

明确目标 分阶训练  
分类写作 高效速成

透析考纲 预测命题  
真题例解 事半功倍

# 交大英语

## 四六级考试成功系列

张曦 总主编

赵洪 主编

过关就做过关卷，高分就做高分卷！  
交大英语，轻松也能成功。

# 大学英语 六级模拟预测

高分卷

 上海交通大学出版社  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



随书附赠MP3

# 6

交大英语四六级考试成功系列

# 大学英语六级模拟预测

## 高分卷

总 主 编 张 曦  
本册主编 赵 洪

上海交通大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本书系上海交通大学出版社大学英语四六级考试成功系列丛书之一。本套丛书针对大纲要求,分析研究四六级考试各部分的基础题型和重点题型,编写针对不同水平考生的预测试题,六级卷分为《大学英语六级模拟预测过关卷》、《大学英语六级模拟预测高分卷》,同时编写《大学英语六级备考词汇》,帮助考生有效提高词汇量,达到考试要求。

《大学英语六级模拟预测高分卷》包括八套预测试题,相辅相成、互相补充,全面模拟六级考试。编写时适当调整难度,突出六级常见题型,帮助考生突破常规题型,顺利通过六级考试。本书每两套预测试题后,分别针对各部分的重点题型进行了深入细致的评点,讲评和说明常见错误问题以及有效的解题策略,帮助考生取得模拟的最佳效果。本书为需要参加大学英语六级考试的学生所编写,也可供需要达到与大学六级考试相当的英语程度的英语学习者使用。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级模拟预测. 高分卷 / 张曦主编;赵洪分册  
主编. —上海:上海交通大学出版社,2012  
(交大英语四六级考试成功系列)  
ISBN 978-7-313-08127-8

I. ①大… II. ①张…②赵… III. ①大学英语水平  
考试—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 013225 号

## 大学英语六级模拟预测 高分卷

赵 洪 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 951 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话: 64071208 出版人: 韩建民

常熟市文化印刷有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张: 12 字数: 299 千字

2012 年 3 月第 1 版 2012 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1~5030

ISBN 978-7-313-08127-8/H

ISBN 978-7-88844-629-8

定价(含 MP3): 30.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

告读者:如发现本书有印装质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系  
联系电话:0512-52219025

# 前 言

大学英语六级考试,即 CET-6(College English Test Band 6),是由国家教育部高等教育司主持的全国性教学考试,目的是对大学生的实际英语能力进行客观准确的测量。随着考试的权威性和影响的不断扩大,参加大学英语六级考试的人数与日俱增,目前的考试规模已达到每年百万以上人次。

大学英语六级考试笔试大纲要求考生能够领会式掌握 5 500 个词汇以及由这些词构成的常用词组 2 000 个。利用掌握的词汇,考生能够听懂题材熟悉、基本没有生词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话、报道或讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点细节,领会说者观点态度,进行分析判断;能够以较快速度较高准确率阅读语言难度较高题材文章,同时具备快速阅读能力;能够将难度略低于课文的英语短文译成汉语或将汉语译为英语,理解正确,译文达意;能够就一定的话题、提纲、表格或图示写出短文,能写日常应用文,内容完整,文理通顺。

六级考试自 2005 年 6 月考试起,成绩采用满分为 710 分的计分体制。考试由四部分构成:听力理解(35%)、阅读理解(35%)、综合测试(15%)和写作测试(15%)。本套丛书针对大学英语六级考试的大纲要求,分析研究考试各大部分的基础题型和重点题型,分别编写《大学英语六级模拟预测过关卷》、《大学英语六级模拟预测高分卷》,同时针对不同部分的高频词汇编写《大学英语六级备考词汇》,帮助不同需求的考生达到各自的期望数值。

《大学英语六级预测模拟高分卷》具备以下特点:

1. 全面模拟考试:模拟试题无论在形式上还是在具体内容上都完全模仿考试真题,使考生如临其境、切身感受考试氛围,从而在考场上发挥出最佳的成绩。同时,八套试题相辅相成、互相补充,囊括所有可能出现的题型,如快速阅读部分包括是非填空题和选择填空题,综合部分有六套完形填空题、两套改错题,写作部分包括命题作文的各种类型以及应用文等题型,这能使考生充分了解考试的所有可能性,临场更加镇定,发挥更为自如。

