

TOPWAY

上海交通大学

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6级全真试题

最新大学英语考试全真试题名师讲解



设在上海交通大学的全国大学英语四、六级考试中心历年来在推动全国高校英语教学、研究与测试方面作出了巨大贡献。上海交通大学同时又是全国大学英语四、六级阅卷中心之一。

本套《全真试题名师讲解》借助于具有多年阅卷经验，工作在此第一线的精英教师的力量，力求作到答案精确，解题深入，对考生有较高的指导性。



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最新大学英语考试全真试题名师讲解

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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试作为一种大规模的标准化考试,可以较为客观地衡量大学生的英语水平。怎样提高应试水平的问题一直困扰着大多数学生,而全真试题最能体现教学大纲的精神和要求,可以有效地提高学生的应试成绩。本书着眼于学生的实际水平,对全真试题进行了全面透彻的分析,有助于学生在短时间内全面、正确地掌握全真试题的命题原则、题型设计和应试策略,掌握四、六级考试的基本技能,巩固语言基础知识,提高运用语言的能力,帮助他们在考试中充分发挥自己真正的水平。

本书主要有如下特点:

1. 答案权威

现已出版的同类书版本很多,但质量良莠不齐,许多书甚至答案都有错,至于解析更是牵强附会,误导学生。本书由主办四、六级考试的权威机构上海交通大学潘晓燕主审,因此权威性强。

2. 试题新

本书包含了最新的考试试题,有助于学生们了解新大纲的具体要求,全面领会该考试的精髓,并能针对自己的薄弱环节多加练习。

3. 针对性强

本书编者均为从事大学英语教学多年的教师,熟知大纲的要求和学生的学习特点和水平。因此,在题目解析过程中,不仅能指出解题的关键,而且能考虑到学生的实际情况,有重点地加以分析,有的放矢,可以让学生举一反三,事半功倍。

4. 解析得当

本书针对阅读理解、词汇语法、完型填空、改错、问答、写作等方面进行详尽的分析、解释。阅读理解部分介绍了文章的阅读技巧,对每道题进行了详尽的解释;词汇语法部分指出了命题考核的重点和难点;完型填空和改错部分着眼于基本的语言点,指出语言规则和做此选择的原因;写作部分的每一篇作文都给出范文供学生们参考。本书解析精辟,重点突出,通过该书的练习,学生能较好地掌握应试的技巧,熟知四、六级英语统考的要求和形式,在考试中应付自如,取得较好的成绩。

本书在编写过程中得到上海交通大学昂立进修学院的大力支持和具体的帮助与指导,编者在此致以衷心的感谢。

但由于时间仓促,书中难免会出现这样或那样的疏漏,恳请广大读者批评指正。

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2003年6月大学英语六级考试试题

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) Riding a horse. B) Taking a photo. C) Shooting a movie. D) Playing a game.
2. A) She'll teach the man to operate the computer. B) She doesn't think his sister is a good typist.
C) She thinks the man should buy a computer. D) She'll type the letter for the man.
3. A) She wants to borrow John's card. B) She'll let John use the journal first.
C) John can share the magazine with her. D) John should find another copy for himself.
4. A) She suggested a way out of the difficulty for the man.
B) She took the man to where he wanted to go.
C) She came a long way to meet the man.
D) She promised to help the man.
5. A) The company has trouble printing a schedule. B) The speakers arrived at the station late.
C) The train seldom arrives on time. D) The schedule has been misprinted.
6. A) Not to subscribe to the journal. B) To buy the latest issue of the magazine.
C) To find a better science journal in the library. D) Not to miss any chance to collect useful information.
7. A) She wants to borrow the man's student ID card.
B) The performance turned out to be disappointing.
C) The tickets are less expensive than she expected.
D) She won't be able to get any discount for the ticket.
8. A) Take courses with a lighter workload.
B) Drop one course and do it next semester.
C) Do the assignments towards the end of the semester.
D) Quit the history course and choose another one instead.
9. A) The organization of a conference. B) The decoration of the conference room.
C) The job of cleaning up the dining-room. D) The cost of renting a conference room.
10. A) Fix his car. B) Prepare the dinner. C) Meet his client. D) Work at his office.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) The heart of London was flooded.
B) An emergency exercise was conducted.
C) 100 people in the suburbs were drowned.
D) One of the bridges between North and South London collapsed.
12. A) A flood wall was built. B) Rescue teams were formed.
C) An alarm system was set up. D) 50 underground stations were made waterproof.
13. A) Most Londoners took Exercise Floodcall calmly.
B) Most Londoners were frightened.
C) Most Londoners became rather confused.
D) Most Londoners complained about the trouble caused by Exercise Floodcall.

