



郑家顺考试捷径系列 (六级考试命题研究组 编)

大学英语 六级 高分突破

详尽的答题依据解释+作文套路=高分捷径

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10套模拟试卷完备自测

主编 郑家顺

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前 言

为了帮助广大考生在增加难度的新题型出台后能够顺利地通过大学英语六级考试,我们组织编写了这本《大学英语六级高分突破》。

该书是在广泛征求多所高校六级强化班考生意见的基础上,通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上大量的六级试题集,大部分都仅有题目及答案,却无详细解释。遇到疑难问题,查字典、问老师,不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足,增加了最具特色的解释部分。

1. **题目**:根据新版教学大纲编写,按新题型六级考试的形式,汇编成10个Test。考生自测时每个Test须在125分钟内完成。

2. **KEYS**:每套试卷后均有KEYS,方便考生速查。

3. **试题详解**:解释部分为该书最显著的特点。

(Part I) **作文**:用黑体字给出作文写作套路,考生可背熟此套路,轻松应对六级作文。

(Part II) **快速阅读**、(Part IV) **深度阅读**、(Part V) **完形填空或改错**:①为便于考生理解原文,提高翻译水平以及实际运用语言的能力,每篇均给出中文大意或译文,要点或主题句均用黑体字注出。②选择项均给出答题依据,培养考生形成良好的定位阅读思维习惯。

(Part III) **听力**:答题依据在原文中用黑体标出,简洁明了;且较难的单词、短语等均给出中文释义。(Part VI) **翻译**:用较为简洁的语言解释清楚翻译方法与技巧。

该书主要适用于考生对新题型六级作文、阅读理解、听力、完形填空、翻译以及做题技巧的突破,也适用于具有中级英语水平的学生自学考试使用,同时也可作为强化班教师的教学参考用书。

相信您只要有效地利用此书,就可在短时间里突破新题型六级作文、阅读理解、听力、完形填空、翻译关,掌握做题技巧,提高实际运用英语的能力。

本书的译句、例句、解释都是经过反复推敲、实践的,但不当之处在所难免。敬请广大读者指正,以便改进。

★欢迎本书的读者光临“郑家顺英语博客(<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>)”!

(1) 考前我会不断更新大学英语四、六级做题技巧、考试信息,考后将最新的大学英语四、六级真题试卷及答案传上来与你分享,希望能对你的英语学习有所帮助;(2) 也希望你能把你学习英语的心得体会以及相关考试信息发到我的邮箱里,并附上你的姓名。让我们一起来分享,谢谢你的参与!

郑家顺

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入门分析篇

Test 1

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *My Idea of a University Arts Festival*. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:

1. 对大学生艺术节的看法
2. 如何组织多种多样的活动
3. 总结

My Idea of a University Arts Festival

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, 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 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Who Knows

Since no one knows what scientific discoveries will be made between now and the year A. D. 2020, each of us can make his own predictions.

Our prophecies need not be completely wild guesses. We know science has moved forward rapidly in the past 50 years and will continue to do so. If we allow our imaginations to be guided by known research, our prophecies need not be sheer fantasy. We don't have to go so far as to predict that there will be invasion by men from Mars, or that all food and nourishment will be taken in capsule form, or that mechanical men will roam the world.

With the scientific information that we have available now, **let's make an estimate of progress in air travel.** It is likely that within 50 years we shall travel through the air at a speed of 10,000 miles per hour. Too fast? Not at all. Jet-propelled planes can now travel at least 1,000 miles an hour, and jet planes will be outmoded shortly by guided missiles. The X-15 rocket's speed in 1961 was 3,690 miles per hour, and scientists are hoping to double and even triple this speed. They will accomplish this speed-up, because there is no apparent scientific obstacle to

prevent it.

Some day, certain *aerodynamic* (空气动力学的) problems will be overcome and missiles will be enlarged to carry at least 25 passengers. When scientists have solved all the problems of constructing and increasing the speed of apparatus-carrying missiles, their skill will lead them to the next step—missiles for interplanetary flight. This prediction is a scientific possibility in the near future.

