

大学英语  
6级考试

# 历年真题精解



恩波英语

ENBO

2000.6~2006.1

12套题

谢忠明 主编



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# 大学英语六级考试 历年真题精解

2000.6~2006.1

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# 前言

最新两次的四六级考试再次证明:要过四六级,必须练真题! 六级考试辅导是恩波学校的拳头项目,年辅导学生上万人。恩波学校进行了广泛的市场调研,在学生中做了大量的问卷调查,总结了同类书的优缺点,推出了这本《大学英语六级考试历年真题精解》。本书具有以下几个特色:

**解析权威、贴近考生** 本书编者长期从事大学英语教学与科研,主持北京、上海、南京等地六级培训班达 17 年之久,对六级考试历年试卷钻研有加,了如指掌。本书的部分内容曾在恩波辅导班上试用,广泛听取了学员的建议,非常贴近考生。

**解析详细、透彻,角度新颖** 充分地从考试的要求和试题的特点出发,对往年试题进行总结,并着眼于将来的命题趋势,其中听力部分包含了精辟的考点、语境分析;每篇阅读理解的解析含有语篇分析、核心词汇和长难句,帮助考生从整体上把握原文;词汇部分不仅提供单词释义,而且分析了考点所在,尤其针对广大考生的难点同义词作出权威、细致的讲解。

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

此外,为了使本书更具特色化,更好的为读者服务,我们在结合考生和专家反馈回来的意见的基础上,通过认真审视和深化分析历年真题,从最近 12 次考试中精挑细选了 300 道左右的能够举一反三的常考经典试题,分别在各套试卷解析的题号上做了明显的灰底记号,并对这些题做了更详尽的解析。

面对六级考试改革,如何更好地利用真题? 作者给出以下几点建议:

- (1) 应牢牢抓住真题。虽然考试题型在变,但考试的主流题型、基本考查点不变。考生应依据大纲,把握重点,不留知识死角。
- (2) 认真完成每一份真题,特别关注有标注的 300 道经典试题。
- (3) 做题时不要看答案,坚持在规定时间内做完完整份真题。可结合目录背面的 710 分记分换算表,对自己的成绩做到心中有数。
- (4) 对照答案反复揣摩。一方面,找出自己存在的问题,查漏补缺、巩固提高;另一方面,了解答案的切入点,研究解题思路 and 技巧,试着去自己揣摩考试的一些出题规律。

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

编者

2006 年元月

# 710 分记分换算表

## 第一部分——听力:得分 $\times 10 \times 0.2 =$ 标准分数(142 ~ 58 分)

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
20	0	71	15	5	54	10	10	42	5	15	34
19	1	67	14	6	51	9	11	40	4	16	33
18	2	63	13	7	48	8	12	38	3	17	32
17	3	60	12	8	46	7	13	36	2	18	31
16	4	57	11	9	44	6	14	35	1	19	30
									0	20	29

## 第二部分——阅读:得分 $\times 10 \times 0.4 =$ 标准分数(284 ~ 116 分)

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
20	0	71	15	5	54	10	10	42	5	15	34
19	1	67	14	6	51	9	11	40	4	16	33
18	2	63	13	7	48	8	12	38	3	17	32
17	3	60	12	8	46	7	13	36	2	18	31
16	4	57	11	9	44	6	14	35	1	19	30
									0	20	29

## 第三部分——词汇:得分 $\times 10 \times 0.15 =$ 标准分数(106.5 ~ 43.5 分)

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
30	0	71	22			14	6	51	6	14	35
29	1		21			13	7	48	5	15	34
28	2		20	0	71	12	8	46	4	16	33
27	3		19	1	67	11	9	44	3	17	32
26	4		18	2	63	10	10	42	2	18	31
25	5		17	3	60	9	11	40	1	19	30
24	6		16	4	57	8	12	38	0	20	29
23			15	5	54	7	13	36			

