

大学英语六级考试活页题集

(一)

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前 言

大学英语六级考试是大学生在校期间面临的一个比较重要的考试。近年来,大学英语六级考试通过率并不是很高,突出表现在听力部分的复合式听写、词汇和语汇结构中的语法结构、阅读理解中的推理,以及综合改错、完型填空等部分得分率较低,其原因在于考生题型把握不准,将大学期间所学英语知识熟练运用的水平较低。针对考生在历年六级考试中暴露出的诸多弱点,我们组织部分六级考试高分考生及辅导教师,从题型分析入手,逐项分析每道题的命题特点,并提供了相应的解题技巧。在题型设计上,涵盖了《大学英语六级考试大纲》要求的全部内容,并相应增大了语法结构题、阅读推理题、复合式听写等的比例,题量也较六级考试真题有所增加,因而难度稍高于真题。本书具有针对性强、题量大,内容丰富等特点有助于考生在练习中不断发现自己的弱点,并进行有针对性的训练,以熟悉各考试题型,在考试中有的放矢,取得高分。

本书由马骅、马玉杰、徐瑛主编,桑军、王惟一、王子旭、索兰、徐孟阳、庄巧、温世贤等同志亦参加了本书的编写工作。错漏之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

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模拟试题

Test 1

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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) 2 hours.
- B) 3 hours.
- C) 4 hours.
- D) 5 hours.

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

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

1. A) Roommates. B) Relatives. C) Colleagues. D) Neighbors.
2. A) At a doctor's office. B) At a drug store. C) At a post office. D) At a dentist's office.
3. A) She thinks Kari is stupid.
B) She is suspicious of Kari.
C) She thinks Kari is honest but capable of making a mistake.
D) She thinks Kari is a thief.
4. A) There is always some gap between generations.
B) Tom is stubborn sometimes, but in the whole he's quite creative.
C) It's hard to find a right school for children nowadays.
D) The man and the woman each evaluates Tom from their own experience.
5. A) You should believe everything you read.
B) She thinks the book is excellent.
C) She wonders which newspaper he reads.
D) Reaction to the book has been varied.
6. A) Because some lectures have a hundred and fifty students.
B) Because the students meet twice a week.
C) Because those classes also have small discussion sections.
D) Because for the first two years there are not any lectures.
7. A) The man is a forgetful person. B) The typewriter is not new.

- C) The man can have the typewriter later. D) The man misunderstood her.
 8. A) Nobody answered the number he called. B) He needs help making a long-distance call.
 C) He doesn't know the area code. D) He was disconnected.
 9. A) The man was looking for a job. B) The man was interviewed.
 C) The man knew how to make a good impression. D) The man was hired.
 10. A) Tom went out before the meeting was over. B) Tom didn't say anything at the meeting.
 C) Tom is unable to hear well. D) Tom doesn't listen to her.

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.

Passage One

Questions 11 - 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) 15%. B) 20%. C) 25%. D) 35%
 12. A) Waiters. B) Taxi drivers. C) Doormen at large hotels. D) Air hostess on the plane.
 13. A) How much service you have had. B) Where you are traveling.
 C) Whether you are rich or not. D) How many people have provided the service.
 14. A) How to tip. B) Why to tip. C) Whom to tip. D) When to tip.

Passage Two

Questions 15 - 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) They can swim.
 B) They have enough things to eat on ships.
 C) Man has no effective methods to get rid of them.
 D) They are quite adaptable and reproduce quickly.
 16. A) Sailors have always disliked rats.
 B) Rats are found in greatest numbers in seaports.
 C) The history of rats may be older than human civilization.
 D) It seems that seasickness is no problem for rats.
 17. A) Rats multiply at a tremendous speed.
 B) Rats are the first to escape from a sinking ship.
 C) Travelling by sea is the best way for rats to spread out.
 D) There are tales about rats all over the world.