Passage Two

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

14. A) It limited their supply of food. B) It killed many baby bald eagles.
C) It destroyed many of their nests. D) It made their eggshells too fragile.
15. A) They brought in bald eagles from Canada.

- B) They explored new ways to hatch baby bald eagles.
 C) They developed new types of feed for baby bald eagles.
 D) They found ways to speed up the reproduction of bald eagles.
16. A) Pollution of the environment. B) Over-killing by hunters.
 C) Destruction of their natural homes. D) A new generation of pest killers.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Whether global warming will speed up in the future.
 B) Whether it will lead to widespread food shortage.
 C) Whether it can be detected and checked.
 D) Whether it will affect their own lives.
18. A) Many species have developed a habit of migration.
 B) Many species have become less sensitive to climate.
 C) Many new species have come into existence.
 D) Many species have moved further north.
19. A) Storms and floods. B) Disease and fire.
 C) Rapid increase of the animal population. D) Less space for their growth.
20. A) They will face extinction without artificial reproduction.
 B) They will have to migrate to find new homes.
 C) They will be able to survive in the preserves.
 D) They will gradually die out.

(35 minutes)

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

I came away from my years of teaching on the college and university level with a conviction that enactment (扮
 演角色), performance, dramatization are the most successful forms of teaching. Students must be incorporated
 made, so far as possible, an integral part of the learning process. The notion that learning should have in it an ele-
 ment of inspired play would seem to the greater part of the academic establishment merely silly, but that is none-
 theless the case. Of Ezekiel Cheever, the most famous schoolmaster of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, his onetime
 student Cotton Mather wrote that he so planned his lessons that his pupils "came to work as though they came to
 play," and Alfred North Whitehead, almost three hundred years later, noted that a teacher should make his/her
 students "glad they were there."

Since, we are told, 80 to 90 percent of all instruction in the typical university is by the lecture method, we
 should give close attention to this form of education. There is, I think, much truth in Patricia Nelson Limerick's
 observation that "lecturing is an unnatural act, an act for which God did not design humans. It is perfectly all
 right, now and then, for a human to be possessed by the urge to speak, and to speak while others remain silent.
 But to do this regularly, one hour and 15 minutes at a time . . . for one person to drag on while others sit in si-
 lence? . . . I do not believe that this is what the Creator . . . designed humans to do."

The strange, almost incomprehensible fact is that many professors, just as they feel obliged to write dully, be-
 lieve that they should lecture dully. To show enthusiasm is to risk appearing unscientific, unobjective; it is to ap-
 peal to the students' emotions rather than their intellect. Thus the ideal lecture is one filled with facts and read in
 an unchanged monotone.

The cult (推崇) of lecturing dully, like the cult of writing dully, goes back, of course, some years. Edward
 Shils, professor of sociology, recalls the professors he encountered at the University of Pennsylvania in his youth.
 They seemed "a priesthood, rather uneven in their merits but uniform in their bearing; they never referred to any-
 thing personal. Some read from old lecture notes and then haltingly explained the thumb-worn last lines. Others
 lectured from cards that had served for years, to judge by the worn edges. . . . The teachers began on time, ended
 on time, and left the room without saying a word more to their students, very seldom being detained by question-
 ers. . . . The classes were not large, yet there was no discussion. No questions were raised in class, and there were

no office hours."

