel much safer on board a train than on a plane. C) Rail transport will be environmentally friendlier than air transport. D) Traveling by train may be as quick as, or even quicker than, by air.

29. A) In 1981. B) In 1989. C) In 1990. D) In 2000.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) There can be no speedy recovery for mental patients. B) Approaches to healing patients are essentially the same. C) The mind and body should be taken as an integral whole. D) There is no clear division of labor in the medical profession.
31. A) A doctor's fame strengthens the patients' faith in them. B) Abuse of medicines is widespread in many urban hospitals. C) One third of the patients depend on harmless substances for cure. D) A patient's expectations of a drug have an effect on their recovery.
32. A) Expensive drugs may not prove the most effective. B) The workings of the mind may help patients recover. C) Doctors often exaggerate the effect of their remedies. D) Most illnesses can be cured without medication.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Enjoying strong feelings and emotions. B) Defying all dangers when they have to. C) Being fond of making sensational news. D) Dreaming of becoming famous one day.
34. A) Working in an emergency room. B) Watching horror movies. C) Listening to rock music. D) Doing daily routines.
35. A) A rock climber. B) A psychologist. C) A resident doctor. D) A career consultant.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

If you're like most people, you've indulged in fake listening many times. You go to history class, sit in

the third row, and look (36) at the instructor as she speaks. But your mind is far away, (37) in the clouds of pleasant daydreams. (38) you come back to earth; the instructor writes an important term on the chalkboard, and you (39) copy it in your notebook. Every once in a while the instructor makes a (40) remark, causing others in the class to laugh. You smile politely, pretending that you've heard the remark and found it mildly (41). You have a vague sense of (42) that you aren't paying close attention, but you tell yourself that any (43) you miss can be picked up from a friend's notes. Besides, (44) do you realize you've missed important information for a test.

Fake listening may be easily exposed, since many speakers are sensitive to facial cues and can tell if you're merely pretending to listen. (45) As a result, they miss lots of valuable information.

Even if you're not exposed, there's another reason to avoid fakery: it's easy for this behavior to become a habit. For some people, the habit is so deeply rooted that (46) .

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on *Answer Sheet 2*.

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

Men, these days, are embracing fatherhood with the round-the-clock involvement their partners have always dreamed of—handling night feedings, packing lunches and bandaging knees. But unlike women, many find they're negotiating their new roles with little support or information. "Men in my generation (aged 25-40) have a fear of becoming dads because we have no role models," says Jon Smith, a writer. They often find themselves excluded from mothers' support networks, and are eyed warily (警觉地) on the playground.

The challenge is particularly evident in the work-place. There, men are still expected to be breadwinners climbing the corporate ladder; traditionally-minded bosses are often unsympathetic to family needs. In Denmark most new fathers only take two weeks of paternity leave (父亲的陪产假)—even though they are allowed 34 days. As much as if not more so than women, fathers struggle to be taken seriously when they request flexible arrangements.

Though Wilfried-Fritz Maring, 54, a data-bank and Internet specialist with German firm FIZ Karlsruhe, feels that the time he spends with his daughter outweighs any disadvantages, he admits, "With my decision to work from home I dismissed any opportunity for promotion." Mind-sets (思维定式) are changing gradually. When Maring had a daughter, the company equipped him with a home office and allowed him to choose a job that could be performed from there. Danish telecom company TDC initiated an internal campaign last year to encourage dads to take paternity leave; 97 percent now do. "When an employee goes on paternity leave and is with his kids, he gets a new kind of training; in

how to keep cool under stress," says spokesperson Christine Elberg Holm. For a new generation of dads, kids may come before the company—but it's a shift that benefits both.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

47. Unlike women, men often get little support or information from _____.
48. Besides supporting the family, men were also expected to _____.
49. Like women, men hope that their desire for a flexible schedule will be _____.
50. When Maring was on paternity leave, he was allowed by his company to work _____.
51. Christine Holm believes paternity leave provides a new kind of training for men in that it can help them cope with _____.

Section B

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 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Like most people, I've long understood that I will be judged by my occupation, that my profession is a gauge people use to see how smart or talented I am. Recently, however, I was disappointed to see that it also decides how I'm treated as a person.

Last year I left a professional position as a small-town reporter and took a job waiting tables. As someone paid to serve food to people, I had customers say and do things to me I suspect they'd never say or do to their most casual acquaintances. One night a man talking on his cell phone waved me away, then beckoned (示意) me back with his finger a minute later, complaining he was ready to order and asking where I'd been.