Passage Three

Questions 18 - 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) The care and proper selection of dogs for family pets.
 B) Different breeds of dogs.

- C) Responsibility for seeing that dogs are properly cared for.
 - D) Different kinds of books about dogs.
19. A) From the ASPCA.
 B) From the library.
 C) By buying a dog from a pet store.
 D) By reading books about various kinds of dogs including puppy training.
20. A) When you have small children. B) When you live in an apartment.
 C) When space is limited. D) When you live in the city.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 5 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 – 24 are based on the following passage.

To produce the upheaval in the United States that changed and modernized the domain of higher education from the mid-1860's to the mid-1880's, three primary causes interacted. The emergence of a half-dozen leaders in education provided the personal force that was needed. Moreover, an outcry for a fresher, more practical, and more advanced kind of instruction arose among the alumni and friends of nearly all of the old colleges and grew into a movement that overrode all conservative opposition. The aggressive "Yong Yale" movement appeared, demanding partial alumni control, a more liberal spirit, and a broader course of study. The graduates of Harvard College simultaneously rallied to relieve the college's poverty and demand new enterprise. Education was pushing toward higher standards in the East by throwing off church leadership everywhere, and in the West by finding a wider range of studies and a new sense of public duty.

The old-style classical education received its most crushing blow in the citadel of Harvard College, where Dr. Charles Eliot, a young captain of thirty-five, son of a former treasurer of Harvard, led the progressive forces. Five revolutionary advances were made during the five years of Dr. Eliot administration. They were the elevation and amplification the of entrance requirements, the enlargement of the curriculum and development of the elective system, the recognition of graduate study in the liberal arts, the raising of professional training in law, medicine, and engineering to a postgraduate level, and the fostering of greater maturity in student life. Standards of admission were sharply advanced in 1872 – 1873 and 1876 – 1877. By the appointment of a dean to take charge of student affairs, and a wise handling of discipline, the undergraduates were led to regard themselves more as young gentlemen and less as young animals. One new course of study after another was opened up—science, music, the history of the fine arts, advanced Spanish, political economy, physics, classical philology, and international law.

21. Which of the following is the author's main purpose in the passage?
- A) To explain the history of Harvard College.
 - B) ~~To~~ criticize the conditions of the United States universities in the nineteenth century.
 - ☒ C) To describe innovations in the United States higher education in the latter 1800's.
 - D) To compare Harvard with Yale before the turn of the century.

22. According to the passage, the changes in higher education during the latter 1800's were the result of _____.
A) plans developed by conservatives and church leaders
✓ B) efforts of interested individuals to redefine the educational system
C) the demands of social organizations seeking financial relief
D) rallies herald by westerners wanting to compete with eastern schools
23. According to the passage, Harvard College was in need of more _____.
✓ A) students B) money C) land D) clergy
24. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about Harvard College before progressive changes occurred?
✓ A) Admission standards were lower. B) Students were younger.
C) Classes ended earlier. D) Courses were more practical.

Passage Two

Questions 25 – 28 are based on the following passage.

Water is the oldest form of transport. The original sailing vessels were replaced by steamboats in the early 1800s and by diesel power in the 1920s. A distinction is generally made between deep-water and navigable inland water transport. Domestic commerce centers on the Great Lakes, canals, and navigable rivers.

In 1975 water transport accounted for 22.6 percent of total intercity tonnage. Its relative share of intercity tonnage was 31.3 percent in 1947 and 31.7 percent in 1958. Tonnage declined to 27.9 percent in 1965 but increased by 1970 to 28.4 percent. This short-time increase did not stabilize. Market share dropped by 5.8 percent by 1975. Forecasted market share by 1985 is 18.4 percent of total intercity tonnage. The water transport share of revenue has been less than 2 percent of intercity freight revenue since 1955.

The exact miles of improved waterways in operation depend in part on whether coastwise and intercoastal shipping is included. Approximately 26 000 miles of improved inland waterways were operated in 1975. Fewer miles of improved inland waterways exist than of any other transportation mode.

