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最新真题名师点评

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大学英语考试命题研究组 组编

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大 学 英 语

六级最新真题名师点评

大学英语考试命题研究组 组编

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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试已成为检测和衡量大学生英语水平的大规模标准化考试,每年报考的人数都在不断递增。而像四、六级这样的权威性考试,其试卷无论从题型设计、考题难易度及考题覆盖面等方面都较为准确、客观、全面而充分地反映了大学英语教学要求的基本内容,有着极高的信度和效度。因此对于备战四、六级的广大考生而言,拥有一本讲解全面,分析透彻的近年全真试题,就能帮助他们全方位地了解四、六级考试的命题要求、测试内容、题目类型、解题方法等,进而抓住考试要点,轻松掌握应试技巧及备考方略。

本试卷就是基于以上教学理念,组织从事大学英语教学多年并有着丰富辅导经验的教师对2000年6月至2005年1月的10套最新真题进行了全面透彻的分析和讲解,有助于考生在较短时间内正确掌握全真试题的命题原则、题型设计和应试策略,而通过对全真题的演练,考生会有针对性地投入备考,从而起到事半功倍的效果。

本试卷具有以下特点:

1. 全新试题,标准时效

本试卷提供了最新的10套全真题,能充分体现大学英语教学改革和要求的全新理念,有助于考生全面了解大学英语教学的新要求和新变化,及时调整目标,使复习更加具体和有效,并能针对自己的薄弱环节有目的地多加练习。

2. 答案精准,解析详尽

本试卷的分析讲解部分是由从事大学英语教学以及四、六级考试辅导的教师集多年的教学及考试经验汇编而成的。解析精辟,要点突出,举一反三,同时注重命题规律及解题技巧的指点,帮助考生轻松掌握应试技能。

3. 经验汇集,有的放矢

本试卷的编者均为大学英语教学一线老师,他们对大学英语的教学要求和四、六级的考题规律有着透彻的理解和准确的把握。同时,在多年的教学和考试辅导中,他们对学生的特点和学习中遇到的困难有着清醒的认识。此外,本书是在历年的使用、修改和不断的增补后集结成册的,具有较强的针对性和实用性。

本试卷由文心主持编写,参加编写工作的还有党会莉、王慧、罗蓉、马金玲、李华、曹耀丽。在本书的编写过程中,还得到了张蔚蔚、赵丽娜、王林等同志给予的诸多帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免纰漏,望读者和同行批评指正。

编 者

2005年1月

2005 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes).

Section A

1. A) Furnished apartments will cost more.
B) The apartment can be furnished easily.
C) The apartment is just what the man is looking for.
D) She can provide the man with the apartment he needs.
2. A) Mr. Johnson's ideas are nonsense.
B) He quite agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.
C) Mr. Johnson is good at expressing his ideas.
D) He shares the woman's views on social welfare.
3. A) Study in a quiet place.
B) Improve her grades gradually.
C) Change the conditions of her dorm.
D) Avoid distractions while studying in her dorm.
4. A) It has been put off.
B) It has been cancelled.
C) It will be held in a different place.
D) It will be rescheduled to attract more participants.
5. A) Janet loves the beautiful landscape of Australia very much.
B) Janet is very much interested in architecture.
C) Janet admires the Sydney Opera House very much.
D) Janet thinks it's a shame for anyone not to visit Australia.
6. A) It is based on a lot of research.
B) It can be finished in a few weeks' time.
C) It has drawn criticism from lots of people.
D) It falls short of her supervisor's expectations.
7. A) Karen is very forgetful.
B) He knows Karen better now.
C) Karen is sure to pass the interview.
D) The woman should have reminded Karen earlier.
8. A) Ask Joe to apologize to the professor for her.
B) Skip the class to prepare for the exam.
C) Tell the professor she's lost her voice.
D) Attend the lecture with the man.
9. A) The man will go in for business right after high school.
B) The woman is not happy with the man's decision.
C) The man wants to be a business manager.
D) The woman is working in a kindergarten.
10. A) They stay closed until summer comes.
B) They cater chiefly to tourists.
C) They are busy all the year round.
D) They provide quality service to their customers.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) Classmates.
B) Colleagues.
C) Boss and secretary.
D) PR representative and client.
12. A) He felt his assignment was tougher than Sue's.
B) His clients complained about his service.
C) He thought the boss was unfair to him.
D) His boss was always finding fault with his work.
13. A) She is unwilling to undertake them.
B) She complains about her bad luck.
C) She always accepts them cheerfully.
D) She takes them on, though reluctantly.
14. A) Sue got promoted.
B) John had to quit his job.
C) Both John and Sue got a raise.
D) Sue failed to complete her project.

Passage Two

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

15. A) By greeting each other very politely.
B) By exchanging their views on public affairs.

- C) By displaying their feelings and emotions. D) By asking each other some personal questions.
 16. A) Refrain from showing his feelings. B) Express his opinion frankly.
 C) Argue fiercely. D) Yell loudly.
 17. A) Getting rich quickly. B) Distinguishing oneself.
 C) Respecting individual rights. D) Doing credit to one's community.

Passage Three

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

18. A) If they don't involve any risks. B) If they produce predictable side effects.
 C) When the urgent need for them arises. D) When tests show that they are relatively safe.
 19. A) Because they are not accustomed to it.
 B) Because they are not psychologically prepared for it.
 C) Because their genes differ from those who have been tested for it.
 D) Because they are less sensitive to it than those who have been tested for it.
 20. A) They will have to take ever larger doses. B) They will become physically impaired.
 C) They will suffer from minor discomfort. D) They will experience a very painful process.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died "full of years," as the Bible would say; both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid *condolence* (吊唁) calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the *deceased* (已故的) woman said to me, "If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her out of this cold and snow, she would be alive today. It's my fault that she died." At the second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, "If only I hadn't insisted on my mother's going to Florida, she would be alive today. That long airplane ride, the abrupt change of climate, was more than she could take. It's my fault that she's dead."

