

大 嘴 博 士 英 语 丛 书

# 大学英语六级

## 真题详解

### 三轮备考方略

编写 大嘴博士英语编写组  
主编 北京大学英语系 肖敏



# 2003

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大嘴博士英语丛书

# 大学英语六级真题详解 三轮备考方略

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# 前 言

“为广大考生编写一本教案式的辅导用书”，这是“大嘴博士英语丛书”编写组最初的创意策划。没想到这么简单的初衷，整个编写组却用了近一年的时间，才把丛书奉献给读者。不知道这套凝结着创作人员满腔心血的丛书能否带给读者惊喜？

读者可能想象不到，这个创意，竟是在我们“搬家”整理材料时激发出来的。我们大学英语教研中心汇集了全国最齐全的英语考级资料。由于工作的关系，中心要搬家，大家分门别类整理资料时，有一个共同的感觉：四六级考试辅导材料林林总总，却都是为单个的题目进行辅导，而不是战略性地去迎接一场份量颇重的考试，不能为考生准备一套颇有成效的备考计划与方案。总之，不能跳出“题海战术”的窠臼。而现实要求我们不仅要能熟练地解题，还要掌握一套行之有效的备考方案和学习方法，因此编者和考生都应树立新的考试理念。

新思路清晰了，好创意也诞生了，但编这套书的难度，却超出了我们当初的设想。首先面临的问题是：四六级备考有科学的方案吗？为了寻求答案，我们兵分两路，“一路”深入考生，约请了十几名考试状元，大家一起总结归纳考试经验；“一路”虚心求教测试专家，其中既有这方面的学术权威，也有成绩突出的培训机构的老师。在此我们要特别感谢北京新东方学校，这所坐落于北京海淀中关村，名满世界的英语培训学校，给了我们诸多启迪，也使我们整套书的思路更加明确，更具有实用性和针对性。综合各方面的智慧，终于有了这套科学的三轮备考方案，但愿这套方案不仅能帮助广大考生顺利通过四六级考试，更希望这套方案能成为广大考生的一种心得，一种应考的能力，以便举一反三，更顺利地攻下所有的考试堡垒。《大学英语四六级真题详解三轮备考方略》有以下特点：

## ● 科学的备考理念。

将全程复习时间按备考规律科学地分为三个阶段：即第一轮预热启动阶段；第二轮充实提高阶段；第三轮高分冲刺阶段。每个阶段有具体的时间要求和针对性的复习重点，循序渐进地把握复习内容。“凡事予则立，不予则废”，考生遵此，备考从容不迫，应试游刃有余，事半功倍。三轮备考象一位严格的老师，随时督促你按计划复习。用考生的话说，遵循三轮备考方略，想不过四六级都难。何也？无他，准备时间早，功夫下得深而已。

## ● 全新的试题组合。

按考试规律对 18 套试题进行全新组合，每一轮次含有不同题型组合的全真题，分别服务于三轮备考的不同阶段，增加了备考的计划性，提高了应试的科学性。经过全国各地辅导班学员的实践，取得了很好的效果。本书所设计的 AB 卷两套试题，题型互补，难度相当。两套题配合使用，可以较客观真实地考查出考生的备考效果，对备考计划的安排有更强的指导性。

### ● 例句丰富,解答详细。

书中有大量的例句,尤其体现在 Vocabulary and Structure 部分,例句多出自牛津词典或朗文词典,句型丰富,句子美妙,我们不奢望考生能够背过,但细细咀嚼,实属必要。AB 卷的答案分析详细,对英文的 Passage 和重点句型都有标准的译文,便于考生吃透试题,从真题中获取更多的信息。A 卷侧重详解,要点简明扼要而又无一遗漏;B 卷从答案中适当延伸,侧重分析解题规律。AB 卷相互呼应,便于使用。

### ● 逆向听力诀窍,视听力如甘饴。

对于听力部分,我们一直希望考生能在更高的起点上突破,希望考生能借备考四六级过程中在听力上下点功夫。在这点上,我们一直推崇钟道隆教授提倡的逆向式听力,简单地讲,就是听力默写。不看原文,反复听音带,每听一遍,记下能写出来的 words,反复听,直至将全文准确无误地写下来。在此训练过程中,可以查字典,但不可以看原文。考生若能听完本书配 180 分钟音带,足够应付所有形式的听力考试。用此种方法练听力,用钟教授的话讲“上瘾”,最易激发考生的兴趣。有的考生甚至以此为乐。此种手段更是应付复合式听写的“绝招”,希望考生能尝试这种“魔鬼式训练”。具体方法参见书中专家点拨部分。

