

◎ 名校老师精心设计

◎ 名校学生多次测试

八大名校 大学英语考前演练 试卷

大学英语六级考试命题研究组 组编

6级

条码在后

Model Test One

试 卷 一

Part I

八 大 名 校

(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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question

大学英语考前演练试卷

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

(六 级)

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and will finish at 4 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose D.

大学英语六级考试命题研究组 组编

2. A) She's just started her new job.
B) Her success is hard to achieve.
C) She's been extremely successful.
D) She owes some of her success to her personality.
3. A) He doesn't want to have lunch with the woman.
B) He will be very busy.
C) He's having lunch with somebody else.
D) He won't go to lunch.
4. A) He is in the Army. B) He likes cars. C) He is a car salesman. D) He can fix her car.
5. A) \$ 71.90. B) \$ 6.00. C) \$ 7.90. D) \$ 4.00.
6. A) He wants a telephone of his own. B) He's looking for a new place to work.
C) He doesn't really get calls here. D) He doesn't know the woman's name.
7. A) Ten times. B) Eight times. C) Four times. D) Two times.
8. A) Three. B) Five. C) Two. D) Four.
9. A) There's something the matter with them. B) He doesn't need to go back on either one.
C) He doesn't know when they leave. D) The man can take either one.
10. A) He decided not to go to New York. B) He won an award recently.
C) They are going to organize a team to move him to move.

国际文化出版公司

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some ques-

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

八大名校大学英语考前演练试卷. 六级/马德高等主编.

北京:国际文化出版公司,2002.9

ISBN 7-80173-096-8

I. 八... II. 马... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考

试—试题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 063642 号

八大名校大学英语考前演练试卷(六级)

主 编 马德高

组 稿 李正堂

责任编辑 张妮莹

封面设计 星火视觉设计中心

出 版 国际文化出版公司

发 行 国际文化出版公司

经 销 全国新华书店

印 刷 肥城新华印刷有限公司

开 本 787×1092 16 开

9.25 印张 300 千字

版 次 2002 年 9 月第 1 版

2002 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印 数 1—5000 册

书 号 ISBN 7-80173-096-8/H·008

定 价 12.00 元

国际文化出版公司地址

北京朝阳区东土城路乙 9 号 邮编 100013

电话:64271187 64279032

传真:84257656

E-mail: icpc@95777.com

前言

每年四六级考试成绩揭晓,都是几家欢乐几家愁。一些名校总是名列前茅,整体通过率遥遥领先,高分考生比比皆是,而更多的学校则成绩平平,高分寥寥。

名校效应,向来是人们四六级考试关注和探讨的焦点,他们是如何获得优异成绩的?名校老师的考前辅导有何高招?他们的考前演练有何独到之处?

为此,我们联合北大、清华、复旦、南开、浙大、人大、西安交大、华南理工等八所在历年四六级考试中成绩卓著的名牌院校的多位老师,一起研究、总结,发现他们在考前指导复习和模拟演练中都有以下共同成功之处——

1. 精心研究考试命题

这些学校都有一批长期研究四六级考试的专家和教授,他们的分析和预测,对本校学生的四六级复习和辅导起了很好的导向作用。

2. 系统设计考前模拟

这些学校都有一套科学、严谨的考前模拟体系,无论从模拟试题的设计、遴选,还是从模拟频次的规划,都有其独到之处,很好地保证了模拟的信度和效果。

3. 详细总结演练效果

这些学校不仅止于模拟试题的系统设计,更着重于每次模拟的总结和反馈,从知识回顾、难点突破到状态培养,都对学生起到了很好的提升作用。

为了让更多的考生亲聆这些名校老师的精辟指点,吸收名校老师的辅导精华,演练名校老师设计的模拟试卷,在复习备考中和名校考生站在同一条起跑线上,我们联合上述八所高校辅导四级考试的资深专家,组成了“大学英语四级考试命题研究组”,并经过精心编写,推出了《八大名校大学英语考前演练试卷》(四级共9套)。