2. 突出重点题型:本书作为帮助考试获取高分的模拟考试题集,在题型上突出较难题型,比如阅读中突出中心思考题、观点推论题,翻译中练习倒装结构、虚拟结构等较难题型,同时在相应的讲评中加以细致指导,使得学生在较难的题型上有所突破,一举获得高分。

3. 适当调整难度:本书在难度上略高于《六级模拟试题过关篇》,听力试题、阅读试题的词汇量适当加大,同时扩展涉及的题材,增加词汇量相对要求较大的科学研究、学术讲座、经济金融、医疗卫生等题材的文章,帮助考生斩获高分。

4. 深入精确评点:本书在每两套模拟题后针对各大部分的重点题型进行深入细致的评点,第一、二套模拟题后有所力的短对话、长对话、复合式听写等各部分的相应对策,第三、四套模拟题后有阅读的快速阅读、回答问题、篇章阅读的重点技巧,第五、六套模拟题后有完形填空和翻译部分的常见题型解题策略,第七、八套模拟题后有写作的不同类型的相应文章构造方式等,评点针对考生常见问题以及行之有效的解题策略作出讲评和说明,从而帮助考生取得试题模拟的最佳效果。

语言能力的提高无法在朝夕之间突飞猛进,我们希望考生通过利用本套丛书,进行必要的积累和训练,从而在考场上取得理想的成绩。本书为需要参加大学英语六级考试的学生所编写,也可供需要达到与大学六级考试相当的英语程度的英语学习者使用。

由于时间仓促,加之水平有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。

张 曦

# 目 录

## 1

Model Test 1 .....	1
Model Test 2 .....	13
Model Test 3 .....	25
Model Test 4 .....	37
Model Test 5 .....	49
Model Test 6 .....	61
Model Test 7 .....	73
Model Test 8 .....	85

## 2

听力部分解题策略 .....	97
阅读部分解题策略 .....	103
词汇综合解题策略 .....	109
写作解题策略 .....	115

## 3

参考答案 .....	121
------------	-----

## 4

听力文字稿 .....	137
-------------	-----



# Model Test 1

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Sould College Students Be Allowed to Live off Campus?* You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 教育部发布消息不允许学生在校外居住;
2. 有些人赞成,有些人反对;
3. 我的观点。

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

## 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 1–7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), or D). For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### How to Survive a Layoff

At a time of uncertainty you need that bit of gut (胆量) to get things fixed. If you are one of the unlucky bird, then remember the following tips, you may use them someday.

#### Tip 1: Don't Panic!

After a job loss, it may seem like your world is crashing in all at once. But the first thing to do is to stay calm and resist the urge to make any sudden moves—like sending a complaining email to the person who fires you or making a scene on your way out—that could hurt you in the long run. “It’s completely normal feel panic after a job loss,” says Lynn Joseph, Ph. D., psychologist and author of *The Job-loss Recovery Guide*. In fact, it may feel like the rug has been pulled out from under your career—and your life, she says. Your self esteem can also take a hit, especially if you think you’ve been singled out. “Logically and intellectually we know that (we may have been part of a mass job cut), but emotionally we take it personally,” Joseph says. With so many emotions at play, the key is to think before you act. Remember, your goal is to leave your job gracefully and with integrity.

Avoid immediately jumping into a job search, Joseph warns. “Traditionally we work with interviews and resumes before we work with the emotional loss of a career. We are not getting it on the right track,” she says, and advises that you take a few days off to calm yourself down and deal with your emotions. You don’t want to land a job interview and break down explaining what happened to you. Get your emotional and body language under control before you attempt to go on the interview trail.

Also, don’t over-think things or feel as though you have to do damage control when others ask about your job, explains Robert Leahy, Ph. D., clinical professor of psychology and author of *The Worry Cure*.

Leahy says accepting reality is essential to making it through this difficult time. It's a normal reaction to grieve the colleagues that you built friendships with over years of work. "People do go through the same stages of grief after losing a job that people experience following the loss of a loved one," Joseph says. The stress and anxiety of losing your job will take time to settle. Don't rush yourself.

