

大学英语

六

级考试

模拟

CET-6

训练

● 主编 / 胡安琳 陈 鸣

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前言

全国大学英语四、六级考试改革正在如火如荼得地进行。改革的举措涉及题型、计分体制和成绩报道方式。改革的目的在于培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。因此,所有参加全国大学英语四、六级考试的考生都必须了解考试的形式和内容。在《大学英语六级考试试点考试样卷》中,试点阶段六级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占比例如下表所示:

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
第一部分: 听力理解	听力对话	短 对 话	多项选择	35%
		长 对 话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
第二部分: 阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解	选词填空	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子填空或其他	
第三部分: 综合测试	改 错 或完型填空		错误辨认并改正	15%
			多项选择	
	篇章阅读 或句子翻译		简短回答	
			中 译 英	
第四部分: 写作	写 作		短文写作	15%

可以看出,在考试内容和形式上,六级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加快速阅读理解测试,提高非选择性试题的比例。试点阶段的六级考试由四部分构成:听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分的比例提高到 35%,其中听力对话占 15%,听

力短文占 20%。阅读理解部分比例调整为 35%,其中仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth)占 25%,快速阅读部分(Skimming and Scanning)占 10%。综合测试比例为 15%,由两部分构成。第一部分为改错或完型填空,占 10%;第二部分为篇章问答或翻译,占 5%。写作能力测试部分比例为 15%。此外,自 2005 年 6 月考试起,六级考试成绩采用满分为 710 分的记分体制,不设及格线;成绩报道方式由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单。

本书就是根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的要求及六级考试样卷编写的,涵盖六级考试所有最新题型。新题型的出台旨在促使广大教师及学生在日常的英语教与学的过程中把精力集中在提高语言的实际运用能力方面,避免应试性的教与学。为了充分发挥新题型对教与学的指导作用,我们反复研究了最新题型的样题,精心编写了这本模拟试题。参加本书编写的都是具有丰富大学英语教学经验的教师,本书使用的素材精选自国内外书刊杂志,阅读理解部分的短文题材广泛,体裁多样。在选材和试题设计的过程中,参照正式公布的六级考试样题,对试题的难易度进行了认真的分析和研究,使本书的测试题基本达到测试所要求的信度和效度。

本书包括十套模拟试卷并配有答案和解析,建议读者在使用此书时,严格按照实考模式,限时闭卷一次性完成,然后核对标准答案,实在弄不清的,再参阅解析,以最大限度地提高训练效果。

本书的听力测试部分由袁玲丽、楼宝春编写,阅读理解部分由孟静、杨德明、陈鸣、杨勇编写,综合测试部分由窦忠琴、叶海燕编写,写作测试部分由窦忠琴编写。

由于编者水平有限,错误与疏漏之处在所难免,诚请读者不吝指正。

编者

2007 年 3 月

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Model Test One

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition with the title of **University Merger**, giving an introduction of different people's opinions on this topic and your own point of view. You should write at least **150** words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 大学合并是建设世界一流大学的重要举措
2. 大学合并有一些潜在的问题,如管理问题,治安问题等
3. 我的看法

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**.

For questions 1—4, mark

- Y** (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;
N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;
NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 5—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

The Interview

At the Demobilization Centre, after the usual round of medical inspection, return of service equipment, and issue of allowances and civilian clothing, I had been interviewed by an officer whose job was to advise on careers. On learning that I had a science degree and varied experience in engineering technology, he expressed the opinion that I would have no difficulty in finding a good civilian job. Industry was reorganizing itself for post-war production and there was already an urgent demand for qualified technologists, especially in the field of electronics, which was my special interest. I had been very much encouraged by this, as I had made a point of keeping up with new trends and developments by borrowing books through the Central Library System, and by subscribing to various technical journals and magazines, so I felt quite confident of my ability to hold down a good job. He had given me a letter of introduction to the Higher Appointments Office in Tavistock Square, London, and suggested that I call on them as soon as I had settled myself in "digs" and had enjoyed a short holiday ...