本试卷的特点——

1. 名校老师精心设计

本试卷全部由八大名校长期致力于四级考试研究和命题的专家教授精心设计。

2. 名校学生多次测试

本试卷设计完成后,均在八大名校的学生中做过多次测试,并在此基础上做了修订,效果较好,信度较高。

3. 考点要点全面涵盖

本试卷全面涵盖了四级考试中的考点要点,真正回顾大纲知识,命准出题方向。

4. 卷后评析精辟独到

本试卷有精辟的思路解析,独到的解题点拨,真正做到举一反三,触类旁通。

用《八大名校大学英语考前演练试卷》,和名校考生共比肩……

Model Test One

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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers. 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 answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) The woman is taking Max' place at work.
B) Max and the woman are working together today.
C) The woman is expecting to take today off.
D) Max asked if the woman was sick.
2. A) She's less successful now than she was last year.
B) Her success is hard to understand.
C) She's been extremely successful.
D) She owes some of her success to her personality.
3. A) He doesn't want to have lunch with the woman.
B) He will be very busy.
C) He's having lunch with somebody else.
D) He never eats lunch.
4. A) He is in the Army. B) He likes cars. C) He is a car salesman. D) He can fix her car.
5. A) \$ 11.00. B) \$ 6.00. C) \$ 7.00. D) \$ 4.00.
6. A) He wants a telephone of his own.
C) He doesn't usually get calls here.
B) He's looking for a new place to work.
D) He doesn't know the woman's name.
7. A) Ten times. B) Eight times. C) Four times. D) Two times.
8. A) Three. B) Five. C) Two. D) Four.
9. A) There is something the matter with them.
C) He doesn't know when they leave.
B) He doesn't need to go back on either one.
D) The man can take either one.
10. A) He decided not to go to New York.
C) They are going to organize a dinner.
B) He won an award recently.
D) No one expected him to move.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some ques-

tions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one 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

Passage One

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

11. A) Man's Lives. B) Man's Normal Period of Growth.
C) Can the Aging Be Controlled? D) Can Man Live Longer in the Future?
12. A) Most people cannot live more than 100 years.
B) Most people are over 100 years old.
C) Man can live six times longer than his normal period of growth.
D) A person's period of growth may be 25 years.
13. A) By describing the conditions necessary for a long life.
B) By explaining the findings of an expert.
C) By comparing man with other animals.
D) By quoting popular medical opinion.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) When the plane was up in the sky. B) Ten minutes after he was sitting on board.
C) Just before he fastened his seat belt. D) While he was enjoying the beauty of the sky.
15. A) The man enjoyed the beauty of the evening sky from his plane.
B) The man had a time bomb hidden in his suitcase.
C) The ticking noise of the alarm clock caused him a little trouble.
D) The airline official and the police officer played a joke on him.
16. A) An Interesting Day. B) Two Mistakes Made.
C) A False Alarm. D) An Unlawful Arrest.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) His wife. B) A clock. C) A Tree. D) Lightning.
18. A) Edwards had been blind for nine years.
B) Edwards was unconscious for twenty minutes after the lightning had struck him.
C) Doctors believed that Edwards was never really blind or deaf.
D) Edwards awoke with his face in a puddle of water.
19. A) Hiding from the storm under a tree. B) Climbing a tree.
C) Driving a car. D) Lying on the ground.
20. A) He regained his sight from a head injury when he fell from a tree.
B) He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years.
C) The lightning took the feeling from his legs and gave feeling in his eyes.
D) Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.

Part II

Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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:

The term "culture shock" has already begun to creep into the popular vocabulary. Culture shock is the effect that immersion in a strange culture has on the unprepared visitor. Culture shock is what happens when a traveler suddenly finds himself in a place where "yes" may mean "no", where a "fixed price" is negotiable, where to be kept waiting in an outer office is no cause for insult, when laughter may signify anger. It is what happens when the familiar psychological cues that help an individual to function in society are suddenly withdrawn and replaced by new ones that are strange or incomprehensible.

The culture shock phenomenon accounts for much of the bewilderment, frustration, and disorientation that plagues Americans in their dealings with other societies. It causes a breakdown in communication, a misreading of reality, an inability to cope. Yet culture shock is relatively mild in comparison with the much more serious malady, future shock. Future shock is the dizzying disorientation brought on by the premature arrival of the future. It may well be the most important disease of tomorrow.

Take an individual out of his own culture and set him down suddenly in an environment sharply different from his own, with a different set of cues to react to—different conceptions of time, space, work, love, religion, sex, and everything else—than cut him off from any hope of retreat to a more familiar social landscape, and the dislocation he suffers is doubly severe. Moreover, if this new culture is itself in constant turmoil, and if—worse yet—its values are *incessantly* (连续地) changing, the sense of disorientation will be still further intensified. Given few clues as to what kind of behavior is rational under the radically new circumstances, the victim may well become a hazard to himself and others.