Flights into outer space began when Sputnik I was launched in 1957, and man first went into space in 1961. During the late 1950's and early 1960's **many satellites**—man-made astral bodies—orbited the earth and moon. Satellites, which will be controlled by men on Earth, may have many beneficial uses. Perhaps scientists will discover a source of energy 100 miles above the earth. This energy could be transmitted to us as a source of power for manufacturing plants or even for our cook stoves. Or one of these missiles might serve as the medium for transmitting communications across the globe. Telephonic communications might be carried on by beaming waves at the missile, which would in turn beam waves at a telephone halfway across the world. The missile might be the telephonic connection, for example, between you in New York, and a friend in Bangkok.

Such a satellite might also be used as the transmitting medium for international television broadcasts. Programs being telecast from a Paris studio could then be seen simultaneously in every other country. This immediate international transmission will surely be a development before the turn of a new century.

We may expect to order our clothing, groceries and other household goods by television-phone. We prophesy that within twenty five years, our telephones will be equipped with television screens so that we can see the person at the other end of the line.

Other fields of science have also made *gigantic* (巨大的) strides in progress. **Medicine** had operated so efficiently in the past half-century that many diseases have been nearly wiped out. And more will join this disappearing group of diseases. Diabetes and polio are under control. We can hope and expect that cancer will be conquered. Certain skin diseases, like psoriasis and eczema, which are exceedingly common though not fatal, will be *eradicated* (消灭). The victims of annoying diseases will lead pleasanter lives.

Even the healthy will benefit from the advances in medicine. Life expectancy already had been lengthened and scientists know that the time is coming rapidly when the person one hundred years old will not be a phenomenon.

Even if the birth rate should remain at its present level, the population will be larger as people stay alive longer. Realizing that the increase of population will strain natural resources, scientists of all kinds are experimenting with methods for extending these resources.

One matter of immediate urgency will be our source of **food**. The larger the population, the greater will be the demand for food. Our *arable* (适合耕作的) land is already taxed to capacity. Scientists will have to find a way to mass-produce food by hydroponics—the science of growing

vegetables, or other plants, in water—or by irrigating desert wasteland.

This increased demand for food will create an increased demand for **water**. Certain parts of the United States—Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona, for example—have been in desperate need of water for a long time. Periodically, the citizens of New York have been water-rationed because droughts have seriously threatened the water supply in the reservoirs which provide the millions of gallons a day needed in the largest city in the world.

Scientists will solve the water problems of the desert and metropolitan areas. Rain-makers will have perfected a simple method, now in the elementary stages of experimentation, for making clouds release their moisture so that the right amount of rain is produced to keep reservoirs at the correct level at all times of the year.

Another method of water production will be the purification of salt water taken from oceans. When a simple, cheap method has been worked out for converting seawater into pure water suitable for use in the household and the manufacturing plant, other scientist-engineers will contribute practical mechanical equipment for piping the water from seashore to desert areas.

Other improvements of the future will touch our lives more closely. It is possible, for example, to imagine that cities of the future will have underground networks of conveyor belts which would supplement subways and make it possible for people to hop on a rapid conveyor system, sit in a little booth, and shuttle a couple of blocks in safety.

Of even more immediate interest than transportation is **the clothing of the future**. The clothes you will wear at the end of this century may not be of silk, cotton, wool, or even nylon. Clothing will be made of new synthetics and so will the *upholstery* (家具装饰材料) materials you order by television-phone. To get these synthetic materials, scientists will have devised some electrically controlled apparatus which will allow men to dig twenty miles below the surface of the ground. At that level inside the earth, they may discover many types of rock, now unknown, which will give us these new synthetic materials. Cloth made from these materials will be fire-proof because they come from rock.

While these synthetics for cloth are being developed, others will be discovered to take the place of wood and steel. We already have plastic furniture, plastic boats, and plastic dishes. As our wood and steel supplies *dwindle* (减少), synthetic materials will be developed for building homes and giant skyscrapers.

1. According to the reading selection, the world in the year 2020 will achieve great progress in many fields.
2. According to the writer, our predictions about the future should be based on our free imaginations.
3. Based on available scientific information, it is predicted in this passage that the speed of air travel 50 years from now will reach 10,000 kilometres an hour.
4. Paragraph 8 mainly tells us that many diseases will be cured or under control in the future thanks to the advances in medicine.

5. To meet the increasing demand for food, scientists have found a way to mass-produce food by irrigating desert wasteland.
6. Underground networks of conveyor belts will be more convenient and more widely used than subways.
7. Synthetics in place of silk, cotton and wool will be made from rocks.
8. One of satellites' beneficial uses is to work as the medium for _____.
9. The way to grow vegetables, or other plants, in water is called _____.
10. The water problems can be solved by producing rain and _____.