The main advantage of water transport is the capacity to move extremely large shipments. Deep-water vessels are restricted in operation, but dieseltowed barges have a fair degree of flexibility. In comparison to rail and highway, water transport ranks in the middle with respect to fixed cost. The fixed cost of operation is greater than that of motor carriers but less than that of railroads. The main disadvantage of water is the limited degree of flexibility and the low speeds of transport. Unless the source and destination of the movement are adjacent to a waterway, supplemental haul by rail or truck is required. The capability of water to transport large tonnage at low variable cost places this mode of transport in demand when low freight rates are desired and speed of transit is a secondary consideration.

Freight transported by inland water leans heavily to mining and basic bulk commodities, such as chemicals, cement, and selected agricultural products. In addition to the restrictions of navigable waterways, terminal facilities for bulk and dry cargo storage and load-unload devices limit the flexibility of water transport. labor restrictions on loading and unloading at dock level create operational problems and tend to reduce the potential range of available traffic. Finally, a highly competitive situation has developed between railroads and inland water carriers in areas where parallel routings exist.

Inland and Great Lakes water transport will continue to be a fable alternative for future logistical system design. The full potential of the St. Lawrence Seaway has not yet been realized with respect to domestic freight. The slow passage of inland river transport can provide a form of warehousing in transit if fully integrated into overall system design. Improvements in icebreaking equipment appear on the verge of eliminating the seasonal limitations of water

transport.

- B 25. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the article?
- A) Steamboats are the original sailing vessels.
 - B) Steam power was followed by diesel power.
 - C) Deep-water and navigable inland water transports are equivalents.
 - D) There is domestic commerce in the Atlantic Ocean.
- C 26. Why is it difficult to say exactly how many miles of improved waterways are in poeration?
- A) The most recent figure is for 1975 and the figure is declining.
 - B) Water transport's market there goes up and down frequently.
 - C) So few miles of inland waterways exist that no one has bothered to count them.
 - D) You must know whether to include coastwise and intercoastal shipping in the figure.
- A 27. What relationship exists between rail and inland water transport?
- A) Labor restrictions prevent the two from handling the same traffic and have prevented competition from developing.
 - B) Railroads carry different commodities and thus are not in direct competition with water transport.
 - C) They sometimes compete with one another.
 - D) Railroads are never routed along the same routes as water transport, so the two do not compete.
- D 28. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
- A) Factual B) Partial C) Tentative D) Pensive

Passage Three

Questions 29 – 32 are based on the following passage.

In addition to his theory of color, Newton developed a theory of how light travels. This is known as the corpuscular theory of light (牛顿的光学理论), meaning that light travels as a series of tiny bits rather than in continuing waves. Newton sent his writings about light to the Royal Society, where they were given to a committee led by Hooke. Since the corpuscular theory was different from his own theory, Hooke attacked the paper. Soon others started to argue, and Hooke was supported by a scientist from Holland, Christian Huygens. At one time, Newton was so unhappy with the whole affair that he decided never again to publish any of his work.

The bitter argument continued over the years that followed. At first, Hooke and Huygens received most of the support. Later, after Newton had changed his mind and let his work on gravity be published, he became so famous that things changed. Now people believed Newton could do nothing wrong, and for a hundred years they followed his theory.

Then, in the early part of the 19th century, the experiments of a French scientist, Augustin Fresnel, showed that light could be explained best by a wave theory. So the scientists changed sides again, saying that Newton's ideas had delayed scientific progress for a hundred years.

Strangely enough, the presently-accepted theory of light combines some of the ideas of both theories. This is known as the quantum theory (量子理论) and results from the work of such 20th century scientists as Albert Einstein and Max Planck. The quantum theory assumes that light is given off as separate "packages" of energy. Each "package" travels out in a fixed pattern or wave form. These "package" of light, of quanta of energy, as they are called, are given off at such a rapid rate that there is no great gap between them.