## 第四部分——完型/改错/翻译/简答:得分 $\times 10 \times 0.1 =$ 标准分数(71 ~ 29 分)

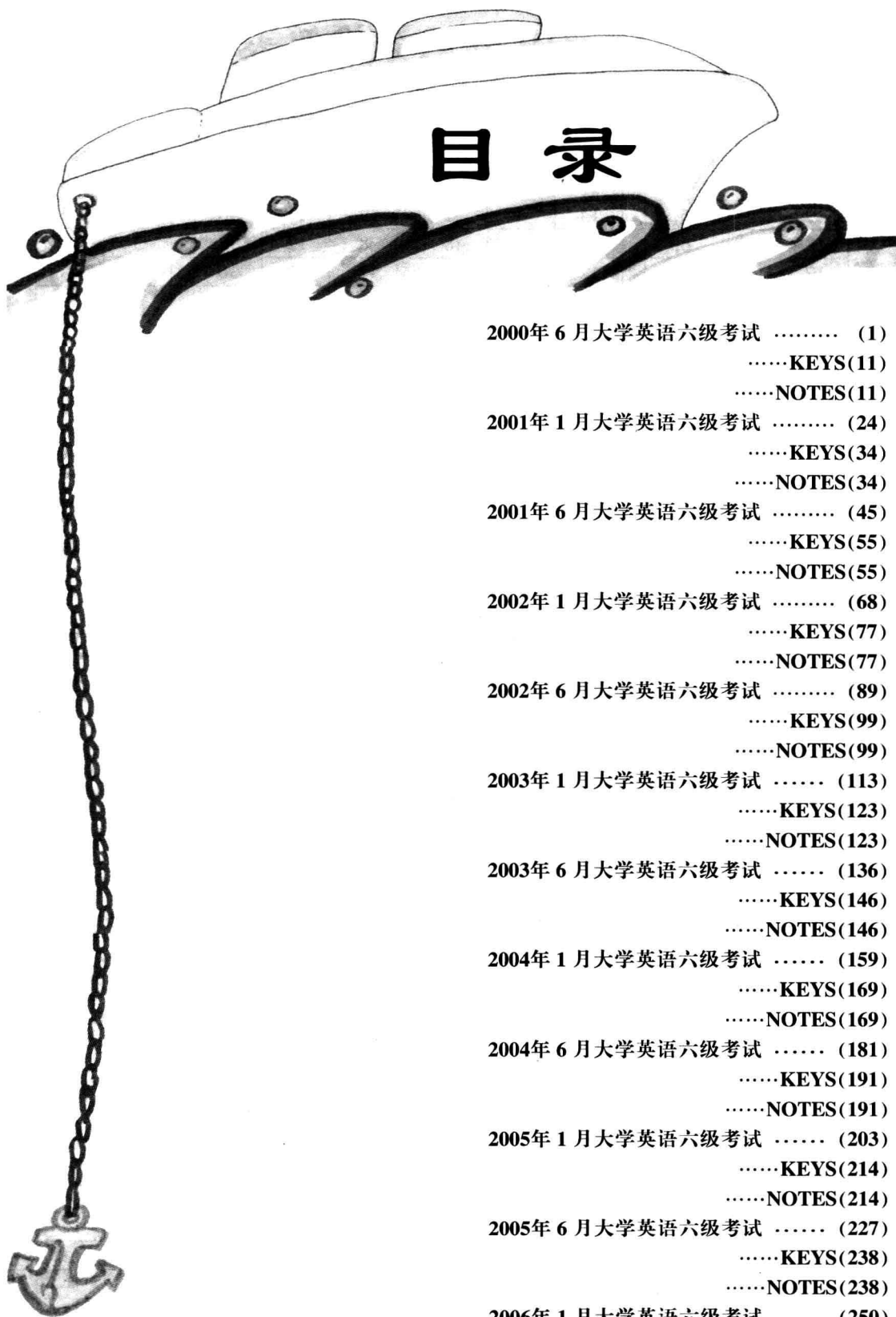
答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
20	0	71	15	5	54	10	10	42	5	15	34
19	1	67	14	6	51	9	11	40	4	16	33
18	2	63	13	7	48	8	12	38	3	17	32
17	3	60	12	8	46	7	13	36	2	18	31
16	4	57	11	9	44	6	14	35	1	19	30
									0	20	29