Shortly after my return, I visited the Appointments Office, where I was interviewed by two courteous, impersonal men who questioned me closely on my academic background, service

career and experience in industry. I explained that after graduating I had worked for two years as a Communication Engineer for the Standard Oil Company at their Aruba Refinery, earning enough to pay for postgraduate study in England. At the end of the interview they told me that I would be notified of any vacancies suitable to my experience and qualifications. Two weeks later I received a letter from the Appointments Office, together with a list of three firms, each of which had vacancies for qualified Communication Engineers. I promptly wrote to each one, stating my qualifications and experience, and soon received very encouraging replies, each with an invitation to an interview. Everything was working very smoothly and I felt on top of the world.

I was nervous as I stood in front of the Head Office in Mayfair; this firm had a high international reputation and the thought of being associated with it added to my excitement. Anyway, I reasoned, this was the first of the interviews, and if I failed here there were still two chances remaining. The uniformed attendant politely opened the large doors for me, and as I approached the receptionist's desk she smiled quite pleasantly.

"Good morning." Her brows were raised in polite enquiry.

"Good morning," I replied, "My name is Braithwaite. I am here for an interview with Mr. Symonds."

I had taken a great deal of care with my appearance that morning. I was wearing my best suit with the fight shirt and tie and pocket handkerchief; my shoes were smartly polished, my teeth were well brushed and I was wearing my best smile—all this had passed the very critical inspection of Mr. and Mrs. Belmont with whom I lived. I might even say that I was quite proud of my appearance. Yet the receptionist's smile suddenly disappeared. She reached for a large diary and consulted it as if to verify my statement, then she picked up the telephone and, cupping her hand around the mouthpiece as if for greater privacy, spoke rapidly into it, watching me stealthily the while.

"Will you come this way?" She set off down a wide corridor, her back straight and stiff with a disapproval which was echoed in the tap-tap of her high heels.

At the end of the corridor we entered an automatic lift; the girl maintained a silent hostility and avoided looking at me. At the second floor we stepped out into a passage on to which several rooms opened; pausing briefly outside one of them she said "In there," and quickly retreated to the lift. I knocked on the door and entered a spacious room where four men were seated at a large table.

One of them rose, walked around to shake hands with me and introduced his colleagues, and then indicated a chair in which I seated myself. After a brief enquiry into my place of birth and R. A. F. service experience, they began to question me closely on telecommunications and the development of electronics in that field. The questions were studied, deliberate, and suddenly the nervousness which had troubled me all the morning disappeared; now I was confident, at ease with a familiar subject. They questioned me on theory, equipment, circuits,



operation; on my training in the U. S. A. , and on my experience there and in South America. They were thorough, but I was relaxed now; the years of study, field work and postgraduate research were about to pay off, and I knew that I was holding my own, and even enjoying it.

And then it was all over. Mr. Symonds, the gentleman who had welcomed me, leaned back in his chair and looked from one to another of his associates. They nodded to him, and he said:

“Mr. Braithwaite, my associates and I are completely satisfied with your replies and feel sure that in terms of qualification, ability and experience, you are abundantly suited to the post we have in mind. But we are faced with a certain difficulty. Employing you would mean placing you in a position of authority over a number of our English employees, many of whom have been with us a very long time, and we feel that such an appointment would unfavorably affect the balance of good relationship which has always obtained in this firm. We could not offer you that post without the responsibility, neither would we ask you to accept the one or two other vacancies of a different type which do exist, for they are unsuitable for someone with your high standard of education and ability. So, I’m afraid, we will not be able to use you.” At this he rose, extended his hand in the courtesy of dismissal.

I felt drained of strength and thought; yet somehow I managed to leave that office, navigate the passage, lift and corridor, and walk out of the building into the busy sunlit street. I had just been brought face to face with something I had either forgotten or completely ignored for more than six exciting years my black skin. It had not mattered when I volunteered for aircrew service in 1940; it had not mattered during the period of flying training or when I received my wings and was posted to a squadron; it had not mattered in the exciting uncertainties of operational flying, of living and loving from day to day, brothered to men who like myself had no tomorrow and could not afford to waste today on the absurdities of prejudice; it had not mattered when, uniformed and winged, I visited theatres and dance halls, pubs and private houses.