When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course—keeping Mother at home, postponing the operation—would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens. That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen. It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault. The roots of this feeling may lie in our childhood. Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of *omnipotence* (万能). A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

21. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?
 A) They lived out a natural life.
 B) They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.
 C) They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.
 D) They died due to lack of care by family members.

22. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because _____.
A) he wanted to console the two families B) he was an official from the community
C) he had great sympathy for the deceased D) he was priest of the local church

23. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because _____.
A) they couldn't find a better way to express their grief
B) they believe that they were responsible
C) they had neglected the natural course of events
D) they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction

24. In the context of the passage, "... the world makes sense" (Line 2, Para. 4) probably means that _____.
A) everything in the world is predetermined
B) the world can be interpreted in different ways
C) there's an explanation for everything in the world
D) we have to be sensible in order to understand the world

25. People have been made to believe since infancy that _____.
A) everybody is at their command
B) life and death is an unsolved mystery
C) every story should have a happy ending
D) their wishes are the cause of everything that happens

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Frustrated with delays in Sacramento, Bay Area officials said Thursday they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate the region's growing pile of electronic trash.

A San Jose councilwoman and a San Francisco supervisor said they would propose local initiatives aimed at controlling electronic waste if the California law-making body fails to act on two bills stalled in the Assembly. They are among a growing number of California cities and counties that have expressed the same intention.

Environmentalists and local governments are increasingly concerned about the toxic hazard posed by old electronic devices and the cost of safely recycling those products. An estimated 6 million televisions and computers are stocked in California homes, and an additional 6,000 to 7,000 computers become outdated every day. The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances, and are already banned from California *landfills* (垃圾填埋场).

Legislation by Senator Byron Sher would require consumers to pay a recycling fee of up to \$ 30 on every new machine containing a *cathode* (阴极) ray tube. Used in almost all video monitors and televisions, those devices contain four to eight pounds of lead each. The fees would go toward setting up recycling programs, providing grants to non-profit agencies that reuse the tubes and rewarding manufacturers that encourage recycling.

A separate bill by Los Angeles-area Senator Gloria Romero would require high-tech manufacturers to develop programs to recycle so-called e-waste.

If passed, the measures would put California at the forefront of national efforts to manage the refuse of the electronic age.

But high-tech groups, including the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group and the American Electronics Association, oppose the measures, arguing that fees of up to \$ 30 will drive consumers to online, out-of-state retailers.

"What really needs to occur is consumer education. Most consumers are unaware they're not supposed to throw computers in the trash," said Roxanne Gould, vice president of government relations for the electronics association.

"Computer recycling should be a local effort and part of residential waste collection programs, she added."

Recycling electronic waste is a dangerous and specialized matter, and environmentalists maintain the state must support recycling efforts and ensure that the job isn't contracted to *unscrupulous* (毫无顾忌的) junk dealers who send the toxic parts overseas.

"The graveyard of the high-tech revolution is ending up in rural China," said Ted Smith, director of the

Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. His group is pushing for an amendment to Sher's bill that would prevent the export of e-waste.

26. What step were Bay Area officials going to take regarding e-waste disposal?

- A) Exert pressure on manufacturers of electronic devices.
- B) Lay down relevant local regulations themselves.
- C) Lobby the lawmakers of the California Assembly.
- D) Rally support to pass the stalled bills.

27. The two bills stalled in the California Assembly both concern _____.

- A) regulations on dumping hazardous substances into landfills
- B) the sale of used electronic devices to foreign countries
- C) the funding of local initiatives to reuse electronic trash
- D) the reprocessing of the huge amounts of electronic waste in the state

28. Consumers are not supposed to throw used computers in the trash because _____.

- A) they contain large amounts of harmful substances
- B) this is banned by the California government
- C) some parts may be recycled for use elsewhere
- D) unscrupulous dealers will retrieve them for profit

29. High-tech groups believe that if an extra \$ 30 is charged on every TV or computer purchased in California, consumers will _____.

- A) abandon online shopping
- B) buy them from other states
- C) strongly protest against such a charge
- D) hesitate to upgrade their computers

30. We learn from the passage that much of California's electronic waste has been _____.

- A) collected by non-profit agencies
- B) dumped into local landfills
- C) exported to foreign countries
- D) recycled by computer manufacturers

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Throughout the nation's more than 15,000 school districts, widely differing approaches to teaching science and math have emerged. Though there can be strength in diversity, a new international analysis suggests that this variability has instead contributed to *lackluster* (平淡的) achievement scores by U.S. children relative to their peers in other developed countries.

Indeed, concludes William H. Schmidt of Michigan State University, who led the new analysis, "no single intellectually coherent vision dominates U.S. educational practice in math or science." The reason, he said, "is because the system is deeply and fundamentally flawed."

The new analysis, released this week by the National Science Foundation in Arlington, Va., is based on data collected from about 50 nations as part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study.

Not only do approaches to teaching science and math vary among individual U.S. communities, the report finds, but there appears to be little strategic focus within a school district's curricula, its textbooks, or its teachers' activities. This contrasts sharply with the coordinated national programs of most other countries.

On average, U.S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do. This creates an educational environment that "is a mile wide and an inch deep," Schmidt notes.