## 第五部分——写作:得分 $\times 10 \times 0.15 =$ 标准分数(106.5 ~ 43.5 分)

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
15	0	71	11	4	57	7	8	45	3	12	35
14	1	67	10	5	54	6	9	42	2	13	33
13	2	63	9	6	51	5	10	39	1	14	31
12	3	60	8	7	48	4	11	37	0	15	29

以阅读为例,20 道阅读题占总分(710 ~ 290 分)权重的 40%, 阅读题型得分换算后的标准分应在 284 ~ 116 分之间。如果 20 道题全部回答正确,得分是 71 分,根据得分与标准分的换算表换算后的标准分就是 284 分。如果答错了 9 道题,得分是 44 分,换算后的标准分就是 132 分。如果全部答错,得分是 29 分,标准分是 116 分。





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# 2000 年 6 月大学英语六级考试

## 试卷一

### Part I

### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

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

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

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

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

1. A) Buy some traveller's checks. B) Borrow some money from a friend.  
C) Check the brakes and tires. D) Spend some time travelling.
2. A) He is very forgiving and tolerant. B) He probably has a poor memory.  
C) He is well liked by his customers. D) He has been introduced to the staff.
3. A) He thinks the book should include more information.  
B) He doesn't think it necessary to provide the answers.  
C) The answers will be added in a later edition.  
D) The book does include the answers.
4. A) Announce appeals for public service. B) Hold a charity concert to raise money.  
C) Ask the school radio station for help. D) Pool money to fund the radio station.
5. A) She talked with the consultant about the new program until two.  
B) She couldn't talk to the consultant before two.  
C) She would talk to the consultant during lunch.  
D) She couldn't contact the consultant's secretary.
6. A) They are equally competent for the job. B) They both graduated from art schools.  
C) They majored in different areas of art. D) They are both willing to draw the posters.
7. A) At a book store. B) At an art museum.  
C) At a newspaper office. D) At a gymnasium.
8. A) The woman received a phone call from Mark yesterday.  
B) The man injured Mark in a traffic accident yesterday.  
C) The man met a friend by chance.  
D) The woman contacted Mark on business.
9. A) The man should stay up and watch the program.  
B) The man should read something exciting instead.

- C) The man should go to bed at eleven.  
 D) The man should give up watching the movie.
10. A) Students with a library card can check any book out.  
 B) Reference books are not allowed to be checked out.  
 C) Only students with a library card can check out reference books.  
 D) The number of books a student can check out is unlimited.

## Section B

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

### Passage One

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

11. A) To find out whether they take music lessons in their spare time.  
 B) To find out whether they can name four different musical instruments.  
 C) To find out whether they enjoy playing musical instruments in school.  
 D) To find out whether they differ in their preference for musical instruments.
12. A) They find them too hard to play.  
 B) They think it silly to play them.  
 C) They find it not challenging enough to play them.  
 D) They consider it important to be different from girls.
13. A) Children who have private music tutors.                      B) Children who are 8 or older.  
 C) Children who are between 5 and 7.                              D) Children who are well-educated.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) Because there weren't any professional teams in the U. S. then.  
 B) Because Pele hadn't retired from the Brazilian National Team yet.  
 C) Because this fast-moving sport wasn't familiar to many Americans.  
 D) Because good professional players received low salaries.
15. A) When it has a large number of fans.                      B) When it plays at home.  
 C) When it has many international stars playing for it.      D) When the fans cheer enthusiastically for it.
16. A) It wasn't among the top four teams.                      B) It didn't play as well as expected.  
 C) It won the World Cup.    D) It placed fourth.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) Students from America.                                      B) Students from England.  
 C) Students from Australia.                                      D) Students from Japan.
18. A) Those who know how to program computers.              B) Those who get special aid from their teachers.  
 C) Those who are very hardworking.                              D) Those who have well-educated parents.
19. A) Japanese students study much harder than Columbian students.  
 B) Columbian students score higher than Japanese students in maths.  
 C) Columbian students are more optimistic about their maths skills.



D) Japanese students have better conditions for study.

