

大学英语六级 最新题型

应试亮剑

黄川 总主编
陈路林 主编

CET 6

模拟试题

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上海交通大学出版社

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前 言

为适应我国高等教育新的发展形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要,2004年初教育部高教司组织制定并在全国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》。《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》规定,大学英语课程的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。为此,作为对我国在校大学生英语能力是否达到《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》的主要鉴定手段的大学英语四、六级考试也必须相应改革,以适应新的形势,使考试更好地为贯彻《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》服务。在教育部高教司的主持和领导下,大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组 and 考试委员会经过反复研讨和论证,并广泛听取了大学英语一线老师和学生的意见,制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》。

四、六级考试采取的重要举措之一是改革记分制和成绩报告方式。自2005年6月考试起,四、六级考试成绩将采用满分为710分的记分体制,不设及格线;成绩报道方式由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单。在考试内容和形式上,四、六级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加快速阅读理解测试,增加非选择性试题的比例。试点阶段的四、六级考试由四部分构成:听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分的比例提高到35%,其中听力对话占15%,听力短文占20%。阅读理解部分比例调整为35%,其中仔细阅读部分(careful reading)占25%,快速阅读部分(fast reading)占10%。综合测试比例为15%,由两部分构成。第一部分为完型填空或改错,占10%;第二部分为翻译,占5%。写作能力测试部分比例为15%。

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

本书的听力测试部分由赵伟兴、韩媛媛两位老师编写,阅读理解部分由赵芹、苏凌云、肖薇、陈晓玮四位老师编写,综合测试部分由刘凌燕、胡安琳、韩莉姐、陈路林四位老师编写,写作测试部分由韩莉姐老师编写。

由于编者水平有限,错误与疏漏之处在所难免,诚请读者不吝指正。

编 者

2006年11月

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Model Test One

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a passage of at least 150 words in the title of Foreign Fast Food. Please follow the outline given below.

1. 洋快餐受到了许多人(特别是青少年)的欢迎,这是因为……
2. 许多人反对吃洋快餐,是因为……
3. 你的观点。

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 1-6, mark

Y (for YES)

if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO)

if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN)

if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 7-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Water Warnings

Urgent Tasks for China

Water has long been considered an inexhaustible resource. But China is facing an unmistakable water crisis, and recently, because of increasingly hard-to-miss symptoms of the shortage, people in all parts of society are beginning to realize just how precious commodity water really is.

At first glance, it seems like there should be enough: China's total supply of freshwater resources ranks sixth in the world, after Brazil, Russia, Canada, the United States and Indonesia. But despite this apparent advantage, China's per capita water resources fall far below the world average of 7,600 cubic meters per-capita due to the country's enormous population size. China's per-capita amount of 2,200 cubic meters is expected to decrease further as the country continues its rapid economic growth and population expansion.

"Without excessively exploiting underground water, China has a water gap of nearly 40 billion cubic meters. The country's 320 million rural people aren't able to drink safe water and over 400 cities don't have sufficient water supply, 110 of which face a serious shortage," Wang Shucheng, Minister of Water Resources, said recently.

Some water resources experts warn that the current shortage is no more than a warning signal, with a greater crisis yet to come. The Ministry of Water Resources issued a water crisis warning as early as November 2001. At the time it said that when the Chinese population peaks at 1.6 billion in 2030, China's per-capita water resources could fall to 1,700 cubic meters, the internationally acknowledged level below which an area is said to be experiencing "water stress".

Poor Natural Conditions

Scant water resources to slake the thirsts of a population of 1.3 billion, and the uneven geographical distribution of these resources, form the basis of water conditions in China.

Affected by monsoons(季候风), China's precipitation(降水量) varies considerably among different

seasons. The time of precipitation overlaps (交迭) with the hottest seasons, mostly in summer and autumn and scarcely in winter and spring. Generally, regions with the lowest precipitation levels receive it concentratedly only at certain times of the year, which easily gives rise to drought in spring and flooding in summer. Meanwhile, two thirds of China's water resources is comprised of runoff flooding, which means rivers often flood in the rainy season and dry up at other times.

China's water resources are also distributed geographically unevenly, inconsistent with the distribution of land, mineral resources and productivity. Generally, water resources are concentrated in the southern and eastern parts of the country, and in mountainous areas. Annual precipitation amounts vary from more than 3,000 millimeters in the southeast to less than 50 millimeters in the northwest.

