

主编 宋红波

CET710分
全能系

大学英语 6级考试 模拟题集

提供
MP3
下载

2013年12月新题型

College English Test
Band 6

- ★ 8套最新模拟题
- ★ 试题解析精当而详尽

CET710分
全能系

主编 宋红波



副主编 官德华 沈国环

编者 (按姓氏笔画排序)

吕 鸣 肖志清 邹 丽 沈国环
官德华 周德艳 黄 晶 程 宏

W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试模拟题集 / 宋红波主编. —上海:上海外语教育出版社,2013

(CET710 分全能系)

ISBN 978-7-5446-3494-6

I. ①大… II. ①宋… 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(2013)第 228575 号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 李振荣

印 刷: 上海信老印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 17.5 字数 451千字

版 次: 2013 年 10 月第 1 版 2013 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-3494-6 / H · 1819

定 价: 35.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

前言

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于2013年8月宣布,自2013年12月考试起,将对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。调整后,四级和六级的试卷结构和测试题型相同。

四级和六级的试卷结构、测试内容、测试题型、分值比例和考试时间如下表所示:

试卷结构	测试内容		测试题型	分值比例	考试时间
写作	写作		短文写作	15%	30 分钟
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8%	30 分钟
		长对话	多项选择	7%	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	10%	
		短文听写	单词及词组听写	10%	
阅读理解	词汇理解		选词填空	5%	40 分钟
	长篇阅读		匹配	10%	
	仔细阅读		多项选择	20%	
翻译	汉译英		段落翻译	15%	30 分钟
总计				100%	130 分钟

新题型说明

1. 单词及词组听写

原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写,短文长度及难度不变。要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组,共10题。短文播放三遍。

2. 长篇阅读

原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解,篇章长度和难度不变。篇章后附有10个句子,每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落,要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题,有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

3. 翻译

原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英。翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。四级长度为140—160个汉字;六级长度为180—200个汉字。

4. 原完型填空取消。

大学英语四、六级考试是一项权威性高而命题又相对稳定的英语水平测试,没有难题、偏

题或者怪题,注重考查学生的英语基础知识。作为考生,在平时的英语学习中,应将基础知识的学习放在首要的位置。首先,要夯实语法基础,扩充词汇。语法知识好比一间大厦的钢筋主体构架,词汇知识如同建成大厦的砖瓦,它们合在一起才能建成牢固的建筑。其次,要练习和掌握一些听、说、读、写、译的基本技能,这些技能不仅仅能帮助我们顺利通过各种英语测试,更重要的是它们能够使我们的英语水平更快地提升。最后,要把英语当一门工具使用,在平时的阅读、娱乐(比如看电影和电视剧)中,要有意识地选择英语文章或电影、电视剧,以英语为媒介收集信息,寓学于乐。当然,准确把握大学英语四、六级考试的命题原则、考试内容和题型特征也是很有必要的,它对短时间提高四、六级成绩有很大的帮助。

为了帮助广大考生了解六级题型和内容的变化,以及新的六级考试的命题原则,我们组织了有丰富教学经验的一线教师和英语教学专家,在第一时间根据考试委员会的调整要求,在仔细研究考委会颁发的题型变化说明和样题的基础上,编写了该书。针对考试题型和内容变化,我们一方面将2011年12月、2012年6月和12月以及2013年6月的最新四套大学英语六级全真试题进行改编,在保留部分真题内容的基础上,对听力部分的Section C、快速阅读、翻译等部分进行题目改编,使之适合新题型要求。另一方面,我们根据样题,编写了四套全新的模拟题。这些题目的材料来源广泛,内容贴合实际,难度符合新六级题型变化要求。我们将全真题和模拟题进行混编,目的是在没有真题的情况下,尽量给考生营造真题氛围。

本书所有参编教师都有多年辅导四、六级考试的经验,对教学大纲和考试大纲的要求及四、六级考试的特点把握准确,对学生学习英语的认知规律非常了解。因此,他们对命题规律的把握非常精准,编写的试卷具有很强的信度和效度。他们对试题所做出的解析,介绍的解题思路和方法都非常有针对性,切中要害,有利于学生接受和理解,有利于提高他们的应用能力和四、六级通过率,是他们备考时的帮手。