20. A) Physics.                      B) Mathematics.                      C) Environmental science.                      D) Life science.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In the 1920s demand for American farm products fell, as European countries began to recover from World War I and instituted *austerity* (紧缩) programs to reduce their imports. The result was a sharp drop in farm prices. This period was more disastrous for farmers than earlier times had been, because farmers were no longer self-sufficient. They were paying for machinery, seed, and fertilizer, and they were also buying consumer goods. The prices of the items farmers bought remained constant, while prices they received for their products fell. These developments were made worse by the Great Depression, which began in 1929 and extended throughout the 1930s.

In 1929, under President Herbert Hoover, the Federal Farm Board was organized. It established the principle of direct interference with supply and demand, and it represented the first national commitment to provide greater economic stability for farmers.

President Hoover's successor attached even more importance to this problem. One of the first measures proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt when he took office in 1933 was the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was subsequently passed by Congress. This law gave the Secretary of Agriculture the power to reduce production through voluntary agreements with farmers who were paid to take their land out of use. A deliberate scarcity of farm products was planned in an effort to raise prices. This law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on the grounds that general taxes were being collected to pay one special group of people. However, new laws were passed immediately that achieved the same result of resting soil and providing flood-control measures, but which were based on the principle of soil conservation. The Roosevelt Administration believed that rebuilding the nation's soil was in the national interest and was not simply a plan to help farmers at the expense of other citizens. Later the government guaranteed loans to farmers so that they could buy farm machinery, *hybrid* (杂交) grain, and fertilizers.

21. What brought about the decline in the demand for American farm products?

- A) The impact of the Great Depression.                      B) ~~The shrinking of overseas markets.~~  
C) The destruction caused by the First World War.                      D) The increased exports of European countries.

22. The chief concern of the American government in the area of agriculture in the 1920s was \_\_\_\_.

- A) to increase farm production                      B) ~~to establish agricultural laws~~  
C) to prevent farmers from going bankrupt                      D) to promote the mechanization of agriculture

23. The Agricultural Adjustment Act encouraged American farmers to \_\_\_\_.

- A) ~~reduce their scale of production~~                      B) make full use of their land  
C) ~~adjust the prices of their farm products~~                      D) be self-sufficient in agricultural production

24. The Supreme Court rejected the Agricultural Adjustment Act because it believed that the Act \_\_\_\_.

- A) might cause greater scarcity of farm products  
B) didn't give the Secretary of Agriculture enough power

- C) would benefit neither the government nor the farmers
- D) benefited one group of citizens at the expense of others

25. It was claimed that the new laws passed during the Roosevelt Administration were aimed at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) reducing the cost of farming
- B) conserving soil in the long-term interest of the nation
- C) lowering the burden of farmers
- D) helping farmers without shifting the burden onto other taxpayers

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

In the 1950s, the pioneers of artificial intelligence (AI) predicted that, by the end of this century, computers would be conversing with us at work and robots would be performing our housework. But as useful as computers are, they're nowhere close to achieving anything remotely resembling these early aspirations for humanlike behavior. Never mind something as complex as conversation: the most powerful computers struggle to reliably recognize the shape of an object, the most elementary of tasks for a ten-month-old kid.

A growing group of AI researchers think they know where the field went wrong. The problem, the scientists say, is that AI has been trying to separate the highest, most abstract levels of thought, like language and mathematics, and to duplicate them with logical, step-by-step programs. A new movement in AI, on the other hand, takes a closer look at the more roundabout way in which nature came up with intelligence. Many of these researchers study evolution and natural adaptation instead of formal logic and conventional computer programs. Rather than digital computers and transistors, some want to work with brain cells and proteins. The results of these early efforts are as promising as they are peculiar, and the new nature-based AI movement is slowly but surely moving to the forefront of the field.

Imitating the brain's *neural* (神经的) network is a huge step in the right direction, says computer scientist and biophysicist Michael Conrad, but it still misses an important aspect of natural intelligence. "People tend to treat the brain as if it were made up of color-coded transistors," he explains. "But it's not simply a clever network of switches. There are lots of important things going on inside the brain cells themselves." Specifically, Conrad believes that many of the brain's capabilities stem from the pattern-recognition proficiency of the individual molecules that make up each brain cell. The best way to build an artificially intelligent device, he claims, would be to build it around the same sort of molecular skills.

