

全国大学英语六级考试指导用书

大学英语六级考试

1997.6-2003.1

大学英语六级考试命题研究组 组编

丁晓钟 编 著

历年真题精解

国内同类最畅销



出版社

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前言

全国大学英语六级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一次大规模的标准化考试,是针对大学生的一种水平测试。市面上有关历年六级考试真题解析的书林林总总,鱼目混珠,但很多书存在着答案错误、解析简单、错误等很多缺点,没有很好地对考试的难点、重点进行有针对性的、权威的辅导。六级考试辅导是恩波学校的拳头项目,年辅导考生上万人。恩波学校进行了广泛的市场调研,对同类书进行了重新审视,总结了优缺点,推出了这本《大学英语六级考试历年真题精解》。本书具有以下几个特色:

解析权威、贴近考生:本书邀请到了在南京、上海等地一流辅导班从事六级辅导的全国著名六级辅导专家丁晓钟执笔,凝聚了该老师多年的辅导经验。邀请在第一线进行辅导的权威专家写作此类书,在同类书中尚属首次。本书的部分内容曾在辅导班上试用,广泛吸取了学员的意见与建议而成书,非常贴近考生。

解析详细、透彻,角度新颖:充分地从考试的要求和试题的特点出发,对往年试题进行总结,并着眼于将来的命题趋势。本书解析的特色尤其显示在阅读理解和词汇语法部分。每篇阅读理解的解析有语篇分析,帮助考生从整体上把握原文。题目讲解部分详细,透析考点和解题规律,帮助考生举一反三。词汇部分不仅仅提供单词释义,而且分析了考点所在。尤其针对广大考生的难点同义词辨析做出权威、细致的讲解。

编排独具特色:双色印刷和层次性的编排让你一目了然,使你能够更容易、更准确地抓住本书要义所在。

最后衷心地希望这本更具权威性、实用性和针对性的辅导书能够帮助广大考生顺利攻下六级考试这座堡垒。

编者

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1997年6月大学英语六级考试

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

- You will read: A) 2 hours. B) 3 hours.
C) 4 hours. D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A][B][C][~~D~~]

1. A) On Thursday night. B) On Monday night.
C) On Friday morning. D) On Thursday morning.
2. A) Try to help him find rooms in another hotel.
B) Check to see if there are any vacancies in her hotel.
C) Let him move to a room with two single beds.
D) Show him the way to Imperial Hotel.
3. A) Robust. B) Brave. C) Generous. D) Dangerous.
4. A) He loves his present job. B) He is going to open a store.
C) He is about to retire. D) He works in a repair shop.
5. A) She has confidence in him. B) She has also won a scholarship.
C) She is surprised at the news. D) She is not interested in the news.
6. A) His only son is dying. B) His mother died some time ago.
C) He didn't look after his sick wife. D) He hasn't taken good care of his son.
7. A) At the airport. B) In a travel agency.
C) In a hotel. D) At the reception desk.
8. A) He is not equal to the job. B) He is not well paid for his work.
C) He doesn't think the job is challenging enough.
D) He cannot keep his mind on his work.
9. A) The talks haven't started yet. B) The talks haven't achieved much.
C) The talks have produced a general agreement.
D) The talks broke down and could go no further.
10. A) Help him to carry some luggage. B) Get some travel information.
C) Tell him the way to the left-luggage office. D) Look after something for him.

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

11. A) Crowded air traffic. B) The large size of airplanes.
 C) Mistakes by air traffic controllers. D) Bad weather.
12. A) They bumped into each other over a swimming pool.
 B) They avoided each other by turning in different directions.
 C) They narrowly escaped crashing into each other.
 D) One plane climbed above the other at the critical moment.
13. A) To show the key role played by air traffic controllers.
 B) To show the great responsibility shouldered by the pilots.
 C) To give an example of air disasters.
 D) To show that air travel is far safer than driving a car.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Her unique experience. B) Her future prospects.
 C) Her favourite job. D) Her lonely life.
15. A) Authority. B) A good relationship.
 C) Good luck. D) Independence.
16. A) She will live an empty life. B) She will work in a bookstore.
 C) She will remain single. D) She will earn a lot of money.
17. A) She should find a good job. B) She should open a small restaurant.
 C) She should have more control over her life. D) She should get married.

Passage Three

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

18. A) In day-care centres where little children were taken care of.
 B) In areas in Chicago where poor people lived.
 C) In places where hot lunch was provided for factory workers.
 D) In schools where free classes were organized for young people.
19. A) For young people and adults. B) For immigrants.
 C) For factory workers. D) For poor city children.
20. A) Jane Adams' contributions to society.
 B) Jane Adams' struggle for women's liberation.
 C) Jane Adams' life story.
 D) Jane Adams' responsibility for the poor.