### ● 神奇作文模板,作文轻松 10 分。

我们发现,许多真题详解中对作文的解析简而又简,甚至于略。其实,作文在考试中最易拿分。为此,大嘴博士在作文详解中为考生提供了神奇的背诵模板,实现了考场“傻瓜式”作文。我们建议:一定要背下书中十个作文模板。我们承诺:用神奇模板,作文最少 10 分;用三轮备考,不要另买作文书。

### ● 专家点拨技巧,洞悉命题规律。

每套题后都有一篇配合试题的专家点拨,分析了四六级考试中各种题型的命题规律与解题技巧,既有屡试不爽的理论,也有典型充实的例证,有很强的实用价值,希望考生在备考过程中加以体会消化,必将受益无穷。

为帮助考生学习,我们配置了音带,并采用了数码高清晰音带,每盘 90 分钟,两盘共计 180 分钟,相当于三盘普通音带,价格低、效果好、经济实用。

为了更好地服务考生,我们开通了 DBM(Doctor Big Mouth)网站,网址为 <http://www.dbm.com.cn>。网站有外语教育专家为考生答疑,还有其他更丰富的资料,欢迎大家登录。中央工艺美院资深设计师刘静先生精心制作了“大嘴博士”形象。“大嘴博士”能说善讲,也是我们掌握外语需要加以锻炼的能力,希望“大嘴博士”伴随大家一起成功!

我们也要感谢全国大学英语四六级考试研究中心的命题专家,他们为本书精心撰写了专家点拨,奉献了弥足宝贵的解题经验,相信会给广大考生极大启迪,在备考过程中更有章法。祝广大考生取得更优异的成绩。

编者于北京海淀

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# 第一轮 预热启动

## 预热启动阶段的复习目标与备考方略

大学英语六级考试是目前深具我国特色的权威英语水平测试。它是一种标准化考试,有规范的命题思路和稳定的水平要求。“知己知彼,百战不殆”,广大考生若能通晓命题规律,明确考试要求,相信会在备考中更有针对性。通过我们座谈了解到,广大考生都很重视六级考试,但大多数考生在备考过程中针对性不是很强,阶段性目标不明确,效率不显著。“大嘴博士”依据复习规律,为广大考生设计了三轮备考方略,每一阶段都有不同的复习的要求,不同的水平要求,不同的方法要求,并附以可操作的方案,便于考生在不同的阶段进行自我测试调整。

预热启动阶段对不同的考生有不同的要求。自我感觉状态好的考生,预热启动阶段可以短一些;自我感觉状态平平的考生,预热启动阶段可以长一些;自我感觉状态差的考生,预热启动阶段要更长一些。预热启动阶段共有四套题,可以粗略地分为预热部分和启动部分。预热部分共有 AB 两套题,是为考生在没有准备的情况下进行水平自测用的。考生通过做 AB 两套题,可以相对客观地考察出自身的水平。做这套题的目的是对自己的水平有个正确定位,所以考生应严格按照时间要求和考场情况进行。在做完题后,考生不应去纠缠最后的得分,而应根据最后结果,对自身状况做出清醒明确的定位。

一般而言,预热部分得分若平均在 60—70 分以上,说明考生有比较好的基础,通过六级考试问题不大,但由于一份题不能绝对准确地测出考生的真实水平,同时模拟情景和真实情景不同,考生的水平发挥也有很大不同,因此考生切勿沾沾自喜,要头脑清醒,力争优秀。预热部分得分若平均在 40—60 之间,说明考生有一定的基础,但在应对六级考试上要认真对待,切勿掉以轻心。对考试的要求也是以过关为目标,争取优秀。这个档位的考生一般来说人数居多,考试的最后命运也取决于准备考更有针对性,谁的方法更有效,谁的发挥更稳定。这部分考生应认真研读真题,钻研命题规律,总结自测经验,总结出自己的备考方案。同时,努力打好自己的英语基础。第一部分得分若在 40 分以下,这部分考生的目标应定位在考试过关,能顺利通过即实现目标。这个档位的考生可能在英语基础的某些专项方面需要补充。因此,备考过程是找准自己的“死穴”,努力加以突破,带动全盘考卷。这部分考生应花费更多一点的时间,把攻克六级考试作为人生的一次挑战,在补全巩固专项的基础上,研究真题试卷,结合自身实际,总结出一些“旁门左道”,攻敌取胜。

