



无忧英语考试系列

大学英语 六级考试 模拟试题全解

NEW EDITION

◆ 丛书主编 韩震一

◆ 本册主编 张顺生 苏勇



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前言

本书根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会的《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》编写而成。全书共有 10 套试题,每套试题都有“考点”、“答案”、“解析”、“译文”、“关键词”等详细内容。本书突出试题的答题技巧和方法,旨在提高学生综合运用英语的水平和能力,以期达到事半功倍的效果。

本书的特点是取材难易适中,信息量大,考点突出,具有很强的考前辅导针对性和可操作性,便于学生自学和查阅,适合应试者提高六级水平及广大英语爱好者学习使用。

本书具体在编纂方面有如下特点:

一、题型全面:本书囊括了 CET 6 所有的传统题型:听力理解中的对话和短文、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、短文写作;最新题型:听力理解中的听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简答题。

二、详解精辟:本书对所有试题进行了详细、透彻的解析,与同类书相比,它对试题的解析更全面、更具体。尤其是在听力和短文写作方面更有长处。短文写作方面的解析能够让学生掌握英语作文的写作技巧。

三、难度适中:本书在保证考点全面、典型的同时,突出重点、难点与关键,故极具挑战性。模拟试题的难度略高于真题的难度,这样,在参加实际考试中才能做到得心应手、从容地面对试题。

四、版式实用:本书编排版式设计新颖独特,有利于学生进行自我测试,使用方便,可免除在书中前后翻找答案之劳和看错答案之误,同时又节省了学生的宝贵时间。

五、解析权威:参加本书编写的人员全部是多年从事大学英语四、六级辅导的教师,并经过英语测试专家的审订,并使用计算机对每一套题进行了信度和效度的测试,因而非常贴近考生。

六、五步作文:写作部分不仅提供参考范文,而且提供了一种解题思路,独创五步写作法,对考生非常实用。这一点在市场上的四、六级模拟试题中还是独一无二的。“授人以鱼,不如授人以渔。”我们的出发点就是“授人以渔”。

本书在编写过程中,征求了全国著名英语专家和教授的意见,得到数十所大学领导和师生的支持,并在教学中进行了实验,得到了广大师生的支持和认可,深受师生们的喜爱。书中如有疏漏与错误之处,恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。预祝广大考生取得好成绩。

编者

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大学英语六级考试模拟试题(一)

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	语法结构	词汇	完形填空	简短回答	改错	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15		10			15
得分									

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 center.

1.【听音】

M: Could you please tell me what room Robert Davis is in?

W: Yes, he's in the intensive care unit on the fourth floor. I suggest that you check with the nurse's station before going in.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

【试题】

- A) At a gas station.
- B) At a bank.
- C) At a hospital.
- D) At a school.

2.【听音】

M: Why do you look so worried? Only one person finished ahead of you last time.

W: Well, this time I want to make sure I come in first.

Q: Why is the woman worried?

【试题】

- A) She wants to win the race.
- B) She is tired of losing.
- C) She doesn't want to disappoint her family.
- D) Her sister is waiting for her.

3.【听音】

M: I went to New York yesterday, but I forgot to call Barry.

W: Barry wouldn't have been there anyway. He's an economist in California now.

Q: What information does the man find out?

【试题】

- A) Barry no longer lives in New York.

【提示】这部分有10个对话,从A)、B)、C)、D)中选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上画线。

1.【答案】C【考点】判断题

【解析】女士的话中有“the intensive care unit”和“the nurse's station”两个关键词语,可表明对话是在医院进行的。

2.【答案】A【考点】细节判断题

【解析】关键词语在“come in first”表明女士想得第一。

3.【答案】A【考点】细节题

【解析】女士说:巴里已不在纽约居住,他已是加州的一位经济学家。

- B) Barry doesn't know how to economize.
C) The woman called Barry in California.
D) The woman didn't ever meet Barry.

4.【听音】

M: It only takes two hours to get to New York, but you'll have a six-hour layover between flights.

W: Oh, that's all right. I don't mind having the time in New York. I still have a few things to shop for.

Q: How many hours will the woman be in New York?

【试题】

- A) Two hours.
B) Four hours.
C) Six hours.
D) Eight hours.

5.【听音】

M: We don't have to start for the stadium yet. Wouldn't you like something else?