I had waited tables during summers in college and was treated like a peon (勤杂工) by plenty of people. But at 19 years old, I believed I deserved inferior treatment from professional adults. Besides, people responded to me differently after I told them I was in college. Customers would joke that one day I'd be sitting at their table, waiting to be served.

Once I graduated I took a job at a community newspaper. From my first day, I heard a respectful tone from everyone who called me. I assumed this was the way the professional world worked—cordially.

I soon found out differently. I sat several feet away from an advertising sales representative with a similar name. Our calls would often get mixed up and some one asking for Kristen would be transferred to Christine. The mistake was immediately evident. Perhaps it was because money was involved, but people used a tone with Kristen that they never used with me.

My job title made people treat me with courtesy. So it was a shock to return to the restaurant industry. It's no secret that there's a lot to put up with when waiting tables, and fortunately, much of it can be easily forgotten when you pocket the tips. The service industry, by definition, exists to cater to others' needs. Still, it seemed that many of my customers didn't get the difference between server and servant.

I'm now applying to graduate school, which means someday I'll return to a profession where people need to be nice to me in order to get what they want. I think I'll take them to dinner first, and see how they treat

someone whose only job is to serve them.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

52. The author was disappointed to find that _____.
- A) one's position is used as a gauge to measure one's intelligence
 B) talented people like her should fail to get a respectable job
 C) one's occupation affects the way one is treated as a person
 D) professionals tend to look down upon manual workers
53. What does the author intend to say by the example in the second paragraph?
- A) Some customers simply show no respect to those who serve them.
 B) People absorbed in a phone conversation tend to be absent-minded.
 C) Waitresses are often treated by customers as casual acquaintances.
 D) Some customers like to make loud complaints for no reason at all.
54. How did the author feel when waiting tables at the age of 19?
- A) She felt it unfair to be treated as a mere servant by professionals.
 B) She felt badly hurt when her customers regarded her as a peon.
 C) She was embarrassed each time her customers joked with her.
 D) She found it natural for professionals to treat her as inferior.
55. What does the author imply by saying "... many of my customers didn't get the difference between server and servant" (Lines 3-4, Para. 7)?
- A) Those who cater to others' needs are destined to be looked down upon.
 B) Those working in the service industry shouldn't be treated as servants.
 D) The majority of customers tend to look on a servant as a server nowadays.
56. The author says she'll one day take her clients to dinner in order to _____.
- A) see what kind of person they are
 B) experience the feeling of being served
 C) show her generosity towards people inferior to her
 D) arouse their sympathy for people living a humble life

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

What's hot for 2007 among the very rich? A \$7.3 million diamond ring. A trip to Tanzania to hunt wild animals. Oh, and income inequality.

Sure, some leftist billionaires like George Soros have been railing against income inequality for years. But increasingly, centrist and right-wing billionaires are starting to worry about income inequality and the fate of the middle class.

In December, Mortimer Zuckerman wrote a column in U. S. News & World Report, which he owns. "Our nation's core bargain with the middle class is disintegrating," lamented (哀叹) the 117th-richest man in America. "Most of our economic gains have gone to people at the very top of the income ladder. Average income for a household of people of working age, by contrast, has fallen five years in a row." He noted that "Tens of millions of Americans live in fear that a major health problem can reduce them to bankruptcy."

Wilbur Ross Jr. has echoed Zuckerman's anger over the bitter struggles faced by middle-class Americans. "It's an outrage that any American's life expectancy should be shortened simply because the company

they worked for went bankrupt and ended health-care coverage," said the former chairman of the International Steel Group.

What's happening? The very rich are just as trendy as you and I, and can be so when it comes to politics and policy. Given the recent change of control in Congress, the popularity of measures like increasing the minimum wage, and efforts by California's governor to offer universal health care, these guys don't need their own personal weathermen to know which way the wind blows.

It's possible that plutocrats (有钱有势的人) are expressing solidarity with the struggling middle class as part of an effort to insulate themselves from confiscatory (没收性的) tax policies. But the prospect that income inequality will lead to higher taxes on the wealthy doesn't keep plutocrats up at night. They can live with that.

No, what they fear was that the political challenges of sustaining support for global economic integration will be more difficult in the United States because of what has happened to the distribution of income and economic insecurity.