China is prone to floods and droughts, such as the severe drought that hit Chongqing and Sichuan in southwest China this summer, the country's worst in 50 years. While per-capita water resources in some areas of the north approach the level of the driest countries in the world, the water-rich south often suffers from seasonal droughts, which adversely affects rice, the major crop reliant on watering, as well as other cash crops. The last two decades have seen a nominal change in the country's surface water resources and total water resources. Yet due to factors such as global climate change and river drainage, and total water resources in south China are rising while water resources in the north are falling significantly.

A Series of Measures Adopted by Chinese Government

Against these difficult conditions, the Chinese Government has taken a series of measures to try and guarantee the basic water demands necessary for daily life and social and economic development. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the state has built a total of 85,000 reservoirs, with a total reserve capacity of over 500 billion cubic meters.

Recently the government began to restore the longest canal in the world, built 1,400 years ago. The Grand Canal, which starts from the northern end of Beijing and ends in the southeastern city of Hang Zhou, near Shanghai, still runs today for 1,794 kilometers.

As well, the government has initiated a plan to build new canals to channel water from south to north, though the project also involves land requisition and the resettlement of people living along some parts of the proposed canals. The south to north water transfer project, China's largest ever water project, involves an estimated investment of 500 billion Yuan and proposes to move 44 billion cubic meters of water per year through three transfer canals, from the Yangtze River Basin to north China.

Serious Waste

For a long time, the phenomena of serious water shortage and low efficiency in water usage, or even waste of water, have coexisted in China.

In terms of efficiency of water usage in agriculture, China's average grain output per cubic meter of irrigation water is about 1 kilogram while that of advanced countries is 2.5 to 3 kilograms. For the time being, the majority of China's farmland is continuing to adopt the old method of flood irrigation. The amount of farmland using water conservation technologies in irrigation accounts for just 35 percent of the effectively irrigated farmland, as compared to over 80 percent in some developed countries.

In terms of water efficiency in industry, the major problem is a low recycling rate. Statistics from 2004 show that China's water consumption per 10,000 yuan worth of GDP was 399 cubic meters, four times the world average level and eight times that of industrialized countries; for 10,000 yuan worth of added industrial value, China's water consumption was 196 cubic meters and China's recycling rate of industrial water was between 60 to 65 percent, while the figures for industrialized countries were below 50 cubic meters and 80 to 85 percent respectively.

The waste of water is particularly serious in people's daily lives. A large amount of urban

wastewater from washing cars, watering grass or washing hair in salons flows away without recycling. According to rough estimates, 20 percent of China's urban tap water leaks due to aging pipes, which is more than double the amount in cities of developed countries. More and more Chinese people are drinking purified water instead of boiled tap water out of health concerns or for the sake of convenience. But few people know that some purified water manufacturers use outdated equipment and technology, meaning that only 1 ton of purified water is produced from 3 to 4 tons of source water.

Besides water waste, overuse of water is also exerting strains on resources. Some regions in northern China are actually using water required by the natural environment and ecological systems to sustain social and economic development. The number of cities and well irrigation areas in the countryside, which excessively exploit ground water, has grown from 56 at the beginning of the 1980s to more than 160 at present. The area of overuse has grown from 87,000 square kilometers to over 180,000 square kilometers, resulting in ecological disasters such as ground sinkage, water hardening and backflow of seawater.

Creating a Water-saving Society

Facing the harsh reality of the country's water situation, some Chinese cities have strived to conserve water. Cities including Beijing, Tianjin, Qingdao have built several model projects of producing renewed water from urban sewage, laying the foundation for promoting the production and use of renewed water in China.

"If further efforts in conserving water are made and one third of the water consumed by cities is recycled and reused, the amount saved would equal the total water amount of the newly built canal," said Qiu Baoxing, Vice Minister of Construction.

Li Lifeng is the director of the fresh water project for the Beijing office of World Wildlife Fund (WWF), a global environmental conservation organization. He thinks China still needs to overthrow the traditional project-oriented management and usage models of water resources, implement measures of low-pollution production and ways of building a water-saving society, as well as take advantage of the ecological system in holding and cleansing water and preventing flooding.

Minister of Water Resources Wang Shucheng pointed out, "Building a water-conserving society, which consists of water conservation campaigns and enhancement of efficiency of water resources, is indispensable in guaranteeing China's sustainable development."