W: No, thanks. You'd better tell her to bring our check. It'll take a while to find a parking place, especially with so many star players involved.

Q: Where are the man and woman going?

【试题】

- A) A restaurant.
B) The station.
C) The stadium.
D) A star.

6.【听音】

M: I'd like to buy a \$10 ticket for Friday's concert.

W: That'll put you on the floor. The tickets in the lower balcony are five dollars while the upper balcony seats are two-fifty.

Q: What is the man's ticket for?

【试题】

- A) A play.
B) A movie.
C) A lecture.
D) A concert.

7.【听音】

M: We'll have to hurry if we're going to be on time to the airport. It's already 8:30.

W: Well, it takes only half an hour to get to the airport, and the plane doesn't leave until 9:15. I think we'll make it all right if we leave immediately.

Q: How much time is the couple allowing once they get to the airport?

【试题】

- A) Three-quarters of an hour.
B) Half an hour.

4.【答案】C【考点】细节题

【解析】关键词是“layover”意思是“旅途中的短暂停留”。

5.【答案】C【考点】细节题

【解析】男士开始就说：“我们现在还不必急于去体育场……”。由此可知他们的目的地。

6.【答案】D【考点】细节题

【解析】男士的第1句话(主题句)就表明答案为D)。

7.【答案】C【考点】时间题

【解析】现在的时间是8:30,到达机场需半个小时,飞机起飞时间为9:15,因此,他们到达机场后还有15分钟。

- C) A quarter of an hour.
D) Ten minutes.

8. 【听音】

M: Your son is only badly bruised. In a couple of days he'll be well enough to go back to climbing trees.

W: He won't be climbing any more trees if I can help it.

Q: What happened to the boy?

【试题】

- A) He fell.
B) He had a fight.
C) He was killed.
D) He was punished.

9. 【听音】

W: May I borrow your ladder for an hour, Mr. Riley?

M: Of course you may, but I don't think you should try to pick those green apples in the upper branches for at least two more weeks. By that time they'll all be red.

Q: Why did Mr. Riley think the woman should not borrow this ladder at that time?

【试题】

- A) The upper branches were too high for the woman.
B) The lower branches didn't have any green apples.
C) The apples on the top branches weren't ripe.
D) In one week, there would be more apples.

10. 【听音】

W: My son finds it very difficult to be away from home. I'm afraid that he will drop out of college.

M: I had a similar problem with my older son. But he managed to adjust and stayed in school until he graduated.

Q: Where is the woman's son at the present time?

【试题】

- A) Away from home.
B) In the army.
C) At a distant college.
D) At camp.

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 center.

8. 【答案】A 【考点】细节推断题

【解析】"bruise"一词意为"使某人受挫伤",并且后面提到,几天后孩子又可以爬树了,可以推断出,孩子因为上树摔了下来。

9. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】男士劝告女士说,如果再等两周,枝头上的青苹果就会熟了,因此现在不宜摘。

10. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】女士担心她的儿子会因为很难适应离家的生活而辍学,由此可知,他正在远离家乡的一所大学上学。

【提示】这部分有3篇文章。听完每篇后,从A)、B)、C)、D)中选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上画线。

Passage One**【听音】**

Although America is a huge country, traveling is very quick and easy. The visitor who wants to see as much of the country as possible should travel by bus. That is, if he hasn't got a friend who owns a car. It's fun. There is fast bus service between cities, for example, the Greyhound bus service, which has the picture of a greyhound, a dog which can run very fast on the side of the bus. Some buses have an upper and a lower level. The roof is often made of glass and in the summer the heat of the sun through the glass makes it too hot. Although the buses are cooled by air conditioning, it does not always seem to work well on the top level. The seats are soft with a reading lamp over each one and they lean back for sleeping at night. On these long distance buses there is a toilet on board.

Stops are made for meals at roadside restaurants and there is time to stretch your legs. It takes about three and a half days to cross America by bus with short stops for meals.

Flying is as simple as going by bus. There are two kinds of service, a regular service on which free meals are provided, and a stop over service where the plane stops over at various cities. Most cities have an airport, and you can often buy your tickets and arrange your air trip all with about twenty minutes. Businessmen who are in a hurry do all their traveling by plane. The roads and highways are splendid, running straight for hundreds of miles. Some are free ways which means that there is no charge for using them. There are others called turnpikes for which the drivers have to pay. There are no crossroads or traffic lights. Other roads, run either above or underneath the highways with roads leading up or down to them from either side.

