

大学英语四、六级考试 全真试题与答案精解



(六级分册)

张 敏 高俊文★主编



English



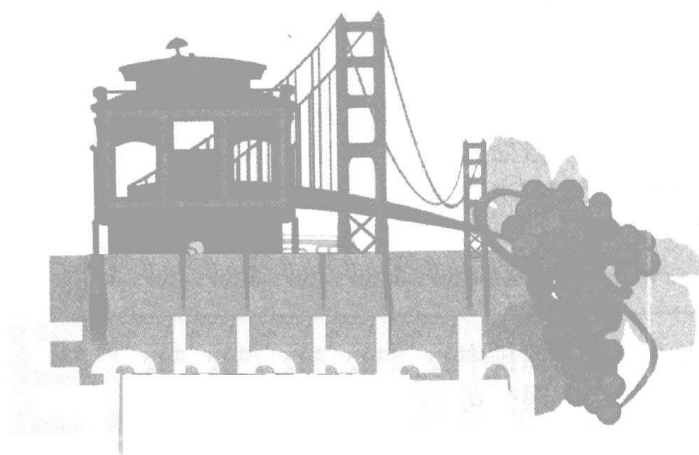
暨南大学出版社
Jinan University Press

大学英语四、六级考试 全真试题与答案精解

1998年—2004年

(六级分册)

张 敏 高俊文★主编



暨南大学出版社
Jinan University Press

中国·广州

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级、六级考试全真试题与答案精解·六级分册/张敏, 高俊文主编. —广州: 暨南大学出版社, 2004.8

ISBN 7-81079-286-5

I. 大… II. ①张…②高… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—试题
IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 068344 号

出版发行: 暨南大学出版社

地 址: 中国广州暨南大学

电 话: 编辑部 (8620) 85228960 85221601

营销部 (8620) 85225284 85228291 85220602 (邮购)

传 真: (8620) 85221583 (办公室) 85223774 (营销部)

邮 编: 510630

网 址: <http://www.jnupress.com> <http://press.jnu.edu.cn>

排 版: 暨南大学出版社照排中心

印 刷: 江门新教彩印有限公司

开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张: 17.875

字 数: 410 千

版 次: 2004 年 2 月第 2 版

印 次: 2004 年 8 月第 3 次

印 数: 8001—12000 册

定 价: 24.00 元

(暨大版图书如有印装质量问题, 请与出版社营销部联系调换)

编委会名单：

主 编：张 敏 高俊文

编写人员：张 敏 高俊文 王锦霞

谭艳阳 许 进 刘亚非

张敏芝

目 录

1998 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题	(1)
1998 年 1 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(10)
1998 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题	(16)
1998 年 6 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(25)
1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题	(33)
1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(42)
1999 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题	(50)
1999 年 6 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(59)
2000 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题	(66)
2000 年 1 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(76)
2000 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题	(86)
2000 年 6 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(97)
2001 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题	(107)
2001 年 1 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(118)
2001 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题	(128)
2001 年 6 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(139)
2002 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题	(150)
2002 年 1 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(161)
2002 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题	(171)
2002 年 6 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(183)
2003 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题	(194)
2003 年 1 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(205)
2003 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题	(216)
2003 年 6 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(228)
2003 年 12 月大学英语六级考试试题	(238)
2003 年 12 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(249)
2004 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题	(259)
2004 年 6 月大学英语六级考试答案精解	(271)

1998 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes) (略)

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage. } 8

A few common misconceptions. Beauty is only skin-deep. One's physical assets and liabilities don't count all that much in a managerial career. A woman should always try to look her best.

Over the last 30 years, social scientists have conducted more than 1 000 studies of how we react to beautiful and not-so-beautiful people. The virtually unanimous conclusion: Looks do matter, more than most of us realize. The data suggest, for example, that physically attractive individuals are more likely to be treated well by their parents, sought out as friends, and pursued romantically. With the possible exception of women seeking managerial jobs, they are also more likely to be hired, paid well, and promoted.