由于我们的水平有限、时间仓促,本书难免有所疏漏,恳请广大读者、外语教师和有关人士不吝赐教。

编 者

目 录

大学英语六级测试题型变化说明及解题技巧	1
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(一)	5
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(二)	23
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(三)	41
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(四)	58
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(五)	75
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(六)	92
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(七)	109
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(八)	126

附录：答案及解析

大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(一)	144
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(二)	159
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(三)	175
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(四)	192
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(五)	209
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(六)	225
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(七)	240
大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷(八)	257

大学英语六级测试题型变化说明及解题技巧

本次大学英语六级测试题型改革虽然有较大的变化,但仍然保留了一些题型,它们分别是:听力部分的短对话、长对话和短文听力,阅读部分的两篇仔细阅读,都以多项选择题的形式出现。在下文中,我们将主要就新题型的变化和考查重点进行说明,并结合例子,详细解释解题技巧。

一、短文听写变化说明及解题技巧

该题型为 10 个单词或短语填空题,不仅考查考生的单词拼写能力,也考查他们的语篇分析能力和语法能力。它是在原来的复合式听写题型基础上稍作变动,将原来复合式听写的最后三个题目由句子听写改为单词或者短语听写。此变化带来了题目难度的降低,但考生还是有必要掌握一些解题技巧来帮助自己获得高分。

在听材料之前,必须要做的两个准备工作,一是要认真阅读已有的文字信息,得出整个听力材料的大意,推测缺省的单词的含义。二是要根据自己的推测,结合空格在句子中的位置,判断空格处单词在句子中的语法成分,并依据推测,在空格处填入符合上下文内容要求的词语的恰当形式。在一般情况下,所填入的单词往往是该空格处缺省单词的同义词或者近义词,有时可能就是原词。

在听的过程中重点关注空格部分的内容,然后准确拼写出单词。听写完所有的单词或短语之后,检查所填入的单词或短语是否符合其所在句子的语法要求,所填写的单词有无拼写错误。

二、阅读填空题说明及解题技巧

本题型为 10 个单词填空题,要求考生在读完文章后,从所给的单词表里 15 个单词中选取 10 个单词完成填空任务。该题型结合了原有的完型填空题的优势,既考查考生的上下文语义、语篇分析能力,也考查他们的语法能力。

本题型任务与上面的短文听写任务有很大的相似性,都是一篇短文,要求考生在听完或者读完短文之后完成 10 个填空题。二者的不同之处是:听力的短文填空题没有备选项,而短文阅读的填空题有 15 个备选项。每一题有 15 个备选项,这看似多且难,然而如果结合上下文的语义分析和空格处所在的语法成分分析,会很快确定正确选项,因而比短文听力的填空题更简单。这也是为什么短文听力填空分值占总分的 10%,而短文阅读的填空分值只占总分的 5% 的主要原因。本题型可以借鉴听力的短文填空的解题技巧,具体做法如下:

1. 快速阅读全文,了解文章的主旨大意。一篇 300 字左右的文章在缺省 10 个词的情况下,依然会主旨鲜明,不影响对其大意的掌握。例如:

To understand why we should be concerned about how young people read, it helps to know something about the way the ability to read evolved. Unlike the ability to understand and produce spoken language, the ability to read must be painstakingly (1) by each individual. The "reading circuits" we construct in the brain can be (2) or they can be robust, depending on how often and how (3) we use them.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A) acquired | I) intimate |
| B) actually | J) notwithstanding |
| C) attachment | K) petition |
| D) cheated | L) rather |
| E) engaged | M) scarcely |
| F) feeble | N) swayed |
| G) illicit | O) vigorously |
| H) insistent | |

该段落共有 74 个单词,虽然有 3 个单词缺省,其主题依然很突出:这是一篇有关阅读能力发展的文章。

2. 认真阅读空格处所在的句子,分析空格处缺省单词在句子中的语法成分或在上下文中的篇章功能,确定要填入的单词的词性。例如在上面例子中的第(1)题,空格处所在的位置为谓语,是被动语态,要求填入动词的被动态。然后从单词表中选取复合句法要求的词汇。复合条件的选项有 A)、D)、E)和 N)。