The quantum theory seems to explain the actions of light better than either of the two earlier theories. However, for many purposes, the wave theory is good enough. So it is used most often to explain light. But who is to say that

new experiments and other scientists of our own time or in the future may not provide an even better theory? There is certainly still much work to be done with light and color.

- C 29. From this passage it seems that Newton was a scientist with _____.
A) only one important theory B) two theories
C) at least three theories D) very many theories
- B 30. The corpuscular theory of light _____.
A) was never accepted by the Royal Society
B) was in the end accepted by Hooke and Huygens
C) was rejected by Hooke and Huygens but immediately accepted by other scientists for the next hundred years
D) was the most popular theory during the eighteenth century
- B 31. The scientists who said that Newton's idea had delayed scientific progress for a hundred years were _____.
A) right, because Fresnel's wave theory disproved Newton's corpuscular theory
B) wrong, because Fresnel's theory has in turn been disproved
C) right, because the quantum theory supports the wave theory
D) wrong, because the quantum theory makes use of some of Newton's ideas
- A 32. The evidence of this passage suggests that _____.
A) there would be no progress in our knowledge of light unless we questioned accepted theories
B) the presently-accepted theory of light will very soon be replaced
C) scientists do not know enough to be able to explain the theory of light
D) scientists change their opinions too often

Passage Four

Questions 33 – 36 are based on the following passage.

The first people who gave names to hurricanes were those who knew them best—the people of Puerto Rico. The small island of Puerto Rico is in the West Indies, off the coast of Florida. This is where all the hurricanes begin that strike the east coast of the United States. Often they pass near Puerto Rico or cross it on their way north. The people of Puerto Rico expect some of these unwelcome visitors every year. Each one is named after the Saint's Day on which it arrives. Two of the most destructive storms were the Santo Ana in 1825 and the San Ciriaco in 1899.

Giving girls' names to hurricanes is a fairly new idea. It all began with a story called "Storm," written by George Stewart in 1941. In it a weatherman amused himself by naming storms after girls he knew. He named one Maria. The story describes how she Maria grew and developed, and how she changed the lives of people when she struck the United States.

Weathermen of the U. S. Army and Navy used the same system during World War II. They were studying weather conditions over the Pacific Ocean. One of their duties was to warn American ships and planes when a storm was coming. Whenever they spotted one, they gave it a girl's name. The first one of the year was given a name beginning with A. The second one got a name beginning with B. They used all the letters from A to W, and still the storms kept coming. They had to use three lists from A to W to have enough names to go around. This was the first list of hurricane names that followed the alphabet. It served as a model for the system the Weather Bureau introduced in 1952.

Before 1950 the Weather Bureau had no special system for naming hurricanes. When a hurricane was born down in the West Indies, the Weather Bureau simply collected information about it. It reported how fast the storm was moving and where it would go next. Weather reports warned people in the path of the hurricane, so that they could

do whatever was necessary to protect themselves.

This system worked out fine as long as weather reports talked about only one hurricane at a time. But one week in September 1950 there were three hurricanes at the same time. Then things began to get confused. Some people got the hurricanes mixed up and didn't know which was which. This convinced the Weather Bureau that it needed a code for naming the storms in order to avoid confusion in the future.

33. Hurricanes were first named after the _____.
A) date on which they occurred B) place they began
C) amount of destruction they did D) particular feature they have
34. The practice of giving girls' names to hurricanes was started by _____.
A) a radio operator B) an author C) a sailor D) local people
35. The purpose for which weathermen of the army and navy began using girls' names for hurricanes was _____.
A) to keep information from the enemy B) to follow the standard method of the United States
C) not given in the article D) to remember a certain girl
36. Public confusion about hurricanes arrived at the same time causes the Weather Bureau to _____.
A) continue naming hurricanes after women B) name hurricanes after famous people only
C) go back to using letters of the alphabet D) use code to name hurricanes

Passage Five

Questions 37 - 40 are based on the following passage.