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 One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It is said that the public and Congressional concern about *deceptive* (欺骗性的) packaging *rumpus* (喧嚣) started because Senator Hart discovered that the boxes of *cereals* consumed by him, Mrs. Hart, and their children were becoming higher and narrower, with a decline of net weight from 12 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, without any reduction in price. There were still twelve biscuits, but they had been reduced in size. Later, the *Senator* rightly complained of a store-bought pie in a handsomely illustrated box that pictured, in a single *slice*, almost as many cherries as there were in the whole pie.

The manufacturer who increases the unit price of his product by changing his package size to lower the quantity delivered can, without *undue* hardship, put his product into boxes, bags, and tins that will contain even 4-ounce, 8-ounce, one-pound, two-pound quantities of breakfast foods, cake mixes, etc. A study of *drugstore* (杂货店) and supermarket shelves will convince any observer that all possible sizes and shapes of boxes, jars, bottles, and tins are in use at the same time, and, as the package journals show, week by week, there is *never* any *hesitation* in introducing a new size and shape of box or bottle when it aids in product differentiation. The producers of packaged products argue strongly against *changing sizes* of packages to *contain* even weights and *volumes*, but no one in the trade comments *unfavorably* on the huge costs incurred by *endless changes of package sizes*, materials, shape, art work, and *net weights* that *are* used for improving a *product's market position*.

When a packaging expert explained that he was able to multiply the price of hard sweets by \$ 2.5, from \$ 1 to \$ 2.50 by changing to a fancy jar, or that he had made a 5-ounce bottle look as though it held 8 ounces, he was in effect telling the public that packaging can be a very *expensive luxury*. It evidently does come high, when an average family pays about \$ 200 a year for bottles, cans, boxes, jars and other containers, most of which *can't be used* for anything but stuffing the garbage can.

21. What started the public and Congressional concern about *deceptive packaging rumpus*?

- A) Consumers' complaint about the changes in package size.
- B) Expensive packaging for poor quality products.
- C) A senator's discovery of the tricks in *packaging*.
- D) The rise in the unit price for many products.

22. The word "undue" (Line 2, Para. 2) means "_____".

- A) improper
- B) adequate
- C) unexpected
- D) excessive

23. Consumers are concerned about the changes in package size, mainly because _____.

- A) they hate to see any changes in things they are familiar with
- B) the unit price for a product often rises as a result
- C) they have to pay for the cost of changing package sizes
- D) this entails an increase in the cost of packaging

24. According to this passage, various types of packaging come into existence to _____.

- A) meet the needs of consumers
- B) suit all kinds of products
- C) enhance the market position of products
- D) introduce new products

25. The author is critical mainly of _____.

- A) dishonest packaging
- B) inferior packaging
- C) the changes in package size
- D) exaggerated illustrations on packages

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labour is simply another factor of production to be hired — rented at the lowest possible cost — much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the corporate hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief Executive Officer (CEO). By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human-resource management is central — usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their work forces, in fact they invest less in the skills of the bottom half of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that make it possible to absorb new technologies.

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers in Germany (as they do), the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed with which new equipment can be employed. The result is a slower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the bottom half of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

26. Which of the following applies to the management of human resources in American companies?

- A) They hire people at the lowest cost regardless of their skills.
- B) They see the gaining of skills as their employees' own business.
- C) They attach more importance to workers than equipment.
- D) They only hire skilled workers because of keen competition.

27. What is the position of the head of human-resource management in an American firm?

- A) He is one of the most important executives in the firm.
- B) His post is likely to disappear when new technologies are introduced.
- C) He is directly under the chief financial executive.
- D) He has no say in making important decisions in the firm.

28. The money most American firms put in training mainly goes to _____.

- A) workers who can operate new equipment
- B) technological and managerial staff
- C) workers who lack basic background skills
- D) top executives

29. According to the passage, the decisive factor in maintaining a firm's competitive advantage is _____.

- A) the introduction of new technologies
- B) the improvement of workers' basic skills
- C) the rational composition of professional and managerial employees
- D) the attachment of importance to the bottom half of the employees

30. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) American firms are different from Japanese and German firms in human-resource management.
- B) Extensive retraining is indispensable to effective human-resource management.
- C) The head of human-resource management must be in the central position in a firm's hierarchy.
- D) The human-resource management strategies of American firms affect their competitive capacity.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The biographer has to dance between two shaky positions with respect to the *subject* (研究对象). Too close a relation, and the writer may lose objectivity. Not close enough, and the writer may lack the sympathy necessary to any effort to portray a mind, a soul — the quality of life. Who should write the biography of a family, for example? Because of their closeness to the subject, family members may have special information, but by the same token, they may not have the distance that would allow them to be fair. Similarly, a king's servant might not be the best one to write a biography of that king. But a foreigner might not have the knowledge and sympathy necessary to write the king's biography — not for a readership from within the kingdom, at any rate.