### **Tip 2: Create a Support Team**

Don't try to go it alone. Seeking help after a layoff, whether it comes from family and friends, former co-workers or a professional counselor, is an important part of the healing process. Learn to be your best pillar of support.

"It's important to be openly communicative and try not to hide things and keep secrets," says Dr. Lynn Joseph. She says it's important that you deal with the stress and anxiety of a layoff, which can lead to depression. "You will all feel better throughout this process if you pool your resources," she says.

After telling family, you need to start reaching out to friends and colleagues. You may find it somewhat embarrassing, but it's very important to identify who you can lean on during this critical time. Dr. Lynn Joseph also suggests to create a two-minute "*elevator speech*" about what happened to you. You don't owe them an elaborate explanation. Schedule a weekly family meeting if necessary, where you can talk openly. Meet friends over coffee or lunch and ask them for advice. If you know of others in your field who have been laid off, get together with them and share ideas and future opportunities.

Even with your own support team, you may feel the need for additional help. Consider working with a career counselor who is trained to assist downsized employees. As you build your external support system, you should also be mindful of your recommends sitting down for 20 minutes every day to write about your job loss, letting your feelings pour out on the page. "When you start writing, and noticing what you are writing, you move through that first phase of shock and anger and then you begin to re-frame and have insight on the whole process and yourself. You begin to see the positive aspects and the opportunities that may be available to you," she says.

### **Tip 3: File for Unemployment Benefits**

If you've been laid off, you should file for unemployment insurance as soon as possible. The sooner you file, the sooner you can be deemed eligible, and the sooner you can start receiving funds. Even if you received a substantial *severance* (解雇金) package, you should still file for unemployment compensation.

"The unemployment agency will verify with your employer the reason for you losing your job. Sometimes unemployment is part of the negotiation on severance package, where the employer states that they will not interfere with that claim," explains HR expert Lily Garcia. You'll need to explain clearly why you were laid off. The examiner assigned to your claim should not get the sense that the job loss was your fault, in which case you would not be eligible for compensation. So be very careful how you document your job loss.

Here are some suggestions for your file work.

- Be sure to file in the state where you were working. Contact the unemployment office for details.
- You will need to disclose basic identification information, such as your Social Security number, mailing address and details of your past employers.
- Rules vary by state, but to qualify for unemployment benefits, you must meet state



requirements based on how long you had been working and how much money you earned. You must be available to work.

- Be prepared; In most states, benefits can be paid for a maximum of 26 weeks.
- You don't have to pay back unemployment benefits once you get a job, but they are subject to federal income taxes and must be reported on your tax return. However, under the new *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act*, the first \$2,500 received will not be subject to federal income taxes in 2009.
- There is no fee to file a claim for unemployment benefits.

Be sure to stay on top of your claim. Don't ignore any notices that you may receive from the unemployment office. If you plan on receiving unemployment benefits for a while, be prepared to report regularly on your job search. After all, they expect you to be actively looking for work while you are receiving benefits.

#### Tip 4: Assess Your Career Goals

Getting laid off means something different for everyone who experiences it. For some, losing a job is as devastating as heartbreak, and for others it is an escape from a hated profession. No matter the circumstance, now is the time to weigh your options and decide what to do next. Ask yourself these questions to help determine your options:

**Do you want to go back to work?** Free time caused by a layoff is a good time to decide whether going back to work is the right option for you. Some people see this as an opportunity to go back to school, spend more time with family or partake in any activity there wasn't time for previously. Evaluate your finances and your feelings, and choose accordingly.

**Do you need job re-training?** Many people find themselves in situations where they're asked to learn how to use new technology, or they are replaced by someone who already does. Career coach Daisy Swan stresses to her clients that "if you're not interested in staying up-to-date, then you'll get left behind." She also encourages them to get beyond the fear of trying something new because "it is crucial to engage in life-long learning".