3. 最后,通过上下文的语义分析,确定缺省单词的含义,在符合条件的选项中选择正确答案。例如,在上面例子中的第一题,经过上下文的语义分析,可得出空格处要求填入一个表示“获得”含义的动词。所以确定选项 A 为正确答案,排除其他选项。

做好短文听力填空和短文阅读填空题,要求考生有比较扎实的语法功底和语义语篇分析能力,因此考生在平时的英语学习中要始终将英语基础知识放在学习的第一要位。

三、信息匹配题说明及解题技巧

本题型的阅读材料依旧为长篇快速阅读,篇章长度和难度与原快速阅读材料保持不变,但是题目出现了两个变化。一个变化是原来的多项选择题和信息填空题调整为信息匹配题。即篇章后附有 10 个句子,每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落,要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落即可。有的段落对应一题,也有可能对应两题,有的段落可能不对应任何一题。另外一个变化是:原来的题目信息出现的顺序与阅读材料中的内容出现的顺序相同,而新题型的题目信息出现的顺序与阅读材料中内容出现的先后顺序不同。这部分试题与其他的阅读试题放在一起,这样有利于考生灵活安排阅读时间。

新题型考查的是快速提取信息和定位信息的能力,不需要考生做过多的分析与推理。因此文章虽然很长,但是如果本着“只解决答题任务”的原则,采用“先读题目,提取关键词;再读文章,定位信息”的方法,就会很快完成阅读任务。具体做法如下例所示:

1. 首先,快速阅读文章后面的 10 个题目,标记关键信息提示词并尝试记住最关键的信息,如:Employers should realize it is important to keep old workers in the workforce.这样做有利于重点突出,加深记忆,并在阅读的时候起着提醒考生“这是题目中要考查的信息”的作用,同时也有利于考生在阅读时快速参考。

2. 然后,快速浏览文章,扫描要考查的信息,在信息提示词出现的句子和段落处做出标记。例如:

[F] Younger people today mostly accept that they will have to work for longer and that their pensions will be less generous. Employers still need to be persuaded that older workers are worth holding on to. That may be because they have had plenty of

younger ones to choose from, partly thanks to the post-war baby-boom and partly because over the past few decades many more women have entered the labour force, increasing employers' choice. But the reservoir of women able and willing to take up paid work is running low, and the baby-boomers are going grey.

3. 再次查阅题目,确定该段落中的某信息就是某个题目所指的信息,并在该题目处标记段落编号。

快速阅读的文章篇幅较长,信息量大,但是只有少数信息是考查的对象,因此考生切忌“先读文章,再做题目”。一定要先读题目,明确考查任务,在阅读中有的放矢,避免浪费宝贵的考试时间。

四、段落翻译题型说明及解题技巧

本题型为汉译英,汉语以信息介绍为主,内容主要涉及中国的历史、文化、经济和社会发展等,其篇幅长度为180—200字。

与原来的句子翻译单纯考查学生的英语词汇和句法知识不同,本题型更加注重考查考生的综合能力,它除了考查学生的英语词汇和句法知识之外,还考查他们英语篇章的衔接和连贯的知识。

翻译这样的以信息功能为主的文章时,“忠实”和“通顺”应当作为其翻译标准。“忠实”,即忠实于原文信息,不能误译、漏译。“通顺”,即译文句内无语法错误,句子之间衔接自然,逻辑条理清楚。那么,如何做到“忠实”和“通顺”呢?

首先,读懂原文每一句话,甚至每一个字的含义,只有这样才能找到与之对应的英文表达,避免误译。例如,在本书的模拟测试题二中关于“七夕节”的文章中,有这样一句话“她们穿针引线验巧,做些小物品赛巧,摆上些瓜果乞巧”,其中“小物品”一词就不能简单地译为“little things”,而应该结合这个词所处的文化语境,将之译为“handicraft articles”要更恰当些。

其次,仔细分析原文各个句子内部词语之间的关系,先确定句子的主要结构成分(主+谓(宾)),再确定细节成分(即定语、状语、补语、同位语等)。如果一个汉语句内有多多个主谓结构,就要分析各个主谓结构间的逻辑关系,采取主从复合句法、并列复合句法或者拆分法(将一个汉语句子拆分,翻译成多个英语句子)等方法来处理句子结构。例如:

中国新年 是 中国最重要的 传统节日, 在中国也被称为春节。

这一例句有两个主谓结构(如上所示),可以译为:

Chinese New Year is the most important traditional festival in China, and it is also known as the Spring Festival. (并列复合句法)

Chinese New Year, which is also known as the Spring Festival, is the most important traditional festival in China. (主从复合句法)

Chinese New Year is the most important traditional Chinese festival. It is also known as the Spring Festival in China. (拆分法)

该句子也可以翻译成简单句:

Chinese New Year, also known as the Spring Festival, is the most important traditional festival in China.