通过预热部分明确自身的实力,便要着手全面备考。大部分考生对备考六级缺乏经验,找不到感觉,启动阶段便是为弥补考生这方面不足而设制。启动阶段共有两套题,考生在备考伊始,可以通过这两套题来检验自己的备考方法是否对头,目标和计划是否科学,并根据自测出来的水平,适时地进行调整,为充实提高阶段打下基础。

预热启动阶段的时间就考试周期而言,应在 10 月份或 3 月份左右结束。在这个阶段应完成以下三项基本任务:一是攻克词汇关,基本上熟悉大纲规定的词汇,当然更深入的词汇学习应贯彻在备考的始终;二是通过第一轮四套题的自测,对自己水平有清楚的定位,找到自己的备考目标与备考方案;三是逐渐进入备考状态,为充实提高阶段做好心理准备。应注意合理利用真题,不要一股脑全把真题做完,真题一方面起练习的作用,更起标准衡量的作用。另外,考生若觉真题不够,可登录网站下载。



## 第一轮备考试卷分析

预热 A 卷:2002 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题						
	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词 汇	改 错	作文
卷面分	100	20	40	15	10	15
自测得分						
所用时间						
预热 B 卷:1997 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题						
	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词 汇	简短回答	作文
卷面分	100	20	40	15	10	15
自测得分						
所用时间						
启动 A 卷:1998 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题						
	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词 汇	简短回答	作文
卷面分	100	20	40	15	10	15
自测得分						
所用时间						
启动 B 卷:1996 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题						
	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词汇与结构	改 错	作文
卷面分	100	20	40	15	10	15
自测得分						
所用时间						
<b>试卷分析总结:</b>						

# 第一部分 预热 AB 卷

## 2002 年 1 月大学英语六级试题

### 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 centre.

**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. A) All the passengers were killed.     | C) No more survivors have been found.          |
| B) The plane crashed in the night.        | D) It's too late to search for survivors.      |
| 2. A) Its results were just as expected.  | C) It fully reflected the students' ability.   |
| B) It wasn't very well designed.          | D) Its results fell short of her expectations. |
| 3. A) He believes dancing is enjoyable.   | C) He admires those who dance.                 |
| B) He definitely does not like dancing.   | D) He won't dance until he has done his work.  |
| 4. A) His computer doesn't work well.     | C) He didn't register for a proper course.     |
| B) He isn't getting along with his staff. | D) He can't apply the theory to his program.   |
| 5. A) Reading on the campus lawn.         | C) Applying for financial aid.                 |
| B) Depositing money in the bank.          | D) Reviewing a student's application.          |
| 6. A) A new shuttle bus.                  | C) An airplane flight.                         |
| B) A scheduled space flight.              | D) The first space flight.                     |
| 7. A) The deadline is drawing near.       | C) She turned in the proposals today.          |
| B) She can't meet the deadline.           | D) They are two days ahead of time.            |
| 8. A) By going on a diet.                 | C) By doing physical exercise.                 |
| B) By having fewer meals.                 | D) By eating fruit and vegetables.             |
| 9. A) He enjoyed it as a whole.           | C) He didn't like it at all.                   |
| B) He didn't think much of it.            | D) He liked some parts of it.                  |
| 10. A) It looks quite new.                | C) It looks old, but it runs well.             |
| B) It needs to be repaired.               | D) Its engine needs to be painted.             |

#### Section B

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or finished 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 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Experience in negotiating. C) The time they spend on preparation.  
B) A high level of intelligence. D) The amount of pay they receive.
12. A) Study the case carefully beforehand. C) Appear friendly to the other party.  
B) Stick to a set target. D) Try to be flexible about their terms.
13. A) Make sure there is no misunderstanding. C) Repeat the same reasons.  
B) Try to persuade by giving various reasons. D) Listen carefully and patiently to the other party.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) They eat huge amounts of food. C) They usually eat to their hearts' content.  
B) They usually eat twice a day. D) They eat much less than people assume.
15. A) When it is breeding.  
B) When it feels threatened by humans in its territory.  
C) When its offspring is threatened.  
D) When it is suffering from illness.
16. A) They are not as dangerous as people think. C) They attack human beings by nature.  
B) They can be as friendly to humans as dogs. D) They are really tame sea animals.

### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Because people might have to migrate there someday.  
B) Because it is very much like the earth.  
C) Because it is easier to explore than other planets.  
D) Because its atmosphere is different from that of the earth.
18. A) Its chemical elements must be studied. C) Big spaceships must be built.  
B) Its temperature must be lowered. D) Its atmosphere must be changed.
19. A) It influences the surface temperature of Mars.  
B) It protects living beings from harmful rays.  
C) It keeps a planet from overheating.  
D) It is the main component of the air people breathe.
20. A) Man will probably be able to live there in 200 years.  
B) Scientists are rather pessimistic about it.  
C) Man will probably be able to live there in 100,000 years' time.  
D) Scientists are optimistic about overcoming the difficulties soon.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or finished 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.

Navigation computers, now sold by most car-makers, cost \$2,000 and up. No surprise, then, that they are most often found in luxury cars, like Lexus, BMW and Audi. But it is a developing technology—meaning prices should eventually drop—and the market does seem to be growing.

Even at current prices, a navigation computer is impressive. It can guide you from point to point in most major

cities with precise turn-by-turn directions—spoken by a clear human-sounding voice, and written on a screen in front of the driver.

The computer works with an *antenna* (天线) that takes signals from no fewer than three of the 24 global positioning system (GPS) satellites. By measuring the time required for a signal to travel between the satellites and the antenna, the car's location can be pinned down within 100 meters.

The satellite signals, along with inputs on speed from a wheel-speed sensor and direction from a meter, determine the car's position even as it moves. This information is combined with a map database. Streets, landmarks and points of interest are included.

Most systems are basically identical. The differences come in hardware—the way the computer accepts the driver's request for directions and the way it presents the driving instructions. On most systems, a driver enters a desired address, motorway junction or point of interest via a touch screen or disc. But the Lexus screen goes a step further: you can point to any spot on the map screen and get directions to it.

BMW's system offers a set of cross hairs (瞄准器上的十字纹) that can be moved across the map (you have several choices of map scale) to pick a point you'd like to get to. Audi's screen can be switched to TV reception.

Even the voices that recite the directions can differ, with better systems like BMW's and Lexus's having a wider vocabulary. The instructions are available in French, German, Spanish, Dutch and Italian, as well as English. The driver can also choose parameters for determining the route: fastest, shortest or no *freeways* (高速公路), for example.

- 21. We learn from the passage that navigation computers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) will greatly promote sales of automobiles      C) are likely to be accepted by more drivers  
B) may help solve potential traffic problems      D) will soon be viewed as a symbol of luxury
- 22. With a navigation computer, a driver will easily find the best route to his destination \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) by inputting the exact address      C) by checking his computer database  
B) by indicating the location of his car      D) by giving vocal orders to the computer
- 23. Despite their varied designs, navigation computers used in cars \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are more or less the same price      C) work on more or less the same principles  
B) provide directions in much the same way      D) receive instructions from the same satellites
- 24. The navigation computer functions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) by means of a direction finder and a speed detector  
B) basically on satellite signals and a map database  
C) mainly through the reception of turn-by-turn directions  
D) by using a screen to display satellite signals
- 25. The navigation systems in cars like Lexus, BMW and Audi are mentioned to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the immaturity of the new technology  
B) the superiority of the global positioning system  
C) the cause of price fluctuations in car equipment  
D) the different ways of providing guidance to the driver

**Passage Two**

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

"The world's environment is surprisingly healthy. Discuss." If that were an examination topic, most students would tear it apart, offering a long list of complaints: from local *smog* (烟雾) to global climate change, from the *felling* (砍伐) of forests to the extinction of species. The list would largely be accurate, the concern legitimate. Yet the students who should be given the highest marks would actually be those who agreed with the statement. The surprise is how good things are, not how bad.

After all, the world's population has more than tripled during this century, and world output has risen hugely, so you would expect the earth itself to have been affected. Indeed, if people lived, consumed and produced things in

the same way as they did in 1900 (or 1950, or indeed 1980), the world by now would be a pretty disgusting place: smelly, dirty, toxic and dangerous.

But they don't. The reasons why they don't, and why the environment has not been ruined; have to do with prices, technological innovation, social change and government regulation in response to popular pressure. That is why today's environmental problems in the poor countries ought, in principle, to be solvable.