**Do you want to remain in the same profession?** Swan suggests making a career wish-list to identify precisely what you're looking for. Ask yourself what special skills you have and what you would enjoy doing on a daily basis, and you are bound to find new employment options. Nancy Collamer, author of *The layoff Survival Guide*, also advises making a list of your skills, and then searching for opportunities in the job market. Even if you want to start a new career, you should have realize prospects to ensure success.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. What is the first thing to do when one was shocked by the job loss?
  - A) Try to have a new job.
  - B) Find out the reason of the job loss.
  - C) Avoid rash or moody actions.
  - D) Apply for the unemployment funds.
2. Which of the following can replace the phrase "think before you act" in the last but two line of Para. 2?
  - A) Look before you leap.
  - B) Wait and see.
  - C) Pull yourself together.
  - D) Ask for some advice before you act.
3. Joseph warns that unemployed people should \_\_\_\_\_ before hunting for new jobs.
  - A) learn new job skills
  - B) get emotion and action controlled

- C) apply for the unemployment funds      D) try to make their resumes more impressive
4. The followings can be your emotional supports when you lose your job EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) former colleagues      B) counselors  
 C) physicians      D) family and friends
5. What does Dr. Lynn Joseph mean by suggesting an "elevator speech" when you tell the job-loss to your friends?  
 A) To speak in an unembarrassed manner.  
 B) To tell everything to your friends frankly.  
 C) To avoid unnecessary explanation about your job-loss.  
 D) To ask your friends for assistances.
6. Which of the followings is TRUE according to the passage?  
 A) People fired for own personal faults are harder to get compensations.  
 B) Severance packages unemployment compensations can not be filed for the same time.  
 C) Unemployed people should try to hide the reason why they are laid off.  
 D) You should spend some time to calm down before filing for unemployment benefits.
7. In filing for the unemployment benefits, you should know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the filing work is only possible after you've left your former company  
 B) you can receive unemployment benefits for at least 26 weeks  
 C) there is a minimum fee on a claim for unemployment benefits  
 D) you should submit regular report on your job search
8. When considering whether you should go back to work, you'd better evaluate your \_\_\_\_\_, and choose accordingly.
9. Career coach Daisy Swan stresses that job re-training is necessary, because it is crucial to \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Nancy Collamer advises the job searchers to make a list of working skills, and then \_\_\_\_\_ in the job market.

## 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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) Go to see the baseball match.      B) Go to play the baseball.  
 C) Stay at home with the pets.      D) Watch movies at home.
12. A) Because the company offers large scale and decent payment.  
 B) Because the company is famous.  
 C) Because the company gives her an invitation.

- D) Because the company offer promotion opportunities.
13. A) Doctor and patient. B) Tourist and guide.  
C) Professor and student. D) Manager and trainee.
14. A) His mother's apple pie is better.  
B) His never likes apple pie.  
C) The woman can make apple pie better than his mother.  
D) He himself can make the pie too.
15. A) She reviewed the lessons hard. B) She got an unfair score.  
C) She failed in the exam. D) Her scores were lower than her expectation.
16. A) The professor's lecture was not convincing enough.  
B) The professor spoke too fast.  
C) The professor's logic was not clear.  
D) The professor's lecture was too difficult.
17. A) To pick up the woman. B) To watch a movie with the woman.  
C) To buy some gasoline for the woman. D) To fill the gasoline for his car.
18. A) The man should inquire about his TOEFL scores.  
B) Both of them should wait patiently for the scores.  
C) It's useless to be upset.  
D) The man should take the exam again after 1 month.

### Long Conversation One

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

19. A) He worked as a designer right after arriving France.  
B) He once worked for several big companies besides Dior.  
C) He often came back to the UK because of home sick.  
D) He didn't become well-known until working for several years.
20. A) The brand tag of Dior. B) His hard working.  
C) His love in designing arts. D) His designs guide the fashion trend.
21. A) To deal with something else besides designing. B) To do the market promotion of his designs.  
C) To manufacture the clothes. D) To draw the scratches.

### Long Conversation Two

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

22. A) He is resigning from the woman's company.  
B) He is being interviewed for job-hopping.  
C) He is reporting his daily work to the woman.  
D) He is receiving an interview from a journalist.
23. A) Physics. B) Consulting.  
C) Business management. D) Computer science.
24. A) The man won high scores during his university days.  
B) The man prefers practical work to book knowledge.  
C) The man had to earn some money when he graduated.