Many of the most damaging and life-threatening types of weather: torrential rains, severe thunderstorms, and tornadoes—begin quickly, strike suddenly, and dissipate rapidly, devastating small regions while leaving neighboring areas untouched. One such event, a tornado, struck the northeastern section of Edmonton, Alberta, in July 1987. Total damages from the tornado exceeded \$250 million, the highest ever for any Canadian storm. Conventional computer models of the atmosphere have limited value in predicting shortlived local storms like the Edmonton tornado. Because the available weather data are generally not detailed enough to allow computers to discern the subtle atmospheric changes that precede these storms. In most nations, for example, weather-balloon observations are taken just once every twelve hours at locations typically separated by hundreds of miles. With such limited data, conventional forecasting models do a much better job predicting general weather conditions over large regions than they do forecasting specific local events.

Until recently, the observation-intensive approach needed for accurate, very short-range forecasts, or "Nowcast", was not feasible. The cost of equipping and operating many thousands of conventional weather stations was prohibitively high, and the difficulties involved in rapidly collecting and processing the raw weather data from such a network were insurmountable. Fortunately, scientific and technological advances have overcome most of these problems. Radar systems, automated weather instruments, and satellites are all capable of making detailed, nearly continuous observations over large regions at a relatively low cost. Communications satellites can transmit data around the world cheaply and instantaneously, and modern computers can quickly compile and analyze this large volume of weather information. Meteorologists and computer scientists now work together to design computer programs and video equipment capable of transforming raw weather data into words, symbols, and vivid graphic displays that forecasters can interpret easily and quickly. As meteorologists have begun using these new technologies in weather forecasting offices, Nowcasting is becoming a reality.

37. What is the main topic of the passage?
A) Dangerous weather. B) Computer and weather.

- C) Weather forecasting. D) Weather-balloon observation.
38. The author mentioned the tornado in Edmonton, Canada in order to _____.
- A) explain different types of weather
B) show that tornadoes occur frequently in Canada
C) indicate the tornadoes are common in the summer
D) give an example of a damaging storm
39. Why does the author state in paragraph 1 that observations are taken "just once every twelve hours"?
- A) To show why the observations are of limited value.
B) To compare data from balloons and computers.
C) To give an example of international cooperation.
D) To indicate that the observations are timely.
40. The word "they" in, paragraph 1 refers to "_____".
- A) models B) conditions C) events D) regions

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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

41. _____ is the center of our planetary system was a difficult concept to grasp in the Middle Ages.
- A) It is the sun and not the earth B) Being the sun and not the earth
C) The sun and not the earth D) That the sun and not the earth
42. After World War II ended in 1945, television stations _____ up throughout the United States.
- A) hang B) clang C) sprang D) slang
43. He is a simple man. His office is plainly _____ with two desks and four chairs.
- A) decorated B) supplied C) furnished D) ornamented
44. It may be safely _____ that he is innocent, and thus the judge sets him free.
- A) advised B) admitted C) ascertained D) affirmed
45. John D. Rockefeller, _____, owned 90 percent of all American oil refineries.
- A) as still a young man B) while still a young man
C) a young man however D) in spite of a young man
46. Why this otherwise excellent newspaper allows such an article to be printed is _____ me.
- A) above B) outside C) beside D) beyond
47. While admitting that this forecast was _____ uncertain, the scientists warned against treating it as a cry wolf.
- A) anyhow B) somewhere C) somewhat D) anyway
48. Professor Wang's book will show you _____ can be used in other contexts.
- A) that you have observed B) that how you have observed
C) how that you have observed D) how what you have observed
49. I'd rather that my brother _____ me a new one instead of having it repaired as he did.
- A) give B) was given C) had given D) to give
50. Generally I love reading, but _____ I start to read this novel I'll immediately fall asleep.
- A) at a time B) every time C) in time D) on time
51. _____ do the documents indicate any degree of difference in the legal status of husband and wife.