For instance, eighth graders in the United States cover about 33 topics in math versus just 19 in Japan. Among science courses, the international gap is even wider. U.S. curricula for this age level resemble those of a small group of countries including Australia, Thailand, Iceland, and Bulgaria. Schmidt asks whether the United States wants to be classed with these nations, whose educational systems "share our pattern of *splintered* (支离破碎的) visions" but which are not economic leaders.

The new report "couldn't come at a better time," says Gerald Wheeler, executive director of the National Science Teachers Association in Arlington. "The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision," including the call "to do less, but in greater depth."

Implementing the new science standards and their math counterparts will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized responsibility for education in the United States requires that any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a time.

In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards "face an almost impossible

task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the *babble* (嘈杂声)”.

31. According to the passage, the teaching of science and math in America is _____.
A) focused on tapping students' potential B) characterized by its diversity
C) losing its vitality gradually D) going downhill in recent years
32. The fundamental flaw of American school education is that _____.
A) it lacks a coordinated national program
B) it sets a very low academic standard for students
C) it relies heavily on the initiative of individual teachers
D) it attaches too much importance to intensive study of school subjects
33. By saying that the U.S. educational environment is “a mile wide and an inch deep” (Line 2, Para. 5), the author means U.S. educational practice _____.
A) lays stress on quality at the expense of quantity
B) offers an environment for comprehensive education
C) encourages learning both in depth and in scope
D) scratches the surface of a wide range of topics
34. The new National Science Education Standards are good news in that they will
A) provide depth to school science education B) solve most of the problems in school teaching
C) be able to meet the demands of the community D) quickly dominate U.S. educational practice
35. Putting the new science and math standards into practice will prove difficult because _____.
A) there is always controversy in educational circles
B) not enough educators have realized the necessity for doing so
C) school districts are responsible for making their own decisions
D) many schoolteachers challenge the acceptability of these standards.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

“I’ve never met a human worth cloning,” says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from his lab at Texas A&M University. “It’s a stupid endeavor.” That’s an interesting choice of adjective, coming from a man who has spent millions of dollars trying to clone a 13-year-old dog named Missy. So far, he and his team have not succeeded, though they have cloned two cows and expect to clone a cat soon. They just might succeed in cloning Missy this spring—or perhaps not for another 5 years. It seems the reproductive system of man’s best friend is one of the mysteries of modern science.

Westhusin’s experience with cloning animals leaves him upset by all this talk of human cloning. In three years of work on the Missy project, using hundreds upon hundreds of dog’s eggs, the A&M team has produced only a dozen or so *embryos* (胚胎) carrying Missy’s DNA. None have survived the transfer to a *surrogate* (代孕的) mother. “The wastage of eggs and the many spontaneously aborted *fetuses* (胎) may be acceptable when you’re dealing with cats or bulls,” he argues, “but not with humans.” “Cloning is incredibly inefficient, and also dangerous,” he says.

Even so, dog cloning is a commercial opportunity, with a nice research payoff. Ever since Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997, Westhusin’s phone has been ringing with people calling in hopes of duplicating their cats and dogs, cattle and horses. “A lot of people want to clone pets, especially if the price is right,” says Westhusin. Cost is no obstacle for Missy’s mysterious billionaire owner; he’s put up \$3.7 million so far to fund A&M’s research.

Contrary to some media reports, Missy is not dead. The owner wants a twin to carry on Missy’s fine qualities after she does die. The prototype is, by all accounts, athletic, good-natured and supersmart. Missy’s master does not expect an exact copy of her. He knows her clone may not have her temperament. In a statement of purpose, Missy’s owner and the A&M team say they are “both looking forward to studying the ways that her clones differ from Missy”.

Besides cloning a great dog, the project may contribute insight into the old question of nature vs. nurture. It could also lead to the cloning of special rescue dogs and many endangered animals.

However, Westhusin is cautious about his work. He knows that even if he gets a dog pregnant, the offspring, should they survive, will face the problems shown at birth by other cloned animals: abnormalities like

immature lungs and heart and weight problems. "Why would you ever want to clone humans," Westhusin asks, "when we're not even close to getting it worked out in animals yet?"

36. By "stupid endeavor" (Line 2, Para. 1), Westhusin means to say that _____.

- A) animal cloning is not worth the effort at all B) animal cloning is absolutely impractical
C) human cloning should be done selectively D) human cloning is a foolish undertaking

37. What does the first paragraph tell us about Westhusin's dog cloning project?

- A) Its success is already in sight. B) its outcome remains uncertain.
C) It is doomed to utter failure. D) It is progressing smoothly.

38. By cloning Missy, Mark Westhusin hopes to _____.

- A) study the possibility of cloning humans
B) search for ways to modify its temperament
C) examine the reproductive system of the dog species
D) find out the differences between Missy and its clones

39. We learn from the passage that animal clones are likely to have _____.

- A) a bad temper B) immune deficiency C) defective organs D) an abnormal shape

40. It can be seen that present cloning techniques _____.

- A) still have a long way to go before reaching maturity
B) have been widely used in saving endangered species
C) provide insight into the question of nature vs. nurture
D) have proved quite adequate for the cloning of humans

Part III

Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

41. My grandfather, a retired worker, often _____ the past with a feeling of longing and respect.

- A) considers B) contemplates C) contrives D) contacts

42. Medical students are advised that the wearing of a white coat _____ the acceptance of a professional code of conduct expected of the medical profession.

- A) supplements B) simulates C) signifies D) swears

43. The doctors _____ the newly approved drug into the patient when he was critically ill.

- A) injected B) ejected C) projected D) subjected

44. Apart from philosophical and legal reasons for respecting patients' wishes, there are several practical reasons why doctors should _____ to involve patients in their own medical care decisions.