In other words, if middle-class Americans continue to struggle financially as the ultrawealthy grow ever wealthier, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain political support for the free flow of goods, services, and capital across borders. And when the United States places obstacles in the way of foreign investors and foreign goods, it's likely to encourage reciprocal action abroad. For people who buy and sell companies, or who allocate capital to markets all around the world, that's the real nightmare.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. What is the current topic of common interest among the very rich in America?
- A) The fate of the ultrawealthy people.
 B) The disintegration of the middle class.
 C) The inequality in the distribution of wealth.
 D) The conflict between the left and the right wing.
58. What do we learn from Mortimer Zuckerman's lamentation?
- A) Many middle-income families have failed to make a bargain for better welfare.
 B) The American economic system has caused many companies to go bankrupt.
 C) The American nation is becoming more and more divided despite its wealth.
 D) The majority of Americans benefit little from the nation's growing wealth.

59. From the fifth paragraph we can learn that _____.

- A) the very rich are fashion-conscious
 B) the very rich are politically sensitive
 C) universal health care is to be implemented throughout America
 D) Congress has gained popularity by increasing the minimum wage
60. What is the real reason for plutocrats to express solidarity with the middle class?
- A) They want to protect themselves from confiscatory taxation.
 B) They know that the middle class contributes most to society.
 C) They want to gain support for global economic integration.
 D) They feel increasingly threatened by economic insecurity.
61. What may happen if the United States places obstacles in the way of foreign investors and foreign goods?
- A) The prices of imported goods will inevitably soar beyond control.
 B) The investors will have to make great efforts to re-allocate capital.

- C) The wealthy will attempt to buy foreign companies across borders.
D) Foreign countries will place the same economic barriers in return.

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.
Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

In 1915 Einstein made a trip to Göttingen to give some lectures at the invitation of the mathematical physicist David Hilbert. He was particularly eager—too eager, it would turn 62 to explain all the intricacies of relativity to him. The visit was a triumph, and he said to a friend excitedly, "I was able to 63 Hilbert of the general theory of relativity."

64 all of Einstein's personal turmoil (焦躁) at the time, a new scientific anxiety was about to 65. He was struggling to find the right equations that would 66 his new concept of gravity, 67 that would define how objects move 68 space and how space is curved by objects. By the end of the summer, he 69 the mathematical approach he had been 70 for almost three years was flawed. And now there was a 71 pressure. Einstein discovered to his 72 that Hilbert had taken what he had learned from Einstein's lectures and was racing to come up 73 the correct equations first.

It was an enormously complex task. Although Einstein was the better physicist, Hilbert was the better mathematician. So in October 1915 Einstein 74 himself into a month-long frantic endeavor in 75 he returned to an earlier mathematical strategy and wrestled with equations, proofs, corrections and updates that he 76 to give as lectures to Berlin's Prussian Academy of Sciences on four 77 Thursdays.

His first lecture was delivered on Nov. 4, 1915, and it explained his new approach, 78 he admitted he did not yet have the precise mathematical formulation of it. Einstein also took time off from 79 revising his equations to engage in an awkward fandango (方丹戈双人舞) with his competitor Hilbert. Worried 80 being scooped (抢先), he sent Hilbert a copy of his Nov. 4 lecture. "I am 81 to know whether you will take kindly to this new solution," Einstein noted with a touch of defensiveness.

62. A) up B) over C) out D) off
63. A) convince B) counsel C) persuade D) preach
64. A) Above B) Around C) Amid D) Along
65. A) emit B) emerge C) submit D) submerge
66. A) imitate B) ignite C) describe D) ascribe
67. A) ones B) those C) all D) none
68. A) into B) beyond C) among D) through
69. A) resolved B) realized C) accepted D) assured
70. A) pursuing B) protecting C) contesting D) contending
71. A) complex B) compatible C) comparative D) competitive
72. A) horror B) horror C) excitement D) extinction
73. A) to B) for C) with D) against
74. A) threw B) thrust C) huddled D) hopped
75. A) how B) that C) what D) which

76. A) dashed B) darted C) rushed D) reeled
77. A) successive B) progressive C) extensive D) repetitive
78. A) so B) since C) though D) because
79. A) casually B) coarsely C) violently D) furiously
80. A) after B) about C) on D) in
81. A) curious B) conscious C) ambitious D) ambiguous

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答,只需写出译文部分。

82. But for mobile phones, _____ (我们的通信就不可能如此迅速和方便).
83. In handling an embarrassing situation, _____ (但他拒绝进一步解释这样做的原因).
84. The Foreign Minister said he was resigning, _____ (而动物的行为主要依靠本能).
85. Human behavior is mostly a product of learning, _____ (他都不应该对法庭说谎).