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard:

11. **【试题】** Why does the speaker recommend travel by bus?

- A) It's fast and comfortable.
- B) You can see more of the country.
- C) You can sleep.
- D) It's safer than trains.

12. **【试题】** Why are the long distance buses called Greyhound buses?

- A) There's a picture of a greyhound on the side of the bus.
- B) The buses are as fast as greyhounds.
- C) The buses go to the country.
- D) Americans like greyhounds.

13. **【试题】** Why are businessmen more likely to travel by plane?

- A) They don't like buses.
- B) They are always in a hurry.
- C) They find trains too crowded.
- D) They think planes more comfortable.

14. **【试题】** What is a freeway?

- A) It's a highway for everybody.
- B) It leads from one state to another freely.

【关键词】

travel by bus 坐公交车旅行

greyhound 灰狗

businessman 商人

free way 免费公路

11. **【答案】**B **【考点】**细节题

【解析】由第1段第2句: "The visitor who wants to see as much of the country as possible should travel by bus." 可得出答案。

12. **【答案】**A **【考点】**细节题

【解析】见第1段第4行: "the Greyhound bus service which has the picture of a greyhound, a dog which can run very fast on the side of the bus."

13. **【答案】**B **【考点】**细节题

【解析】见第3段第4行: "Businessmen who are in a hurry, do all their traveling by plane."

14. **【答案】**C **【考点】**细节题

【解析】第3段倒数第4行有: "Some are free ways which means that there is no charge for using them..."

- C) It's a road where the driver does not pay for using it.
D) A freeway is a highway not controlled by the government.

Passage Two

【听音】

There's an old saying that goes, "It never hurts to ask." Here is a famous American story that proves the truth of this statement. In 1620, a group of settlers came from England to the New World. They built a small community in Massachusetts and they called it Plymouth colony. Miles Standish, a middle-aged widower, lived there. He shared a small cabin with a handsome young man, named John Alden. Miles felt lonely without a wife. One day he told John that he wanted to marry one of the young women from the colony, Priscilla Mollens. But Miles was afraid to propose to her himself. So he asked his friend John to do it for him. Poor John also wanted to marry Priscilla, but he didn't tell Miles that. Instead, he went to marry Priscilla and asked her to marry Miles Standish. Priscilla was surprised and disappointed. She listened quietly. Then she said, "Why don't you speak of yourself, John?"

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard:

15. 【试题】Who did Miles Standish live with in the small cabin?

- A) He lived with his wife.
B) He lived with his son.
C) He lived with his friend.
D) He lived with his daughter.

16. 【试题】Who did Priscilla want to marry?

- A) John Alden.
B) Miles Standish.
C) Neither John nor Miles.
D) She had no idea.

17. 【试题】What does the story try to prove?

- A) That it does no harm to ask.
B) That one should never trust a woman.
C) That true friendship is true.
D) That one should always ask a friend for help.

Passage Three

【听音】

Spacecraft photography has verified that craters far outnumber any other type of feature on the moon; thus, the most active processes are the crater-forming ones.

Today, scientists generally believe that most of the craters are of impact origin, that is, the craters were formed as a result of bombardment by cosmic debris, but that volcanic activity has also played an important part in forming many craters and in determining the nature of the moon's surface.

Craters range in size from small pits, as seen for the first time in the surveyor photographs, to the giants that measure hundreds of miles in diameter. Small craters are vastly more abundant than large ones, and a tally of craters in various size cate-

【关键表达】It never hurts to ask. 不耻下问。

15. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】见文中第4行: "He shared a small cabin with a handsome young man, named John Alden."

16. 【答案】A 【考点】细节推断题

【解析】文章最后普里西拉问约翰 "Why don't you speak of yourself, John?" 由此可知, 答案为A)。

17. 【答案】A 【考点】细节推断题

【解析】文章开始用了个谚语 "It never hurts to ask." 接着又用了个故事证明其正确性, 因此可知, 答案为A)。

【关键词】

crater 坑道, 弹坑
spacecraft 太空船
meteoroids 流星体

gories provides a rough measure of the rates of bombardment. Micrometeoroids frequently bomb the moon, large meteoroids strike more frequently and perhaps once in hundreds of thousands or millions of years, a comet or asteroid collides with the moon to form a giant crater.