Now imagine not merely an individual but an entire society, an entire generation—including its weakest, least intelligent, and most irrational members—suddenly transported into this new world. The result is mass disorientation, future shock on a grand scale.

This is the prospect that man now faces. Change is *avalanching* (如雪片般) upon our heads and most people are absurdly unprepared to cope with it.

21. Culture shock occurs _____.
A) where one can conduct negotiations for goods of fixed price
B) where people express ideas and emotions contrary to what they really feel
C) when value standards are so different that one is unable to make his own judgement
D) when one loses all hope of returning to his hometown environment
22. In the author's opinion, "future shock" is _____.
A) the product of some future society
B) the effect of a new culture on an unprepared visitor
C) a term incomprehensible in the popular vocabulary
D) a kind of social malady in the fast changing society
23. One thing that is in common between "culture shock" and "future shock" is the _____.
A) constant turmoil of the new culture itself
B) disorientation of the masses
C) constant and radical changes
D) bewilderment and frustration of the victims
24. It seems that one good measure to prevent future shock is for people to _____.
A) cherish more hope for the future
B) replace conventional ideas with modern ones
C) try to understand what is happening and prepare for the changes

- D) take a closer look at how people in other cultures talk and behave to each other
25. This passage was probably written to _____.
- A) warn the readers of today against possible dangers of tomorrow
- B) prepare travelers for the unfamiliar environments
- C) help psychologists understand certain irrational behavior better
- D) enable sociologists to predict more accurately what will happen to mankind

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The concept of obtaining fresh water from icebergs that are towed to populated areas and arid regions of the world was once treated as a joke more appropriate to cartoons than real life. But now it is being considered quite seriously by many nations, especially since scientists have warned that the human race will outgrow its fresh water supply faster than it runs out of food.

Glaciers (冰川) are a possible source of fresh water that has been overlooked until recently. Three-quarters of the Earth's fresh water supply is still tied up in glacial ice, a reservoir of untapped fresh water so immense that it could sustain all the rivers of the world for 1 000 years. Floating on the oceans every year are 7 659 trillion metric tons of ice encased in 10 000 icebergs that break away from the polar ice caps, more than ninety percent of them from Antarctica.

Huge glaciers that stretch over the shallow continental shelf give birth to icebergs throughout the year. Icebergs are not like sea ice, which is formed when the sea itself freezes: rather, they are formed entirely on land, breaking off when glaciers spread over the sea. As they drift away from the polar region, icebergs sometimes move mysteriously in a direction opposite to the wind, pulled by subsurface currents. Because they melt more slowly than smaller pieces of ice, icebergs have been known to drift as far north as 35 degrees south of the equator in the Atlantic Ocean. To capture them and steer them to parts of the world where they are needed would not be too difficult.

The difficulty arises in other technical matters, such as the prevention of rapid melting in warmer climates and the funneling of fresh water to shore in great volume. But even if the icebergs lost half of their volume in towing the water they could provide would be far cheaper than that produced by desalination, or removing salt from water.

26. Which of the following could be best used as the title of the passage?
- A) No Fresh Water Soon!
- B) Glaciers and Icebergs.
- C) Icebergs as a Source of Fresh Water.
- D) Formation and Movements of Icebergs.
27. According to the author, most of the world's fresh water is to be found _____.
- A) in glaciers
- B) in rivers
- C) in the depths of oceans
- D) under Antarctica
28. Which of the following would the author be likely to agree with?
- A) Towing icebergs to dry areas is economically possible.
- B) Desalination of sea water is a promising way to obtain drinking water.
- C) Using water from icebergs is only a short-term solution to water shortage.
- D) Icebergs could not be towed very far before they would melt.
29. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A) Occasionally icebergs are reported to appear very near the equator.
- B) The solution to fresh water shortage is more urgent than that to food shortage.
- C) Icebergs can be seen only in winter.
- D) There are no icebergs in the Northern Hemisphere.
30. It can be inferred from the passage that most icebergs _____.

70. A) disappear mysteriously
B) move in whichever direction the wind is blowing
C) melt in the oceans
D) drift back to the polar region

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Most Americans think that the rise of their nation as a leading producer of manufactured goods, food and services could not have occurred without the economic freedom of capitalism—which many prefer to call free enterprise.