2007年6月大学英语六级考试试题

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Should One Expect a Reward When Doing a Good Deed?* You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 有人做好事期望得到回报;
2. 有人认为应该像雷锋那样做好事不图回报;
3. 我的观点。

Should One Expect a Reward When Doing a Good Deed?

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*.

For questions 1 - 4, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 5 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Seven Steps to a More Fulfilling Job

Many people today find themselves in unfulfilling work situations. In fact, one in four workers is dissatisfied with their current job, according to the recent "Plans for 2004" survey. Their career path may be financially rewarding, but it doesn't meet their emotional, social or creative needs. They're stuck, unhappy, and have no idea what to do about it, except move to another job.

Mary Lyn Miller, veteran career consultant and founder of the Life and Career Clinic, says that when most people are unhappy about their work, their first thought is to get a different job. Instead, Miller suggests looking at the possibility of a different life. Through her book, *8 Myths of Making a Living*, as well as workshops, seminars and personal coaching and consulting, she has helped thousands of dissatisfied workers reassess life and work.

Like the way of Zen, which includes understanding of oneself as one really is, Miller encourages job seekers and those dissatisfied with work or life to examine their beliefs about work and recognize that "in many cases your beliefs are what brought you to where you are today." You may have been raised to think that women were best at nurturing and caring and, therefore, should be teachers and nurses. So that's what you did. Or, perhaps you were brought up to believe that you should do what your father did, so you have taken over the family business, or become a dentist "just like dad." If this sounds familiar, it's probably time to look at the new possibilities for your future.

Miller developed a 7-step process to help potential job seekers assess their current situation and beliefs,

identify their real passion, and start on a journey that allows them to pursue their passion through work.

Step 1: Willingness to do something different.

Breaking the cycle of doing what you have always done is one of the most difficult tasks for job seekers. Many find it difficult to steer away from a career path or make a change, even if it doesn't feel right. Miller urges job seekers to open their minds to other possibilities beyond what they are currently doing.

Step 2: Commitment to being who you are, not who or what someone wants you to be.

Look at the gifts and talents you have and make a commitment to pursue those things that you love most. If you love the social aspects of your job, but are stuck inside an office or "chained to your desk" most of the time, vow to follow your instinct and investigate alternative careers and work that allow you more time to interact with others. Dawn worked as a manager for a large retail clothing store for several years. Though she had advanced within the company, she felt frustrated and longed to be involved with nature and the outdoors. She decided to go to school nights and weekends to pursue her true passion by earning her master's degree in forestry. She now works in the biotech forestry division of a major paper company.

Step 3: Self-definition

Miller suggests that once job seekers know who they are, they need to know how to sell themselves. "In the job market, you are a product. And just like a product, you most know the features and benefits that you have to offer a potential client, or employer." Examine the skills and knowledge that you have identify how they can apply to your desired occupation. Your qualities will exhibit to employers why they should hire you over other candidates.

Step 4: Attain a level of self-honoring.

Self-honoring or self-love may seem like an odd step for job hunters, but being able to accept yourself, without judgment, helps eliminate insecurities and will make you more self-assured. By accepting who you are—all your emotions, hopes and dreams, your personality, and your unique way of being—you'll project more confidence when networking and talking with potential employers. The power of self-honoring can help to break all the falsehoods you were programmed to believe—those that made you feel that you were not good enough, or strong enough, or intelligent enough to do what you truly desire.

Step 5: Vision.

Miller suggests that job seekers develop a vision that embraces the answer to "What do I really want to do?" one should create a solid statement in a dozen or so sentences that describe in detail how they see their life related to work. For instance, the secretary who longs to be an actress describes a life that allows her to express her love of Shakespeare on stage. A real estate agent, attracted to his current job because her loves fixing up old homes, describes buying properties that need a little tender loving care to make them more saleable.

Step 6: Appropriate risk.

Some philosophers believe that the way to enlightenment comes through facing obstacles and difficulties. Once people discover their passion, many are too scared to do anything about it. Instead, they do nothing. With this step, job seekers should assess what they are willing to give up, or risk, in pursuit of their dream. For one working mom, that meant taking night classes to learn new computer-aided design skills, while still earning a salary and keeping her day job. For someone else, it may mean quitting his or her job, taking out loan and going back to school full time. You'll move one step closer to your ideal work life if you identify how much risk you are willing to take and the sacrifices you are willing to make.

Step 7: Action.