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

18.【试题】What are the most active processes on the moon?

- A) Bombardment by meteors.
- B) Revolution.
- C) Crater formation.
- D) Tidal influences.

19.【试题】What was the source of the photographs from which this information was derived?

- A) A survey.
- B) A spacecraft.
- C) Observatories.
- D) Documents.

20.【试题】What type of object most frequently strikes the moon's surface?

- A) Tiny meteoroids.
- B) Comets.
- C) Cosmic rays.
- D) Space probes.

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 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

There is extraordinary exposure in the United States to the risks of injury and death from motor vehicle accidents. More than 80 percent of all households own passenger cars or light trucks and each of these is driven an average of more than 11,000 miles each year. Almost one-half of fatally injured drivers have a blood alcohol concentration (浓度)(BAC) of 0.1 percent or higher. For the average adult, over five ounces of 80 proof spirits would have to be consumed over a short period of time to attain these levels. A third of drivers who have been drinking, but fewer than 4 percent of all drivers, demonstrate these levels. Although less than 1 percent of drivers with BACs of 0.1 percent or more are involved in fatal crashes, the probability of their involvement is 27 times higher than for those without alcohol in their blood.

There are a number of different approaches to reducing injuries in which intoxication (喝醉) plays a role. Based on the observation that excessive consumption correlates

18.【答案】C【考点】细节题

【解析】由第1段最后一句“thus, the most active processes are the crater-forming ones”可知,答案为C)。

19.【答案】B【考点】细节题

【解析】文章开始“Spacecraft photography”,可知,资料来自在太空拍摄的相片。

20.【答案】A【考点】细节题

【解析】见文章第3段倒数第4行“micrometeoroids frequently bomb the moon...”,由此可知,答案为A)。

【提示】这部分有4篇文章,每篇文章后都有一些问题或未完陈述,并有4个选项分别标有A)、B)、C)、D)。选出最佳答案,并在答题卡上画线。

【关键词】

accidents 事故

alcohol 酒精

BAC = blood alcohol concentration 血液中的酒精含量

intoxication 陶醉

criminal offense 犯罪

fatality rate 灾祸率

with the total alcohol consumption of a country's population, it has been suggested that higher taxes on alcohol would reduce both. While the heaviest drinkers would be taxed the most, anyone who drinks at all would be penalized by this approach.

To make drinking and driving a criminal offense is an approach directed only at intoxicated drivers. In some states, the law empowers police to request breath tests of drivers cited (传讯) for any traffic offense and elevated BAC can be the basis for arrest. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates, however, that even with increased arrests, there are about 700 violations for every arrest. At this level there is little evidence that laws serve as deterrents (制止因素) to drinking while intoxicated. In Britain, motor vehicle fatalities fell 25 percent immediately following implementation of the Road Safety Act in 1967. As Britishers increasingly recognized that they could drink and not be stopped, the effectiveness declined, although in the following three years the fatality rate seldom reached that observed in the seven years prior to the Act.

- 21.【试题】The author is primarily concerned with _____.
- A) interpreting the results of surveys on traffic fatalities
 - B) reviewing the effectiveness of attempts to curb drunk driving
 - C) suggesting reasons for the prevalence of drunk driving in the United States
 - D) analyzing the causes of the large number of annual traffic fatalities
- 22.【试题】It can be inferred that the 1967 Road Safety Act in Britain _____.
- A) changed an existing law to lower the BAC level which defined driving while intoxicated
 - B) made it illegal to drive while intoxicated
 - C) increased the number of drunk driving arrests
 - D) placed a tax on the sale of alcoholic drinks
- 23.【试题】The author implies that a BAC of 0.1 percent _____.
- A) is unreasonably high as a definition of intoxication for purposes of driving
 - B) penalizes the moderate drinker while allowing the heavy drinker to consume without limit
 - C) will operate as an effective deterrent to over 90 percent of the people who might drink and drive
 - D) is well below the BAC of most drivers who are involved in fatal collisions
- 24.【试题】In the first paragraph, the author implies that _____.
- A) two-thirds of drivers have not been drinking

21.【答案】B【考点】主旨题

【解析】第1段讲,大量的交通事故是酒后驾车导致的;第2、3段讲了控制这一现象发生的两种方法:对酒征重税和实施酒后开车法。尽管这两种方法都不很成功,但作者的主要意图仍在讨论控制酒后开车的一些措施的有效性。故B)为正确答案。