Raw materials have not run out, and show no sign of doing so. Logically, one day they must: the planet is a finite place. Yet it is also very big, and man is very ingenious. What has happened is that every time a material seems to be running short, the price has risen and, in response, people have looked for new sources of supply, tried to find ways to use less of the material, or looked for a new substitute. For this reason prices for energy and for minerals have fallen in real terms during the century. The same is true for food. Prices fluctuate, in response to harvests, natural disasters and political instability; and when they rise, it takes some time before new sources of supply become available. But they always do, assisted by new farming and crop technology. The long-term trend has been downwards.

It is where prices and markets do not operate properly that this *benign* (良性的) trend begins to stumble, and the genuine problems arise. Markets cannot always keep the environment healthy. If no one owns the resource concerned, no one has an interest in conserving it or fostering it: fish is the best example of this.

26. According to the author, most students \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) believe the world's environment is in an undesirable condition
- B) agree that the environment of the world is not as bad as it is thought to be
- C) get high marks for their good knowledge of the world's environment
- D) appear somewhat unconcerned about the state of the world's environment

27. The huge increase in world production and population \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) has made the world a worse place to live in
- B) has had a positive influence on the environment
- C) has not significantly affected the environment
- D) has made the world a dangerous place to live in

28. One of the reasons why the long-term trend of prices has been downwards is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) technological innovation can promote social stability
- B) political instability will cause consumption to drop
- C) new farming and crop technology can lead to overproduction
- D) new sources are always becoming available

29. Fish resources are diminishing because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) no new substitutes can be found in large quantities
- B) they are not owned by any particular entity
- C) improper methods of fishing have ruined the fishing grounds
- D) water pollution is extremely serious

30. The primary solution to environmental problems is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to allow market forces to operate properly
- B) to curb consumption of natural resources
- C) to limit the growth of the world population
- D) to avoid fluctuations in prices

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

About the time that schools and others quite reasonably became interested in seeing to it (that all children, whatever their background, were fairly treated), intelligence testing became unpopular.

Some thought it was unfair to minority children. Through the past few decades such testing has gone out of

fashion and many communities have indeed forbidden it.

However, paradoxically, just recently a group of black parents filed a *lawsuit* (诉讼) in California claiming that the state's ban on IQ testing discriminates against their children by denying them the opportunity to take the test. (They believed, correctly, that IQ tests are a valid method of evaluating children for special education classes.) The judge, therefore, reversed, at least partially, his original decision.

And so the argument goes on and on. Does it benefit or harm children from minority groups to have their intelligence tested? We have always been on the side of permitting, even facilitating, such testing. If a child of any color or group is doing poorly in school it seems to us very important to know whether it is because he or she is of low intelligence, or whether some other factor is the cause.

What school and family can do to improve poor performance is influenced by its cause. It is not discriminative to evaluate either a child's physical condition or his intellectual level.

Unfortunately, intellectual level seems to be a sensitive subject, and what the law allows us to do varies from time to time. The same fluctuation back and forth occurs in areas other than intelligence. Thirty years or so ago, for instance, white families were encouraged to adopt black children. It was considered discriminative not to do so.

And then the style changed and this cross-racial adopting became generally unpopular, and social agencies felt that black children should go to black families only. It is hard to say what are the best procedures. But surely good will on the part of all of us is needed.

As to intelligence, in our opinion, the more we know about any child's intellectual level, the better for the child in question.

31. Why did the intelligence test become unpopular in the past few decades? B
- A) Its validity was challenged by many communities.
  - B) It was considered discriminative against minority children.
  - C) It met with strong opposition from the majority of black parents.
  - D) It deprived the black children of their rights to a good education.
32. The recent legal action taken by some black parents in California aimed to \_\_\_\_\_. R
- A) draw public attention to IQ testing
  - B) put an end to special education
  - C) remove the state's ban on intelligence tests
  - D) have their children enter white schools
33. The author believes that intelligence testing \_\_\_\_\_. D
- A) may ease racial confrontation in the United States
  - B) can encourage black children to keep up with white children
  - C) may seriously aggravate racial discrimination in the United States
  - D) can help black parents make decisions about their children's education
34. The author's opinion of child adoption seems to be that \_\_\_\_\_. A
- A) no rules whatsoever can be prescribed
  - B) white families should adopt black children
  - C) adoption should be based on IQ test results
  - D) cross-racial adoption is to be advocated
35. Child adoption is mentioned in the passage to show that \_\_\_\_\_. D
- A) good will may sometimes complicate racial problems
  - B) social surroundings are vital to the healthy growth of children
  - C) intelligence testing also applies to non-academic areas
  - D) American opinion can shift when it comes to sensitive issues