Un-American, you say, unfair and extremely unbelievable? Once again, the scientists have caught us mouthing pieties (虔诚) while acting just the contrary. Their typical experiment works something like this. They give each member of a group—college students, or perhaps, teachers or corporate personnel managers—a piece of paper relating an individual's accomplishments. Attached to the paper is a photograph. While the papers all say exactly the same thing the pictures are different. Some show a strikingly attractive person, some an average-looking character, and some an unusually unattractive human being. Group members are asked to rate the individual on certain attributes, anything from personal warmth to the likelihood that he or she will be promoted.

Almost invariably, the better looking the person in the picture, the higher the person is rated. In the phrase, borrowed from Sappho, that the social scientists use to sum up the common perception, what is beautiful is good.

In business, however, good looks cut both ways for women, and deeper than for men. A Utah State University professor, who is an authority on the subject, explains: In terms of their careers, the impact of physical attractiveness on males is only modest. But its potential impact on females can be tremendous, making it easier, for example, for the more attractive to get jobs where they are in the public eye. On another note, though, there is enough literature now for us to conclude that attractive women who aspire (追求) to managerial positions do not get on as well as women who may be less attractive.

21. According to the passage, people often wrongly believe that in pursuing a career as a manager _____.
- A) a person's property or debts do not matter much
 - ~~B) a person's outward appearance is not a critical qualification~~
 - C) women should always dress fashionably
 - D) women should not only be attractive but also high-minded
22. The result of research carried out by social scientists show that _____.
- A) people do not realize the importance of looking one's best
 - B) women in pursuit of managerial jobs are not likely to be paid well ✓
 - C) good-looking women aspire to managerial positions ✓
 - ~~D) attractive people generally have an advantage over those who are not~~
23. Experiments by scientists have shown that when people evaluate individuals on certain attributes _____.
- A) they observe the principle that beauty is only skin-deep
 - ~~B) they do not usually act according to the views they support~~
 - C) they give ordinary-looking persons the lowest ratings
 - D) they tend to base their judgment on the individual's accomplishments
24. "Good looks cut both ways for women" (Line 1, Para.5) means that _____.
- A) attractive women have tremendous potential impact on public jobs
 - B) good-looking women always get the best of everything
 - ~~C) being attractive is not always an advantage for women~~
 - D) attractive women do not do as well as unattractive women in managerial positions
- ~~25.~~ It can be inferred from the passage that in the business world _____.
- A) handsome men are not affected as much by their looks as attractive women are
 - ~~B) physically attractive women who are in the public eye usually do quite well~~
 - C) physically attractive men and women who are in the public eye usually get along quite well
 - D) good looks are important for women as they are for men

Passage 2

Question 26 to 30 are based on the following passage. } 1

Not content with its doubtful claim to produce cheap food for our own population, the factory farming industry also argues that "hungry nations are benefiting from advances made by the poultry (家禽) industry". In fact, rather than helping the fight against malnutrition (营养不良) in "hungry nations," the spread of factory farming has, inevitably aggravated the problem.

Large-scale intensive meat and poultry production is a waste of food resources. This is because more protein has to be fed to animals in the form of vegetable matter than can ever be recovered in the form of meat. Much of the food value is lost in the animal's process of digestion and cell replacement. Neither, in the case of chicken, can one eat feathers, blood, feet or head. In all, only about 44% of the live animal fits to be eaten as meat.

This means one has to feed approximately 9 – 10 times as much food value to the animal than one can consume from the carcass. As a system for feeding the hungry, the effects can prove disastrous. At times of

crisis, grain is the food of life.

Nevertheless, the huge increase in poultry production throughout Asia and Africa continues. Normally British or US firms are involved. For instance, an American based multinational company has this year announced its involvement in projects in several African countries. Britain's largest suppliers chickens, Ross Breeders, are also involved in projects all over the world.

Because such trade is good for exports, Western governments encourage it. In 1979, a firm in Bangladesh called Phoenix Poultry received a grant to set up a unit of 6 000 chickens and 18 000 laying hens. This almost doubled the number of poultry kept in the country all at once.