22.【答案】B【考点】推断题

【解析】最后一段讲到,在英国,“《公路安全法》实施后,机动车交通事故大大减少”。由此可推出,这部法案是针对酒后开车的,所以D)可排除;又因文中没有暗示到英国1967年《公路安全法》使因酒后开车被抓的人数增加,只提到了美国的这种情况,所以C)项亦可排除;本文最后一句讲到,当人们意识到酒后开车并不一定被抓时,法律的有效性减弱了,同时这也从另一方面指出,《公路安全法》规定酒后开车是非法的。又因文中没有指出英国规定降低对BAC的要求,所以A)亦不对。

23.【答案】A【考点】推断题

【解析】第1段讲到,要使一个人的血液中的酒精浓度达到0.1%,他必须在较短的时间内喝完5盎司含酒精量为80度的酒。而饮酒司机中1/3其BAC(酒精度)水平达到0.1%,但这些人不足司机人数的4%,这证明,BAC达到0.1%对司机来说是很高的水平。故答案为A)。

24.【答案】B【考点】推断题

【解析】第1段指出,喝酒的司机中

- B) two-thirds of the drivers who have been drinking have BACs of less than 0.1 percent
- C) half of all fatally injured drivers have not been drinking
- D) fewer than 4 percent of all drivers involved in accidents have been drinking

25. 【试题】The author cites the British example in order to _____.

- A) show that the problem of drunk driving is worse in Britain than in U.S.
- B) prove that stricter enforcement of laws against intoxicated drivers would reduce traffic deaths
- C) prove that a slight increase in the number of arrests of intoxicated drivers will not deter drunk driving
- D) suggest that taxation of alcohol consumption may be more effective than criminal laws

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Is it possible to persuade mankind to live without war? War is an ancient institution which has existed for at least six thousand years. It was always wicked and usually foolish, but in the past the human race managed to live with it. Modern ingenuity has changed this. Either man will abolish war, or war will abolish man. For the present, it is nuclear weapons that cause the gravest danger, but bacteriological or chemical weapons may, before long, offer an even greater threat. If we succeed in abolishing nuclear weapons, our work will not be done. It will never be done until we have succeeded in abolishing war. To do this, we need to persuade mankind to look upon international questions in a new way, not as contests of force, in which the victory goes to the side which is most skillful in massacre, but by arbitration in accordance with agreed principles of law. It is not easy to change age-old mental habits, but this is what must be attempted.

There are those who say that the adoption of this or that ideology would prevent war. I believe this to be a profound error. All ideologies are based upon dogmatic assertions which are, at best, doubtful, and at worst, totally false. Their adherents believe in them so fanatically that they are willing to go to war in support of them.

The movement of world opinion during the past two years has been very largely such as we can welcome. It has become a commonplace that nuclear war must be avoided. Of course, very difficult problems remain in the international sphere, but the spirit in which they are being approached is a better one than it was some years ago. It has begun to be thought, even by the powerful men who decide whether we shall live or die, that negotiations should reach agreements even if both sides do not find these agreements wholly satisfactory. It has begun to be understood that the important conflict nowadays is not between East and West, but between Man and the H-bomb.

26. 【试题】This passage implies that war is now _____.

- A) more wicked than in the past
- B) less wicked than in the past
- C) as wicked as in the past
- D) what people try to live with

1/3 的人其 BAC 水平达到 0.1%。由此可推出,尽管 2/3 的司机喝了酒,但他们的 BAC 水平并未达到 0.1%。故 B) 正确。

25. 【答案】C 【考点】推论题

【解析】第 3 段中,作者引用英国的例子来证明,在美国尽管因酒后开车而被抓的人数增加,却不能有效地制止酒后开车现象。因为,一旦英国人认识到酒后开车并没有被抓,法律的有效性就会降低,那么酒后开车现象仍然存在。故 C) 正确。

【关键词】

war 战争
human race 人类
threat 威胁
abolish 废除
weapon 武器
agreement 协议

26. 【答案】A 【考点】暗示推论题

【解析】第 1 段讲到,战争自古至今,存在了至少 6000 年。战争一直是邪恶的和愚蠢的。过去,人类与战争一直共存,而现在,不是人类消灭战争,就是战争消灭人类。目前最大的威胁是核武器,将来细菌武器和化学武器会给人类构成更大的威