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Not too many decades ago it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to *kin* (亲戚) and neighbors, and substituted

in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the "obvious" is not true. It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident of a smaller community. But, for the most part, this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

Even in very large cities, people maintain close social ties within small, private social worlds. Indeed, the number and quality of meaningful relationships do not differ between more and less urban people. Small-town residents are more involved with kin than are big-city residents. Yet city dwellers compensate by developing friendship with people who share similar interests and activities. Urbanism may produce a different style of life, but the quality of life does not differ between town and city. Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of smaller communities. However, city dwellers do worry more about crime, and this leads them to a distrust of strangers.

These findings do not imply that urbanism makes little or no difference. If neighbors are strangers to one another, they are less likely to sweep the sidewalk of an elderly couple living next door or keep an eye out for young trouble makers. Moreover, as *Wirth* suggested, there may be a link between a community's population size and its social *heterogeneity* (多样性). For instance, sociologists have found much evidence that the size of a community is associated with bad behavior including gambling, drugs, etc. Large-city urbanites are also more likely than their small-town counterparts to have a *cosmopolitan* (见多识广者的) outlook, to display less responsibility to traditional kinship roles, to vote for leftist political candidates, and to be tolerant of nontraditional religious groups, unpopular political groups, and so-called undesirables. Everything considered, heterogeneity and unusual behavior seem to be outcomes of large population size.

36. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph? *A*

- A) Two contrasting views are presented.
- B) An argument is examined and possible solutions given.
- C) Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.
- D) A detailed description of the difference between urban and small-town life is given.

37. According to the passage, it was once a common belief that urban residents \_\_\_\_\_. *B*

- A) did not have the same interests as their neighbors
- B) could not develop long-standing relationships
- C) tended to be associated with bad behavior
- D) usually had more friends

38. One of the consequences of urban life is that impersonal relationships among neighbors \_\_\_\_\_. *C*

- A) disrupt people's natural relations
- B) make them worry about crime
- C) cause them not to show concern for one another
- D) cause them to be suspicious of each other

39. It can be inferred from the passage that the bigger a community is, \_\_\_\_\_. *C*

- A) the better its quality of life
- B) the more similar its interests
- C) the more tolerant and open-minded it is
- D) the likelier it is to display psychological symptoms of stress

40. What is the passage mainly about? *A*

- A) Similarities in the interpersonal relationships between urbanites and small-town dwellers.
- B) Advantages of living in big cities as compared with living in small towns.
- C) The positive role that urbanism plays in modern life.
- D) The strong feeling of alienation of city inhabitants.