- D) The man was not accepted by the post-graduate school.
25. A) Because its reputation is better than his current employer.  
B) Because it offer him higher salary.  
C) Because he wants to work in a larger company.  
D) Because he want to work with more colleagues.

## 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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

### Passage One

**Questions 26–29 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A) To meet the requirements of an International Air Transport Association.  
B) To save the paper resources.  
C) To set the trend of e-business.  
D) To make the ticket-booking more convenient.
27. A) Immediately. B) At the end of 2007.  
C) After the paper tickets have been used up. D) No decided.
28. A) Passengers can book paper tickets as usual.  
B) Paper tickets are not compatible with automatic check-in facilities at airports.  
C) People with paper tickets can also check-in at the counter.  
D) Special passengers like infants should use the paper tickets.
29. A) 28%. B) 15%. C) most of them. D) 43%.

### Passage Two

**Questions 30–32 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

30. A) How to protect the eco-system of the Arctic Ocean.  
B) Threatens caused by rising sea level.  
C) Dangers brought by the sea ice decline.  
D) Dangers facing to the polar bears.
31. A) 16,000. B) Two-thirds of the current number.  
C) 2100. D) All of them.
32. A) Because the sea ice decline could be more than current estimates.  
B) Because the researches of polar bears are conservative.  
C) Because there're other factors that will kill the polar bears.  
D) Because the Arctic Ocean is constantly being polluted.

### Passage Three

**Questions 33–35 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

33. A) There're some links between TV watching and obesity.

- B) Children who watch TV longer are easier to have attention problems when they grow up.  
 C) 40% of the New Zealand children watch TV for more than 2 hours.  
 D) Boys are more likely to be addict to the TV than girls.
34. A) Children can easily quit the TV watching addicts when they grow up.  
 B) The adolescence should watch TV for no more than 2 hours per day.  
 C) Attention problems caused by TV viewing in the childhood may be long lasting.  
 D) Children who watch more TV are more likely to have poor health.
35. A) Because the TV scenes are stimulating while the real life is common and slow paced.  
 B) Because the real life is not that interesting as the TV series.  
 C) Because they have heavy study burdens in the real life.  
 D) Because they are not satisfied with their real life.

## 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 36-43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44-46 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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

In the 20th century, mankind had achieved (36) \_\_\_\_\_ successes. Of all the successes, progressing in science and technology is perhaps the greatest. As we look forward to the 21th century, the rapid development of science and technology and the (37) \_\_\_\_\_ of high-tech industries are set to push the world economy forward in its continuing (38) \_\_\_\_\_ from (39) \_\_\_\_\_ economy to industrial economy and into the (40) \_\_\_\_\_ economy. The world is (41) \_\_\_\_\_ profound changes; the (42) \_\_\_\_\_ of economy with science and technology is (43) \_\_\_\_\_, and the restructuring of the world economy is speeding up. (44) \_\_\_\_\_

To fulfill the objectives of modernization, China is determined to invest in science and technology. (45) \_\_\_\_\_

This is important for China in the new century, and is the only road for the Chinese nation toward revitalization. (46) \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write our answers on **Answer Sheet 2**.

**Questions 47–51 are based on the following passage.**

The Justice Department has begun an investigation into whether the recruiting practices of some of the largest technology companies violated *antitrust* (反垄断) laws, according to two people with knowledge of the investigation. The investigation targets some of Silicon Valley's best known companies, including Google, Yahoo, Apple, and several other, these people said.

The exact focus of the inquiry is unclear, but the people familiar with it said Justice Department lawyers appeared to be looking into whether the companies involved agreed to not actively recruit employees from each other.

The Justice Department has issued civil investigative demands, or formal requests for documents and information, to some of the companies involved, said the people with knowledge of the inquiry, who agreed to speak on condition of *anonymity* (匿名) because the investigation is confidential. Google, Apple, and Yahoo declined to comment. A Justice Department spokesman could not be reached for comment.

The inquiry, which was first reported on the Web site of The Washington Post late Tuesday, appeared to be in its early stages, said the people familiar with it.

The market for technology workers and executives in Silicon Valley is very competitive, with employees frequently leaving a company to work for a competitor. Some companies have even sued rivals who hired employees. The investigation confounded some antitrust experts. But they said that it would be improper for companies to agree not to go after each other's top talent.