- A) enforce B) endow C) endeavor D) enhance

45. This is a long _____—roughly 13 miles down a beautiful valley to the little church below.

- A) terrain B) descent C) degeneration D) tumble

46. She was deeply _____ by the amount of criticism her play received.

- A) deported B) deprived C) involved D) frustrated

47. Some scientists are dubious of the claim that organisms _____ with age as an inevitable outcome of living.

- A) depress B) default C) deteriorate D) degrade

48. Many manufacturers were accused of concentrating too heavily on cost reduction, often at the _____ of the quality of their products.

- A) expense B) exposure C) expansion D) expectation

49. One witness _____ that he'd seen the suspect run out of the bank after it had been robbed.

- A) convicted B) conformed C) retorted D) testified

50. Nothing Helen says is ever _____. She always thinks carefully before she speaks.

- A) simultaneous B) homogenous C) spontaneous D) rigorous

51. She gave _____ directions about the way the rug should be cleaned.

- A) explicit B) brisk C) transient D) opaque

52. It took a lot of imagination to come up with such a(n) _____ plan.

- A) inherent B) ingenious C) vigorous D) exotic

53. A _____ official is one who is irresponsible in his work.

- A) timid B) tedious C) suspicious D) slack
54. Most mathematicians trust their _____ in solving problems and readily admit they would not be able to function without it.
A) conception B) perception C) intuition D) cognition
55. He had an almost irresistible _____ to talk to the crowd when he entered Hyde Park.
A) impulse B) instinct C) stimulation D) surge
56. Encouraged by their culture to voice their opinions freely, the Canadians are not afraid to go against the group _____, and will argue their viewpoints enthusiastically, though rarely aggressively.
A) consent B) conscience C) consensus D) consciousness
57. He still _____ the memory of his carefree childhood spent in that small wooden house of his grandparents'.
A) nourishes B) cherishes C) fancies D) scans
58. She expressed her strong determination that nothing could _____ her to give up her career as a teacher.
A) induce B) deduce C) reduce D) attract
59. The microscope and telescope, with their capacity to enlarge, isolate and probe, demonstrate how details can be _____ and separated from the whole.
A) radiated B) extended C) prolonged D) magnified
60. Lighting can be used not only to create an atmosphere, but also to _____ features of the house, such as ornaments or pictures.
A) highlight B) underline C) activate D) upgrade
61. By turning this knob to the right you can _____ the sound from the radio.
A) intensify B) amplify C) enlarge D) reinforce
62. One of the attractive features of the course was the way the practical work had been _____ with the theoretical aspects of the subject.
A) embedded B) embraced C) integrated D) synthesized
63. They couldn't see a _____ of hope that they would be saved by a passing ship.
A) grain B) span C) slice D) gleam
64. The traditional markets retain their _____ for the many Chinese who still prefer fresh food like live fish, ducks, chickens over packaged or frozen goods.
A) appeal B) pledge C) image D) survival
65. _____ efforts are needed in order to finish important but unpleasant tasks.
A) Consecutive B) Condensed C) Perpetual D) Persistent
66. A number of students _____ in flats, and others live in the nearby holiday resorts, where there is a reasonable supply of competitively priced accommodation.
A) revive B) inhabit C) gather D) reside
67. He bought his house on the _____ plan, paying a certain amount of money each month.
A) division B) premium C) installment D) fluctuation
68. He could not _____ ignorance as his excuse; he should have known what was happening in his department.
A) petition B) plead C) resort D) reproach
69. Many ecologists believe that lots of major species in the world are on the _____ of extinction.
A) margin B) border C) verge D) fringe
70. Any salesperson who sells more than the weekly _____ will receive a bonus.
A) ratio B) quota C) allocation D) portion

Part IV

Error Correction

(15 minutes)

The World Health Organization (WHO) says its ten-year campaign to remove *leprosy* (麻风病) as a world health problem has been successful. Doctor Brundtland, head of the WHO, says a

Sl. _____

number of leprosy cases around the world has been cut of ninety percent during the past ten years. She says efforts are continuing to complete end the disease.

Leprosy is caused by bacteria spread through liquid from the nose and mouth. The disease mainly effects the skin and nerves. However, if leprosy is not treated it can cause permanent damage for the skin, nerves, eyes, arms or legs.

In 1999, an international campaign began to end leprosy. The WHO, governments of countries most affected by the disease, and several other groups are part of the campaign. This alliance guarantees that all leprosy patients, even they are poor, have a right to the most modern treatment.

Doctor Brundtland says leprosy is no longer a disease that requires life-long treatments by medical experts. Instead, patients can take that is called a multi-drug therapy. This modern treatment will cure leprosy in 6 to 12 months, depend on the form of the disease. The treatment combines several drugs taken daily or once a month. The WHO has given multi-drug therapy to patients freely for the last five years. The members of the alliance against leprosy plan to target the countries which still threatened by leprosy. Among the estimated 600,000 victims around the world, the WHO believes about 70% are in India. The disease also remains a problem in Africa and South America.