Right now, the notion that conventional computers and software are fundamentally incapable of matching the processes that take place in the brain remains controversial. But if it proves true, then the efforts of Conrad and his fellow AI rebels could turn out to be the only game in town.

26. The author says that the powerful computers of today \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are capable of reliably recognizing the shape of an object
- B) are close to exhibiting humanlike behavior
- C) are not very different in their performance from those of the 50's
- D) still cannot communicate with people in a human language

27. The new trend in artificial intelligence research stems from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the shift of the focus of study on to the recognition of the shapes of objects
- B) the belief that human intelligence cannot be duplicated with logical, step-by-step programs
- C) the aspirations of scientists to duplicate the intelligence of a ten-month-old child
- D) the efforts made by scientists in the study of the similarities between transistors and brain cells

28. Conrad and his group of AI researchers have been making enormous efforts to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) find a roundabout way to design powerful computers  
 B) build a computer using a clever network of switches  
 C) find out how intelligence developed in nature  
 D) separate the highest and most abstract levels of thought
29. What's the author's opinion about the new AI movement?  
 A) It has created a sensation among artificial intelligence researchers but will soon die out.  
 B) It's a breakthrough in duplicating human thought processes.  
 C) It's more like a peculiar game rather than a real scientific effort.  
 D) It may prove to be in the right direction though nobody is sure of its future prospects.
30. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "the only game in town" (Line 3, Para. 4)?  
 A) The only approach to building an artificially intelligent computer.  
 B) The only way for them to win a prize in artificial intelligence research.  
 C) The only area worth studying in computer science.  
 D) The only game they would like to play in town.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Cars account for half the oil consumed in the U. S. , about half the urban pollution and one fourth the greenhouse(温室) gases. They take a similar toll of(损耗) resources in other industrial nations and in the cities of the developing world. As vehicle use continues to increase in the coming decade, the U. S. and other countries will have to deal with these issues or else face unacceptable economic, health-related and political costs. It is unlikely that oil prices will remain at their current low level or that other nations will accept a large and growing U. S. contribution to global climatic change.

Policymakers and industry have four options: reduce vehicle use, increase the efficiency and reduce the emissions of conventional gasoline-powered vehicles, switch to less harmful fuels, or find less polluting driving systems. The last of these — in particular the introduction of vehicles powered by electricity — is ultimately the only sustainable option. The other alternatives are attractive in theory but in practice are either impractical or offer only marginal improvements. For example, reduced vehicle use could solve traffic problems and a host of social and environmental problems, but evidence from around the world suggests that it is very difficult to make people give up their cars to any significant extent. In the U. S. , mass-transit ridership and carpooling(合伙用车) have declined since World War II. Even in western Europe, with fuel prices averaging more than \$ 1 a liter (about \$ 4 a gallon) and with easily accessible mass transit and dense populations, cars still account for 80 percent of all passenger travel.

Improved energy efficiency is also appealing, but automotive fuel economy has barely made any progress in 10 years. Alternative fuels such as natural gas, burned in internal-combustion engines, could be introduced at relatively low cost, but they would lead to only marginal reductions in pollution and greenhouse emissions (especially because oil companies are already spending billions of dollars every year to develop less polluting types of gasoline).

31. From the passage we know that the increased use of cars will \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) consume half of the oil produced in the world  
 B) have serious consequences for the well-being of all nations  
 C) widen the gap between the developed and developing countries

- D) impose an intolerable economic burden on residents of large cities
32. The U. S. has to deal with the problems arising from vehicle use because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) most Americans are reluctant to switch to public transportation systems  
 B) the present level of oil prices is considered unacceptable  
 C) other countries will protest its increasing greenhouse emissions  
 D) it should take a lead in conserving natural resources
33. Which of the following is the best solution to the problems mentioned in the passage?  
 A) The designing of highly efficient car engines.                      B) A reduction of vehicle use in cities.  
 C) The development of electric cars.                                      D) The use of less polluting fuels.
34. Which of the following is practical but only makes a marginal contribution to solving the problem of greenhouse emissions?  
 A) The use of fuels other than gasoline.                                      B) Improved energy efficiency.  
 C) The introduction of less polluting driving systems.                      D) Reducing car use by carpooling.
35. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?  
 A) The decline of public transportation accounts for increased car use in western Europe.  
 B) Cars are popular in western Europe even though fuel prices are fairly high.  
 C) The reduction of vehicle use is the only sustainable option in densely populated western Europe.  
 D) Western European oil companies cannot sustain the cost of developing new-type fuels.