The story of American economic growth is a story of people inventing new devices and processes, starting new businesses and launching new ventures. For each of these endeavors, money is needed. That money is known as capital.

Samuel Slater could not have opened that very important original textile factory unless people had been prepared to provide money to buy the land and build the factory. Slater and those capitalists would not have acted if they had not thought they would profit from their investment. Because they wanted a profit for themselves and a chance to establish even more factories later, they started a whole new American industry. This industry helped cotton growers by increasing the market for cotton. It also put more American ships to work in international trade.

The story of major companies in the United States is not much different from that of Samuel Slater's mill. Individuals started enterprises with money borrowed from others. They share the profit gained with those investors. When they wanted to expand their businesses, they again borrowed money.

Very early, people in the United States saw that they could make money by lending it to those who wanted to start or to expand a business. That led to the creation of an important part of the current economic scene: the selling of stock, or shares, in a business.

This practice started in Europe centuries before the American Revolution, but the stock trading practice was greatly increased in the vigorous free-market climate of the young United States.

The order to invest, individuals do not have to have a great deal of money: they can buy just a small portion of a business—called a share. The business of buying and selling shares in enterprises has become so big that offices have had to be set up where the selling of shares, or stock, can take place. These places, located in many cities in the United States and around the world, are called stock exchanges. The best known is perhaps the New York Stock Exchange, located in the Wall Street area of New York City, the nation's largest city and a major business center. Except for weekends and holidays, the stock exchanges are busy every day as people buy and sell stock. In general, individual stocks are rather low-priced, and many working Americans buy them in order to make a profit.

When people buy stock, they become part owner of the company. If the company makes a profit, they receive a share of it. Likewise, if the company lose money, the stockholders will not make a profit or the value of their shares will drop. If that happens, they lose money. For that reason, buying stock is a risk. Knowing about business is important if one wishes to make a profit in the stock market.

Not all businesses sell stock, smaller ones usually do not. Their profits are shared by those who put their money into the business when it was started. A person who wants to start a small business—a shop, for example—may still need to borrow money. The money can come from a bank—if the bank is willing to take a risk on that business.

31. How did these early major companies in the US grow up?

- A) They have invented new devices and processes.
B) The free enterprise.
C) The owners of these companies borrowed money from others. That money is known as capital.
D) The owners of these companies bought the land and built the factories.

32. According to the passage, which of the following is **Not** true.

- A) Money is the most important thing for an enterprise.

- B) Money invested in a business is usually called stock or share.
 C) In order to invest, individuals don't have a lot of money.
 D) The buying and selling of shares is a very big business.
33. Which of the following is true about stock?
- A) The stock trading was much earlier in Europe than in America.
 B) The stock trading practice developed slowly before American Revolution.
 C) The New York Stock Exchange is the best-known stock exchange in Washington.
 D) The stock exchanges open every day but weekends.
34. What led to the speed development of stock trading?
- A) The economic freedom of capitalism in the US.
 B) The vigorous free market climate of the early US.
 C) People found it could make money by lending it.
 D) Individuals wanted to buy shares for profits.
35. What does the passage probably talk about?
- A) The practice of capital market.
 B) The development of capital market.
 C) The development of American free enterprise.
 D) The practice of stock trading.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The principal difference between urban growth in the Europe and in the North American colonies was the slow evolution of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter. In Europe, they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present structure. In the North America, they started as wilderness communities and developed to mature urbanisms in little more than a century.

In the early colonial days in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic coastline, mostly in what are now New England and the Middle Atlantic states in the United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence Valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods (assets such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported. Merchandising establishments were, accordingly, advantageously located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior settlements. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and, as the colonies grew, these cities increase in importance.

This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as plantations, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local insulation and economic self-sufficiency of the plantations were antagonistic to the development of the towns. The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams and each had a wharf accessible to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have it front on a water highway.

When the United States became an independent nation in 1775, it did not have a single city as large as 50 000 inhabitants, but by 1820 it had a city of more than 100 000 people, and by 1880 it had recorded a city of over one million. It was not until after 1823, after the mechanization of the spinning and weaving industries, that cities started drawing young people away from farms. Such migration was particularly rapid following the Civil War (1861-1865).

36. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A) Factors that slowed the growth of cities in Europe.