S2. _____

S3. _____

S4. _____

S5. _____

S6. _____

S7. _____

S8. _____

S9. _____

S10. _____

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an open letter on behalf of the student union asking people to give help to a student who is seriously ill. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:

1. 对病人的简单介绍:目前的病情和家庭情况;
2. 目前的困难:无法继续承担医疗费用,需要护理;
3. 希望捐助,联系方式。

Your Help Needed

参考答案与真题点评

Part I Listening Comprehension

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

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

这是一篇记叙文。作者通过几年前自己的一次亲身经历告诉人们,任何事情的发生都有它的因果关系,没必要过多地责备自己,那样可能会使事情更糟。

- 21.A) 推断题。依据第一段第二、三句话的内容。该文指出:“一月份,我不得不连续两天主持社区里两位老人的葬礼。正如《圣经》上所说的,两位老人都是‘寿高年迈’而死。她们都已享尽天年,因身体衰竭而正常死亡”。由此可以推断,这正是选项 A)所表达的意思,即两位已故老人都已享尽了天年(live out a normal life)。
- 22.D) 推断题。可从两个方面来推断该题。第一,考生可能不理解单词 officiate(主持)的意思,但可从 had to(不得不)的字面意思来看,officiate 葬礼是作者“不得不”做的工作。因为按照西方的习俗,婚礼或葬礼都得由牧师来主持,这是他们的职责,是必须要做的工作。由此可知,或许作者就是当地教堂的牧师。另外,也可从题干来进行推断,按照西方的习俗,题干中的用词“...had to conduct...(不得不主持)”就表明了作者的职责,即主持葬礼的牧师。
- 23.B) 推断题。依据第二段内容。作者在文中说,两位死者的儿子都在责怪自己,认为由于他们的过错导致了他们母亲的去世:一个说“……要是去佛罗里达母亲就不会死”;另一个说“要是不去佛罗里达母亲就不会死”。他们把母亲死亡的责任推到自己身上。由此可知,选项 B)正确。
- 24.C) 语义题。依据对第四段第二句话的理解。该句指出:第一个因素(element)就是我们必须相信世界上一切事情的发生都有其合理的解释,有因就有果,有果就有因。这正是选项 C)所表达的意思,即“世界上的每一件事情都有一个解释”。
- 25.D) 推断题。依据对第五段内容的理解。该文指出:自责的根源就在于我们的童年。“婴儿认为,世界的存在是为了满足他的需求,他可以主宰一切。他哭的时候人们就会照顾他;他饥饿时人们就会喂他;他尿湿了,人们就给他换尿布。通常,我们并没有因为长大而抛开这种幼稚的想法,即我们的愿望导致事情的发生(Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.)。由此可知,选项 D)正确。

Passage Two

随着信息技术的飞速发展,电子垃圾也越来越多,这些电子垃圾中的铅给环境造成了很大的危害,如何合理有效地处理这些垃圾是目前急需解决的问题。

- 26.B) 细节题。依据对文章第一段话后半部分的理解。该文指出:“……他们计划自己来制定相关的规定以控制该地区越来越多的电子垃圾(...they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate the region's growing pile of electronic trash.)。故选项 B)符合文中意思。
- 27.D) 推断题。依据对第二、三、四段内容的理解。第二段讲到:“……如果加利福尼亚立法委员会不能执行在州众议院拖延(stall)的两个议案,他们就建议当地政府采取行动来控制电子垃圾。第三段讲到:环境学家和当地政府越来越担心由于这些电器所引起的有毒危害以及安全处理这些有毒物的成本。由于禁止把废旧电器扔到垃圾填埋场,加利福尼亚的居民家中有大量的废旧电器,而且这些电器中含有大量的铅和其他有害物质。第四段讲到通过立法向消费者收取一定数额的电子垃圾处理费。由此可以推断,立法机构所拖延的两个议案主要关心的是大量电子垃圾的再处理。故选项 D)正确。
- 28.A) 细节题。依据对第八段及整篇文章的理解。该文指出:“真正需要做的就是对消费者进行教育。大部分消费者没有意识到他们不应该把计算机扔到垃圾场”。前面讲到,因为废旧计算机含有大量的有害物质。故选项 A)正确。
- 29.B) 细节题。依据文章第七段的内容。该句指出:高科技公司反对采取这些措施(收取 30 美元),争论

说收取 30 美元的垃圾处理费会驱使消费者到网上零售商或其他州(加利福尼亚以外的州)的零售商那里购买计算机等电器。这正是选项 B)的意思,即从其他州购买计算机等电器。

30. C) 推断题。依据文章最后一段的内容。该文指出:“中国的农村最终正变成高科技革命产品的废物垃圾场。……他们正在要求修改议案来阻止出口电子垃圾”。由此可推出,选项 C)正确。

Passage Three

这是一篇议论文。文中作者提到,美国的各个学区讲授数学等理科课程的教学方法千差万别,各不相同,这就造成了美国学生的成绩低于其他发达国家的同龄学生。为此作者建议进行改革。

31. D) 推断题。依据对第一段第二句话的理解。该句指出:“虽然多样性有一定的优势(strength),但是一项世界范围内的调查分析表明,与其他发达国家的同龄人相比,这种多样性已经造成了近几年美国学生的数学及其他理科成绩很一般。”由此可知,选项 D)正确。
32. A) 细节题。依据对第二段内容的理解。该文指出:“……在美国,在数学及其他理科教学实践中,没有一个统一的、思路清晰的相互协调的(coherent)理念占主导地位。其原因就是这种制度从根本上就有缺陷”。由此可知,美国教育的根本缺陷就是缺乏相互协调的(coordinated)全国性的教学方案。
33. D) 语义题。依据对第五、六段部分内容的理解。第五段指出:“一般来说,美国学生所学数学及其他理科课程的内容要比其他国家的同龄人多。这就造成了这样的教育环境,即‘面广但深度不够’”。第六段通过与日本教育进行对比来说明课程范围之多。由此可知,选项 D)正确,即“只触及(scratch)了表面”。
34. A) 细节题。依据对第七段内容的理解。该文指出:“新的报告‘出台的非常及时(couldn't come at a better time)’。‘这项新的全国理科教学标准提供了统一的理念’,包括要求‘学得不要太多,但理解得要更透彻’”。由此可知,选项 A)正确。
35. C) 推断题。依据对最后两段内容的理解。倒数第二段指出:“贯彻这种新的理科教学标准将面临挑战,因为美国教育责任权利的下放要求任何改革在某个区执行前都要进行调整才能开始实施。”挑战就表明很难。最后一段又讲到这种改革“face an impossible task”。再结合前面提到的 diversity 和 variability 可知,选项 C)正确。