采取何种句法结构要取决于上下文之间的语义逻辑关系,因为句子结构在一定程度上有衔接上下文的作用。

第三,分析汉语篇章中句子与句子之间的逻辑关系,确定各句的具体译法和恰当的逻辑关联词。例如:

农历七月初七,即“七夕节”,也叫“双七节”或“乞巧节”,是中国传统节日中最具浪漫色彩的一个节日。此节源于我国民间传说——牛郎和织女的爱情故事。因为关乎爱情,故现在城里的年青人也把“七夕节”称为中国的“情人节”。

该文本以“七夕节”为主题,共有三句话。第一句是中心思想:“七夕节”是最浪漫的节日,第二、三句给出解释:为什么“七夕节”是最浪漫的节日。第一和二、三句之间是解释与被解释的关系,第二、三句之间是因果关系。在确定了其主题与逻辑关系之后,就可以确定各句的句法结构了。比如,第三句翻译为被动态比较恰当,这样,各句的主题(主语)就是一致的,通过代词 it 的指代功能实现了译文的句子之间的衔接,保证了译文内容的连贯性。

The Qixi Festival, also known as “the Double Seventh Festival” or “the Qiqiao Festival”, which falls on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month, is the most romantic festival among all Chinese traditional festivals. It is originated from a folk legend — the love story between the Cowherd and the Weaver Maid. As it is related to love, it is now regarded as the Chinese Valentine’s Day by urban youths.

篇章翻译对考生的要求比较高。要达到译文的通顺和流畅,必须要有扎实的英语基础知识和较好的英语语篇能力。而这些都不是短期内仅仅靠做几套题就能实现的。考生应该在平时的学习中打好英语基础知识,注意积累,多加练习,只有这样,才能有所收获。

五、总结

综上所述,本次题型改革,向考生传达了两个信息:一是在英语学习中除了继续加强英语词汇和语法知识的学习外,还必须要培养和提高英语的语篇能力;二是考生学习英语的最终目的就是要用英语这门语言工具,向外传播中国文化。因此,广大考生在日常的学习中,要增强对中国文化知识的了解,在学习中注意收集有关中国文化知识的英语表达。这不仅是为了顺利通过考试的需要,也是时代的需要。