21. The author believes that a successful teacher should be able to _____.
- A) make study just as easy as play
 - B) improve students' learning performance
 - C) make inspired play an integral part of the learning process
 - D) make dramatization an important aspect of students' learning
22. The majority of university professors prefer the traditional way of lecturing in the belief that _____.
- A) it draws the close attention of the students
 - B) it conforms in a way to the design of the Creator
 - C) it helps students to comprehend abstract theories more easily
 - D) it presents course content in a scientific and objective manner
23. What the author recommends in this passage is that _____.
- A) interaction should be encouraged in the process of teaching
 - B) college education should be improved through radical measures
 - C) more freedom of choice should be given to students in their studies
 - D) traditional college lectures should be replaced by dramatized performances
24. By saying "They seemed 'a priesthood, rather uneven in their merits but uniform in their bearing...'" (Lines 3-4, Para. 4), the author means that _____.
- A) there is no fundamental difference between professors and priests though they differ in their merits
 - B) professors at the University of Pennsylvania used to wear black suits which made them look like priests
 - C) professors are a group of professionals that differ in their academic ability but behave in the same way
 - D) professors are like priests wearing the same kind of black gown but having different roles to play
25. Whose teaching method is particularly commended by the author?
- A) Alfred North Whitehead's.
 - B) Patricia Nelson Limerick's.
 - C) Cotton Mather's.
 - D) Ezekiel Cheever's.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

A new high-performance contact lens under development at the department for applied physics at the University of Heidelberg will not only correct ordinary vision defects but will enhance normal night vision as much as five times, making people's vision sharper than that of cats.

Bille and his team work with an optical instrument called an active mirror—a device used in astronomical telescopes to spot newly emerging stars and far distant galaxies. Connected to a wave-front sensor that tracks and measures the course of a laser beam into the eye and back, the aluminum mirror detects the deficiencies of the cornea, the transparent protective layer covering the lens of the human eye. The highly precise data from the two instruments—which, Bille hopes, will one day be found at the opticians (眼镜商) all over the world—serve as a basis for the production of completely individualized contact lenses that correct and enhance the wearer's vision.

By day, Bille's contact lenses will focus rays of light so accurately on the retina (视网膜) that the image of a small leaf or the outline of a far distant tree will be formed with a sharpness that surpasses that of conventional vision aids by almost half a diopter (屈光度). At night, the lenses have an even greater potential. "Because the new lens—in contrast to the already existing ones—also works when it's dark and the pupil is wide open," says Bille, "lens wearers will be able to identify a face at a distance of 100 meters"—80 meters farther than they would normally be able to see. In his experiments night vision was enhanced by an even greater factor: in semi-darkness, test subjects could see up to 15 times better than without the lenses.

Bille's lenses are expected to reach the market in the year 2000, and one tentative plan is to use the Internet to transmit information on patients' visual defects from the optician to the manufacturer, who will then produce and mail the contact lenses within a couple of days. The physicist expects the lenses to cost about a dollar a pair, about the same as conventional one-day disposable lenses.

26. The new contact lens is meant for _____.
- A) those with vision defects
 - B) astronomical observations

32. SATAN, a program designed by Dan Farmer, can be used _____.
- A) to prevent hackers from breaking into websites
 B) to download useful programs and information
 C) to improve the security of the Internet system
 D) to investigate the security of Internet sites
33. Farmer's program has been criticized by the public because _____.
- A) it can be used to cause disorder on all sites
 B) it can be used by people with evil intent
 C) it causes damage to Net browsers
 D) it can break into Internet sites
34. The author's attitude toward SATAN is _____.
- A) critical
 B) indifferent
 C) positive
 D) enthusiastic
35. The author suggests in the last paragraph that _____.
- A) net inhabitants should not let security measures affect their joy of surfing the Internet
 B) we should make full use of the Internet before security measures are strengthened
 C) influential businessmen should give priority to the improvement of Net security
 D) we should alert the most influential businessmen to the importance of security

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Take the case of public education alone. The principal difficulty faced by the schools has been the tremendous increase in the number of pupils. This has been caused by the advance of the legal age for going into industry and the impossibility of finding a job even when the legal age has been reached. In view of the technological improvements in the last few years, business will require in the future proportionately fewer workers than ever before. The result will be still further raising of the legal age for going into employment, and still further difficulty in finding employment when that age has been attained. If we cannot put our children to work, we must put them in school.

We may also be quite confident that the present trend toward a shorter day and a shorter week will be maintained. We have developed and shall continue to have a new leisure class. Already the public agencies for adult education are swamped by the tide that has swept over them since the depression began. They will be little better off when it is over. Their support must come from the taxpayer.