Passage Four

这是一篇科普文章。文中通过对一条名叫 Missy 的狗的克隆实验介绍了目前的克隆技术的最新进展。虽然 Dolly 羊的克隆取得了成功,但对其他动物的克隆还是有难度的,对人的克隆在目前的技术条件下是不可能的。

36. D) 语义题。依据第一段前几句话的内容。该文指出:“我还从来没有遇到一个值得克隆的人。而且对人的克隆是一件愚蠢的尝试。”后面接着讲到“选择动物的克隆对象是一件有趣的事情”。由此可知,选项 D)正是文中作者表达的意思。
37. B) 细节题。依据第一段倒数第二句话的内容。该句指出:“也许今年春天可能会成功克隆 Missy。也许再有 5 年也无法克隆成功”。由此可知,选项 B)正确。
38. D) 细节题。依据对第四段最后一句话的理解。该句指出:“在陈述克隆 Missy 的目的时, Missy 的主人与实验小组都在期待去研究克隆的 Missy 与真正的 Missy 之间的不同”。故选项 D)正确。
39. C) 细节题。依据对最后一段第二句话的理解。该句指出:“即使他让一只狗受孕了,那么其后代假如活下来的话,也许会面临其他已克隆动物生下来时所显现出的问题:肺和心的不健全以及重量不足的问题”。由此可知,克隆的动物可能器官不健全。
40. A) 推断题。依据文章最后一句话:“当动物的克隆问题还得不到成功的解决时,你怎么还能指望克隆人呢?”由此可以推断,在克隆技术成熟之前,还有很长的路要走。故选项 A)正确。

Part III Vocabulary

41. B) [译] 我的祖父是一位退休工人,经常以热望和崇敬的心情追忆失去的岁月。

[解] 考查动词词义。contemplate 意为“盘算,计议;思量,对……周密考虑;注视,凝视”;consider 意为“认为,把……看作;考虑,细想;关心,考虑到”;contrive 意为“谋划,策划;设法做到;设计,想出”,如: I'm sure you will contrive some way of dealing with the situation. 我相信你一定会想出办法应付这个局面的。contact 与……接触,与……取得联系,如: We'll contact you by phone. 我们将

用电话跟你联系。

42. C) [译] 学医的学生应该懂得穿上白大褂就意味着必须遵守医生的行为规范。
[解] 考查动词词义。signify 表示……的意思, 意味, 预示; supplement 增补, 补充, 如: He supplements his regular income by doing a bit of teaching in the evenings. 他靠晚上讲点课增加正常的收入。simulate 意为“模仿, 模拟; 假装, 冒充”, 如: simulate enthusiasm/ goodness 假装热心/ 假装善良; swear 意为“宣誓, 发誓; 诅咒, 咒骂”, 如: The witness swore to tell the truth. 证人发誓说实话。
43. A) [译] 当病人病情严重时, 医生给他注射了刚获准使用的新药。
[解] 考查动词词义。inject 意为“注射(药液等), 给……注射; 注入, 引入, 投入”; project 意为“投掷, 发射; 放映; 使伸出”; eject 意为“驱逐, 逐出; 喷射, 排出; 弹出”, 如: They were ejected from their house for not paying the rent. 他们因未交房租被赶了出来。subject(to) 意为“使服从; 使遭受”, 如: subject oneself to criticism 是自己遭受批评。
44. C) [译] 医生之所以在制定医护计划时应当尽量为病人着想, 除了从情理和法理上要尊重病人的愿望外, 也还有一些实际的原因。
[解] 考查动词词义。endeavor 努力, 尽力, 尝试, 如: Please make every endeavor to come early. 请尽量早点来。enforce 意为“实施, 生效, 执行; 强迫, 迫使”, 如: enforce the law 实施法规; endow 意为“资助, 捐赠, 向……捐钱(或物); (with) 给予, 赋予, 认为……具有某种特质”, 如: She is endowed with both looks and brains. 她天生才貌双全。enhance 提高, 增加, 增强, 如: Good secretarial skills will enhance your chances of getting a job. 出色的秘书工作技能会增加你的就业机会。
45. B) [译] 这是一条长约 13 英里的坡道, 美丽的山谷一直延伸到下面的教堂。
[解] 考查名词词义。descent 意为“下降, 下倾; 斜坡, 坡道; 血统, 世袭”; terrain 地形, 地势; degeneration 退步, 堕落; tumble 意为“摔倒, 跌倒”, tumble to 为动词短语, 意为“(突然)明白, 领悟”, 如: It was a long time before he tumbled to what I meant. 过了好久他才领悟到我的意思。
46. D) [译] 人们对她的表演进行的指责使她非常沮丧。
[解] 考查动词词义。frustrate 意为“使沮丧, 使灰心; 挫败, 使受挫折”; deport 把……驱逐出境, 如: The country deported its criminals to penal colonies. 该国把犯人放逐到囚犯流放地。involve 意为“使卷入, 使参与; 牵涉; 包含, 含有; deprive 剥夺, 夺去, 使丧失, 如: A lot of these children have been deprived of a normal home life. 许多这样的孩子被剥夺了正常的家庭生活。
47. D) [译] 一些科学家对随着年龄的增长机体会退化是生命的必然结果的说法持怀疑态度。
[解] 考查动词词义。degrade 意为“降低……的身份, 有辱……的人格; 使降解, 使退化”; depress 意为“使沮丧, 使消沉; 使不景气, 削弱; 按下, 压下”, 如: deteriorate 恶化, 变坏, 如: The meeting soon deteriorated into a fight. 会议很快变成了一场厮打。default 不履行义务, 拖欠, 如: He defaulted on his child support payment. 他未付应付的孩子抚养费。
48. A) [译] 许多生产厂家以牺牲产品质量为代价过分注重成本的降低, 受到人们的指责。
[解] 考查名词词义。expense 意为“价钱, 花费, 费; (pl.) 开支, 业务费用”; expansion 意为“扩大, 扩张, 扩展; 膨胀”; exposure 意为“暴露, 显露; 揭露, 揭发; 曝光”; expectation 意为“期待, 预期; (pl.) 前程, 成功的前景”。
49. D) [译] 有位证人证实, 在银行遭到抢劫后, 他看到疑犯从银行跑出来。
[解] 考查动词词义。testify 意为“使信服, 使惊吓”; convict(经审讯)证明……有罪, 宣判……有罪; retort (on/ upon) 回嘴, 反驳, 如: Her retort left me with nothing to say. 她的反驳使我无言以对。conform 意为“遵守, 适应, 顺从; 相似, 一致, 符合”, 如: You must conform to the rules or leave the school. 你要么遵守校规, 要么离开学校。
50. C) [译] 海伦从不信口开河, 她在讲每句话之前总要先仔细斟酌。
[解] 考查形容词词义。spontaneous 意为“自发的, 无意识的; 自然的, 天真率直的”; simultaneous 同时发生的, 同时存在的, 同步的, 如: Some translations are simultaneous with the speeches at the United Nations. 联合国里各种语言有时是同声翻译的。homogenous 同种类的, 同性质的, 有相同特征的, 如: The population of the village has remained remarkably homogeneous. 这个村子的居民保持着不寻常的相似之处。rigorous 意为“严厉的, 严格的; 严密的, 缜密的”, 如: The planes have to undergo rigorous safety check. 飞机必须经过仔细地检查。