I had forgotten about my black face during those years. I saw it daily yet never noticed its colour. I was an airman in flying kit while on His Majesty’s business, smiled at, encouraged, welcomed by grateful civilians in bars or on the street, who saw not me, but the uniform and its relationship to the glorious, undying Few. Yes, I had forgotten about my skin when I had so eagerly discussed my post-war prospects with the Careers Officer and the Appointments people; I had quite forgotten about it as I cheerfully entered that grand, imposing building ...

Now, as I walked sadly away, I consciously turned my eyes away from the sight of my face reflected in the large plate-glass shopwindows. Disappointment and anger were a solid bitter lump rising inside me; I hurried into the nearest public lavatory and was violently sick.

1. The officer at the demobilization center thought it was hard for the author to find a job.
2. The author was good at computer.
3. Qualified technologists were in bad need of in the field of electronics.
4. The author had worked in the headquarters of Standard Oil Company.

5. The author was quite proud of _____ that morning of interview.
6. The author stepped out of the lift at _____.
7. Mr. Symonds and his associates were _____ with the author's replies.
8. The author had either forgotten or completely ignored _____ for more than six years.
9. The author was smiled at, encouraged and welcomed by civilians when he was in _____.
10. The author was violently sick because he felt _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

11. A) An invented story. B) A real life experience.
C) An imaginary situation. D) A terrible nightmare.
12. A) The man should stick to what he's doing.
B) The man should take up a new hobby.
C) The man should stop playing golf.
D) The man should find the cause for his failure.
13. A) The visiting economist has given several lectures.
B) The guest lecturer's opinion is different from Dr. Brown's.
C) Dr. Brown and the guest speaker were schoolmates.
D) Dr. Brown invited the economist to visit their college.
14. A) She will save the stamps for the man's brother.
B) She will no longer get letters from Australia.
C) She can't give the stamps to the man's brother.
D) She has given the stamps to the man's roommates.
15. A) She has to change the time for the trip. B) She hasn't decided where to go.
C) She can't afford the time for the trip. D) She will manage to leave this month.
16. A) The woman blames the man for his absence.
B) The woman thanks the man for his efforts.
C) The woman thinks that everything was all right.
D) The woman doesn't think it was the man's fault.



17. A) She could go out together with him. B) He should solve the problems himself.
C) He should go out for a while. D) She could help him with the problems.
18. A) The man should work with somebody else.
B) The man should meet his partner's needs.
C) They should come to a compromise.
D) They should find a better lab for the project.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He will stay at the Sheraton. B) He will stay at the Hilton.
C) He will stay at the company. D) He will stay at the man's home.
20. A) A conference. B) A banquet.
C) A dancing party. D) A performance.
21. A) Because the man wants a successful business deal to return the hospitality he received in Tokyo.
B) Because the man wants a successful business deal to show his hospitality.
C) Because the man wants to set up a good business relationship.
D) Because Mr. Kata is the man's good friend in Tokyo.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) She has let her hair grow. B) She has wrinkles on her forehead.
C) Her hair has turned grey. D) She looks pale and weak.
23. A) Bristol. B) Plymouth. C) London. D) Cardiff.
24. A) She got a studying opportunity.
B) She would be promoted.
C) She moved to a new house.
D) She got married and had a newly-born baby.
25. A) She is a housewife. B) She works full-time.
C) She is writing a story. D) She is on television.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) 7 years. B) 17 years. C) 20 years. D) several years.