- B) The evolution of cities in North America.
 C) Trade between North American and European cities.
 D) The effects of the United States' independence on the urban growth in New England.
37. The passage compares early European and North American cities on the basis of which of the following?
 A) Their economic success.
 B) The type of merchandise they exported.
 C) Their ability to distribute goods to interior settlements.
 D) The pace of their development.
38. According to the passage, early colonial cities were established along the Atlantic coastline of North America due to _____.
 A) an abundance of natural resources
 B) financial support from colonial governments
 C) proximity to parts of Europe
 D) a favorable climate
39. According to the passage, all of the following aspects of the plantation system influenced the growth of southern cities EXCEPT the _____.
 A) location of the plantation
 B) access of plantation owners to shipping
 C) relationships between plantation residents and city residents
 D) economic self-sufficiency of the plantations
40. The passage indicates that during colonial times, the Atlantic coastline cities prepared which of the following for shipment to Europe?
 A) Manufacturing equipment.
 B) Capital goods.
 C) Consumer goods.
 D) Raw materials.

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

41. Children are _____ to the epidemic disease at this time of year.
 A) infectious B) optimistic C) bound D) susceptible
42. I am tired; I must _____ now.
 A) turn back to B) turn down C) turn on D) turn in
43. Chinese diplomatic envoys were sent who should strengthen our international position and strive for world peace and friendly _____ among peoples.
 A) collaboration B) harmony C) coordination D) intercourse
44. He received his education in Japan, which _____ his proficiency in the Japanese language.
 A) explained for B) accounted for C) recounted for D) explained away
45. Please _____ when you have time. I'm so lonely nowadays.
 A) come in B) drop by C) show up D) come about
46. He is an _____ talented player in NBA history.
 A) exceptionally B) moderately C) specially D) excessively
47. Jim _____ cheating in the psychology test, while Sam was scolded.
 A) got down to B) got along with C) got away with D) got through to
48. Only when parents and children _____ each other can they reach a mutual understanding.
 A) reconcile with B) reconcile together

- C) reconcile about D) are reconciled
49. The English language is capable of expressing many delicate _____ of meanings.
A) concepts B) implications C) inferences D) shades
50. A ball will keep rolling under its own _____ until friction stops it.
A) inertia B) gravity C) pressure D) strength
51. Listening to other's telephone conversation is a _____ of privacy.
A) violence B) violet C) violation D) vibration
52. While in Paris, we paid a visit to the museum founded _____ the artist Coral.
A) in favor of B) in line with C) in honour of D) in place of
53. Lack of employment outside home tends to make women _____ to depression.
A) probable B) vulnerable C) inclined D) adhere
54. Mrs. Brown is so _____ about her housework that servants will not work for her.
A) peculiar B) particular C) spectacular D) popular
55. With keen _____, convincing facts and a global angle, Epstein vividly recorded a brilliant page of the great Chinese revolution.
A) inspection B) intellectual C) intention D) insight
56. Too many sweets and not enough exercises will make you _____ weight.
A) turn on B) put on C) bring on D) take on
57. We are facing the _____ of high taxes or poor highways.
A) panic B) selection C) alternative D) arbitrary
58. By the middle of the 21st century, the vast majority of the world's population _____ in cities rather than in the country.
A) are living B) will be living C) have lived D) will have lived
59. My grandmother likes to _____ the washing with her hands to get out as much water as possible.
A) wring B) wrench C) wrestle D) wrinkle
60. A report consistently brought back by visitors to the U. S. A. is how friendly, _____, and helpful most Americans were to them.
A) gloomy B) gigantic C) courteous D) ingenious
61. He is _____ fit to be a minister than a schoolboy would be.
A) no less B) any more C) no more D) not so
62. It can be predicted that educational TV programs will cover a wider _____ of subjects in the few years to come.
A) range B) extent C) series D) variety
63. Miss Kunts used to be the head of our sales department, but recently she has been _____ to our overseas branch in Tokyo.
A) transmitted B) transplanted C) transferred D) transported
64. Physics is a difficult subject, but if you _____ with your studies I'm sure you'll do well.
A) persevere B) persist C) insist D) assist
65. Some hard plastics can be _____ metals in manufacturing machine parts.
A) substituted for B) taken the place of
C) replaced in D) given way to
66. Tofu is a _____ of the Chinese restaurant near my home at Bowling Green, Kansas.
A) singularity B) specialty C) particularity D) originality
67. The tragic accident _____ him of his sight and the use of his legs.
A) excluded B) disabled C) deprived D) gripped
68. The interviewer promised not to _____ the source of his information.
A) recall B) reveal C) retain D) refer
69. He has injected the vaccine already, so he should be _____ to the disease now.
A) tolerant B) immune C) triumphant D) ignorant