- 27.【试题】According to the author _____.
- A) it is impossible to live without war
B) war is the only way to settle international disagreements
C) war must be abolished if man wants to survive
D) war will be abolished by modern ingenuity
- 28.【试题】The author says that modern weapons _____.
- A) will help abolish war
B) put mankind in grave danger
C) will gradually become part of man's life
D) need further improving
- 29.【试题】The author believes that the only way to abolish war is to _____.
- A) abolish nuclear weapons
B) let the stronger side take over the world
C) improve bacteriological and chemical weapons
D) settle international issues through negotiation
- 30.【试题】The last paragraph suggests that _____.
- A) nuclear war will definitely not take place
B) international agreements are now reached more and more easily
C) man is beginning to realize that nuclear war is his greatest enemy
D) world opinion is in favor of nuclear war

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The first synthetic plastic was a thermosetting resin called ebonite, patented in 1843. Plastics are divided into two broad categories, thermosets and thermoplastics. The thermosets are materials that, once heated, take on a permanent form that cannot be changed by reheating, while thermoplastics repeatedly soften on heating and harden on cooling.

Much of the early work on plastics was on thermosets, and it may have been this limitation that prevented them from becoming highly acceptable materials. Another reason is that they were looked upon as substitutes for existing materials, rather than as new materials requiring new ideas in design and usage. Part of this "substitute" outlook still survives, with people disparaging plastics as second-rate materials. However, with the major advances in formulation and use of plastics since the Second World

war.由此可见,现在的战争比过去更邪恶。A)为正确答案。

27.【答案】C【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第1段第4行: Either man will abolish war, or war will abolish man. (不是人类消灭战争,就是战争消灭人类。)可知,人类要生存,就必须消灭战争。答案为C)。

28.【答案】B【考点】推论题

【解析】根据第1段第6句: For the present... greater threat. (目前构成最大威胁的是核武器,不久以后,细菌武器和化学武器都会成为更大的威胁。)由此可推出,现代武器将人类置于危难境地。

29.【答案】D【考点】细节推论题

【解析】第1段后半部分讲到: 要想成功地消灭战争,我们应以一种新的眼光来看待国际问题,不将其看作是武力的争夺,哪一方最精于残杀,胜利就属于哪一方,而是根据公认的法律原则进行裁决。最后一段中间讲到: 人们已开始认识到协商的必要并达成协议,即使双方对协议都不完全满意。由此可推断,作者认为消除战争的惟一方法是通过协商解决国际问题。答案为D)。

30.【答案】C【考点】推断题

【解析】根据最后一句: It has... the H-bomb. (人们开始认识到,当今世界的重大冲突并不是存在于东西方之间,而是存在于人类和氢弹之间。)由此可推出,人类已逐渐认识到,核战争是人类最大的敌人。答案为C)。

【关键词】

plastic 塑料

thermoset 热固性塑料

thermoplastics 热塑性塑料

material 材料

out of fashion 过时

War, this attitude is now passing out of fashion.

31.【试题】What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) The importance of plastics in the Second World War.
- B) Various uses for plastics.
- C) The early history of synthetic plastics.
- D) People's attitudes toward new materials.

32.【试题】According to the passage, materials which can repeatedly be softened and hardened are called _____.

- A) thermoplastics
- B) ebonites
- C) thermosets
- D) substitutes

33.【试题】According to the passage, why may plastics not have been widely accepted at first?

- A) Initial research was on plastics with limited utility.
- B) A world war caused plastics to be in short supply.
- C) Existing plastics were not sufficiently heat-resistant.
- D) Some researchers felt that plastics were dangerous.

34.【试题】Which of the following would be LEAST useful if it were made from thermoplastic?

- A) A vase for flowers.
- B) A doorknob.
- C) A table.
- D) A coffee cup.

35.【试题】The passage following the passage most probably discusses _____.