But Bangladesh lacks capital, energy and food and has large numbers of unemployed. Such chicken-raising demands capital for building and machinery, extensive use of energy resources for automation, and involves feeding chickens with potential famine-relief protein food. At present, one of Bangladesh's main imports is food grains, because the country is unable to grow enough food to feed its population. On what then can they possibly feed the chicken?

26. In this passage the author argues that _____.
A) efficiency must be raised in the poultry industry
B) raising poultry can provide more protein than growing grain
C) factory farming will do more harm than good to developing countries
D) hungry nations may benefit from the development of the poultry industry
27. According to the author, in factory, vegetable food _____.
A) is easy for chickens to digest
B) is insufficient for the needs of poultry
C) is fully utilized in meat and egg production
D) is inefficiently converted into meat and eggs
28. Western governments encourage the poultry industry in Asia because they regard it as an effective way to _____.
A) boost their own exports
B) alleviate malnutrition in Asian countries
C) create job opportunities in Asian countries
D) promote the exports of Asian countries
29. The word "carcass" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
A) vegetables preserved for future use
B) the dead body of an animal ready to be cut into meat
C) expensive food that consumers can hardly afford
D) meat canned for future consumption
30. What the last paragraph tells us is the author's _____.
A) detailed analysis of the ways of raising poultry in Bangladesh
B) great appreciation of the development of poultry industry in Bangladesh
C) critical view on the development of the poultry industry in Bangladesh
D) practical suggestion for the improvement of the poultry industry in Bangladesh

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

We all have offensive breath at one time or another. In most cases, offensive breath emanates from bacteria in the mouth, although there are other more surprising causes.

Until a few years ago, the most doctors could do was to counsel patients with bad breath about oral cleanliness. Now they are finding new ways to treat the usually curable condition.

Bad breath can happen whenever the normal flow of saliva (唾液) slows. Our mouths are full of bacteria feeding on protein in bits of food and shed tissue. The bacteria emit evil-smelling gases, the worst of which is hydrogen sulfide (硫化物).

Mouth bacteria thrive in airless conditions. Oxygen-rich saliva keeps their numbers down. When we sleep, for example, the saliva stream slows, and sulfur-producing bacteria gain the upper hand, producing classic "morning breath".

Alcohol, hunger, too much talking, breathing through the mouth during exercise—anything that dries the mouth produces bad breath. So can stress, though it's not understood why. Some people's breath turns sour every time they go on a job interview.

Saliva flow gradually slows with age, which explains why the elderly have more bad-breath trouble than younger people do. Babies, however, who make plenty of saliva and whose mouths contain relatively few bacteria have characteristically sweet breath.

For most of us, the simple, dry-mouth variety of bad breath is easily cured. Eating or drinking starts saliva and sweeps away many of the bacteria. Breakfast often stops morning breath.

Those with chronic dry mouth find that it helps to keep gum, hard candy, or a bottle of water or juice around. Brushing the teeth wipes out dry-mouth bad breath because it clears away many of the offending bacteria.

Surprisingly, one thing that rarely works is mouthwash. The liquid can mask bad-breath odor with its own smell, but the effect lasts no more than an hour. Some mouthwashes claim to kill the bacteria responsible for bad breath. The trouble is, they don't necessarily reach all offending germs. Most bacteria are well protected from mouthwash under thick layers of mucus (粘液). If the mouthwash contains alcohol—as most do—it can intensify the problem by drying out the mouth.

31. The phrase "emanate from" in Paragraph 1 most probably means "_____".

- A) thrive on B) account for C) originate from D) descend from

32. Which of the following is mentioned as one of the causes of bad breath?

- A) Tooth trouble. B) Sulfur-rich food. C) Too much exercise. D) Mental strain.