51. A) [译] 她就如何清洗地毯给出了明确的详细说明。
[解] 考查形容词词义。explicit 意为“详述的, 明确的, 明晰的; 直言的, 毫不隐瞒的, 露骨的”; transient 意为“短暂的, 转瞬即逝; 临时的, 暂住的”, 如: The city has a transient population of more than one million. 该城的暂住人口超过 100 万。brisk 意为“轻快的, 生气勃勃的; 兴隆的, 繁忙活跃的; 寒冷而清新的”; opaque 意为“不透明的, 不透光的; 难理解的, 晦涩的”, 如: Her explanation of the problem was rather opaque. 她对问题的解释很难理解。
52. B) [译] 提出这样一个天才的计划需要丰富的想像力。
[解] 考查形容词词义。ingenious (人、头脑) 灵巧的, 有发明才能的; (物件等) 设计独特的, (方法等) 别致的, 巧妙的; inherent (in) 固有的, 内在的, 天生的; vigorous 意为“有力的, 用力的; 精力充沛的”; exotic 奇异的, 外(国)来的, 异国情调的。
53. D) [译] 马虎的官员对工作缺乏责任感。
[解] 考查形容词词义。slack 意为“懈怠的, 马虎的; 萧条的, 清淡的, 不活跃的; 松(弛)的”; timid 羞怯的, 胆小的; suspicious 意为“猜疑的, 疑心的; 可疑的; (of) 表示怀疑的”; tedious 乏味的, 单调的, 冗长的, 如: a tedious lecture 乏味的演讲。
54. C) [译] 大多数数学家相信自己的直觉, 并且乐于承认这种直觉在他们解决问题时所起到的不可或缺的作用。
[解] 考查名词词义。intuition 直觉; conception 概念; 观念; perception 意为“感知(能力), 知觉(力); 认识, 观念, 看法”; cognition 认知, 认识过程。
55. A) [译] 一走进海德公园, 他就有一种几乎无法抑制的想对人群发表演讲的冲动。
[解] 考查名词词义。impulse 意为“冲动, 一时的念头; 推动驱使; 脉冲”; stimulation 刺激, 激励; instinct 意为“天性, 生性; 本能, 直觉”; surge 意为“(感情等) 洋溢, 奔放; 急剧上升, 猛增; 波涛般汹涌奔腾”。
56. C) [译] 受到自身发表个人见解的文化氛围的鼓舞, 加拿大人并不惧怕挑战集体意愿, 而且他们在捍卫自己的观点时虽然很少表现出咄咄逼人的气势, 但还是赋予热情。
[解] 考查名词词义。consensus (意见等) 一致, 一致同意; consent 准许, 同意, 赞成; conscience 良心, 道德心; consciousness 意识, 觉悟, 自觉。
57. B) [译] 他仍然记得在祖父母的小木屋里度过的快乐童年。
[解] 考查动词词义。cherish 意为“珍爱, 珍视; 爱护, 抚育; 抱有, 怀有(希望、想法、感情等); nourishes 意为“养育, 喂养, 滋养; 怀有(希望等), 增强(希望等)”; fancy 意为“想像, 喜欢; 想像, 设想; 猜想, 以为”; scan 意为“浏览; 扫描; 细看, 审视”, 如: scan the newspaper 浏览报纸。
58. A) [译] 她表达了强烈的决心, 没有什么能够诱使她放弃教师职业。
[解] 考查动词词义。induce 意为“引起, 导致; 引诱, 劝”; reduce 意为“减少, 缩小; 使降级, 使沦落; 迫使”, 如: reduce expenses 减缩费用; deduce 演绎, 推断, 推论, 如: deduce from cause to effect 从前因推断后果; attract 意为“引起……注意或兴趣; 吸引”。
59. D) [译] 显微镜和望远镜的放大、分离、示范性能, 使得它们能够演示如何把细小的东西放大并从整体中分离出来。
[解] 考查动词词义。magnify 意为“放大, 扩大; 夸大, 夸张”; radiate 意为“发出(光、热等), 辐射; 流露, 显示”; prolong 延长, 拉长, 拖延; extend 意为“延长, 延伸; 扩大, 扩展; 提供, 给予, 延续”。
60. A) [译] 灯光不仅能用来创造一种氛围, 而且也能突出屋内的摆设, 如装饰品或图片。
[解] 考查动词词义。highlight 意为“强调, 突出, 使显著”; activate 使活动起来, 使开始起作用; underline 意为“在……下面划线; 着重表示, 强调”; upgrade 提升, 使升级, 如: The information will need updating from time to time. 这消息需要不断更新。
61. B) [译] 把这个旋钮往右转, 就可以放大收音机的音量。
[解] 考查动词词义。amplify 意为“放大(声音等), 增强; 扩大详述, 进一步阐述”; intensify (使) 增强, (使) 加剧; enlarge 意为“扩大, 扩展, 扩充; 放大(照片等)”; reinforce 增强, 增援, 加强, 如: reinforce a bridge 加固桥梁/ reinforce a stock 补充存货。
62. C) [译] 这门课程最吸引人的特色之一就是把理论与实践紧密结合的方式。
[解] 考查动词词义。integrate 意为“(with, into) (使) 成为一体, (使) 合并”; embed 意为“把……嵌