Some teachers of philosophy describe action in this way, "If one wants to get to the top of a mountain,

just sitting at the foot thinking about it will not bring one there. It is by making the effort of climbing up the mountain, step by step, that eventually the summit is reached." All too often, it is the lack of action that ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals. Creating a plan and taking it one step at a time can lead to new and different job opportunities. Job-hunting tasks gain added meaning as you sense their importance in your quest for a more meaningful work life. The plan can include researching industries and occupations, talking to people who are in your desired area of work, taking classes, or accepting volunteer work in your targeted field.

Each of these steps will lead you on a journey to a happier and more rewarding work life. After all, it is the journey, not the destination, that is most important.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. According to the recent "Plans for 2004" survey, most people are unhappy with their current jobs.
2. Mary Lyn Miller's job is to advise people on their life and career.
3. Mary Lyn Miller herself was once quite dissatisfied with her own work.
4. Many people find it difficult to make up their minds whether to change their career path.
5. According to Mary Lyn Miller, people considering changing their careers should commit themselves to the pursuit of _____.
6. In the job market, job seekers need to know how to sell themselves like _____.
7. During an interview with potential employers, self-honoring or self-love may help a job seeker to show _____.
8. Mary Lyn Miller suggests that a job seeker develop a vision that answers the question "_____".
9. Many people are too scared to pursue their dreams because they are unwilling to _____.
10. What ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals is _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) Surfing the net. B) Watching a talk show. C) Packing a birthday gift. D) Shopping at a jewelry store.
12. A) He enjoys finding fault with exams. B) He is sure of his success in the exam. C) He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam. D) He used to get straight A's in the exams he took.

13. A) The man is generous with his good comments on people.
- B) The woman is unsure if there will be peace in the world.
- C) The woman is doubtful about newspaper stories.
- D) The man is quite optimistic about human nature.

14. A) Study for some profession.
- B) Attend a medical school.
- C) Stay in business.
- D) Sell his shop.

15. A) More money.
- B) Fair treatment.
- C) A college education.
- D) Shorter work hours.

16. A) She was exhausted from her trip.
- B) She missed the comforts of home.
- C) She was impressed by Mexican food.
- D) She will not go to Mexico again.

17. A) Cheer herself up a bit.
- B) Find a more suitable job.
- C) Seek professional advice.
- D) Take a psychology course.

18. A) He dresses more formally now.
- B) What he wears does not match his position.
- C) He has ignored his friends since graduation.
- D) He failed to do well at college.

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

19. A) To go sightseeing.
 - B) To have meetings.
 - C) To promote a new champagne.
 - D) To join in a training program.
20. A) It can reduce the number of passenger complaints.
 - B) It can make air travel more entertaining.
 - C) It can cut down the expenses for air travel.
 - D) It can lessen the discomfort caused by air travel.
21. A) Took balanced meals with champagne.
 - B) Ate vegetables and fruit only.
 - C) Refrained from fish or meat.
 - D) Avoided eating rich food.
22. A) Many of them found it difficult to exercise on a plane.
 - B) Many of them were concerned with their well-being.
 - C) Not many of them chose to do what she did.
 - D) Not many of them understood the program.

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

- 23. A) At a fair. B) At a cafeteria. C) In a computer lab. D) In a shopping mall.
24. A) The latest computer technology. B) The organizing of an exhibition. C) The purchasing of some equipment. D) The dramatic changes in the job market.
25. A) Data collection. B) Training consultancy. C) Corporate management. D) Information processing.

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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) Improve themselves. B) Get rid of empty dreams. C) Follow the cultural tradition. D) Attempt something impossible.
27. A) By finding sufficient support for implementation. B) By taking into account their own ability to change. C) By constantly keeping in mind their ultimate goals. D) By making detailed plans and carrying them out.
28. A) To show people how to get their lives back to normal. B) To show how difficult it is for people to lose weight. C) To remind people to check the calories on food bags. D) To illustrate how easily people abandon their goals.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) Michael's parents got divorced. B) Karen was adopted by Ray Anderson. C) Karen's mother died in a car accident. D) A truck driver lost his life in a collision.

- 30. A) He ran a red light and collided with a truck. B) He sacrificed his life to save a baby girl. C) He was killed instantly in a burning car. D) He got married to Karen's mother.
31. A) The reported hero turned out to be his father. B) He did not understand his father till too late. C) Such misfortune should have fallen on him. D) It reminded him of his miserable childhood.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) Germany. B) Japan. C) The U. S. D) The U. K.
33. A) By doing odd jobs at weekends. B) By working long hours every day. C) By putting in more hours each week. D) By taking shorter vacations each year.
34. A) To combat competition and raise productivity. B) To provide them with more job opportunities. C) To help them maintain their living standard. D) To prevent them from holding a second job.
35. A) Change their jobs. B) Earn more money. C) Reduce their working hours. D) Strengthen the government's role.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Nursing, as a typically female profession, must deal constantly with the false impression that nurses are there to wait on the physician. As nurses, we are (36) _____ to provide health teaching, (38) _____ have any legal or moral (37) _____ to any physician. We provide health teaching, (38) _____ physical as well as emotional problems, (39) _____ patient-related services, and make all of our nursing decisions based upon what is best or suitable for the patient. If, in any (40) _____, we feel that a

physician's order is (41) _____ or unsafe, we have a legal (42) _____ to question that order or refuse to carry it out.