He explained that the efforts to build a water-conserving society go beyond promoting the conservation of water. Wang said that different from the traditional water conservation campaigns that focused mostly on water-saving projects, equipment and technologies and relied essentially on government's administrative means, building a water-conserving society mainly requires the formulation of mechanisms and economic incentives. He noted that through influencing the production process, China's economic growth mode could be transformed and the country put on a path of resources-friendly and environment-friendly development.

1. China's per capita water resources reach the world average of 7,600 cubic meters per capita.
2. The distribution of water resource is affected by geographical, weather and other conditions in China.
3. In the south of China the water is sufficient for the major crops.
4. The reservoirs that were built by China have the biggest reserve capacity in the world.
5. The majority of China's farmland adopts the old method of flood irrigation at present.
6. Building a water-conserving society is indispensable in guaranteeing China's sustainable development.
7. Water resources are concentrated in _____ of China.

8. The reservoirs built by China have a total reserve capacity of over _____.
9. The major problem of water efficiency in industry is a _____.
10. Besides promoting the conservation of water, building a water-conserving society mainly requires _____.

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

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

11. A) Travel a lot when young. C) Change the idea of getting married.
 B) Be more responsible for his home. D) Made up his mind to be married.
12. A) They didn't have a good talk. C) They weren't able to take a walk.
 B) They decided to go by plane. D) They talked about geology.
13. A) He is not interested in the book. C) He has already read the book.
 B) He'd like to read the book very much. D) He has borrowed the same book.
14. A) John was not at home when the woman called.
 B) The woman dialed the wrong number.
 C) John is a plumber.
 D) John was too busy to come.
15. A) The train is crowded. C) The train is empty.
 B) The train is late. D) The train is on time.
16. A) She didn't think it a success.
 B) She was listening too attentively to the speakers.
 C) She was puzzled by what the speakers said.
 D) She had nothing to say.
17. A) She thinks it is of inferior quality.
 B) She thinks it is overpriced.
 C) She thinks it is a bargain.
 D) She thinks it can be purchased a cheaper price else where.
18. A) He is satisfied with what Mary did.
 B) He doesn't mind what Mary did.
 C) He has forgotten that Mary borrowed his dictionary once before.
 D) He is dissatisfied with what Mary did.

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

19. A) The TV program. C) The man's headache.
 B) The appearance of Elizabeth. D) The mid-term examination.
20. A) He has nothing to do at that time. C) He doesn't have math stuff.
 B) He just wants to have a break. D) He gets a hundred on the last test.
21. A) To study together. C) To call Elizabeth.
 B) To go to Elizabeth's room. D) To watch TV together.

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

22. A) Dr. Collin. C) A new type of fuel.
B) Spray cans. D) A test.
23. A) Because she is the assistant to Dr. Collin.
B) Because she wants to show off herself.
C) Because she has read a lot on DME.
D) Because she knew the man is absent from the class.
24. A) Because it's prohibited by the government.
B) Because it's more inefficient than other alternative fuels.
C) Because it will destroy the ozone.
D) Because it costs a lot to mass-produce.
25. A) Because the professor has told her to do so.
B) Because it's difficult to understand without notes.
C) Because there will be a test the next week.
D) Because she has borrowed the man's psychology notes.

Section B

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

Passage One

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

26. A) Childhood in his native home, Texas.
B) Working as congressional secretary in Washington.
C) Vacationing at his ranch in Texas.
D) Presidency in the White House.
27. A) He fed the dog happily.
B) He picked up the dog by the tips of its ears.
C) He sat in a chair with the dog dangling beside him.
D) He made people laugh by kissing the dog's ears.
28. A) He took the place of a president who resigned his position.
B) He had worked for 38 years in Washington DC till 1930.
C) He never lost the speech or manners of his hometown.
D) He kept two dogs in his ranch in Johnson City, Texas.

Passage Two

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

29. A) Family phone numbers. C) Business phone numbers.
B) Government service phone numbers. D) Professional services phone numbers.
30. A) People can call you back if necessary.
B) You can dial a special number free.
C) You don't need to pay for long distance call.
D) You can get a credit coupon when you give the phone number.
31. A) He will find out the right number for you.
B) He will charge you less for the wrong number.

blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the blank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the blank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Married parents tend to be of 47 the same age. Husbands are usually older than their wives, but this difference in age has been gradually declining throughout the century from 4 years in 1900 to 2.5 years today.