Antitrust suits against companies for restraining the movement of skilled employees are by no means unprecedented. In 2001, for example, in a federal appeals court decision written by Judge Sonia Sotomayor, the Supreme Court nominee, the court upheld a complaint by a group of oil geologist and petroleum engineers who sued Exxon and other oil companies for *colluding* (串通) in hiring decisions and thus suppressed wages.

"If there is a naked agreement by companies in an industry not to hire each others' employees or an agreement by companies to fix wages, that would be an antitrust violation," said Herbert Hovenkamp, an antitrust expert at the University of Iowa College of Law.

The investigation is the latest aimed at Google and other technology companies to have surfaced in recent weeks and suggested that the Obama administration was taking a more aggressive stance toward antitrust enforcement.

Earlier this year, the Justice Department opened an inquiry into a settlement of a class action lawsuit between Google and publishers and authors.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

47. The investigation aims at those best known companies from Silicon Valley.
48. The Justice Department lawyers seemingly focus on whether the companies involved agreed to \_\_\_\_\_.
49. What kind of result does the competitive market for technology workers and executives in Silicon Valley lead to?
50. According to Herbert Hovenkamp, an agreement can be called an antitrust violation if it is agreed by companies to fix wages or not to hire each others employees.
51. The investigation implied that the Obama administration was taking a more restrict action to \_\_\_\_\_.



## Section B

**Directions:** There are 2 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 52–56 are based on the following passage.

Monday morning is the busiest time of the week at divorce courts in South Korea as couples queue to end their marriages after bouts of weekend *bickering* (口角, 争吵). “Too many angry couples come to court for a divorce after an argument erupted over the weekend,” Judge Yoo Jae-bok of the Taejon Family Court told Reuters. “They need counseling, not an on-the-spot divorce,” Yoo Jae-bok said. On Monday mornings in particular, angry couples storm into divorce courts with tales of annoying relatives, husbands they complain will never earn decent salaries and wives accused of *bleeding* bank accounts dry.

The couples are given forms and clerks are on hand to help them fill in the paperwork. The fee is just a few thousand won (a few dollars), a paltry sum often waived by the courts, and the divorce can take effect immediately, the moment the papers are signed.

The number of divorces in South Korea has almost doubled since 1995. Social *stigmas* (耻辱的标记, 瑕疵) that used to make couples reluctant to break up have faded as the country has become more prosperous and less bound by tradition. Compounding the problem is a divorce law that enables couples to end their marriages on a *whim* (一时兴起, 冲动). Getting a divorce can take less time and is cheaper than a night at the movies.

But some judges want to put an end to a quick and easy divorce procedure. They say it has caused South Korea’s divorce rate to become one of the highest in Asia. “We judges can do something in our courts to reduce these types of divorces,” Yoo said. Yoo is among a group of judges in South Korea who are trying to lower the divorce rate by making couples observe a cooling-off period to consider the implications of a divorce on children and relatives before they can end their marriage.

It appears their efforts might be having some impact. The number of divorces in South Korea, which stood at 68,300 in 1995 and rose to 157,100 in 2003, has begun to drop. In 2005 there were 128,500 divorces in the country of almost 49 million people. Ruling party lawmaker Lee Eun-young hopes to put the full force of the law behind judges’ efforts to help couples reconcile before it is too late. She submitted a bill in November 2005 that would require most couples to wait three months after submitting papers in court before the divorce came through. The legislation is expected to be presented to parliament at the end of the year. “We desperately need a cool-down policy to stop married couples from facing a sudden catastrophe by deciding on a hasty divorce. We have to protect the welfare of their children,” she wrote in her proposed legislation.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

52. According to Judge Yoo Jae-bok, what do angry couples need when they come to the divorce court?

- A) Exhorting.
- B) Legal knowledge about divorce.
- C) Forms of applying for divorce.