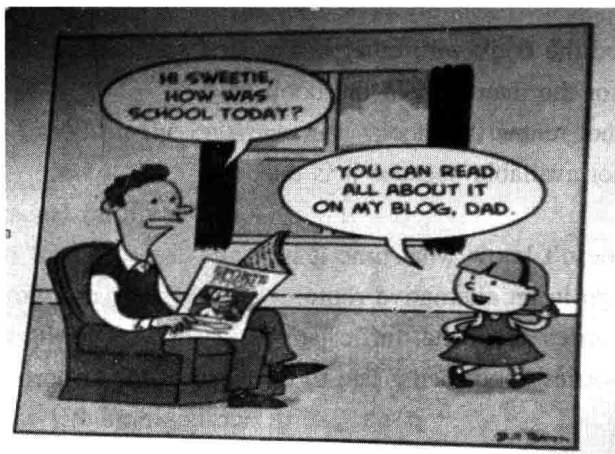
大学英语六级考试模拟试卷(一)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *The Impact of the Internet on Interpersonal Communication*. Your essay should start with a brief description of the picture. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 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 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) The man bought chocolate for the woman.
B) The doctor gave the woman some chocolate.
C) The doctor asked the woman not to eat chocolate for 3 days.
D) The woman didn't like chocolate.
2. A) News offered on radio is very influential.
B) Newspaper articles seem impersonal compared with those offered on radio.
C) Newspaper writers prefer descriptive words to other words.
D) People like radio more than newspaper.
3. A) The man mixed the book with other books.
B) It is possible for the man to hold the book.
C) The man can not renew this book.
D) The book is not available because it is due.
4. A) The woman doesn't know what time it is.
B) The man will go in an alternative route.
C) The woman worries about the traffic jam.
D) The woman worries about being late to check in at the airport.
5. A) The hotel can meet the demand of the man.
B) The hotel will have a large party next month.
C) The hotel declines the man's request.
D) The hotel is holding a large international conference.
6. A) The man wants to become a policeman to maintain the order.
B) The man was disappointed with the traffic.
C) The man was late for nearly one hour.
D) The man wants to become the mayor of the city.
7. A) The man was tired of dealing with the complaint from clients.
B) The man thought it hard to solve the problem.
C) The man spent more than an hour solving the problem.
D) The man was tied up with the complaint the whole day.
8. A) History books deal with the past, the present and the future.
B) History books do not relate the present to the past.
C) History books give people perspective on the future.
D) History books are outdated because they are nothing but facts.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) The mechanic doesn't have a good assistant.
B) The car is an older model that the mechanic hasn't seen before.
C) The mechanic is not available to assess the problem.
D) The mechanic doesn't have the proper tools to check the problem.
10. A) \$ 50. B) \$ 125. C) \$ 100. D) \$ 75.
11. A) It is too expensive to get her car repaired in the town.
B) It is not so expensive to repair her car as she has thought.
C) She has to repair the car herself because repairing cars is very expensive.
D) She has to go on her journey with her arms and legs.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) The man's personal information.
B) The application for H-3 visa.
C) The training program.
D) The US Immigration.
13. A) She works in the US Immigration Office.
B) She is running a training program.
C) She knows some information about the application of H-3 visa.
D) She works abroad.
14. A) Bring with the passport.
B) Explain the training program.
C) Apply to the council.
D) Report to the US Immigration Office.
15. A) His family members. B) Education background.
C) Work experience. D) The necessity to be trained.

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 1** with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) New cars in 2050 will be faster and safer.
B) New cars in 2050 will abandon the traditional internal combustion engine.
C) New cars in 2050 consume much less fuel than today.
D) New cars in 2050 will be cheap to buy.
17. A) Change or make a large number of cars and trucks to run on natural gas.
B) Reduce the number of the cars.
C) Build a large network of natural-gas stations.
D) Improve the quality of the engine.
18. A) Be optimistic. B) Be cautious.
C) Be critical. D) Be biased.
19. A) Improve the efficiency of conventional vehicles.
B) Encourage the development of cars that run on biofuels and electricity.
C) Utilize hydrogen energy.
D) Reduce the weight of vehicle.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) Start a business. B) Buy lottery tickets.
C) Buy more insurance. D) Work longer.
21. A) Many Americans are living longer and have made good plans for retirement in advance.
B) The current workers stop working at age 70.
C) More Americans are planning to work longer.
D) 47 percent of workers end up leaving the job due to disabilities.
22. A) It is impossible because it is not illegal.
B) It is not realistic due to health issues or problems at work.
C) It is a kind of lifestyle popular among the elderly.
D) It is their choice in the current society.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) They increase the pleasure smokers get from nicotine in tobacco.
B) They are energy-saving since it only needs a small battery.

- C) They take away the poisonous part of smoking from the nicotine.
D) They are nicotine-free device.
24. A) They do no damage to smokers.
B) They cause no public annoyance.
C) They smell not so bad.
D) They are safe to bystanders.
25. A) They think electronic cigarettes equal to real cigarettes.
B) They believe flavourings added to electronic cigarettes may attract more children to smoke.
C) They think electronic cigarettes lead to the expansion of the cigarette market.
D) They believe people can keep healthy only by stopping burning electronic cigarettes.

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 with the exact words you have just heard. 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 1 上作答。

It is one of the most terrifying moments for any urban cyclist: the first time a huge, high-sided construction truck lumbers alongside, the driver 26 within their lofty cab. Now a leading cycling group hopes it has come up with a solution — the 27 lorry.