There is no ideal position for such a task. The biographer has to work with the position he or she has in the world, adjusting that position as necessary to deal with the subject. Every position has strengths and weaknesses; to thrive, a writer must try to become aware of these, evaluate them in terms of the subject, and select a position accordingly.

When their subjects are heroes or famous figures, biographies often reveal a democratic motive; they attempt to show that their subjects are only human, no better than anyone else. Other biographies are meant to change us, to invite us to become better than we are. The biographies of *Jesus* (耶稣) found in the Bible are in this class.

Biographers may claim that their account is the “authentic” one. In advancing this claim, they are helped if the biography is “authorized” by the subject; this presumably allows the biographer special access to private information. “Unauthorized” biographies also have their appeal, however, since they can suggest an independence of mind in the biographer. In book promotions, the “unauthorized” characterization usually suggests the prospect of juicy gossip that the subject had hoped to suppress. A subject might have several biographies, even several “authentic” ones. We sense intuitively that no one is in a position to tell “the” story of a life, perhaps not even the subject, and this has been proved by the history of biography.

31. According to the author, an ideal biographer would be one who _____.

- A) knows the subject very well and yet maintains a proper distance from him
- B) is close to the subject and knows the techniques of biography writing
- C) is independent and treats the subject with fairness and objectivity
- D) possesses special private information and is sympathetic toward the subject

32. The author cites the biographies of Jesus in the Bible in order to show that _____.

- A) the best biographies are meant to transform their readers
- B) biographies are authentic accounts of their subjects' lives
- C) the best biographies are those of heroes and famous figures
- D) biographies can serve different purposes

33. Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to the passage?

- A) An authentic biography seldom appeals to its readers.
- B) An authentic biography is one authorized by the subject.
- C) No one can write a perfect biography.
- D) Authorized biographies have a wider readership.

34. An unauthorized biography is likely to attract more readers because _____.

- A) it portrays the subject both faithfully and vividly
- B) it contains interesting information about the subject's private life
- C) it reveals a lot of accurate details unknown to outsiders
- D) it usually gives a sympathetic description of the subject's character

35. In this passage, the author focuses on _____.

- A) the difficulty of a biographer in finding the proper perspective to do his job
- B) the secret of a biographer to win more readers
- C) the techniques required of a biographer to write a good biography
- D) the characteristics of different kinds of biographies

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Whether the eyes are "the windows of the soul" is debatable; that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby's life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real; a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother's back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to encode(把...编码) or decode(理解) meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the "proper place to focus one's gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one's conversation partner."

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined: speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they be looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker re-establishes eye contact; if they are not looking, the speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is resumed or will terminate the conversation. Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses; there may be a sort of traffic jam of words caused by interruption, false starts, and unpredictable pauses.

36. The author is convinced that the eyes are _____.

- A) of extreme importance in expressing feelings and exchanging ideas
- B) something through which one can see a person's inner world
- C) of considerable significance in making conversations interesting
- D) something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate

37. Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person _____.

- A) whose front view is fully perceived
- B) whose face is covered with a mask
- C) whose face is seen from the side
- D) whose face is free of any covering

38. According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner's neck because _____.

- A) they don't like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker
- B) they need not communicate through eye contact
- C) they don't think it polite to have eye contact
- D) they didn't have much opportunity to communicate through eye contact in babyhood

39. According to the passage, a conversation between two Americans may break down due to _____.

- A) temporary glancing away from the listener
- B) eye contacts of more than one second
- C) improperly-timed ceasing of eye contact
- D) constant adjustment of eye contacts

40. To keep a conversation flowing smoothly, it is better for the participants _____.

- A) not to wear dark spectacles
- B) not to make any interruptions
- C) not to glance away from each other
- D) not to make unpredictable pauses

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. By _____ computation, he estimated that the repairs on the house would cost him a thousand dollars.