33. According to the passage, alcohol has something to do with bad breath mainly because _____.

- A) it keeps offending bacteria from reproducing
B) its smell adds to bad breath
C) it kills some helpful bacteria
D) it affects the normal flow of saliva

34. Mouthwashes are not an effective cure for bad breath mainly because _____.

- A) they can't mask the bad odor long enough
B) they can't get to all the offending bacteria

- C) their strong smell mixes with bad breath and makes it worse
D) they can't cover the thick layers of mucus
35. We can infer from this passage that _____.
A) offensive breath can't easily be cured
B) elderly people are less offended by bad breath
C) heavy drinkers are less affected by bad breath
D) offensive breath is less affected by alcohol

Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

"Welcome to the U.S.A. ! Major Credit cards accepted!"

By the millions they are coming—no longer the tired, the poor, the wretched mass longing for a better living. These are the wealthy. "We don't have a budget," says a biologist from Brazil, as she walks with two companions through New York City's South Street. "We just use our credit cards."

The U.S. has long been one of the world's most popular tourist destinations, but this year has been exceptional. First there was the World Cup, which drew thousands from every corner of the globe; then came the weakening of the U.S. dollar against major currencies. Now the U.S., still the world's superpower, can also claim to be the world's bargain basement (廉价商品部). Nobody undersells America these days on just about everything, from consumer electronics to fashion clothes to tennis rackets. Bottom retail prices—anywhere from 30% to 70% lower than those in Europe and Asia—have attracted some 47 million visitors, who are expected to leave behind \$ 79 billion in 1994. That's up from \$ 74 billion the year before.

True, not everyone comes just for bargains. There remains an undeniable fascination in the rest of the world with all things American, nourished by Hollywood films and U.S. television series. But shopping the U.S.A. is proving irresistible. Every week thousands arrive with empty suitcases ready to be filled; some even rent an additional hotel room to hold their purchases. The buying binge (无节制) has become as important as watching Old Faithful Fountains erupt in Yellowstone Park or sunbathing on a beach in Florida.

The U.S. has come at last to appreciate what other countries learned long ago: the pouring in of foreign tourists may not always be convenient, but it does put money in the bank. And with a trade deficit at about \$ 130 billion and growing for the past 12 months, the U.S. needs all the deposits it can get. Compared with American tourists abroad, visitors to the U.S. stay longer and spend more money at each stop; an average of 12.2 night and \$ 1 624 a traveller versus the Americans' four nights and \$ 298.

36. From what the Brazilian biologist says, we know that tourists like her _____.
A) are reluctant to carry cash with them
B) simply don't care how much they spend
C) are not good at planning their expenditure
D) often spend more money than they can afford
37. The reason why 1994 was exceptional is that _____.
A) it saw an unusually large number of tourists to the U.S.
B) it witnessed a drop in the number of tourists to the U.S.

- C) tourism was hardly affected by the weakening of the U.S. dollar that year
 D) tourists came to the U.S. for sightseeing rather than for bargains that year
38. By saying "nobody undersells America" (Line 4 ~ 5, Para. 3), the author means that _____.
 A) no other country underestimates the competitiveness of American products
 B) nobody expects the Americans to cut the prices of their commodities ✕
 C) nobody restrains the selling of American goods ✕
 D) no other country sells at a lower price than America ✓
39. Why does the author assert that all American things are fascinating to foreigners?
 A) Because they have gained much publicity through the American media. ✓
 B) Because they represent the world's latest fashions.
 C) Because they embody the most sophisticated technology.
 D) Because they are available at all tourist destinations.
40. From the passage we can conclude that the U.S. has come to realize _____.
 A) the weakening if the U.S. dollar can result in trade deficits
 B) the lower the retail prices, the greater the profits
 C) tourism can make great contributions to its economy ✓
 D) visitors to the U.S. are wealthier than U.S. tourists abroad ✕

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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. His career was not noticeably _____ by the fact that he had never been to college.
 A) prevented B) restrained C) hindered D) refrained
42. When trapped in drifting sands, do not struggle, or you will be _____ in deeper.
 A) absorbed B) pushed C) heaved D) sucked
43. To _____ for his unpleasant experiences he drank a little more than was good for him.
 A) commence B) compromise C) compensate D) compliment
44. All visitors are requested to _____ with the regulations.
 A) comply B) agree C) assist D) consent
45. The captain _____ the horizon for approaching ships.
 A) scanned B) scrutinized C) explored D) swept
46. The vast majority of people in any given culture will _____ to the established standards of that culture.
 A) confine B) conform C) confront D) confirm
47. Although he was on a diet, the food _____ him enormously.
 A) inspired B) tempted C) overcame D) encouraged
48. His argument does not suggest that mankind can _____ to be wasteful in the utilization of these resources.