- A) In any case B) In that case C) In no case D) In case
52. _____ the financial means to remain independent, Thomas Edison was compelled to seek employment as a night telegraph operator.
A) He was deprived of B) Deprived of
C) That he was deprived of D) Although he was deprived of
53. The robbers _____ the possibility of the alarm system sounding.
A) overlooked B) overflowed C) overpaid D) overtook
54. Public transportation in most of the nation is expanding. _____, the use of subways and buses is declining in some metropolitan areas.
A) Consequently B) Although C) Nevertheless D) Despite the fact
55. The students showed _____ when solving some difficult problems.
A) ingenuity B) genuineness C) ingenuousness D) adroit
56. Poverty depresses most people, _____ my father it was otherwise.
A) in case B) in case of C) in the case of D) in any case
57. John complained to the bookseller that there were several pages _____ in he dictionary.
A) missing B) losing C) dropping D) leaking
58. Their proposal was rejected that the talks _____ in New York.
A) should be held B) had been held C) would be held D) were to be held
59. Columbus might not have discovered America of the mariner's compass _____.
A) has not been invented B) was not already invented
C) had not already been invented D) should not have been invented
60. The biggest nail is the boat spike, _____ more than a pound and is about fifteen inches long.
A) and weights B) how it weighs C) its weight D) which weighs
61. I wish _____ to Geneva when I was in Switzerland. I hear it's a beautiful city.
A) I went B) I have gone C) having gone D) I had gone
62. The reason why he adopted to the new situations quickly is that he has a _____ attitude.
A) changeable B) alternate C) movable D) flexible
63. Her voice was as cold and _____ as her hand had been.
A) dead B) defunct C) departed D) lifeless
64. He had a _____ with his wife on household expenses.
A) debate B) discuss C) dispute D) argue
65. Every weekend when I came back from school, Mother prepared meals _____ enough for a Sahara-bound camel and made me eat them up.
A) adequate B) delicious C) proficient D) substantial
66. The beautiful sunny morning put him in a happy _____.
A) mood B) emotion C) sense D) tendency
67. The car _____ on the bend, killing its driver and 2 passengers.
A) struck B) crashed C) smashed D) clashed
68. The general manager _____ the letter to his secretary, who wrote it down in shorthand.
A) imitated B) copied C) dictated D) examined
69. Education is _____ for all school-age children in many countries.
A) compulsory B) necessary C) important D) helpful
70. Scientists call Whitney's idea _____ each part of a gun could be made identical by machines standardization of parts.

- A) which B) that C) when D) what

Part IV Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to add a word, cross out a word, or change a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you cross out a word, push a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our ~~periods~~. Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for study of television.

1. time

2. /

3. the

In health and human disease, the activities of microorganisms greatly effect human life. Whether in country or city, tropics, midlatitudes, or arctic, human beings are continually influenced by microbes. The science that deals with the study of microorganisms is called "microbiology" and is a branch of biology parallel with "botany", the study of plants, and "zoology", the study of animals. However, the procedures and practices by which microorganisms are studying are quite different from which used to study plants and animals. It is for this reason why microbiology developed as a science dependent of botany and zoology. The goal of the microbiology is to understand the beneficial and ~~useful~~ activities of microorganisms and through this understanding to devise ways which benefits may be increased and damages curtailed. Microbiologists have been successful in achieve this goal, and microbiology has played a major role in the advancement of human health and welfare.

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

77. _____

78. useful activities

79. _____

80. _____

Part V writing (30 minutes)

Directions: Write a composition with the title *Functions of a Newspaper* according to the given key words.