It is surely too much to hope that these increases in the cost of public education can be borne by the local communities. They cannot care for the present restricted and inadequate system. The local communities have failed in their efforts to cope with unemployment. They cannot expect to cope with public education on the scale on which we must attempt it. The answer to the problem of unemployment has been Federal relief. The answer to the problem of public education may have to be much the same, and properly so. If there is one thing in which the citizens of all parts of the country have an interest, it is in the decent education of the citizens of all parts of the country. Our income tax now goes in part to keep our neighbors alive. It may have to go in part as well to make our neighbors intelligent. We are now attempting to preserve the present generation through Federal relief of the *destitute* (贫民). Only a people determined to ruin the next generation will refuse such Federal funds as public education may require.

36. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) How to improve the public education system.
 B) How to solve the rising unemployment problem.
 C) How to persuade local communities to provide more funds.
 D) How to cope with the shortage of funds for public education.
37. What is the reason for the increase in the number of students?
- A) The trend toward a shorter workday.
 B) Raising of the legal age for going to work.
 C) The requirement of educated workers by business.
 D) People's concern for the future of the next generation.
38. The public agencies for adult education will be little better off because _____.
- A) the unemployed are too poor to continue their education

- B) they are still suffering from the depression
- C) an increase in taxes could be a problem
- D) a new leisure class has developed

39. According to the author, the answer to the problem of public education is that the Federal government _____.
- A) should demand that local communities provide support
 - B) should raise taxes to meet the needs of public education
 - C) should allocate Federal funds for public education
 - D) should first of all solve the problem of unemployment
40. Why does the author say "Only a people determined to ruin the next generation will refuse such Federal funds as public education may require" (Lines 10-11, Para. 3)?
- A) Educated people are determined to use part of the Federal funds to help the poor.
 - B) People all over the country should make contributions to education in the interest of the next generation.
 - C) Citizens of all parts of the country agree that the best way to support education is to use Federal funds.
 - D) Only by appropriating adequate Federal funds for education can the next generation have a bright future.

Part III Vocabulary (20 minutes)

41. I found it difficult to _____ my career ambitions with the need to bring up my children.
- A) consolidate *巩固, 加强, 把...结合在一起*
 - B) intensify *使增强, 使加剧*
 - C) amend *修改, 修订, 改正*
 - D) reconcile *使调和, 使和解*
42. It is fortunate for the old couple that their son's career goals and their wishes for him _____.
- A) coincide *相一致*
 - B) collaborate *合作, 协作*
 - C) comply *遵从, 服从, 顺从*
 - D) conform *遵守, 适应*
43. As the trial went on, the story behind the murder slowly _____ itself.
- A) convicted *证明...有罪*
 - B) haunted *萦绕, 出没*
 - C) unfolded *显现, 显露*
 - D) released *释放*
44. Mutual respect for territorial _____ is one of the bases upon which our two countries develop relationships.
- A) reliability *可靠性*
 - B) unity *团结, 联合, 统一*
 - C) entirety *全部*
 - D) integrity *正直, 诚实, 完整*
45. The design of this auditorium shows a great deal of _____. We have never seen such a building before.
- A) orientation *方向, 目标, 定向*
 - B) originality *独创性*
 - C) illusion *错觉, 错误的认识, 幻觉*
 - D) invention *发明*
46. The damage to my car was _____ in the accident, but I have a lingering fear even today.
- A) insufficient *不充足的*
 - B) ambiguous *引起歧义的*
 - C) negligible *微不足道的*
 - D) ignorant *不知道的, 愚昧的, 无知的*
47. Many countries have adopted systems of _____ education in order to promote the average level of education.
- A) constrained *限制的, 约束的*
 - B) compulsory *必修的*
 - C) cardinal *主要的*
 - D) conventional *传统的*
48. In addition to the rising birthrate and immigration, the _____ death rate contributed to the population growth.
- A) declining *(数量等)下降*
 - B) inclining *(空间上)上升的*
 - C) descending *(空间上)下降*
 - D) increasing *(数量上)上升的*
49. Don't let such a _____ matter as this come between us so that we can concentrate on the major issue.
- A) trivial *琐碎的, 微不足道的*
 - B) partial *部分的, 不公正的*
 - C) slight *轻微的*
 - D) minimal *最小的*
50. The cut in her hand has healed completely, without leaving a _____.
- A) defect *缺陷*
 - B) wound *伤口*
 - C) sign *迹象*
 - D) scar *伤疤, 疤痕*
51. Over the past ten years, natural gas production has remained steady, but _____ has risen steadily.
- A) consumption *消费, 消耗*
 - B) dissipation *浪费, 消散*
 - C) disposal *处理, 处置*
 - D) expenditure *费用, 开支*
52. In November 1987 the government _____ a public debate on the future direction of the official sports policy.
- A) induced *诱导*
 - B) initiated *开始, 创始*
 - C) promoted *促进*
 - D) designated *指定, 委任, 选出*
53. Europe's earlier industrial growth was _____ by the availability of key resources, abundant and cheap labor, coal, iron ore, etc.
- A) constrained *限制的, 约束的*
 - B) remained *保持*
 - C) sustained *保持, 供养, 维持*
 - D) detained *拘留, 扣留, 留住, 耽搁*
54. We've just installed a fan to _____ cooking smells from the kitchen.
- A) eject *弹出, 射出*
 - B) expel *驱逐, 驱除*
 - C) exclude *排除, 排斥*
 - D) exile *流放, 放逐*
55. We work to make money, but it's a _____ that people who work hard and long often do not make the most money.
- A) dilemma *困境, 两难*
 - B) conflict *冲突, 抵触, 矛盾*
 - C) prejudice *偏见*
 - D) paradox *悖论*
56. Very few people could understand the lecture the professor delivered because its subject was very _____.