- D) Professional help of how to fill in the paperwork.
53. What does the word “bleeding” mean at the last line of Para. 1?
- A) blood goes out of the wound.  
 B) feel extremely sad for something.  
 C) spend money without planning or controlling.  
 D) get money from others by threatening.
54. The followings contribute to the high divorcing rate in South Korea EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) change of ethnic values.  
 B) a divorce law that allows couples to divorce easily.  
 C) Less time and money for divorce.  
 D) morality decline among young Koreans.
55. How could judges like Yoo try to lower the divorce rate?
- A) By warning couples the negative consequences of a divorce.  
 B) By advising them to have some time for thinking prudently.  
 C) By refusing to accept some illogical divorce claims.  
 D) By helping couples to compromise to each others.
56. How did Lee Eun-young claim in her bill submitted in November, 2005?
- A) All couples should wait 3 months after submitting divorce papers.  
 B) Most couples should wait for 3 months before divorce came through.  
 C) Parliament should amend the divorce law.  
 D) Judges like Yoo Jae-bok should be encouraged.

## Passage Two

Questions 57–61 are based on the following passage.

In recent months, crude oil prices have experienced their sharpest drop since the 2008 financial crisis, and now stand at around \$80 a barrel.

Alongside one of the main highways leading into the U. S. capital, a European tourist is filling up his rental car at a gas station. Felix Braz believes that lower gasoline prices will be short lived. “Of course, it will go back up because the needs all over the world are growing,” he said. “And the reserves are not growing and it’s not very difficult to understand that one day or another we’ll get short of gasoline.” Braz is from Luxembourg, where the price is almost double that in the United States because of fuel taxes.

Another customer at the gas station is Jordanian-born Ahmed Al Hellu. He thinks gas in America is already too expensive. “The other day I was talking to a friend in Qatar and he said the gallon is 75 cents, comparing to what we have here—\$3.99, almost \$4.00 a gallon that’s a difference you know. That’s a pain in the pocket,” he said. Al Hellu runs an import business and says cheaper fuel would provide a much-needed break for him. “Not only me. It will have a big impact on the whole country, because when the prices come down you have people transporting goods or things for their stores, the prices will come down, the wholesale will come down, the hotels, everything will come down, because everything is linked together,” Hellu explained.

Since April, the price of a barrel of crude has dropped around \$30. Economists say the price drop is linked to fears that a slower economy will lower demand for fuel. Paul Isbell, an energy and

climate expert at the Inter-American Dialogue in Washington, blames uncertainty in Washington and the recent downgrading of the U. S. credit rating. “The main cause of this is the sudden kind of sense of *incredulity* (怀疑) at what’s been happening in the United States,” he notes.

But that’s only the latest factor that has caused extreme price volatility, he says. In 2008, the price plummeted during the global financial crisis after peaking at nearly \$150 a barrel. The tsunami in Japan and uprisings in the Middle East also have affected the oil price. Isbell says price shocks hurt the poor the most and argues that European-style gasoline taxes can function as a tool that cushions the shocks while slowing climate change. He says governments can raise or lower the tax to compensate for price fluctuations. “We have to stop thinking: High oil prices—bad; low oil prices—good,” he said. He says oil prices that are too low can have the effect of a tax break for consumers, but leave them vulnerable to a price shock down the road.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. Why does Felix Braz think lower gasoline prices won’t last long?
- A) Because the global demands is large while reserves are limit.
  - B) Because there’re wars in the oil-exporting countries.
  - C) Because some countries are manipulating the price.
  - D) Because gasoline is high in value.
58. According to Al Hellu from Jordan, what will be the benefits if the gasoline price goes down?
- A) Environment will be better protected.
  - B) Hotel and wholesale will be the most thriving businesses.
  - C) Prices of most things in people’s live will come down.
  - D) The way of transporting goods will change.
59. Which of the followings is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A) The oil price once climbed to \$150 a barrel before the 2008 crisis.
  - B) The tornado in Japan has affected the oil price.
  - C) Fearing of slower economy has caused drop in oil price.
  - D) Oil price is also linked to US credit rating.
60. Who suffer most when oil price fluctuates?
- A) The oil-related business.
  - B) The US government.
  - C) The poor people.
  - D) The oil-exporting countries.
61. According to Isbell, how can governments relieve the effect of oil price fluctuation?
- A) By Asian-style gasoline taxes.
  - B) By telling people prices that are too low are not always good.
  - C) By making gasoline taxes higher or lower to leverage the shock caused by price.
  - D) By giving gasoline perks to the poor.

## 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