Key words: inform the public, warn the public of dangers, approaching storms, instruct, inexpensive, life-long, teacher, entertain, humorous stories, advertising space, benefit to the public

Test 2

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question 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. A) The woman told the roommate to give John the message.
B) The man gave the roommate the message.
C) The roommate met John at half past five.
D) The woman told John to meet them at half past five.
2. A) She has French classes. B) She wants to visit her friends.
C) She has to review her French. D) She is afraid to waste her time.
3. A) She thinks the wife was realistic.
B) She thinks the wife was not dramatic enough.
C) She thinks the part of the wife was not played well enough.
D) She thinks the wife played her part beautifully.
4. A) Monday, Wednesday and Friday. B) Tuesday and Saturday.
C) Saturday and Sunday. D) Tuesday and Thursday.
5. A) Her daughter was making too much noise in the house.
B) No one could sleep because of their dog Flame, barking.
C) The house was in need of a paint job.
D) The house was burning and the daughter was awake to let the others know.
6. A) Bald. B) Overweight. C) Thin. D) Shallow.
7. A) She doesn't care how the movie ended. B) She generally dislikes horror movies.
C) She would rather see a horror movie. D) She wasn't really very frightened.
8. A) He never feels exhausted. B) He doesn't want to relax himself.
C) He is kept too busy to rest himself. D) He never notices his time when he works.
9. A) At an art museum. B) At a newspaper office. C) At a library. D) At a stadium.
10. A) They will buy a new computer after they return from their vacation.
B) They will buy a new computer right now.
C) They will not buy a new computer because they do not have enough money.
D) They will buy a new computer while they are on vacation.

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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter.

Passage One

Questions 11 – 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) A banker. B) An industrialist. C) A manufacturer. D) A government official.
12. A) In the drawing room. B) In the sun room. C) In the kitchen. D) In the library.
13. A) In 1880. B) In 1990. C) In 1915. D) In 1925.
14. A) A professor. B) A judge. C) A governor. D) An ambassador.

Passage Two

Questions 15 – 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) Apply to Cambridge. B) Apply to a department of Cambridge.
C) Apply to a college of Cambridge. D) Apply to a tutor of Cambridge.
16. A) Two. B) Four. C) Three. D) Five.
17. A) To arrange their own lectures and classes. B) To organize the examinations.
C) To award degrees. D) To dismiss their students.

Passage Three

Questions 18 – 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Ask for another gift. B) Exchange it for something useful.
C) Return it to the giver. D) Just keep it.
19. A) To make the marriage legal. B) To make the couple richer.
C) To express our good wishes. D) To show the importance of marriage.
20. A) Because he has to wait until he has three children.
B) Because he has to make enough money for his wife's family.
C) Because it is a necessary ceremony at marriage.
D) Because it is a necessary type of gift to exchange at marriage.

Part II Compound Dictation

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. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. 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.

Business card exchanges are an important part of any international business meeting. Variations include (S1) _____, which languages the card should be in, and what to do with the business card once you have received it. (S2) _____: Always bring five times more cards than you think you will need. To explore the nuances of a

business card exchange, we will examine the exchange (S3) _____ in Japan.

First, the cards should be in English on one side and Japanese on the other. It is important that (S4) _____. The cards should be kept in a card holder in the vest or jacket pocket. Never keep the cards in a wallet or a pocketbook. (S5) _____ at the beginning of the meeting. Cards are presented (S6) _____. The card can be delivered by one or preferably two hands (S7) _____. On receipt of a card, it should be studied carefully (S8) _____ the executive is meeting. Since meetings usually involve more than one person, each card received should be placed on the table, like an open deck of cards, (S9) _____ so that the executive can tell who he or she is speaking with. The recipient should avoid shuffling the cards, placing them in one's wallet, or writing on them in the presence of the giver. The business card is (S10) _____, therefore it should be treated with the utmost respect.