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.

11. A) They are on a boat. B) They are skating.
C) They are hiking. D) They are driving a car.
12. A) Try to save money month by month. B) Try to exercise each day.
C) Try to follow fashion more closely. D) Try to stick to a budget each month.
13. A) It has good food. B) It has better prices.
C) It is isolated and quiet. D) It is too far from their home.
14. A) The professor is old. B) The professor is lazy.
C) The professor is sick. D) The professor is only tired.
15. A) She is full.
B) She likes them but she has problems digesting apples.
C) She thinks there's not enough.
D) She just wants a small one.
16. A) He received a shirt but it was the wrong size.
B) He didn't receive the watch he wanted for Christmas.
C) He received a watch that was the wrong size.
D) He received a watch but wanted a shirt.
17. A) He will accept her offer to write it. B) He can manage it.
C) He will accept her offer to edit it. D) He wants to prove to Tammy he can finish it.
18. A) Ask Johnston to spend more time explaining.
B) Ask Johnston one more time.
C) Ask Johnston to extend the deadline.

D) Ask Johnston to clarify the submission date.

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

19. A) In the student Union Office. B) In the store.
C) In the faculty office at the University. D) In a home.
20. A) If the 15% is recognized by every store.
B) How to use her Student Union card.
C) Where she can get a handbook.
D) If one store who isn't on the list can be solicited (请求).
21. A) He decides who can be on the list.
B) He is in charge of the handbook and helping students.
C) He decides all issues of the Student Union.
D) He is the one who attempts to add clients.
22. A) To get the handbook from Jerry. B) To see Jerry later.
C) To come back later. D) To check with the store.

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

23. A) Her landlord will not give back the book.
B) Her landlord did not return the book.
C) She has a big fine and eight books are still missing.
D) She has a big fine and she can't pay.
24. A) She had moved out of the old address.
B) She ignored them.
C) The library didn't try to inform her about it.
D) The landlord refused to give the books back to her.
25. A) She was too busy to remember.
B) She was too busy to return it.
C) She gave it to the landlord to return.
D) She did return them but somehow the library erred.

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 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) The pitfalls of stress. B) How to manage stress.
C) The realities of stress. D) Why stress is bad.
27. A) By finding out how to get rid of it. B) By exercising vigorously.

- C) By getting more of it. D) By getting the right amount of it.
28. A) Health. B) A train. C) A plague. D) Music.
29. A) Teach people how to reduce stress.
B) Teach people where stress comes from.
C) Teach people how to use stress effectively.
D) Teach people how to be more productive.

Passage Two

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

30. A) The building of the railroad. B) The beginning of Chicago.
C) Why Chicago built a railway. D) The effect of the railroad on Chicago.
31. A) Chicago only wanted to trade with the south.
B) They simply have no railroad.
C) They thought railroad were old-fashioned.
D) The town was too young.
32. A) Because of their poor efficiency. B) Their high cost.
C) Their slow speed. D) The shift in trade direction.

Passage Three

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

33. A) A professor. B) An advisor of the college.
C) A student who studied there. D) A former student who studied there.
34. A) To convince people that Bentley is good. B) To give the facts.
C) To deal with concerns. D) To try to get investors to finance it.
35. A) Each student must have a computer.
B) The school has an excellent student to teacher ratio.
C) The school has a global computer derived courses.
D) The school has an online commodity.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage 3 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.

We all (36) _____ for water when thirsty. But do you know in very hot, dry weather plants also make (37) _____ sounds—as if they're crying out for help?

You see, in a plant's stem there're hundreds of "water pipes" that bring water and (38) _____ from the soil all the way up to the (39) _____. As the ground turns dry, it

becomes harder and harder for the plants to do this.

In (40) _____ droughts, plants have to fight to pull out any water (41) _____. Scientist Robert Winter has found out that when it is really bad their water pipes snap from the (42) _____ like rubber bands. When that happens, the whole plant vibrates a little. The snapping pipes make noises 10,000 times more quiet than a (43) _____.

Robert knows that healthy, well-watered plants are quiet. (44) _____. How do the insects know which are healthy plants and which are not? Robert thinks that the insects may listen for (寻找) the plants that cry. And then they may buzz in to kill.