Most people marry within their own social class. The reasons are obvious: we tend to live in class-segregated 48, to meet mostly people of the same class, and to share class-specific 49 and interests. Most marriages are between people 50 the same religious faith. Religious bodies generally 51 interfaith marriages, on the grounds that they may lead to personal conflicts, disagreements over the faith in which children should be 52, and an undermining of belief in a particular doctrine. Husbands and wives generally have a similar 53 level, and some degree of intellectual parity seems to be demanded by marital partners. The college campus is, of course, a marriage market in its own right, and college-educated people are especially likely to marry people of similar educational 54.

Members of racial and 55 groups are more likely to marry within their own group than outside it. In particular, interracial marriages are extremely rare. Until the sixties, several states had laws 56 interracial marriages, and such marriages still attract some social disapproval. Interracial marriages between blacks and whites are particularly unusual; in the majority of these cases, the husband is black and the wife is white.

A) neighborhoods	E) educational	I) achievements	M) roughly
B) printed	F) stick	J) modern	N) movement
C) sharing	G) always	K) raised	O) prohibiting
D) tastes	H) oppose	L) ethnic	

Section B

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

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

I am one of the many city people who are always saying that given the choice we would prefer to live in the country away from the dirt and noise of a large city. I have managed to convince myself that if it weren't for my job I would immediately head out for the open spaces and go back to nature in some sleepy village buried in the county. But how realistic is the dream?

Cities can be frightening places. The majority of the population live in massive tower blocks, noisy, dirty and impersonal. The sense of belonging to a community tends to disappear when you live fifteen floors up. All you can see from your window is sky, or other blocks of flats. Children become aggressive and nervous—cooped up (被限制) at home all day, with nowhere to play; their mothers feel isolated from the rest of the world. Strangely enough, whereas in the past the inhabitants of one street all knew each other, nowadays people on the same floor in tower blocks don't even say hello to each other.

Country life, on the other hand, differs from this kind of isolated existence in that a sense of community generally binds the inhabitants of small villages together. People have the advantage of

Many of the arguments **having** used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for \wedge study of television.

- 2. /
- 3. the

Computers and electronic communications are allowing many people to use their homes as offices. And offices will never disappear entirely. Instead of the office of the future may become more like home.

- 67. _____
- 68. _____

American managers whom want to get more out of their white-collar workforce will be in for a shock if we seek advice from Franc Becker, a professor at Cornell University who studies the pattern of office work. His advice is: companies need to devote more office space to create places like good-tended living rooms, where employees can sit around in comfort and chat.

- 69. _____
- 70. _____

Mr Becker is one of a group of academics and consultants tried to make companies more productive by linking new office technology to better understanding of how employees work. The forecasts of a decade ago—which computers would increase office productivity, reduce white-collar payrolls and help the remaining staff to work better—has proved much too hopeful.

- 71. _____
- 72. _____
- 73. _____
- 74. _____
- 75. _____
- 76. _____

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

- 77. The human being _____ (向往一种成就感).
- 78. The government _____ (通过货币贬值来暂时刺激出口).
- 79. Research on insects suggests that _____ (细菌在动物进化过程中扮演着举足轻重的角色).
- 80. _____ (由于电梯故障), everyone had to walk.
- 81. The word "workaholic" describes a person who is _____ (沉迷于工作) as an alcoholic to liquor.

Model Test Two

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a passage of at least 150 words in the title of Reserved Vacant Seats. Please follow the outline given below.

1. 大学校园里占座现象屡禁不止,分析其原因。
2. 你对此的看法。

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

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

For questions 1-6, mark

Y (for YES)

if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO)

if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 7-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Pains and Gains

Pains

The Iraq War is dragging into its fourth year. While peace remains uncertain in Iraq, opinion polls in the United States have shown that support for the war is falling down. However, U. S. President George W. Bush has outwardly expressed his confidence on more than one occasion. "I'm optimistic we'll succeed. If not, I'd pull our troops out," he said at a recent press conference.

When he ordered troops into Iraq on March 20, 2003, George W. Bush probably would not have imagined that the country would be plunged into such a chaotic situation three years later.