- A) intriguing ^{能激起好奇心的} B) indefinite ^{不明确的含糊的} C) obscure D) dubious
57. I had eaten Chinese food often, but I could not have imagined how _____ and extravagant a real Chinese banquet could be.
 A) fabulous B) gracious C) handsome D) prominent ^{豪华的杰出的}
58. Because of the _____ noise of traffic I couldn't get to sleep last night.
 A) progressive B) provocative ^{挑衅的} C) perpetual ^{无休止的, 持续的} D) prevalent ^{流行的, 普遍的}
59. If you go to the park every day in the morning, you will _____ find him doing physical exercise there.
 A) logically B) ordinarily C) invariably D) persistently
60. Although she's a(n) _____ talented dancer, she still practices several hours every day.
 A) rationally B) additionally C) traditionally D) exceptionally
61. The idea is to _____ the frequent incidents of collision to test the strength of the windshields.
 A) simulate B) accumulate ^{堆积} C) forge D) assemble
62. I told him that I would _____ him to act for me while I was away from office.
 A) identify B) authorize C) rationalize ^{合理化} D) justify
63. We all enjoy our freedom of choice and do not like to see it _____ when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society.
 A) compacted B) dispersed C) delayed D) restricted ^{受限制的}
64. Allen will soon find out that real life is seldom as simple as it is _____ in commercials.
 A) drafted B) depicted C) alleged ^{断言, 声称, 宣称} D) permeated
65. Diamonds have little _____ value and their price depends almost entirely on their scarcity.
 A) subtle B) eternal C) inherent D) intrinsic ^{内在的, 固有的, 本质的}
66. Retirement is obviously a very complex _____ period; and the earlier you start planning for it, the better.
 A) transition B) transaction C) transmission D) transformation
67. As one of the youngest professors in the university, Mr. Brown is certainly on the _____ of a brilliant career.
 A) porch ^{门廊} B) threshold C) edge D) course
68. They are _____ investors who always make thorough investigations both on local and international markets before making an investment.
 A) indecisive B) implicit C) cautious D) conscious
69. Most people in the modern world _____ freedom and independence more than anything else.
 A) illuminate B) fascinate C) cherish ^{自由, 珍惜} D) embody
70. Doctors are interested in using lasers as a surgical tool in operations on people who are _____ to heart attack.
 A) prone B) disposed C) infectious ^{传染的, 有传染性的} D) accessible

Part IV Error Correction

The Seattle Times Company is one newspaper firm that has recognized the need for change and done something about it. In the newspaper industry, papers must reflect the diversity of the communities to which they provide information. It must reflect that diversity with their news coverage or risk losing their readers' interest and their advertisers' support. Operating within Seattle, which has 20 percent racial minorities, the paper has put into place policies and procedures for hiring and maintain a diverse workforce. The underlying reason for the change is that for information to be fair, appropriate, and subjective, it should be reported by the same kind of population that reads it.