27. A) From 15 to 20. B) From 20 to 25. C) From 15 to 30. D) From 20 to 30.
28. A) The ups and downs of life can be predicted.
B) After 30, people view happiness as a goal in itself.
C) Scientists have come to know why women can live longer than men.
D) Scientists' and artists' peak time of creativity are different.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) They make noises to drive away insects.
B) They give out faint cries.
C) They extend their water pipes.
D) They become elastic like rubber bands.
30. A) Quiet plants. B) Well-watered plants.
C) Healthy plants. D) Thirsty plants.
31. A) They could drive the insects away. B) They could build devices to trap insects.
C) They could make the plants grow faster. D) They could keep the plants well-watered.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) For protection against other animals. B) For protection against other dogs.
C) Just for fun. D) For the purpose of guarding the house.
33. A) Because they did not eat other animals. B) Because they were useful for protection.
C) Because they were good hunters. D) Because they always obeyed their masters.
34. A) For companionship. B) For amusement.
C) For protection against robbery. D) For hunting.
35. A) The city can be a lonely place. B) Life in the west can be very dangerous.
C) The dog is a useful and friendly animal. D) People in the West are fond of animals.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

For years, students were (36) _____ that with a college degree in hand they could acquire an (37) _____ job. However, in recent years, several developments have (38) _____

the onset of a change in the supply-demand (39) _____ in the services of higher education. Teachers with (40) _____ degrees far outnumber the (41) _____ teaching positions in many (42) _____. The chairman of a science department today may receive three to four hundred (43) _____ for a position that once attracted only half a dozen.

(44) _____. With the realization that higher education has lost its vaunted position in the eyes of the public, administrators of colleges and universities must be prepared to enter into competition with all other suppliers of products and services. (45) _____.

Today students are in touch with the reality of the world, and they realize that (46) _____.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words on **Answer Sheet 1**.*

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

The Olympic Games originated in 776 B.C. in Olympia, a small town in Greece. Participants in the first Olympiad are said to have run a 200-yard race, but as the Games were held every four years, they expanded in scope. Only Greek amateurs were allowed to participate in this festival in honor of the god Zeus. The event became a religious, patriotic, and athletic occasion where winners were honored with wreaths and special privileges. There was a profound change in the nature of the Games under the Roman emperors. They were banned in 394 A. D. by Emperor Theodosius, after they became professional circuses and carnivals.

The modern Olympic Games began in Athens in 1896 as a result of the initiative of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator whose desire was to promote international understanding through athletics. Nine nations participated in the first Games; over 100 nations currently compete.

The taint of politics and racial controversy, however, has impinged upon the Olympic Games in our epoch. In 1936 Hitler, whose country hosted the Games, affronted Jesse Owens, a black American runner, by refusing to congratulate Owens for the feat of having won four gold medals. In the 1972 Munich Games, the world was appalled by the deplorable murder of eleven Israeli athletes by Arab terrorists. The next Olympic Games in Montreal were boycotted by African nations. In 1980, following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, sixty-two nations caused great dismay to their athletes by refusing to participate in the Games. The consensus among those nations was that their refusal would admonish the Soviet.

47. According to the passage, the first Olympic Games were held as _____.

48. The reward to winners in the first Olympic Games was _____.
49. The Roman Emperor changed the form of Olympic Games from sports events to _____.
50. From the passage, we can infer that Hitler's refusal to congratulate Jesse Owens was an indication of _____.
51. The purpose of those athletes whose countries boycotted the 1980 Games was to _____.

Section B

Directions: *There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

If women are mercilessly exploited year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they tremble at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are always taken advantage of by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck-lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability. They are only interested in outward *appearance* (外表) and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of *inconstancy* (反复无常) and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide.

52. Designers and big stores always make money _____.

A) by mercilessly exploiting women workers in the clothing industry

- ### Passage Two

Anne Heche has proven herself an exceptional actress in film, television and stage. Her talents have earned her critical praise as well as both Tony and Emmy Award nominations.

On the big screen Heche was last seen opposite Nicole Kidman and Lauren Bacall in New Line Cinema's *Birth*, directed by Jonathan Glazer. The plot line involved a woman (Kidman) who, to the *dismay* (沮丧, 惊慌) of her friends (Heche) and family, believes that a 10-year-old boy is the *reincarnation* (化身) of her deceased husband. *Birth* was screened at the 2004 Venice Film Festival and the Deauville Film Festival.