70. The conversation was all right _____ but it went on too long.

- A) by itself B) in itself C) of itself D) despite itself

试 卷 二

Part IV 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. 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 correct place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and be sure to 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

We live in a society in there is a lot of talk about science, but I would say that there are not 5 percent of the people who are equipped with schooling, including college, to understand scientific reasoning. We are more ignorant of science as people with comparable educations in western Europe educations

71. _____

There are a lot of kids who know every thing about computers—how to build them, how to take them apart, how to write programs for games. So if you ask them to explain about the principles of physics that have gone into creating the computer, you don't have the faintest idea.

72. _____

The failure to understand science leads to such things like the neglect of the human creative power.

76. _____

It also takes rise to a *blurring* (模糊) of the distinction between science and technology. Lots of people don't differ between the two. Science is the production of new knowledge that can be applied or not, since technology is the application of knowledge to the production of some products, machinery or the like. The two are really different, and people who have the faculty for one very seldom have a faculty for the other.

77. _____

Science in itself is harmless, more or less. But as soon as it can provide technology, it is not necessarily harmful. No society has yet learned how to forecast the consequences of new technology, which can be enormous.

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic. You should write at

least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline below:

Positive and Negative Aspects of Sports

Outline:

1. 运动的好处。
2. 运动的副作用。
3. 我的体会。

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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the circle.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

(A) 2 hours.

(B) 3 hours.

(C) 4 hours.

(D) 5 hours.

1. (A) In a factory. (B) In a flower shop. (C) In a printing plant. (D) In a book room.

2. (A) You should believe everything you read. (B) She thinks the book is excellent. (C) Reaction to the book has been varied. (D) The book has been widely read.

3. (A) No. They are not allowed to attend the meeting. (B) Yes. They will attend the meeting if they are invited. (C) Yes. There is no doubt that they will attend the meeting. (D) No. They would definitely not attend the meeting.

4. (A) English husbands usually do a lot of housework. (B) English husbands usually do little housework. (C) English husbands are good at sports. (D) English husbands are lazy.

5. (A) Courageous. (B) Lazy. (C) Cautious. (D) Cowardly.

6. (A) The man will cook. (B) She won't buy enough. (C) She'll get in a bad mood. (D) She will have to buy food for the dinner.

7. (A) \$ 0.40. (B) \$ 0.45. (C) \$ 0.30. (D) \$ 0.35.

8. (A) At 9:35. (B) At 9:05. (C) At 10:00. (D) At 9:20.

9. (A) In a kitchen. (B) In an orchard. (C) In a garden. (D) At a picnic.

10. (A) Where Sally lost her money last week. (B) What Sally had done to break her arm. (C) How Sally is feeling. (D) What Sally's job is.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three 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 circle.

Passage One

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

11. (A) The group in a messy storeroom. (B) The group in a clean office space. (C) The group in a quiet library. (D) The group in a noisy classroom.

Model Test Two

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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers. 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 answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) In a factory. B) In a flower shop. C) In a heating plant. D) In a locked room.
2. A) You should believe everything you read. B) She thinks the book is excellent.
C) She wonders which newspaper he reads. D) Reaction to the book has been varied.
3. A) No. They are not allowed to attend the meeting.
B) Yes. They will attend the meeting if they are invited.
C) Yes. There is no doubt that they will attend the meeting.
D) No. They would definitely not attend the meeting.
4. A) English husbands usually do a lot of housework. B) English husbands usually do little housework.
C) English husbands are good at sports. D) English husbands enjoy doing housework.
5. A) Courageous. B) Lazy. C) Curious. D) Cowardly.
6. A) The man will cook. B) She won't buy enough.
C) She'll get in a bad mood. D) She will have to buy food for the dinner.
7. A) \$ 0.40. B) \$ 0.45. C) \$ 0.30. D) \$ 0.35.
8. A) At 9:35. B) At 9:05. C) At 10:00. D) At 9:20.
9. A) In a kitchen. B) In an orchard. C) In a garden. D) At a picnic.
10. A) Where Sally lost her money last week. B) What Sally had done to break her arm.
C) How Sally is feeling. D) What Sally's job is.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three 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 one 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) The group in a messy storeroom. B) The group in a nice office.