A diversity committee composed of reporters, editors, and photographers meets regularly to value the Seattle Times' content and to educate the rest of the newsroom staff about diversity issues. In an addition, the paper instituted a content

- S1. They
- S2. _____
- S3. maintaining
- S4. objective
- S5. _____
- S6. _____

audit(审查) that evaluates the frequency and manner of representation of woman and people of color in photographs.

Early audits showed that minorities were pictured far too infrequently and were pictured with a disproportionate number of negative articles. The audit results from improvement in the frequency of majority representation and their portrayal in neutral or positive situations. And, with a result, the Seattle Times has improved as a newspaper. The diversity training and content audits helped the Seattle Times Company to win the Personnel Journal Optimas Award for excellence in managing change.

S7. _____

S8. _____

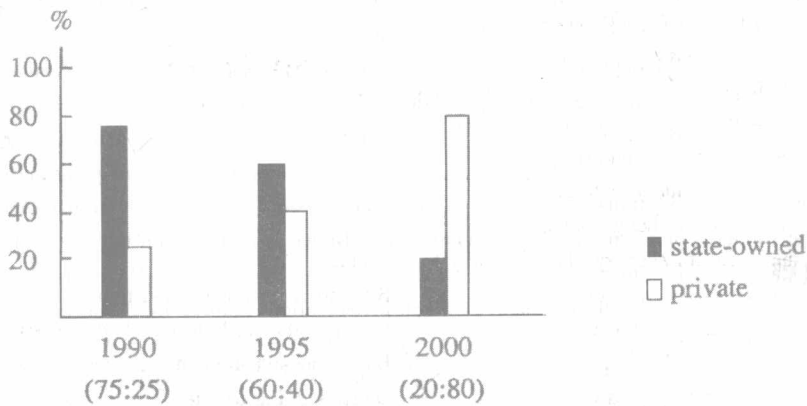
S9. _____

S10. _____

Part V Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Changes in the Ownership of Houses*. You should write at least 150 words. and base your composition on the chart and the outline given below:

Ownership of Houses in a Big City in China



1. 根据上图描述该市住房产权的变化
2. 分析产生这些变化的原因
3. 说明这些变化对个人和社会产生的影响

Changes in the Ownership of Houses

2003年1月大学英语六级考试试题

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20minutes)

Section A

1. A) It has nothing to do with the Internet.
C) It contains some valuable ideas.
2. A) The woman is strict with her employees.
C) The woman is a kind-hearted boss.
3. A) The woman should try her luck in the bank nearby.
C) The woman should use dollars instead of pounds.
4. A) Make an appointment with Dr. Chen.
C) Call again some time later.
5. A) He is sure they will succeed in next test.
C) He believes she will pass the test this time.
6. A) The woman has to attend a summer course to graduate.
B) The man thinks the woman can earn the credits.
C) The woman is begging the man to let her pass the exam.
D) The woman is going to graduate from summer school.
7. A) Fred is planning a trip to Canada.
B) Fred usually flies to Canada with Jane.
C) Fred persuaded Jane to change her mind.
D) Fred likes the beautiful scenery along the way to Canada.
8. A) Hang some pictures for decoration.
C) Put more coats of paint on the wall.
9. A) He'll give a lecture on drawing.
C) He'd rather not go to the lecture.
10. A) Selecting the best candidate.
C) Trying to persuade the woman to vote for him.
- B) She needs another week to get it ready.
D) It's far from being ready yet.
B) The man always has excuses for being late.
D) The man's alarm clock didn't work that morning.
B) The bank around the corner is not open today.
D) The bank near the railway station closes late.
B) Wait for about three minutes.
D) Try dialing the number again.
B) He did no better than the woman in the test.
D) He felt upset because of her failure.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) To study the problems of local industries.
B) To find ways to treat human wastes.
C) To investigate the annual catch of fish in the Biramichi River.
D) To conduct a study on fishing in the Biramichi River.
12. A) Lack of oxygen.
C) Low water level.
13. A) They'll be closed down.
C) They'll be moved to other places.
14. A) There were fewer fish in the river.
B) Over-fishing was prohibited.
C) The local Chamber of Commerce tried to preserve fishes.
D) The local fishing cooperative decided to reduce its catch.
- B) Overgrowth of water plants.
D) Serious pollution upstream.
B) They're going to dismiss some of their employees.
D) They have no money to build chemical treatment plants.