To test his theory, Robert is using a device that can imitate plant cries. (45) _____. Then he watches insects to see if they attack more often than usual.

(46) _____. So when the insects buzz in to eat, they won't buzz out.

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 on Answer Sheet 2.*

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

I once knew a dog named Newton who had a unique sense of humor. Whenever I tossed out a *Frisbee* (飞碟) for him to chase, he'd take off in hot pursuit but then seem to lose track of it. Moving back and forth only a yard or two from the toy, Newton would look all around, even up into the trees. He seemed genuinely puzzled. Finally, I'd give up and head into the field to help him out. But no sooner would I get within 10 ft. of him than he would run invariably straight over to the *Frisbee*, grab it and start running like mad, looking over his shoulder with what looked suspiciously like a grin.

Just about every pet owner has a story, like this and is eager to share it with anyone who will listen. On very short notice, *TIME* reporters came up with 25 stories about what each is convinced is the smartest pet in the world. Among them: the cat who closes the door behind him when he goes into the bathroom; the cat who uses a toilet instead of a little box...and flushes it afterward; the dog who goes wild when he sees his owner putting on blue jeans instead of a dress because jeans mean it is time to play; and the cat who used to wait patiently at the bus stop every day for a little girl, then walk her the six blocks home. And so on.

These behaviors are certainly clever, but what do they mean? Was Newton really deceiving? Can a cat really desire privacy in the toilet? In short, do household pets really have a mental and emotional life? Their owners think so, but until recently, animal-behavior experts would have gone

mad on hearing such a question. The worst sin in their moral vocabulary was *anthropomorphism* (拟人化), projecting human traits onto animals. A dog or a cat might behave as if it were angry, lonely, sad, happy or confused, but that was only in the eye of the viewer. What was going on, they insisted, was that the dog or cat had been conditioned, through a perhaps unintentional series of punishments and rewards, to behave a certain way. The behavior was a mechanical result of the training.

47. What did Newton seem puzzled about? _____.
48. Why does the author say Newton had a unique sense of humor? _____.
49. What made it possible for the *TIME* reporters to come up with so many interesting stories about pets? _____.
50. What belief about pet behavior was unacceptable to experts of animal behavior? _____.
51. What was the explanation of animal-behavior experts for the “clever” behavior of pets? _____.

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.

The case for college has been accepted without question for more than a generation. All high school graduates ought to go, says conventional wisdom and statistical evidence, because college will help them earn more money, become “better” people, and learn to be more responsible citizens than those who don’t go.

But college has never been able to work its magic for everyone. And now that close to half our high school graduates are attending, those who don’t fit the pattern are becoming more numerous, and more obvious. College graduates are selling shoes and driving taxis; college students interfere with each other’s experiments and write false letters of recommendation in the intense competition for admission to graduate school. Others find no stimulation in their studies, and drop out—often encouraged by college administrators.

Some observers say the fault is with the young people themselves—they are spoiled and they are expecting too much. But that’s a condemnation of the students as a whole, and doesn’t explain all campus unhappiness. Others blame the state of the world, and they are partly right. We’ve been told that young people have to go to college because our economy can’t absorb an army of untrained eighteen-year-olds. But disappointed graduates are learning that it can no longer absorb an army of trained twenty-two-year-olds, either.

Some adventuresome educators and campus watchers have openly begun to suggest that college may not be the best, the proper, the only place for every young person after the

completion of high school. We may have been looking at all those surveys and statistics upside down, it seems, and through the rosy glow of our own remembered college experiences. Perhaps college doesn't make people intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal, or quick to learn things—maybe it's just the other way around, and intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal, quick-learning people are merely the ones who have been attracted to college in the first place. And perhaps all those successful college graduates would have been successful whether they had gone to college or not. This is *heresy* (异端邪说) to those of us who have been brought up to believe that if a little schooling is good, more has to be much better. But contrary evidence is beginning to mount up.