- C) The group in a poorly designed living room. D) None of the above.
12. A) Visitors to an art museum in Kansas City. B) Visitors to a university museum.
C) Visitors to an exhibit of paintings. D) Visitors to an exhibit of photos.
13. A) People in the dark brown room walked more quickly.
B) People spent more time in the white room than in the dark room.
C) Dark brown stimulated more but shorter activity.
D) Dark brown stimulated more and longer activity.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Power. B) Academic degree. C) Wealth. D) Diligence.
15. A) The change of life-style. B) The change of the nature of occupations.
C) The increase of social wealth. D) The increase of job opportunities.
16. A) Politicians. B) Clerks. C) Manual workers. D) Lawyers.
17. A) Farm workers. B) White-collar workers. C) Blue-collar workers. D) Not mentioned.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Character of graphite. B) Character of paint.
C) Character of pencil. D) Character of lead.
19. A) A shipping mineral. B) A lubricant. C) A form of carbon. D) Crystal.
20. A) Paper. B) Paint. C) Pencil lead. D) Mineral.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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 based on the following passage:

The destruction of our natural resources and contamination of our food supply continue to occur, largely because of the extreme difficulty in *affixing* (把...固定) legal responsibility on those who continue to treat our environment with reckless *abandon* (放任). Attempts to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and friendly persuasion have been met by lawsuits, personal and industrial denial and long delays—not only in accepting responsibility, but more importantly, in doing something about it.

It seems that only when government decides it can afford tax incentives or production sacrifices is there any initiative for change. Where is industry's and our recognition that protecting mankind's great treasure is the single most important responsibility? If ever there will be time for environmental health professionals to come to the front-lines and provide leadership to solve environmental problems, that time is now.

We are being asked, and, in fact, the public is demanding that we take positive action. It is our responsibility as professionals in environmental health to make the difference. Yes, the ecologists, the environmental activists and the conservationists serve to communicate, stimulate thinking and promote behavioral change. However, it is those of us who are paid to make the decisions to develop, improve and enforce environmental standards, I submit, who must lead the charge.

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or even federal

boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views clearly to prevent media distortion and public confusion.

I believe we have a three-part mission for the present. First, we must continue to press for improvements in the quality of life that people can make for themselves. Second, we must investigate and understand the link between environment and health. Third, we must be able to communicate technical information in a form that citizens can understand. If we can accomplish these three goals in this decade, maybe we can finally stop environmental degradation, and not merely hold it back. We will then be able to spend pollution dollars truly on prevention rather than on bandages.

21. We can infer from the first two paragraphs that the industrialists disregard environmental protection chiefly because _____.

- A) they are unaware of the consequences of what they are doing
- B) they are reluctant to sacrifice their own economic interests
- C) time has not yet come for them to put due emphasis on it
- D) it is difficult for them to take effective measures

22. The main task now facing ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists is _____.

- A) to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and persuasion
- B) to arouse public awareness of the importance of environmental protection
- C) to take radical measures to control environmental pollution
- D) to improve the quality of life by enforcing environmental standards

23. By saying "We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach", the author means _____.

- A) we should be able to see one aspect only
- B) we tend to be blind to the facts
- C) we are likely to be short-sighted
- D) we will suffer losses if we continue to be narrow-minded

24. Which of the following, according to the author, should play the leading role in the solution of environmental problems?

- A) Legislation and government intervention.
- B) The industry's understanding and support.
- C) The efforts of environmental health professionals.
- D) The cooperation of ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists.

25. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?

- A) Efforts should be exerted on pollution prevention instead of on remedial measures.
- B) More money should be spent in order to stop pollution.
- C) Ordinary citizens have no access to technical information on pollution.
- D) Environmental degradation will be stopped by the end of this decade.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 based on the following passage:

In 1873 the British scientist James Clerk Maxwell published his famous theory linking the phenomena of electricity and magnetism. One implication of this theory is that an electric spark would generate an electromagnetic disturbance that would travel in all directions with the speed of light. In 1887 the German physicist Heinrich Rudolf Hertz experimentally produced electromagnetic pulses and detected them and determined that their properties accorded with Maxwell's theoretical predictions. These purely scientific results led inventors to think that such pulses could be used to transmit messages coded according to procedures used in the telegraph. The Italian engineer and inventor Guglielmo Marchese Marconi was operating a wireless telegraph system for short distances in 1895. By 1899 his system was