- ☒ A) coarse
- B) rude
- C) crude
- ☒ D) rough

42. Your story about the frog turning into a prince is _____ nonsense.

- ☒ A) sheer
- B) shear
- C) shield
- D) sheet

43. I could see that my wife was _____ having that fur coat, whether I approved of it or not.

- A) adequate for
- ☒ B) intent on
- C) short of
- D) deficient in

44. The _____ runner can run 2 miles in fifteen minutes

- A) common
- B) usual
- ☒ C) average
- D) general

45. One of his eyes was injured in an accident, but after a _____ operation, he quickly recovered his sight.

- ☒ A) delicate
- B) considerate
- C) precise
- D) sensitive

46. As an excellent shooter, Peter practised aiming at both _____ targets and moving targets.

- A) standing
- ☒ B) stationary
- C) still
- D) stable

47. In American universities, classes are often arranged in more flexible _____ and many jobs on campus are reserved for students.

- A) scales
- ☒ B) patterns
- C) grades
- D) ranks

48. The insurance company paid him \$ 10,000 in _____ after his accident.

- ☒ A) compensation
- B) installment
- C) substitution
- D) commission

49. The political future of the president is now hanging by a _____.

- ☒ A) thread
- B) cord
- C) string
- D) rope

50. The statue would be perfect but for a few small _____ in its base.

- A) mistakes
- B) weaknesses
- ☒ C) flaws
- D) errors

51. Why should anyone want to read _____ of books by great authors when the real pleasure comes from reading the originals?

- A) themes
- B) insights
- ☒ C) digests
- D) leaflets

52. Parents have a legal _____ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their age.

- A) impulse
- B) influence
- ☒ C) obligation
- D) sympathy

53. Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____.

- A) scarcity
- ☒ B) minority
- C) minimum
- D) shortage

54. David likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.

- ☒ A) go in for
- B) go back on
- C) go through with
- D) go along with

55. Jack was about to announce our plan but I _____.
 A) put him through B) turned him out C) gave him up D) cut him short
56. I am sure I can _____ him into letting us stay in the hotel for the night.
 A) speak B) say C) talk D) tell
57. Last year, the crime rate in Chicago has sharply _____.
 A) declined B) lessened C) descended D) slipped
58. The republication of the poet's most recent works will certainly _____ his national reputation.
 A) magnify B) strengthen C) enlarge D) enhance
59. Recently a number of cases have been reported of young children _____ a violent act previously seen on television.
 A) modifying B) duplicating C) accelerating D) stimulating
60. This kind of material can _____ heat and moisture.
 A) delete B) compel C) constrain D) repel
61. Reading _____ the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours.
 A) rectifies B) prolongs C) minimizes D) furnishes
62. If the fire alarm is sounded, all residents are requested to _____ in the courtyard.
 A) assemble B) converge C) crowd D) accumulate
63. The work in the office was _____ by a constant stream of visitors.
 A) confused B) hampered C) reversed D) perplexed
64. The joys of travel, having long _____ the disabled, are opening up to virtually anyone who has the means.
 A) omitted B) missed C) neglected D) discarded
65. Fewer and fewer of today's workers expect to spend their working lives in the same field, _____ the same company.
 A) all else B) much worse C) less likely D) let alone
66. When he finally emerged from the cave after thirty days, John was _____ pale.
 A) enormously B) startlingly C) uniquely D) dramatically
67. Thank you for applying for a position with our firm. We do not have any openings at this time, but we shall keep your application on _____ for two months.
 A) pile B) segment C) sequence D) file
68. It will be safer to walk the streets because people will not need to carry large amounts of cash; virtually all financial _____ will be conducted by computer.
 A) transactions B) transmissions C) transitions D) transformations
69. The _____ of a cultural phenomenon is usually a logical consequence of some physical aspect in the life style of the people.
 A) implementation B) manifestation C) demonstration D) expedition
70. The new technological revolution in American newspapers has brought increased _____, a wider range of publications and an expansion of newspaper jobs.
 A) manipulation B) reproduction C) circulation D) penetration

试 卷 二

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).

I once knew a dog named Newton who had a unique sense of humour. 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.

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 did Newton seem puzzled about ?

S2. Why does the author say Newton had a unique sense of humour?

S3. What made it possible for the TIME reporters to come up with so many interesting stories about pets?

S4. What belief about pet behavior was unacceptable to experts of animal behavior?

S5. What was the explanation of animal-behavior experts for the "clever" behavior of pets?