52. According to the passage, the author believes that _____.
- A) people used to question the value of college education
 - B) people used to have full confidence in higher education
 - C) all high school graduates went to college
 - D) very few high school graduates chose to go to college
53. In the 2nd paragraph, "those who don't fit the pattern" refers to _____.
- A) high school graduates who aren't suitable for college education
 - B) college graduates who are selling shoes and driving taxis
 - C) college students who aren't any better for their higher education
 - D) high school graduates who failed to be admitted to college
54. The drop-out rate of college students seems to go up because _____.
- A) young people are disappointed with the conventional way of teaching at college
 - B) many young people are required to join the army
 - C) young people have little motivation in pursuing a higher education
 - D) young people don't like the intense competition for admission to graduate school
55. According to the passage the problems of college education partly arise from the fact that _____.
- A) society cannot provide enough jobs for properly trained college graduates
 - B) high school graduates do not fit the pattern of college education
 - C) too many students have to earn their own living
 - D) college administrators encourage students to drop out
56. In this passage the author argues that _____.
- A) more and more evidence shows college education may not be the best thing for high school graduates
 - B) college education is not enough if one wants to be successful
 - C) college education benefits only the intelligent, ambitious, and quick-learning people
 - D) intelligent people may learn quicker if they don't go to college

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are

controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

For example, a certain *keypunch* (键盘打孔) operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being asked to punch were for dishonest transactions. In another case, dissatisfied employees of the thief *tipped off* (向……透露) the company that was being robbed.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he *juggled* (耍弄) the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

57. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

- A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
- B) computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions
- C) computer criminals can escape punishment because they can't be detected
- D) people commit computer crimes at the request of their company

58. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____.

- A) many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered
- B) the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
- C) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
- D) most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck

59. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

- A) A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced.
- B) Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information.
- C) Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation.
- D) Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes.

60. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?
 A) With bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
 B) They will be denied access to confidential records.
 C) They may walk away and easily find another job.
 D) They must leave the country or go to jail.
61. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspection
 B) why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
 C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers
 D) why computer crimes can't be eliminated

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.

Until I took Dr Offutt's class in DeMatha High school, I was an underachieving student, but I left that class 62 never to underachieve again. He not only taught me to think, he convinced me, 63 by example as words that it was my moral 64 to do so and to serve others.

65 of us could know how our relationship would 66 over the years. When I came back to DeMatha to teach English, I worked for Dr Offutt, the department chair. My discussions with him were like graduate seminars in adolescent 67, classroom management and school leadership.

After several years, I was 68 department chair, and our relationship 69 again. I thought that it might be 70 chairing the department, since all of my 71 English teachers were 72 there, but Dr Offutt supported me 73. He knew when to give me advice 74 curriculum, texts and personnel, and when to let me 75 my own course.

In 1997, I needed his 76 about leaving DeMatha to become principal at another school. 77 he had asked me to stay at DeMatha, I might have. 78, he encouraged me to seize the opportunity.

Five years ago, I became the principal of DeMatha. 79, Dr Offutt was there for me, letting me know that I could 80 him. I have learned from him that great teachers have an inexhaustible 81 of lessons to teach.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 62. A) concerned | B) worried | C) determined | D) decided |
| 63. A) as much | B) much as | C) as such | D) such as |
| 64. A) work | B) job | C) duty | D) obligation |
| 65. A) Both | B) Neither | C) Either | D) Each |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 66. A) evolve | B) stay | C) remain | D) turn |
| 67. A) process | B) procedure | C) development | D) movement |
| 68. A) called | B) named | C) asked | D) invited |
| 69. A) moved | B) altered | C) went | D) shifted |
| 70. A) awkward | B) uneasy | C) unnatural | D) insensitive |
| 71. A) older | B) experienced | C) former | D) / |
| 72. A) / | B) still | C) even | D) already |
| 73. A) through | B) throughout | C) at the beginning | D) all the way |
| 74. A) for | B) at | C) over | D) about |
| 75. A) chart | B) head | C) describe | D) manage |
| 76. A) opinion | B) request | C) permission | D) order |
| 77. A) Even if | B) Although | C) If | D) When |
| 78. A) Naturally | B) Instead | C) Consequently | D) Still |
| 79. A) Once again | B) Repeatedly | C) Unusually | D) Unexpectedly |
| 80. A) count in | B) count down | C) count out | D) count on |
| 81. A) stock | B) bank | C) wealth | D) store |

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the following sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating the Chinese given in brackets into English.

82. The restaurant next door serves good food, but the one across the street is much better ____
_____. (就服务而言).
83. _____ (任何国家无论在什么情况下都不可以)
have the right to use nuclear weapons.
84. The size of the newly broadened meeting room _____ (是以前的三倍大).
85. The project is now well _____ (在进行中).
86. _____ (很多人认为理所当然) the Valentine's Day only means a lot to
lovers.