Passage Two

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

15. A) Oral instructions recorded on a tape.
B) A brief letter sealed in an envelope.

- C) A written document of several pages. D) A short note to their lawyer.
 16. A) Refrain from going out with men for five years. B) Stop wearing any kind of fashionable clothes.
 C) Bury the dentist with his favorite car. D) Visit his grave regularly for five years.
 17. A) He was angry with his selfish relatives. B) He was just being humorous.
 C) He was not a wealthy man. D) He wanted to leave his body for medical purposes.

Passage Three

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

18. A) They thought it quite acceptable. B) They believed it to be a luxury.
 C) They took it to be a trend. D) They considered it avoidable.
 19. A) Critical. B) Skeptical.
 C) Serious. D) Casual.
 20. A) When people consider marriage an important part of their lives.
 B) When the costs of getting a divorce become unaffordable.
 C) When the current marriage law is modified.
 D) When husband and wife understand each other better.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35minutes)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration).

The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and *greed* (贪婪) on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.

But even with the recession apparently cutting into the hiring of business school graduates, about 79,000 people are expected to receive MBAs in 1993. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the widespread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies some day.

"If you are going into the corporate world it is still a disadvantage not to have one," said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. "But in the last five years or so, when someone says, 'Should I attempt to get an MBA,' the answer a lot more is: It depends."

The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degrees and whether management skills can be taught.

The Harvard Business Review printed a lively, fictional exchange of letters to dramatize complaints about business degree holders.

The article called MBA hires "extremely disappointing" and said "MBAs want to move up too fast, they don't understand politics and people, and they aren't able to function as part of a team until their third year. But by then, they're out looking for other jobs."

The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an *aura* (光环) of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness.

Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption that no one who pursued a business career could do without one. The growth was fueled by a *backlash* (反冲) against the anti-business values of the 1960s and by the women's movement.

Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say those with the degrees often know how to analyze systems but are not so skillful at motivating people. "They don't get a lot of grounding in the people side of the business," said James Shaffer, vice-president and principal of the Towers Perrin management consulting firm.

21. According to Paragraph 2, what is the general attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines?
 A) Scornful. B) Appreciative. C) Envious. D) Realistic.

22. It seems that the controversy over the value of MBA degrees has been fueled mainly by _____.
- A) the complaints from various employers
 - B) The success of many non-MBAs
 - C) The criticism from the scientists of purer disciplines
 - D) The poor performance of MBAs at work
23. What is the major weakness of MBA holders according to The Harvard Business Review?
- A) They are usually self-centered.
 - B) They are aggressive and greedy.
 - C) They keep complaining about their jobs.
 - D) They are not good at dealing with people.
24. From the passage we know that most MBAs _____.
- A) can climb the corporate ladder fairly quickly
 - B) quit their jobs once they are familiar with their workmates
 - C) receive salaries that do not match their professional training
 - D) cherish unrealistic expectations about their future
25. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) Why there is an increased enrollment in MBA programs.
 - B) The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.
 - C) Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.
 - D) A debate held recently on university campuses.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

When school officials in Kalkaska, Michigan, closed classes last week, the media flocked to the story, portraying the town's 2,305 students as victims of stingy (吝啬) taxpayers. There is some truth to that; the property-tax rate here is one-third lower than the state average. But shutting their schools also allowed Kalkaska's educators and the state's largest teachers' union, the Michigan Education Association, to make a political point. Their aim was to spur passage of legislation Michigan lawmakers are debating to increase the state's share of school funding. 描写 描绘

It was no coincidence that Kalkaska shut its schools two weeks after residents rejected a 28 percent property-tax increase. The school board argued that without the increase it lacked the \$ 1.5 million needed to keep schools open.