#### Passage Four

#### Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Reebok executives do not like to hear their stylish athletic shoes called “footwear for *yuppies* (雅皮士, 少壮高薪职业人士)”. They contend that Reebok shoes appeal to diverse market segments, especially now that the company offers basketball and children’s shoes for the under-18 set and walking shoes for older customers not interested in *aerobics* (健身操) or running. The executives also point out that through recent acquisitions they have added hiking boots, dress and casual shoes, and high-performance athletic footwear to their product lines, all of which should attract new and varied groups of customers.

Still, despite its emphasis on new markets, Reebok plans few changes in the *upmarket* (高档消费人群的) retailing network that helped push sales to \$1 billion annually, ahead of all other sports shoe marketers. Reebok shoes, which are priced from \$27 to \$85, will continue to be sold only in better specialty, sporting goods, and department stores, in accordance with the company’s view that consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution.

In the past few years, the Massachusetts-based company has imposed limits on the number of its distributors (and the number of shoes supplied to stores), partly out of necessity. At times the unexpected demand for Reeboks exceeded supply, and the company could barely keep up with orders from the dealers it already had. These fulfillment problems seem to be under control now, but the company is still selective about its distributors. At present, Reebok shoes are available in about five thousand retail stores in the United States.

Reebok has already anticipated that walking shoes will be the next fitness-related craze, replacing aerobics shoes the same way its brightly colored, soft leather exercise footwear replaced conventional running shoes. Through product diversification and careful market research, Reebok hopes to avoid the distribution problems Nike came across several years ago, when Nike misjudged the strength of the aerobics shoe craze and was forced to unload huge inventories of running shoes through discount stores.

36. One reason why Reebok’s managerial personnel don’t like their shoes to be called “footwear for *yuppies*” is

that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they believe that their shoes are popular with people of different age groups
- B) new production lines have been added to produce inexpensive shoes
- C) "yuppies" usually evokes a negative image
- D) the term makes people think of prohibitive prices

37. Reebok's view that "consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution" (Lines 4 - 5, Para. 2) implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the quality of a brand is measured by the service quality of the store selling it
- B) the quality of a product determines the quality of its distributors
- C) the popularity of a brand is determined by the stores that sell it
- D) consumers believe that first-rate products are only sold by high-quality stores

A 38. Reebok once had to limit the number of its distributors because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) its supply of products fell short of demand
- B) too many distributors would cut into its profits
- C) the reduction of distributors could increase its share of the market
- D) it wanted to enhance consumer confidence in its products

39. Although the Reebok Company has solved the problem of fulfilling its orders, it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) does not want to further expand its retailing network
- B) still limits the number of shoes supplied to stores
- C) is still particular about who sells its products
- D) still carefully chooses the manufacturers of its products

40. What lesson has Reebok learned from Nike's distribution problems?

- A) A company should not sell its high quality shoes in discount stores.
- B) A company should not limit its distribution network.
- C) A company should do follow-up surveys of its products.
- D) A company should correctly evaluate the impact of a new craze on the market.

### Part III

### Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. For many patients, institutional care is the most \_\_\_\_\_ and beneficial form of care. ①

- A) pertinent 有关的, 相关的
- B) appropriate 恰当的
- C) acute 敏锐的, 剧烈的
- D) persistent 持久的

42. Among all the changes resulting from the \_\_\_\_\_ entry of women into the work force, the transformation that has occurred in the women themselves is not the least important.