- ☒ A) resort B) grant ☒ C) afford D) entitle

49. If you want this pain killer, you'll have to ask the doctor for a _____.

- ☒ A) receipt B) recipe *食谱* C) subscription D) prescription *处方*

50. Some fish have a greater _____ for acid water than others.

- ☒ A) tolerance B) resistance C) dependence D) persistence

51. There was once a town in this country where all life seemed to live in _____ with its surroundings.

- A) coincidence ☒ B) harmony C) uniform D) alliance

52. The court considers a financial _____ to be an appropriate way of punishing him.

- A) payment B) obligation *义务* ☒ C) option D) penalty *处罚*

53. It is true that _____ a wild plant into a major food crop such as wheat requires much research time.

- A) multiplying B) breeding C) magnifying D) generating

54. The government has devoted a larger slice of its national _____ to agriculture than most other countries.

- A) resources B) potential ☒ C) budget D) economy

55. In this poor country, survival is still the leading industry; all else is _____.

- ☒ A) luxury *奢侈* B) accommodation C) entertainment D) refreshment

56. Some criminals were printing _____ dollar bills until they were arrested.

- A) decent *得体的* ☒ B) fake C) patent *专利* D) suspicious *可疑的*

57. Mr. Bloom is not _____ now, but he will be famous someday.

- ☒ A) significant *重要的* B) dominant *支配的* C) magnificent *辉煌的* D) prominent *突出的*

58. His body temperature has been _____ for 3 days, the highest point reaching 40.5 degree centigrade.

- A) uncommon B) disordered ☒ C) abnormal D) extraordinary

59. He seems to be _____ enough to climb to the mountain top in an hour.

- A) radiant B) conscientious C) conspicuous ☒ D) energetic

60. Although cats cannot see in complete darkness their eyes are much more _____ to light than are human eyes.

- A) glowing B) brilliant ☒ C) sensitive D) gloomy

61. While nuclear weapons present grave _____ dangers, the predominant crisis of overpopulation is with us today.

- A) inevitable B) constant C) overwhelming ☒ D) potential

62. This is the _____ piano on which the composer created some of his greatest works.

- A) true B) original ☒ C) real D) genuine

63. Comparison and contrast are often used _____ in advertisements.

- A) intentionally ☒ B) pertinently C) incidentally D) tiresomely

64. A complete investigation into the causes of the accident should lead to improved standards and should _____ new operating procedures.

- A) result in B) match with C) subject to ☒ D) proceed with

65. _____ popular belief that classical music is too complex, it achieves a simplicity that only a genius can create.

- A) Subject to B) Contrary to ☒ C) Familiar to D) Similar to

66. The bond of true affection had pulled us — six very different men from six very different countries — across Antarctica; we proved in the end that we weren't very different _____.
 A) for all B) as usual C) in particular **D) after all**
67. Though her parents _____ her musical ability, Jerrilou's piano playing is really terrible.
 A) pour scorn on B) heap praise upon C) give vent to D) cast light upon
68. Some children display an _____ curiosity about every new thing they encounter.
A) incredible B) infectious C) incompatible D) inaccessible
69. Bruce Stephen gripped the _____ wheel hard as the car bounced up and down.
 A) stirring B) driving **C) steering** D) revolving
70. Many of the scientists and engineers are judged _____ how great their achievements are.
 A) in spite of B) in ways of C) in favor of **D) in terms of**

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements.

Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

One summer my wife Chris and I were invited by friends to row down the Colorado River in a boat. Our expedition included many highly successful people—the kind who have staffs to take care of life's daily work. But in the wilder rapids, all of us naturally set aside any pretenses (矫饰) and put out backs into everystroke to keep the boat from tumbling over. At each night's encampment, we all hauled supplies and cleaned dishes. After only two days in the river, people accustomed to being spoiled and indulged had become a team, working together to cope with the unpredictable twists and turns of the river.

I believe that in life—as well as on boat trips teamwork will make all our journeys successful ones. The rhythms of teamwork have been the rhythms of my life. I played basketball alongside famous players, and the team I now coach, the New York Knicks, has recovered from years of adversity to become a major contender in the 1990s.

I'm persuaded that teamwork is the key to making dreams come true. We all play on a number of teams in our lives—as part of a family, as a citizen, as a member of an agreement, written or unwritten. It contains the values and goals for every team member.

For example, in the late 1970s, a General Motors plant in Fremont, Calif., was the scene of constant warfare between labor and management. Distrust ran so high at the labor contract was hundreds of pages of tricky legal terms. GM spent millions trying to keep the facility up to date, but productivity and quality were continually poor. Absenteeism (旷工) was so out of control that the production line couldn't even start up on some mornings. Finally in the early 1980s, GM shut down the plant.

GM became convinced that it had to create new production systems based on teamwork. In the mid-1980s it reopened the Fremont plant with Toyota, starting from scratch (从零开始) with a much simpler and shorter labor contract. It promised that executive salaries would be reduced and jobs performed by outside sellers would be given to employees before any layoffs were considered. Over a hundred job classifications were cut to just two. Instead of doing one boring job over and over, workers agreed to be part of small teams, spending equal time on various tasks.

Questions: (注意：答题尽量简短，超过 10 个词要扣分，每条横线限写一个英语单词，标点符号不占格。)

S1. What comment did the author make about the highly successful people travelling with him?

S2. Why was it easy for boats to tumble over in the Colorado?

S3. What happened to the New York Knicks in the 1980s?

S4. What caused the sharp conflict in the GM plant in the late 1970s?

S5. What spirit was encouraged in the reopened GM plant?

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **My View on Fake Commodities**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

- 1. 假冒伪劣商品的危害
- 2. 怎样杜绝假冒伪劣商品

My View on Fake Commodities

1998 年 1 月大学英语六级考试答案精解

Part I Listening Comprehension (略)

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

这篇文章说明了不像人们认为的那样，外貌仍是影响一个人事业的因素。

21. [B] 本题询问根据本文，人们常常错误地认为，在申请像经理这样的职位中_____。根据本文的第一、二段，“... looks do matter, more than most of us realize”，我们知道，人们普遍有一种误解——一个人的外貌在担任管理职务方面没有什么影响，但是，事实是外貌比我们所认为的都重要，这和选项 B 的意思一致，所以，这里应该选择 B。
22. [D] 本题询问社会科学家进行的调查结果显示_____。根据本文的第四段，“Almost invariably, the better looking the person in the picture, the higher the person is rated. ... what is beautiful is good”，我们知道，越漂亮的人排名越前，因此漂亮的的就是好的，这与选项 D 相一致，所以，这里应该选择 D。
23. [B] 本题询问科学家的实验显示：当人们评论一个人的品质时_____。根据本文的第二、三段，“... Un-American, you say, unfair and extremely unbelievable?... just the contrary...”，我们知道，尽管以貌取人是不公正、不可靠的，是非美国式的作法，但事实是：当人们评论一个人的品质时，他们往往言行不一，这与选项 B 相一致，所以，这里应该选择 B。
24. [C] 本题询问“Good looks cut both ways for women”意味着什么。根据本文的第五段的第一句话，“In business, however, good looks cut both ways for women, and deeper than for men”，同时根据本段接下来的论述，我们知道，美貌带给女人的不都是好处，这和选项 C 相一致，所以，这里应该选择 C。
25. [A] 本题询问从本文中可以得出：在商业世界_____。根据本文的最后一段的第一、二、三句话，“In business, however, good looks cut both ways for women, and deeper than for men. ... In terms of their careers, the impact of physical attractiveness on males is only modest. But its potential impact ... be tremendous”，我们知道，在商业世界，英俊的男人不如漂亮的女人那样受外貌的影响，这和选项 A 项相一致，所以，这里应该选择 A。