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

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

1. 有些人喜欢始终从事一种工作,因为……
2. 有些人喜欢经常更换工作,因为……
3. 我的看法

KEYS

Part I Listening Comprehension

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. D
11. C 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. D 16. D 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. A

Part II Reading Comprehension

21. C 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. A 26. B 27. D 28. B 29. B 30. D
31. A 32. D 33. C 34. B 35. A 36. A 37. C 38. D 39. C 40. A

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

41. D 42. A 43. B 44. C 45. A 46. B 47. B 48. A 49. A 50. C
51. C 52. C 53. B 54. A 55. D 56. C 57. A 58. D 59. B 60. D
61. D 62. A 63. B 64. C 65. D 66. B 67. D 68. A 69. B 70. C

Part IV Short Answer Questions

- S1. Its losing track of the Frisbee.
S2. Newton seemed to like to make fun of people.
S3. Pet owners are eager to share them with others.
S4. Pets have a mental and emotional life.
S5. It is the result of mechanical training.

NOTES

Part I Tapescript of Listening Comprehension (关键词句用阴影或波浪线标出)

Section A

1. W: Good morning. I'm here to see Mr. Addison.

M: Mr. Addison went to Washington last Monday **for** (表示目的) a conference, and will be back on Thursday night. If you like, you may come again on Friday morning.

Q: When will Mr. Addison return?

2. M: **I wonder whether** (我想知道, 我不知道) it would be possible to change this **double room** (双人房) to two **single rooms** (单人房).

W: Sorry, sir. All the single rooms are **occupied** (满了). **But if you like** (但是如果你乐意), I can **check with** (与...联系) Imperial Hotel to see if they have any.

Q: What's the woman going to do for the man?

3. M: Bill was **a great guy** (了不起的人). He was **drowned** (淹死) while rescuing a child from the icy water of the river yesterday.

W: Well, as far as I know, that was not the first dangerous situation he was in.

Q: Which of the following best describes Bill?

4. W: **It's good to see you again** (很高兴又见到你). What are you doing these days? You're still working at the same place, aren't you?

M: Yes, I am, and I'm **counting the days** (数日子, 快了) until retirement.

Q: What can we learn about the man?

5. M: Susan, have you read the notice on the **bulletin board** (公告牌)? I've won the scholarship for the next semester.

- W: I know you would. You certainly deserve (应受、应得) it.
- Q: What does the woman mean?
6. M: What kind of father am I? My only son almost died and I didn't even know he was ill.
- W: Don't blame yourself. You are too busy to pay attention to him. If his mother were still alive, things would have been much better.
- Q: Why does the man blame himself?
7. M: I've just got back from the holiday you arranged for me, but I must tell you the hotel was really awful (糟糕). It was miles from (很远) the sea. The food was awful too. The bedroom was dirty.
- W: Sorry about that. But it's not really our fault. The contract does say that the hotel accommodation (旅馆食宿) is not our responsibility.
- Q: Where is this conversation probably taking place?
8. W: Suppose the company offered you a pay rise (加工资) of 50%, would you be so determined to leave and look for a job elsewhere?
- M: Yes, I've set my mind on it (决心要,一心想). I'd like to find a job with full scope (有充分的机会、余地) to show my ability.
- Q: Why has the man decided to leave the company?
9. M: How are their talks going on? Have they reached any agreement?
- W: They only seemed to have agreed to set another date (确定另外的日期) for further talks.
- Q: What can we infer from the conversation?
10. M: Excuse me, Madam, could I leave this here for a few hours, please?
- W: Well, it's a bit... er... unusual, isn't it (唔,这倒不太常见。表示婉言拒绝)? Why not go to the Left-Luggage Office (行李寄存处) over there?
- Q: What does the man ask the woman to do?

Section B

Passage One

Today, air travel is far safer than driving a car on a busy motorway (高速公路). But there is a danger that grows every year.

From the moment an airplane takes off (起飞) to the moment it lands (降落), every movement is watched on radar screens. Air traffic controllers tell the pilot exactly when to turn, when to climb and when to come down. The air traffic controllers around the busy airport may handle 1,000 planes a day. Any plane that flies near the airport comes under the orders of (受...的指挥) the controllers there. (11) (13) Even a small mistake on their part could cause a disaster.

Recently, such a disaster almost happened. Two large jets (喷气式飞机) were flying towards the airport. One was carrying 69 passengers and had come from Toronto. The other was carrying 176 passengers from Chicago. An air traffic controller noticed on his radar screen that the two planes were too close to each other. He ordered one to turn to the right to climb. But he made a mistake. He ordered the wrong plane to do this. So, instead of turning away from the second plane, the first plane turned towards it. 15 seconds later, it flew directly in front of the second plane. (12) They avoided each other by the smallest part of a second. The distance between them was less than that of a large swimming pool. This is an example of the danger that grows every year.

11. Which factor can most seriously endanger airplanes according to this passage?
12. What happened to the two large jets?
13. Why were the two large jets specially mentioned?