Nursing is not a nine-to-five job with every weekend off. All nurses are aware of that before they enter the profession. The emotional and physical stress. However, that occurs due to odd working hours is a (43) _____ reason for a lot of the career dissatisfaction. (44) _____ That disturbs our personal lives, disrupts our sleeping and eating habits, and isolates us from everything except job-related friends and activities.

The quality of nursing care is being affected dramatically by these situations. (45) _____ Consumers of medically related services have evidently not been affected enough yet to demand changes in our medical system. But if trends continue as predicted, (46) _____.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete statements in the fewest possible words.

Please write your answers on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

Google is a world-famous company, with its headquarters in Mountain View, California. It was set up in a Silicon Valley garage in 1998, and inflated (膨胀) with the Internet bubble. Even when everything around it collapsed the company kept on inflating. Google's search engine is so widespread across the world that search became Google, and google became a verb. The world fell in love with the effective, fascinatingly fast technology.

Google owes much of its success to the brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page, but also to a series of fortunate events. It was Page who, at Stanford in 1996, initiated the academic project that eventually became Google's search engine. Brin, who had met Page at a student orientation a year earlier, joined the project early on. They were both Ph. D. candidates when they devised the search engine which was better than the rest and, without any marketing, spread by word of mouth from early adopters to, eventually, your grandmother.

Their breakthrough, simply put, was that when their search engine crawled the Web, it did more than just look for word matches, it also tallied (统计) and ranked a host of other critical factors like how websites link to one another. That delivered far better results than anything else. Brin and Page meant to name their creation Googol (the mathematical term for the number 1 followed by 100 zeroes), but someone misspelled the word so it stuck as Google. They raised money from prescient (有先见之明的) professors and venture capitalists, and moved off campus to turn Google into business. Perhaps their biggest stroke of luck came early on when they tried to sell their technology to other search engines, but no one met their price, and they built it up on their own.

The next breakthrough came in 2000, when Google figured out how to make money with its invention. It had lots of users, but almost no one was paying. The solution turned out to be advertising, and it's not an

exaggeration to say that Google is now essentially an advertising company, given that that's the source of nearly all its revenue. Today it is a giant advertising company, worth \$100 billion.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

47. Apart from a series of fortunate events, what is it that has made Google so successful?
 48. Google's search engine originated from _____ started by L. Page.
 49. How did Google's search engine spread all over the world?
 50. Brin and Page decided to set up their own business because no one would _____.
 51. The revenue of the Google company is largely generated from _____.

Section B

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 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

You hear the refrain all the time: the U. S. economy looks good statistically, but it doesn't feel good. Why doesn't ever-greater wealth promote ever-greater happiness? It is a question that dates at least to the appearance in 1958 of The Affluent (富裕的) Society by John Kenneth Galbraith, who died recently at 97.

The Affluent Society is a modern classic because it helped define a new moment in the human condition. For most of history, "hunger, sickness, and cold" threatened nearly everyone, Galbraith wrote. "Poverty was found everywhere in that world. Obviously it is not of ours." After World War II, the dread of another Great Depression gave way to an economic boom. In the 1930s unemployment had averaged 18.2 percent; in the 1950s it was 4.5 percent.

To Galbraith, materialism had gone mad and would breed discontent. Through advertising, companies conditioned consumers to buy things they didn't really want or need. Because so much spending was artificial, it would be unfulfilling. Meanwhile, government spending that would make everyone better off was being cut down because people instinctively—and wrongly—labeled government only as "a necessary evil."

It's often said that only the rich are getting ahead; everyone else is standing still or falling behind. Well, there are many undeserving rich—overpaid chief executives, for instance. But over any meaningful period, most people's incomes are increasing. From 1995 to 2004, inflation-adjusted average family income rose 14.3 percent, to \$43,200. People feel "squeezed" because their rising incomes often don't satisfy their rising wants—for bigger homes, more health care, more education, faster Internet connections.