Passage 2

这篇文章讲述了工业化的养殖激化了饥饿国家的营养不良问题。

26. [C] 本题询问本文中作者有理由认为_____。根据本文的第一段的第二句话，“In fact, rather than helping the fight against malnutrition in ‘hungry nations’, the spread of factory farming has, inevitably aggravated the problem”，我们知道，作者认为，对发展中国家来说，工业化养殖的弊大于利，这和选项 C 相一致，所以，这里应该选择 C。
27. [D] 本题询问根据作者的观点，在工厂，蔬菜食物_____。根据本文的第二段的第二句话，“This is because more protein has to be fed to animals in the form of vegetable matter than can ever be recovered in the form of meat...”，我们知道，这一观点与选项 D 相一致，所以，这

里应该选择 D。

28. [A] 本题询问西方政府鼓励在亚洲发展畜禽工业是因为他们认为这是一项行之有效的_____办法。根据本文的第五段的第一句话,“Because such trade is good for exports, western governments encourage it”, 我们知道, 西方政府鼓励在亚洲发展畜禽工业是因为他们认为这是一项行之有效的促进其出口的办法, 这与选项 A 一致, 所以, 这里应该选择 A。
29. [B] 本题询问单词 “carcass” 最可能意为_____。根据本文第三段的第一句话, 我们知道, carcass 意为 “屠宰后的动物肉体”, 这和选项 B 相一致, 所以, 这里应该选择 B。
30. [C] 本题询问文章的最后一段告诉我们, 作者_____。根据本文的最后一段的最后两句话, “At present, one of Bangladesh’s main imports is food grains, because the country is unable to grow enough food to feed its population. On what then can they possibly feed the chicken?” 我们知道, 孟加拉国的主要进口商品是粮食, 这是因为这个国家生产的粮食不够养活其人民, 他们究竟拿什么来饲养畜禽呢? 这与选项 C 相一致, 所以, 这里应该选择 C。

Passage 3

这篇文章介绍了口腔异味产生的原因, 以及其难以治愈性。

31. [C] 本题询问文中第一段的短语 “emanate from” 意为_____。根据本文的第一段, “In most cases, offensive breath emanates from bacterial in the mouth, although there are other more surprising causes”, 我们知道, “emanate from” 意为 “来源于……”, 这和选项 C 相一致, 所以, 这里应该选择 C。
32. [D] 本题询问下面哪一项被认为是口腔异味产生的原因之一。根据本文的第五段的第一、二句话, “Alcohol, hunger, too much talking, breathing through the mouth during exercise—anything that dries the mouth produces bad breath. So can stress, though it’s not understood why”, 我们知道, 精神紧张也可以导致口腔异味, 这与选项 D 相一致, 所以, 这里应该选择 D。
33. [D] 本题询问根据本文, 喝酒与口腔异味有关的主要原因是_____。根据本文的第五段的第一句话, “Alcohol, hunger, too much talking, breathing through the mouth during exercise—anything that dries the mouth produces bad breath.” 我们知道, 喝酒会使人口腔干燥 (即减少唾液分泌), 从而导致口腔异味, 这与选项 D 一致, 所以, 这里应该选择 D。
34. [B] 本题询问漱口并不是有效治疗口腔异味的办法, 主要原因在于_____。根据本文的最后一段的第三、四句话, “Some mouthwashes claim to kill the bacterial responsible for bad breath. The trouble is, they don’t necessarily reach all offending germs”, 这和选项 B 相一致, 所以, 这里应该选择 B。
35. [A] 本题询问从本文中, 我们可以得出_____。综合全文的大意和以上的分析, 我们知道, 口腔异味不易治愈是本文的主题, 所以, 这里应该选择 A。