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Levinson's *Wag the Dog*, in which she appeared opposite Robert DeNiro and Dustin Hoffman. She starred opposite Harrison Ford in *Six Days Seven Nights*, with Tommy Lee Jones in *Volcano*, and achieved critical acclaim for her role in *Donnie Brasco*. She co-starred in Gus Van Zant's update of *Psycho* with Vince Vaughn and Julianne Moore, and in *Auggie Rose*, alongside Jeff Goldblum, which was screened at the Montreal Film Festival. In 2002 Heche co-starred in the Denzel Washington drama, *John Q*, and opposite Christina Ricci in the Miramax film, *Prozac Nation*.

Other film credits include Agnieszka Holland's *The Third Miracle*, opposite Ed Harris, *The Juror*, with Demi Moore and Alec Baldwin, *Walking and Talking*, *The Wild Side*, *Twist of Fate*, *Pie in the Sky*, *Milk Money*, with Melanie Griffith, *The Investigator* and *I'll Do Anything*.

In 2002 Heche made her Broadway debut (初次登场, 开张) in the critically acclaimed production of the Tony Award-winning play *Proof*. She garnered rave reviews across the board from theatre critics, and the show was extended, making it one of the longest running non-musical plays in recent history. She triumphantly returned to Broadway in the Roundabout Theater stage production of *Twentieth Century* in 2004. Her critically acclaimed performance opposite Alec Baldwin earned her a Tony Award nomination for Best Lead Actress in a Play.

Also a writer and director, Heche wrote and directed a short feature entitled *Reaching Normal* for Showtime's *First Director Series*, as well as the second installment (部分) of *If These Walls Could Talk II*. In September 2001, Simon & Schuster published her autobiographical *Call Me Crazy*, which appeared on *The New York Times* and *The Los Angeles Times* bestseller lists.

57. What was theatre critics' reaction to Heche's first stage performance?

- A) Sarcastic. B) Fault-finding.
C) Mild. D) Extremely enthusiastic.

58. From the passage, we can know the word "deceased" in Paragraph 3 means _____.

- A) living B) missing C) dead D) sick

59. Heche has shown her exceptional talents in many fields EXCEPT in _____.

- A) singing B) theatre C) acting D) writing

60. Which of the following can best summarize the passage?

- A) Heche—the best actress of Hollywood.
B) Heche—the versatile actress.
C) Heche—the talented actress, writer and director.
D) Heche—a brilliant star in Broadway.

61. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A) Heche has gained both Tony and Emmy Award nominations.
B) Heche has gotten an Oscar Award for Best Supporting Actress.
C) Heche's Broadway debut proved exceptionally successful.
D) Heche's autobiography sold well.

Part V Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods.
Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature
as a school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

1. time/times/period

2. _____

3. the

Punctuality (准时) means observing regular or appointed time. A man who gets up at seven o'clock every morning is punctual. A man who has permitted to call on a friend at five o'clock in the afternoon and actually does such at that hour is also punctual.

62. _____

63. _____

Punctuality is a good habit, and unpunctuality is a bad one. A few minutes delay may not be a serious matter. But it may have bad results. Getting up five minutes later than usually may upset the plan of the day. Call on a friend five minutes later than the appointed time may cause him some unexpected trouble. Nevertheless, habitual unpunctuality leads to *indolence* (懒惰) and even failure in life. One delay after another makes a man unable to exert himself. It also proves him be untrustworthy.

64. _____

65. _____

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

Those who are unpunctual should try their best to get rid from their bad habit. In doing this, they should avoid making any kind of exception. They should ever say to themselves: "A few minutes' delay does not matter this time. I shall never be unpunctual again." Those who think in this way will find excuses for delay from time to time, and will at least give up the attempt cultivating the good habit of punctuality. Like all other good habits, punctuality becomes second nature with those who have duly cultivated it.

69. _____

70. _____

71. _____