The other great frustration is that it has not eliminated insecurity. People regard job stability as part of their standard of living. As corporate layoffs increased, that part has eroded. More workers fear they've become "the disposable American," as Louis Uchitelle puts it in his book by the same name.

Because so much previous suffering and social conflict stemmed from poverty, the arrival of widespread affluence suggested utopian (乌托邦式的) possibilities. Up to a point, affluence succeeds. There is much less physical misery than before. People are better off. Unfortunately, affluence also creates new complaints and contradictions.

Advanced societies need economic growth to satisfy the multiplying wants of their citizens. But the

quest for growth lets loose new anxieties and economic conflicts that disturb the social order. Affluence liberates the individual, promising that everyone can choose a unique way to self-fulfillment. But the promise is so extravagant that it predestines many disappointments and sometimes inspires choices that have anti-social consequences, including family breakdown and obesity (肥胖症). Statistical indicators of happiness have not risen with incomes.

Should we be surprised? Not really. We've simply reaffirmed an old truth: the pursuit of affluence does not always end with happiness.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

52. What question does John Kenneth Galbraith raise in his book *The Affluent Society*?

- A) Why statistics don't tell the truth about the economy.
- B) Why affluence doesn't guarantee happiness.
- C) How happiness can be promoted today.
- D) What lies behind an economic boom.

53. According to Galbraith, people feel discontented because _____.

- A) public spending hasn't been cut down as expected
- B) the government has proved to be a necessary evil
- C) they are in fear of another Great Depression
- D) materialism has run wild in modern society

54. Why do people feel squeezed when their average income rises considerably?

- A) Their material pursuits have gone far ahead of their earnings.
- B) Their purchasing power has dropped markedly with inflation.
- C) The distribution of wealth is uneven between the rich and the poor.
- D) Health care and educational cost have somehow gone out of control.

55. What does Louis Uchitelle mean by "the disposable American" (Line 3, Para. 5)?

- A) Those who see job stability as part of their living standard.
- B) People full of utopian ideas resulting from affluence.
- C) People who have little say in American politics.
- D) Workers who no longer have secure jobs.

56. What has affluence brought to American society?

- A) Renewed economic security.
- B) A sense of self-fulfillment.
- C) New conflicts and complaints.
- D) Misery and anti-social behavior.

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The use of deferential (敬重的) language is symbolic of the Confucian ideal of the woman, which dominates conservative gender norms in Japan. This ideal presents a woman who withdraws quietly to the background, subordinating her life and needs to those of her family and its male head. She is a dutiful daughter, wife, and mother, master of the domestic arts. The typical refined Japanese woman excels in modesty and delicacy; she "treads softly (谨言慎行) in the world," elevating feminine beauty and grace to an art form.

Nowadays, it is commonly observed that young women are not conforming to the feminine linguistic (语言的) ideal. They are using fewer of the very deferential "women's" forms, and even using the few strong forms that are known as "men's." This, of course, attracts considerable attention and has led to an outcry in the Japanese media against the defeminization of women's language. Indeed, we didn't hear about "men's language" until people began to respond to girls' appropriation of forms normally reserved for boys and men. There is considerable sentiment about the "corruption" of women's language—which of course is viewed as part of the loss of feminine ideals and morality—and this sentiment is crystallized by nationwide opinion polls that are regularly carried out by the media.

Yoshiko Matsumoto has argued that young women probably never used as many of the highly deferential forms as older women. This highly polite style is no doubt something that young women have been expected to "grow into"—after all, it is assigned not simply of femininity, but of maturity and refinement, and its use could be taken to indicate a change in the nature of one's social relations as well. One might well imagine little girls using exceedingly polite forms when playing house or imitating older women—in a fashion analogous to little girls' use of a high-pitched voice to do "teacher talk" or "mother talk" in role play.

The fact that young Japanese women are using less deferential language is a sure sign of change—of social change and of linguistic change. But it is most certainly not a sign of the "masculinization" of girls. In some instances, it may be a sign that girls are making the same claim to authority as boys and men, but that is very different from saying that they are trying to be "masculine." Katsue Reynolds has argued that girls nowadays are using more assertive language strategies in order to be able to compete with boys in schools and out. Social change also brings not simply different positions for women and girls, but different relations to life stages, and adolescent girls are participating in new subcultural forms. Thus what may, to an older speaker, seem like "masculine" speech may seem to an adolescent like "liberated" or "hip" speech.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. The first paragraph describes in detail _____.