入(或埋入、插入),扎牢;使深留脑中”,如:The idea became embedded in his mind.这种想法深深印在他脑海中。embrace意为“拥抱,怀抱;包括,包含;包围,环绕”;synthesize合成,综合(物质、观点等)。

- 63.D) [译]他们几乎看不到能被过往船只搭救的一丝希望。

[解]考查名词词义。gleam意为“闪光,闪亮;(of)(感情、幽默等的)闪现,流露”;grain意为“少量,微量;谷物;谷粒,细粒”;slice意为“薄片,切片;一份,部分”;span意为“跨度,跨距;一段时间”。

- 64.A) [译]对于许多中国人来说,由于他们喜欢新鲜食品,如活鱼、活鸭、活鸡,而不喜欢包装或冷冻食品,传统市场对它们仍具有吸引力。

[解]考查名词词义。appeal意为“感染力,吸引力;恳求,呼吁;[律]上诉,申诉”;image意为“形象,声誉;印象;像,映像,图像;形象的描述,象征,比喻”;pledge保证,誓言;survival意为“幸存,继续生活;幸存者,残存物”。

- 65.D) [译]要完成那些重要但又不愿意干的工作,人们需要付出持之以恒的努力。

[解]考查形容词词义。persistent意为“坚持不懈的,执意的;持续的”;consecutive连续的,连贯的;perpetual意为“永久的,永恒的,长期的;无休止的,没完没了的”;condensed压缩的,浓缩的,冷缩的。

- 66.D) [译]有一定数量的学生住在公寓里,而其余的住在附近的度假胜地,那里能够给他们提供价格合理的膳宿。

[解]考查动词词义。reside意为“居住,定居;(in)(性质等)存在,在于,(权利等)属于……”;inhabit意为“居住于,(动物)栖息于”,为及物动词,后面不与介词in连用,如:The tribes inhabit the island.那些部落住岛上。revive使复苏,如:revive economy是经济复苏;gather意为“聚集,集合;收集,采集;逐渐增加;猜想,推测”。

- 67.C) [译]他以分期付款的方式买了套住房,每月付一定数额的款项。

[解]考查名词词义。installment意为“分期付款,分期交付;(连载的)一部分,一期”;division意为“分,分开,分隔;分配,分担;分歧,分裂;部门”;premium意为“奖品,赠品,额外补贴;额外费用,加付款;(投保人向保险公司支付的)保险金”;fluctuation意为“波动,起伏,涨落;摇摆不定”。

- 68.B) [译]他不能以不知道为借口,或许他早就知道部门里正在发生的事。

[解]考查名词词义。plead意为“为……辩护;提出……为理由(或借口)”;petition请愿,祈求,请愿书,诉状;resort(to)意为“求助,凭借;诉诸”;reproach责备,指责,如:He had bitterly reproached himself for his complacency.他痛悔自己的自满情绪。

- 69.C) [译]许多生态学家认为,世界上的许多物种正濒临灭绝。

[解]考查名词词义。verge边,边缘,on the verge of为固定搭配,意为“接近于,濒临于”;margin意为“页边空白;差数,差额;余地,余裕;边,边缘”;border意为“边,边缘;界限;边界,边境”;fringe意为“饰以流苏的边;边缘,外围;(头发的)刘海”。

- 70.B) [译]任何销售人员如果每周的销售量超过了定额都会得到红包。

[解]考查名词词义。quota定额,限额,配额,如:cut/reduce a quota减少定额;ratio比,比率,比例;allocation津贴,补助(费),零用钱;portion一部分,一份。

Part IV Error Correction

S1. a→the

[解]此处应该表示的是全世界麻风病人的“数量(the number of)”已经下降了,而并不表示“许多(a number of)”。

S2. of→by

[解]从上下文来推断,此处应该表示的是“全世界麻风病人的数量已经减少了百分之90%”,介词by表示“达到……量(或程度)”,如:We missed the train by the ten minutes.我们晚了十分钟,误了火车。

S3. complete→completely

[解]应该用副词修饰动词。

S4. effects→affects

[解]此句意为“这种疾病主要对皮肤和神经产生影响”。effect作名词意为“影响”,affect作动词用意为“实现,使生效,引起”。