Part III Vocabulary (20 minutes)

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

21. It was a small country house but it was large _____ urban standards.
A) at B) ~~for~~ C) by D) from
22. Although most dreams apparently happen _____, dream activity may be provoked by external influences.
~~A)~~ spontaneously B) simultaneously C) homogeneously D) instantaneously
23. Of the thousands of known volcanoes in the world, the _____ majority are inactive.
A) tremendous B) demanding C) intensive ~~D)~~ overwhelming
24. The poetry of Ezra Pound is sometimes difficult to understand because it contains so many _____ references.
~~A)~~ obscure B) acute C) notable D) objective
25. To her great joy she discovered that her ear was becoming _____.
~~A)~~ sensible B) sensitive C) sentimental D) sensational
26. They tried to _____ me from climbing the mountain without a guide.
A) dispose B) discount C) disgust ~~D)~~ discourage
27. The country's wealth comes chiefly from its many _____.
A) herd of cattle B) herd of cattle ~~C)~~ herd of cattle D) herds of cattles
28. I'd just as soon _____ rudely to the customers.
A) that you won't speak B) ~~you not speak~~ C) you didn't speak D) your not speaking
29. Since the _____ of the motor car, road accidents have increased dramatically.
A) approach B) advent C) ~~initiation~~ D) inauguration
30. The firemen managed to _____ the fire in time.
~~A)~~ distinguish B) extinguish C) displace D) suppress
31. The workmen made so much _____ that Mrs. Walker had to spend three days cleaning up afterwards.
A) damage B) ~~mess~~ C) nuisance D) destruction
32. This kind of material can _____ heat and moisture.
A) delete B) compel C) repel ~~D)~~ constrain
33. The color of the handle does not _____ so long as it is the right size.
A) worry B) affect C) concern ~~D)~~ matter
34. Those who _____ armed intervention in the internal affairs of other countries are blind to the lessons of his-

tory.

A) advocate B) affirm C) avail D) applaud

35. If you cannot _____ your dog from biting others, you must lock it up.

A) restrict B) limit C) retain D) restrain

36. With its incisor teeth, a rat can gnaw through a concrete block _____.

A) two feet thick B) two thick feet C) two thick foot D) two thick feet

37. If only we _____ a phone! I'm tired of queuing outside the public phone box.

A) had B) had had C) would have D) have had

38. He never sells such books _____ are considered harmful to the readers.

A) that B) as C) which D) what

39. She is _____ a musician than her brother.

A) much of B) much as C) more of D) more as

40. This is a world in which we have the means to make _____ happen everywhere.

A) much righteousness B) a tremendous right thing
C) a great many more of the right things D) more correctness

41. The naughty boy has cried wolf many times. Hardly _____ him when he says that he is in trouble.

A) anybody believes B) does anybody believe
C) has anybody believed D) will anybody believe

42. To accept the position you offer would _____ my living in London.

A) involve B) inject C) intervene D) interact

43. The bride and groom promised to _____ each other through sickness and health.

A) flush B) flourish C) cherish D) nourish

44. There is something wrong with his vocal chords and as a result, he has always been _____.

A) silent B) quiet C) speechless D) dumb

45. _____, they continue to overeat and to eat the wrong foods.

A) However many overweight people realize that they are threatening their health
B) Even though many overweight people realize that they are threatening their health
C) Because of the fact that many overweight people realize that they are threatening their health
D) Many overweight people realizing that they are threatening their health

46. The new secretary has written a remarkably _____ report only in a few pages but with all the details.

A) concise B) clear C) precise D) elaborate

47. I like to go to the cinema when I am in the _____ for it.

A) motive B) mind C) mood D) notion

48. The patients believe that the doctor knows exactly how to put them _____.

A) correct B) straight C) right D) well

49. She speaks English fluently, _____ she prefers to chat in Chinese.

A) and yet B) but still C) anyhow D) in spite of

50. No bread eaten by man is so sweet as _____ darned by his own labour.

A) one B) that C) what D) such

10

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 5 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on