- A) the standards set for contemporary Japanese women
- B) the Confucian influence on gender norms in Japan
- C) the stereotyped role of women in Japanese families
- D) the norms for traditional Japanese women to follow

58. What change has been observed in today's young Japanese women?

- A) They pay less attention to their linguistic behavior.
- B) The use fewer of the deferential linguistic forms.
- C) They confuse male and female forms of language.
- D) They employ very strong linguistic expressions.

59. How do some people react to women's appropriation of men's language forms as reported in the Japanese media?

- A) They call for a campaign to stop the defeminization.
- B) They see it as an expression of women's sentiment.
- C) They accept it as a modern trend.
- D) They express strong disapproval.

60. According to Yoshiko Matsumoto, the linguistic behavior observed in today's young women _____.

- A) may lead to changes in social relations
- B) has been true of all past generations

61. C) is viewed as a sign of their maturity
 D) is a result of rapid social progress
 The author believes that the use of assertive language by young Japanese women is _____
 A) a sure sign of their defeminization and maturation
 B) an indication of their defiance against social change
 C) one of their strategies to compete in a male-dominated society
 D) an inevitable trend of linguistic development in Japan today

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Historically, humans get serious about avoiding disasters only after one has just struck them. _____ 62 that logic, 2006 should have been a breakthrough year for rational behavior. With the memory of 9/11 still _____ 63 in their minds, Americans watched hurricane Katrina, the most expensive disaster in U.S. history, on _____ 64 TV. Anyone who didn't know it before should have learned that bad things can happen. And they are made _____ 65 worse by our willful blindness to risk as much as our _____ 66 to work together before every-thing goes to hell.

Granted, some amount of delusion (错觉) is probably part of the _____ 67 condition. In A. D. 63, Pompeii was seriously damaged by an earthquake, and the locals immediately went to work _____ 68, in the same spot-until they were buried altogether by a volcano eruption 16 years later. But a _____ 69 of the past year in disaster history suggests that modern Americans are particularly bad at _____ 70 themselves from guaranteed threats. We know more than we _____ 71 did about the dangers we face. But it turns _____ 72 that in times of crisis, our greatest enemy is _____ 73 the storm, the quake or the _____ 74 itself. More often, it is ourselves.

So what has happened in the year that _____ 75 the disaster on the Gulf Coast? In New Orleans, the Army Corps of Engineers has worked day and night to rebuild the flood walls. They have got the walls to _____ 76 _____ they were before Katrina, more or less. That's not _____ 77, we can now say with confidence. But it may be all _____ 78 can be expected from one year of hustle (忙碌).

Meanwhile, New Orleans officials have crafted a plan to use buses and trains to _____ 79 the sick and the disabled. The city estimates that 15,000 people will need a _____ 80 out. However, state officials have not yet determined where these people will be taken. The _____ 81 with neighboring communities are ongoing and difficult.

62. A) To
 B) By
 C) On
 D) For
63. A) fresh
 B) obvious
 C) apparent
 D) evident
64. A) visual
 B) vivid
 C) live
 D) lively
65. A) little
 B) less
 C) more
 D) much
66. A) reluctance
 B) rejection
 C) denial
 D) decline
67. A) natural
 B) world
 C) social
 D) human

68. A) revising
 B) refining
 C) rebuilding
 D) retrieving
69. A) review
 B) reminder
 C) concept
 D) prospect
70. A) preparing
 B) protesting
 C) protecting
 D) prevailing
71. A) never
 B) ever
 C) then
 D) before
72. A) up
 B) down
 C) over
 D) out
73. A) merely
 B) rarely
 C) incidentally
 D) accidentally
74. A) surge
 B) spur
 C) surf
 D) splash
75. A) ensued
 B) traced
 C) followed
 D) occurred
76. A) which
 B) where
 C) what
 D) when
77. A) enough
 B) certain
 C) conclusive
 D) final
78. A) but
 B) as
 C) that
 D) those
79. A) exile
 B) evacuate
 C) dismiss
 D) displace
80. A) ride
 B) trail
 C) path
 D) track
81. A) conventions
 B) notifications
 C) communications
 D) negotiations

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答,只需写出译文部分。

82. The auto manufacturers found themselves _____ (正在同外国公司竞争市场的份额)。
 83. Only in the small town _____ (他才感到安全和放松)。
 84. It is absolutely unfair that these children _____ (被剥夺了受教育的权利)。
 85. Our years of hard work are all in vain, _____ (更别提我们花费的大量金钱了)。
 86. The problems of blacks and women _____ (最近几十年受到公众相当大的关注)。