- A) massive 大规模的, 大量的
- B) quantitative 数量的
- C) surplus 过剩的
- D) formidable 强大的

43. Mr. Smith became very \_\_\_\_\_ when it was suggested that he had made a mistake. 可怕的 强大的

- A) ingenious 有独创性的
- B) empirical 经验主义的
- C) objective 客观的
- D) indignant 愤怒的

44. Rumours are everywhere, spreading fear, damaging reputations, and turning calm situations into \_\_\_\_\_ ones.

- A) turbulent 吵闹的, 混乱的, 动荡的
- B) tragic 悲剧的
- C) vulnerable 脆弱的
- D) suspicious 怀疑的

45. The \_\_\_\_\_ cycle of life and death is a subject of interest to scientists and philosophers alike.

- A) incompatible B) exceeding C) instantaneous D) eternal
46. She remains confident and untroubled by our present problems.  
A) indefinitely 不确定地 B) infinitely 无限地 C) optimistically D) seemingly 表面上看上去
47. Fiber-optic cables can carry hundreds of telephone conversations simultaneously.  
A) simultaneously B) spontaneously C) homogeneously D) contemporarily
48. The police were alerted that the escaped criminal might be in the vicinity.  
A) vain B) vicinity 附近 C) court D) jail
49. Whether you live to eat or eat to live, food is a major expenditure in every family's budget.  
A) nutrition B) expenditure 开支 C) routine D) provision
50. Now a paper in *Science* argues that organic chemicals in the rock come mostly from configuration on earth rather than bacteria on Mars.  
A) configuration 结构, 构造, 配置, 外形 B) constitution 宪法, 结构 C) condemnation D) contamination 污染, 污染物
51. There is much I enjoy about the changing seasons, but my favorite time is the transition from fall to winter.  
A) transmission B) transformation 变化 C) transition 转换, 过渡 D) transfer 转移
52. I think we need to see an investment consultant before we make an expensive mistake.  
A) guide B) entrepreneur 企业家 C) consultant D) assessor
53. The lease on this apartment expires in a year's time.  
A) treaty B) lease 租约 C) engagement 约定, 订婚 D) subsidy 补助金, 津贴
54. The elderly Russians find it hard to live on their state pensions.  
A) pensions B) earnings C) salaries D) donations
55. There is supposed to be a safety appliance which makes it impossible for trains to collide.  
A) appliance 工具, 器具 B) accessory 附件, 零件, 配件 C) machine D) mechanism 装置
56. After four years in the same job his enthusiasm finally dissipated.  
A) deteriorated B) dispersed 分散, 散开 C) dissipated 消失, 消散 D) drained 干涸
57. No one can function properly if they are deprived of adequate sleep.  
A) deprived B) ripped C) stripped 剥夺(法律上) D) contrived 设计, 图谋, 发明
58. For years now, the people of that faraway country have been cruelly oppressed by a dictator.  
A) depressed 沮丧, 萧条 B) immersed 沉浸, 专心于 C) oppressed 压迫 D) cursed 诅咒
59. Ever since the rise of industrialism, education has been geared towards producing workers.  
A) harnessed 治理, 利用 B) hatched 孵化, 策划, 图谋 C) motivated D) geared 适合, 适应 gear to = adapt to
60. The prospect of increased prices has already provoked worries.  
A) provoked 激起, 煽动, 引起 B) irritated C) inspired 鼓舞 D) hoisted 举起, 升起, 挑起
61. The suspect alleged that he had not been in the neighbourhood at the time of the crime.  
A) advocated 提倡, 鼓吹 B) alleged 声称 C) addressed 向...发表演说 D) announced 宣告, 通告
62. Although the colonists mingled to some extent with the native Americans, the Indians' influence on American culture and language was not extensive.  
A) migrated 迁移, 移居 B) matched C) mingled 混合, 掺入 D) melted
63. E-mail is a convenient, highly democratic informal medium for conveying messages that adheres well to human needs.  
A) adheres 坚持 B) reflects C) conforms 遵守, 符合, 适应 D) satisfies
64. The wings of the bird still flapped after it had been shot down.  
A) slapped 去, 拍 B) scratched 乱涂, 搔, 抓 C) flapped 拍动, 拍打 D) fluctuated 波动