The draft design, to be 28 on Wednesday by the London Cycling Campaign, reduces the overall height of the lorry, especially the driving position, and greatly 29 the side windows of the cab, stretching them as close to road level as possible. While drivers of the traditional lorry have to rely on mirrors and sensors to 30 cyclists or pedestrians close to the front offside of the vehicle, if they can detect them at all, the new design all but 31 this blind spot.

It is 32 a big issue, especially in London, where lorries form about 5% of vehicle traffic but are responsible for about half of all cyclist deaths, with a preponderance of these involving construction lorries, often turning left into a cyclist. In 2011, of the 16 cyclist deaths in London, nine involved lorries, of which seven were construction vehicles.

If elements of the London Cycling Campaign's design look familiar that's because they're already in use — many 33 rubbish lorries already feature low-silled glass doors, allowing the drivers to look out for both staff collecting bins and other pedestrians. This demonstrated how construction companies could change if they wanted to.

A study released last month by Transport for London said construction trucks were disproportionately 34 cyclist accidents and recommended measures such as giving drivers

delivering goods to building sites more realistic time slots to avoid them 35 recklessness.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each 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 bank 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 bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Oil is the 36 that lubricates the world's economy. Because so many of our modern technologies and services depend on oil, nations, corporations, and 37 that control the trade in oil exercise extraordinary power. The "energy crisis" of 1973 – 1974 in the United States 38 how the price of oil can affect U. S. government policies and the energy-using habits of the nation.

By 1973, domestic U. S. sources of oil were peaking, and the nation was importing more of its oil, depending on a constant flow from abroad to keep cars on the road and machines 39. In addition, at that time a greater percentage of homes and electrical plants were run on petroleum than today. Then, in 1973, the predominantly Arab nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) resolved to stop selling oil to the United States. The move was prompted by OPEC's desire to raise prices by restricting supply and by its opposition to U. S. support of Israel in the Arab-Israeli Yom Kipper War. The *embargo* (禁运) created 40 in the West and caused oil prices to shoot up. Short-term oil shortage drove American consumers to wait in long lines at gas pumps.

In response to the embargo, the U. S. government 41 a series of policies designed to reduce 42 on foreign oil. These included developing additional domestic sources (such as those on Alaska's North Slope), resuming extraction at sites that had been shut down because of cost inefficiency, capping the price that domestic producers could charge for oil, and beginning to import oil from a greater 43 of nations. The government also established a *stockpile* (贮存) of oil as a short-term *buffer* (缓冲) against future shortages. Stored underground in large salt caves in Louisiana, this stockpile is called the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, and 44 contains over 600 million barrels of oil, roughly 45 to one month's supply.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) panic | I) diversity |
| B) demonstrated | J) import |
| C) domestic | K) currently |
| D) substance | L) institutions |
| E) exactly | M) running |
| F) reliance | N) effective |
| G) consuming | O) enforced |
| H) equivalent | |

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

Google's Plan for World's Biggest Online Library: Philanthropy Or Act of Piracy?

- [A] In recent years, teams of workers dispatched by Google have been working hard to make digital copies of books. So far, Google has scanned more than 10 million titles from libraries in America and Europe — including half a million volumes held by the Bodleian in Oxford. The exact method it uses is unclear; the company does not allow outsiders to observe the process.
- [B] Why is Google undertaking such a venture? Why is it even interested in all those out-of-print library books, most of which have been gathering dust on forgotten shelves for decades? The company claims its motives are essentially public-spirited. Its overall mission, after all, is to “organise the world’s information”, so it would be odd if that information did not include books.
- [C] The company likes to present itself as having lofty aspirations. “This really isn’t about making money. We are doing this for the good of society.” As Santiago de la Mora, head of Google Books for Europe, puts it: “By making it possible to search the millions of books that exist today, we hope to expand the frontiers of human knowledge.”
- [D] Dan Clancy, the chief architect of Google Books, does seem genuine in his conviction that this is primarily a *philanthropic* (慈善的) exercise. “Google’s core business is search and find, so obviously what helps improve Google’s search engine is good for Google,” he says. “But we have never built a *spreadsheet* (电子数据表) outlining the financial benefits of this, and I have never had to justify the amount I am spending to the company’s founders.”
- [E] It is easy, talking to Clancy and his colleagues, to be swept along by their missionary