**Part III Vocabulary**

(20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the **ONE** answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. The lady in this strange tale very obviously suffers from a serious mental illness. Her plot against a completely innocent old man is a clear sign of \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) impulse B) insanity C) inspiration D) disposition
42. The Prime Minister was followed by five or six \_\_\_\_\_ when he got off the plane.  
 A) laymen B) servants C) directors D) attendants
43. There is no doubt that the \_\_\_\_\_ of these goods to the others is easy to see.  
 A) prestige B) superiority C) priority D) publicity
44. All the guests were invited to attend the wedding \_\_\_\_\_ and had a very good time.  
 A) feast B) congratulations C) festival D) recreation
45. The price of the coal will vary according to how far it has to be transported and how expensive the freight \_\_\_\_\_ are.  
 A) payments B) charger C) funds D) prices
46. The manager gave her his \_\_\_\_\_ that her complaint would be investigated.  
 A) assurance B) assumption C) sanction D) insurance
47. Although the model looks good on the surface, it will not bear close \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) temperament B) contamination C) scrutiny D) symmetry
48. We are doing this work in the \_\_\_\_\_ of reforms in the economic, social and cultural spheres.  
 A) context B) contest C) pretext D) texture
49. While a full understanding of what causes the disease may be several years away, \_\_\_\_\_ leading to a successful treatment could come much sooner.  
 A) a distinction B) a breakthrough C) an identification D) an interpretation
50. Doctors are often caught in a \_\_\_\_\_ because they have to decide whether they should tell their patients the truth or not.  
 A) puzzle B) perplexity C) dilemma D) bewilderment
51. To \_\_\_\_\_ important dates in history, countries create special holidays.  
 A) commend B) memorize C) propagate D) commemorate
52. His successful negotiations with the Americans helped him to \_\_\_\_\_ his position in the government.  
 A) contrive B) consolidate C) heave D) intensify
53. Please do not be \_\_\_\_\_ by his offensive remarks since he is merely trying to attract attention.  
 A) distracted B) disregarded C) irritated D) intervened
54. Once you get to know your mistakes, you should \_\_\_\_\_ them as soon as possible.  
 A) rectify B) reclaim C) refrain D) reckon
55. He wouldn't answer the reporters' questions, nor would he \_\_\_\_\_ for a photograph.  
 A) summon B) highlight C) pose D) marshal
56. The club will \_\_\_\_\_ new members the first week in September.  
 A) enroll B) subscribe C) absorb D) register
57. If you don't \_\_\_\_\_ the children properly, Mr. Chiver, they'll just run riot.  
 A) mobilize B) warrant C) manipulate D) supervise
58. Already the class is about who our new teacher will be.  
 A) foreseeing B) speculating C) fabricating D) contemplating
59. We should \_\_\_\_\_ our energy and youth to the development of our country.  
 A) dedicate B) cater C) ascribe D) cling



60. Just because I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to him, my boss thinks he can order me around without showing me any respect.  
 A) redundant      B) trivial      C) versatile      D) subordinate
61. Many scientists remain \_\_\_\_\_ about the value of this research program.  
 A) sceptical      B) stationary      C) spacious      D) specific
62. Depression is often caused by the \_\_\_\_\_ effects of stress and overwork.  
 A) total      B) increased      C) terrific      D) cumulative
63. A human's eyesight is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as that of an eagle.  
 A) eccentric      B) acute      C) sensible      D) sensitive
64. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that women should be paid less than men for doing the same kind of work.  
 A) abrupt      B) absurd      C) adverse      D) addictive
65. Shoes of this kind are \_\_\_\_\_ to slip on wet ground.  
 A) feasible      B) appropriate      C) apt      D) fitting
66. We'll be very careful and keep what you've told us strictly \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) rigorous      B) confidential      C) private      D) mysterious
67. The members of Parliament were \_\_\_\_\_ that the government had not consulted them.  
 A) impatient      B) tolerant      C) crude      D) indignant
68. Some American colleges are state-supported, others are privately \_\_\_\_\_, and still others are supported by religious organizations.  
 A) ensured      B) attributed      C) authorized      D) endowed
69. The prison guards were armed and ready to shoot if \_\_\_\_\_ in any way.  
 A) intervened      B) incurred      C) provoked      D) poked
70. Many pure metals have little use because they are too soft, rust too easily, or have some other \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) drawbacks      B) handicaps      C) bruises      D) blunders

**Part IV**

**Error Correction**

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark ( ^ ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash ( / ) in the blank.

Sporting activities are essentially modified forms of hunting behavior.

Viewing biologically, the modern footballer is ~~revealed~~ as a ~~member~~ of a ~~disguised~~ hunting pack. His killing weapon has turned into a harmless football and his prey into a goal-mouth. If his aim is inaccurate and he scores a goal, enjoys the hunter's triumph of killing his prey.

S1. \_\_\_\_\_

S2. \_\_\_\_\_

S3. \_\_\_\_\_

To understand how this transformation has ~~taken~~ place we must briefly look up at our ancient ancestors. They ~~spent~~ over a million year, evolving ad co-operative hunters. Their very survival depended on success in the huntin-field. Under this pressure their whole way of life, even if their bodies, became radically changed. They became chasers, runners, jumpers, aimers, throwers and pre-killers. They co-operate as skillful male-group attackers.

S4. \_\_\_\_\_

S5. \_\_\_\_\_

S6. \_\_\_\_\_

S7. \_\_\_\_\_

Then, about ten thousand years ago, when this immensely long formative period of hunting: for food, they became farmers. Their improved intelligence, so vital to their old hunting life, were put to a new use — that of penning (把……关在圈中), controlling and domesticating their prey. The food was there on the farms, awaiting their

S8. \_\_\_\_\_

S9. \_\_\_\_\_