65. The disagreement over trade restrictions could seriously B relations between the two countries.  
 A) tumble 跌倒 B) jeopardize 危及 C) manipulate 操纵 D) intimidate 威胁
66. When you put up wallpaper, should you A the edges or put them next to each other?  
 A) coincide 重合 B) extend 延伸 C) overlap 重叠 D) collide 碰撞
67. Under the present system, state enterprises must D all profits to the government.  
 A) turn down B) turn up C) turn out D) turn in
68. Oil companies in the U. S. are already beginning to feel the pressure. Refinery workers and petroleum-equipment-manufacturing employees are being B.  
 A) laid out 陈列 B) laid off 解雇 C) laid down 制定 D) laid aside 搁置
69. We'll A you for any damage done to your house while we are in it.  
 A) compensate 赔偿 B) remedy 补救 C) supplement 补充 D) retrieve 检索
70. She cut her hair short and tried to B herself as a man.  
 A) decorate B) disguise C) fabricate 捏造 D) fake 伪造

## 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. 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. (4)

#### 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
2. /
3. the

When you start talking about good and bad manners you immediately start meeting difficulties. Many people just cannot agree what they mean. We asked a lady, who replied that she thought you could tell a well-mannered person on the way they occupied the space around them — for example, when such a person walks down a street he or she is constantly unaware of others. Such people never bump into other people.

71. by

72. bump aware

However, a second person thought that this was more a question of civilized behavior as good manners. Instead, this other person told us a story, it he said was quite well known, about an American who had been invited to an Arab meal at one of the countries of the Middle East. The American hasn't been told very much about the kind of food he might expect. If he had known about American food, he might have behaved better.

73. in

74. it which

75. of

76. it

77. it

Immediately before him was a very flat piece of bread

that looked, to him, very much as a napkin (餐巾).  
Picking it up, he put it into his collar, so that it falls across  
his shirt. His Arab host, who had been watching, said ~~of~~  
nothing, but immediately copied the action of his guest.

And that, said this second person, was a fine example  
of good manners.

78. like

79. fell

80. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary? The first sentence has already been written for you. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:*

1. 很多人认为有必要举行英语口语考试,理由是……
2. 也有人持不同意见,……
3. 我的看法和打算

### Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET).



## KEYS

**Part I Listening Comprehension**

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

**Part II Reading Comprehension**

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

**Part III Vocabulary and Structure**

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

**Part IV Error Correction**

71. on→by    72. unaware→aware    73. as→than    74. it→which  
75. at→in    76. hasn't→hadn't    77. American→Arab    78. as→like  
79. falls→fell    80. of→/



## NOTES

**Part I Tapescript of Listening Comprehension** (关键词句用颜色标出)

**Section A**

1. **M:** Have you *had the brakes and tires checked* (检查刹车和轮胎)? And do you have enough money?

**W:** I've *taken care of* (处理) everything and I'm sure it's going to be a wonderful trip.

**Q:** What is the woman going to do?

本题考查的是讨论旅行准备的场景,考生应当注意 *check brakes and tires*, *enough money* 以及 *I'm sure it's going to be a wonderful trip* 几个关键提示点。

2. **M:** The *new sales manager* (销售经理) says he have never met you before.

**W:** We've been introduced about three times. He seems a little *forgetful* (健忘的).

**Q:** What do we learn about the new sales manager?

本题考查的是商务交流的场景,主要测试考生同义转换的能力。关键点是: *a little forgetful = a poor memory*。

3. **W:** I don't understand why this book for self-study doesn't have answers to the questions.

**M:** *But it does* (但是它有啊). You can find them at the back of the book.

**Q:** What does the man say about the self-study book?

本题考查的场景是学习场景,考生特别要注意: *But it does* 这一省略句。在上下文中的完整意义是 "But the book does include answers to the questions."

4. **W:** We mean to let everyone know about the *charity concert* (慈善音乐会), but we don't have enough money for advertising.

**M:** *How about* (建议) using the school radio station? They broadcast free public-service announcement.

**Q:** What does the man suggest they do?