- A) the characteristics of plastics made in the early 1800's
- B) the greater acceptance of plastics since the Second World War
- C) the reason some people consider plastics inferior to other materials
- D) the absence of plastics from the world of fashion

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

All that we really need to plot out the future of our universe are a few good meda-

31.【答案】C【考点】主旨题

【解析】文章一开头就说最初的合成塑料于1843年获得专利权。(The first synthetic plastic... in 1843)。最后一句说到第二次世界大战后塑料的兴衰(However... passing out of fashion)。文章通篇都谈塑料的发展历史,故C)为正确答案。A)和B)较易排除。D)的内容仅在短文倒数第2句中提到,不是本文的主要内容。

32.【答案】A【考点】细节题

【解析】第1段第3句:"The thermosets are materials that, once heated, take on a permanent form that can not be changed by reheating, while thermoplastics repeatedly soften on heating and harden on cooling."由此可知,A)为正确答案。

33.【答案】A【考点】细节题

【解析】第2段第1句:"Much of the early work on plastics was on thermosets, and it may have been this limitation that prevented them from becoming highly acceptable materials."由此可知,A)为正确答案。

34.【答案】D【考点】细节推断题

【解析】作者在文中说,热塑性塑料可反复地加热变软,冷却变硬,所以它最不适合制作咖啡杯,因为用热塑性塑料制作的杯子无法盛装咖啡。故D)为正确答案。

35.【答案】B【考点】估测题

【解析】此类题在近几年的阅读考题中几乎都有,要求考生在掌握文章主旨大意的前提下加以选择。本文最后一句说到,自第二次世界大战以来,随着塑料配方的不断改进和广泛应用,那种把塑料看做二等材料的观点正变得不合时尚。由此可估测到,文章下段很可能讨论自第二次世界大战以来,塑料广泛被人们接受,故B)为正确答案。

【关键词】

universe 宇宙

surements. This does not mean that we can sit down today and outline the future course of the universe with anything like certainty. There are still too many things we do not know about the way the universe is put together. But we do know exactly what information we need to fill in our knowledge, and we have a pretty good idea of how to go about getting it.

Perhaps the best way to think of our present situation is to imagine a train coming into a switchyard. All of the switches are set before the train arrives, so that its path is completely determined. Some switches we can see, others we cannot. There is no ambiguity if we can see the setting of a switch: we can say with confidence that some possible futures will not materialize and others will. At the unseen switches, however, there is no such certainty. We know the train will take one of the tracks leading out, but we have no idea which one. The unseen switches are the true decision points in the future, and what happens when we arrive at them determines the entire subsequent course of events.

When we think about the future of the universe, we can see our "track" many billions of years into the future, but after that there are decision points to be dealt with and possible fates to consider. The goal of science is to reduce the ambiguity at the decision points and find the true road that will be followed.

unseen switches 看不见的道岔
track 道路

36.【试题】According to the passage, it is difficult to be certain about the distant future of the universe because we _____.

- A) have too many conflicting theories
- B) do not have enough funding to continue our research
- C) are not sure how the universe is put together
- D) have focused our investigations on the moon and planets

36.【答案】C【考点】细节题

【解析】第1段第3句: There are still too many things we do not know about the way the universe is put together. (关于宇宙是如何构成的, 我们仍有许多不知道的东西), 由此可知, C) 符合题意。

37.【试题】What does the author see as the function of the universe's unseen "switches"?

- A) They tell us which one of the tracks the universe will use.
- B) They enable us to alter the course of the universe.
- C) They give us information about the lunar surface.
- D) They determine which course the universe will take in the future.

37.【答案】D【考点】细节推断题

【解析】第2段最后一句话: The unseen switches are the true decision points in the future, and what happens when we arrive at them determines the entire subsequent course of events. 由此可知, 那些看不到的“道岔”才是未来的真正决定点。也就是说, 那些看不到的道岔 (unseen switches) 决定宇宙未来的发展方向。故D) 为正确答案。

38.【试题】In Para.3, the word "track" could best be replaced by _____.

- A) band
- B) path
- C) rails
- D) sequence

38.【答案】B【考点】推测题

【解析】由短文可知, 作者把人类探知未来世界比喻成调车场, 有些岔道是可见的, 而有些则是不可见的。那么, 作者用 track 所指的意思也就是我们通往未来世界的 path, 故B) 为正确答案。

39.【试题】For whom is the author probably writing this passage?

- A) train engineers
- B) professors of statistics
- C) general audiences

39.【答案】C【考点】推测题

【解析】由文章内容可知, 本文所阐述的是一个普通的探索未知的道理。由本文的文字特点可知, 作者是利用深入浅出的比喻来阐述这个