Passage 4

这是一篇关于美国旅游业的文章。

36. [B] 本题询问从巴西生物学家的话中, 我们知道像她这样的旅行者_____。根据本文的第二段的第三、四句话, “‘We don’t have a budget,’ ... ‘We just use our credit cards’”, 我们知道, 许多涌入美国的有钱人和那个巴西生物学家一样, 根本不在乎花多少钱, 这和选项 B 项一致, 所以, 这里应该选择 B。
37. [A] 本题询问 1994 年特别突出的原因是_____。根据本文的第三段的第一、二、三句话, “The U.S. has long been one of the world’s most popular tourist destinations, but this year has

been exceptional. First ...; then ... Now the U.S., ... , can also claim to be the world's bargain basement”, 我们知道，美国是世界著名的旅游地之一，而 1994 年更是突出，这是因为那一年大量的游客涌入美国，这和选项 A 相一致，所以，这里应该选择 A。

38. [D] 本题询问关于“nobody undersells America”，作者认为是什么意思。根据本文的第三段，“Nobody undersells America these days on just ...”，我们知道，它意为没有国家比美国卖得更便宜，这和选项 D 相一致，所以，这里应该选择 D。
39. [A] 本题询问作者认为美国所有的东西对外国人来说都有吸引力的原因是_____。根据本文的第四段的第二句话，“There remains an undeniable fascination in the rest of the world ... by Hollywood films and U.S. television series”，我们知道，美国产品拥有不可否认的魅力，是因为好莱坞的电影和美国的电视连续剧的原因，这和选项 A 相一致，所以，这里应该选择 A。
40. [C] 本题询问从本文我们可以得出的结论是：美国已逐渐意识到_____。根据本文的最后一段的第一句话，“The U.S. has come at last to appreciate what other countries learned long ago; the pouring in of foreign tourists may not always be convenient, but it does put money in the bank”，我们知道，美国终于也意识到了：外国旅游者的涌入虽带来了不便，但也带来了经济上的实惠，这和选项 C 相一致，所以，这里应该选择 C。

Part III Vocabulary

41. [C] [解析] 本题测试动词的辨义。答案中，prevent 意为“阻止，妨碍”，指有意识地阻碍或防止人或物做某事；restrain 意为“遏制，管制”；hinder 意为“阻碍，妨碍”，指常用的“妨碍或延误”；refrain 意为“克制，抑制”，根据本句的句意，选项 C 符合题意。
[译文] 他从没上过大学这一事实并没有明显地妨碍到他的事业。
42. [D] [解析] 本题测试动词的辨义。答案中，absorb 意为“吸收”；push 意为“推”；heave 意为“举起”；suck 意为“（用嘴）吸；（漩涡等）吞噬，拉进，卷入”，根据本句的句意，选项 D 符合题意。
[译文] 当陷入流沙的时候，不要挣扎，否则你就会陷得更深。
43. [C] [解析] 本题测试动词的辨义。答案中，commence 意为“开始”；compromise 意为“妥协，让步”；compensate 意为“赔偿，补偿”；compliment 意为“恭维，称赞”，根据本句的句意，选项 C 符合题意。
[译文] 为了弥补不快，他喝得稍多了点。
44. [A] [解析] 本题测试固定搭配的问题。答案中，comply with 是一个固定搭配，其意思是“遵守”，符合题意，所以 A 正确。
[译文] 所有的参观者都应遵守规定。
45. [A] [解析] 本题测试动词的辨义。答案中，scan 意为“审视”；scrutinize 意为“细察”；explore 意为“探测，探究，仔细探查”；sweep 意为“扫视，环视，周览”，根据本句的句意，选项 A 符合题意。
[译文] 船长审视着地平线处，搜索着驶来的船只。
46. [B] [解析] 本题测试固定搭配的问题。答案中，confine ... to ... 是个词组，其意思是“限制，把……限于……范围内”；conform to 意为“符合，顺从，遵守”；confront 意