Despite its victorious offensives, U. S. forces have not been able to clear anti-U. S. resistance, which in effect has seen a drastic restoration recently. Although the U. S. -dominated democratic process has largely been completed, and Washington continues to increase economic assistance, Iraq has made little progress in its reconstruction, leaving Iraqi people with severe water and power shortages. In particular, ever since the bombing of a famous Shiite shrine(什叶派教徒的圣地) on February 22, the feud between the Sunnis(逊尼派教徒) and the Shiites, Iraq's two major religious sects, has degenerated to the edge of a complete loss of control.

At present, the United States can neither come up with a quick answer to the Iraq problem, nor rid itself of the heavy burden easily. Behind the "Iraq syndrome" are the huge costs on the part of the United States: over 2,300 troops killed and \$ 200-250 billion spent.

Gains

As a matter of fact, the United States has reaped remarkable benefits from the war in spite of its vast costs.

Geopolitical Priority

The geopolitical situation has been made more favorable to the United States. One of the underlying reasons why the United States seeks a transformation of Iraq is to smash Arab nationalism so as to keep a firm grip on Arab countries. If their advantages in population, natural resources and geographic

position are integrated and they speak with one voice, let alone establish a unified Arab country, the 22-nation Arab world will be capable of resisting intervention by big powers. Unity means power and provides the best screen against the interference of Western superpowers. Arab nationalism, championed by former Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser, was at its height in the 1950s to 1960s. In 1956, Nasser successfully defended the military aggression waged by Britain, France and Israel. In the Fourth Middle East War, or the Yom Kippur War in 1973, the Arab countries effectively protected their dignity and interests by using the oil weapon. Although Arab nationalism gradually declined after that, with conflicts emerging among the various nations, the basis for political integration still exists. For the United States, the Arab world is, of course, too large.

Iraq is at the core of the Arab world. Its former leader Saddam Hussein had been going out of his way to revive Arab nationalism by taking advantage of the anti-U. S. sentiments popular in the Middle East, something inauspicious for Washington. It is for these reasons that the United States set about changing the nature of Iraq through the Iraq War, the post-war democratic transformation, and especially supporting the Kurds(库尔德人). In the new Iraqi Constitution, the country is no longer labeled an "Arab country".

The United States has therefore succeeded in breaking the Arab world from within, preventing the revival of Arab nationalism and getting rid of the biggest threat for it to control the oil and strategic zones in the Middle East. In the meantime, as Iraq is turned into a dependent, pro-U. S. (支持美国的) country, the United States will be able to establish a new strategic base in the heart of the Middle East. A curve linking Turkey, Iraq and Pakistan is in the making.

Democratic Transformation

The United States has subjected Middle East countries to its democratic transformation. Promoting democratic transformation is an essential part of the U. S. Middle East policy, on which it relies to eliminate terrorism and reshape the Middle East order. Iraq provides a perfect laboratory for the U. S. democratic transformation experiment.

In 2005, the Iraqi political process made a great progress despite frequent setbacks. Not only had the previous objectives been generally fulfilled, but the public also showed an ever-greater eagerness for political participation. For example, some 8.5 million cast votes in the election for the transitional National Assembly January last year, but by December when the formal legislative election took place, the number of voters had risen to 12 million.

Under the influence of Iraq, Palestine, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Egypt also held presidential, parliamentary or regional elections last year. "Democracy" has become something that all Middle East nations expect. Some critics even called the trend an "Arab Spring".

Aside from the actual effects of the elections, the introduction of the concept of "democracy" in itself is beneficial to the United States. The United States has turned itself from a hegemonic(霸权的) power to a guardian of democracy, maintaining a solid control over the Middle East region.

Control of Oil Resources

The United States has strengthened its control over the oil resources in the Middle East. Even before the Iraq War, some insightful people had pointed out that the war would be mainly targeted at oil. If Iraq had not been rich in oil, the United States would have thought twice before going into the war.

As is known, Iraq has an oil deposit of 112 billion barrels(桶), ranking second in the world. The U. S. Energy Information Administration estimates that an additional 220 billion barrels might be discovered in the deserts in western Iraq. If this estimation is true, Iraq will exceed Saudi Arabia to become the world's No. 1 oil-rich country. By breaking down the Saddam regime, the United States got access to the oilfields, a victory that ensures its long-term, stable oil supply. Washington's intention has