But the school system had not done all it could to keep the schools open. Officials declined to borrow against next year's state aid, they refused to trim extracurricular activities and they did not consider seeking a smaller—perhaps more acceptable—tax increase. In fact, closing early is costing Kalkaska a significant amount, including \$ 600,000 in unemployment payments to teachers and staff and \$ 250,000 in lost state aid. In February, the school system promised teachers and staff two months of retirement payments in case schools closed early, a deal that will cost the district \$ 275,000 more.

Other signs suggest school authorities were at least as eager to make a political statement as to keep schools open. The Michigan Education Association hired a public relations firm to stage a rally marking the school closings, which attracted 14 local and national television stations and networks. The president of the National Education Association, the MEA's parent organization, flew from Washington, D. C. , for the event. And the union tutored school officials in the art of television interviews. School supervisor Doyle Disbrow acknowledges the district could have kept schools open by cutting programs the moves were politically motivated.

Michigan lawmakers have reacted but denies angrily to the closings. The state Senate has already voted to put the system into receivership (破产管理) and reopen schools immediately; the Michigan House plans to consider the bill this week.

26. We learn from the passage that schools in Kalkaska, Michigan, are funded _____.
- A) by both the local and state governments
 - B) exclusively by the local government
 - C) mainly by the state government
 - D) by the National Education Association

27. One of the purposes for which school officials closed classes was_____.
- A) to avoid paying retirement benefits to teachers and staff
 - B) to draw the attention of local taxpayers to political issues
 - C) to make the financial difficulties of their teachers and staff known to the public
 - D) to pressure Michigan lawmakers into increasing state funds for local schools
28. The author seems to disapprove of_____.
- A) the Michigan lawmakers' endless debating
 - B) the shutting of schools in Kalkaska
 - C) the involvement of the mass media
 - D) delaying the passage of the school funding legislation
29. We learn from the passage that school authorities in Kalkaska are more concerned about_____.
- A) a raise in the property-tax rate in Michigan
 - B) reopening the schools there immediately
 - C) the attitude of the MBA's parent organization
 - D) making a political issue of the closing of the schools
30. According to the passage, the closing of the schools developed into a crisis because of_____.
- A) the complexity of the problem
 - B) the political motives on the part of the educators
 - C) the weak response of the state officials
 - D) the strong protest on the part of the students' parents

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

German Chancellor (首相) Otto Von Bismarck may be most famous for his military and diplomatic talent, but his *legacy* (遗产) includes many of today's social insurance programs. During the middle of the 19th century, Germany, along with other European nations, experienced an unprecedented rash of workplace deaths and accidents as a result of growing industrialization. Motivated in part by Christian *compassion* (怜悯) for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to undercut the support of the socialist labor movement, Chancellor Bismarck created the world's first workers' compensation law in 1884.

By 1908, the United States was the only industrial nation in the world that lacked workers' compensation insurance. America's injured workers could sue for damages in a court of law, but they still faced a number of tough legal barriers. For example, employees had to prove that their injuries directly resulted from employer negligence and that they themselves were ignorant about potential hazards in the workplace. The first state workers' compensation law in this country passed in 1911, and the program soon spread throughout the nation.

After World War II, benefit payments to American workers did not keep up with the cost of living. In fact, real benefit levels were lower in the 1970s than they were in the 1940s, and in most states the maximum benefit was below the poverty level for a family of four. In 1970, President Richard Nixon set up a national commission to study the problems of workers' compensation. Two years later, the commission issued 19 key recommendations, including one that called for increasing compensation benefit levels to 100 percent of the states' average weekly wages.

In fact, the average compensation benefit in America has climbed from 55 percent of the states' average weekly wages in 1972 to 97 percent today. But, as most studies show, every 10 percent increase in compensation benefits results in a 5 percent increase in the numbers of workers who file for claims. And with so much more money floating in the workers' compensation system, it's not surprising that doctors and lawyers have helped themselves to a large slice of the growing pie.

31. The world's first workers' compensation law was introduced by Bismarck_____.
- A) to make industrial production safer
 - B) to speed up the pace of industrialization
 - C) out of religious and political considerations
 - D) for fear of losing the support of the socialist labor movement