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大学英语六级 真题精析

主 编 李桂媛 李伦



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前言

国家教育部于1999年颁布并实施的新的《大学英语教学大纲》对大学英语六级水平的具体要求进行了调整。大纲规定,学生在完成大学英语六级阶段学习后掌握的领会式词汇应达到5 500个,其中复式词汇应达到3 000个。通过5年来的十余次考试,这种水平测试始终是许多考生,尤其是大学生经常谈论的热门话题,因为通过这类考试并非易事,而获得该考试的合格证书又常常是这些人梦寐以求的心愿。但四、六级考试终归是一种水平测试,它有着其他考试无法比拟的优点:试题的命题制有较强的科学性、较高的信誉度。但水平测试也有其缺点:题目中存在很多固定的题型和套路,也就是说,一套考试题就是一些固定题型和套路的具体化和翻版。所以就出现了一个在短期内顺利通过此类考试的捷径:大量做题,尤其是参考和钻研历年的考题。本书正是出于这一目的,为那些准备参加考试的考生们而编写的。

本书对5年来大学英语六级考试的统考真题进行了全面的分析和研究,依据考生在答题过程中正误统计的数据,有的放矢地进行精析和归纳,以帮助考生在掌握语言知识和答题技巧的基础上,提高应试能力,顺利通过国家六级考试。全书讲解生动细致,深入浅出,使考生在复习的同时能够有效地把握考试重点和难点。同时,考生可把往年的试题作为一把标尺来衡量自己,在分析往年试题中提高理解命题意图的能力,从而为自己提供一种心理准备,以便在临场快速进入角色。考生在阅读历年试卷分析后,会渐渐对它的基本规律有一种具体的、真实的了解,对基本的考点有一个直观的掌握。这对参加六级考试的考生来说都是非常重要的。只有知己知彼、准备充分,才能临场不乱,稳操胜券。

本书的编写人员均为多年身处教学第一线的老师,非常了解考生和考试的情况。他们学术造诣很深,教学经验丰富,且又博采众家之长,因此使得该书有极强的可读性。

本书主编为李桂媛和李伦,副主编为崔金凤和柳倩,参加编写的人员还有赵国柱、王巧平、杨秀琴、陈军利、安宁静、宁淑琴、齐世红、张致新、江涛、程凌云等。

由于水平所限,书中不足之处在所难免,敬请读者和同行不吝指正。

编者

2004年4月

Preface

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大学英语六级考试试题

Part I Listening Comprehension

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 centre.

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 by 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. She knows where Martha has gone.
B. Martha will go to the concert by herself.
C. It is quite possible for the man to find Martha.
D. The man is going to meet Martha at the concert.

C 本题中男士要找Martha, 女士说: "She must be around somewhere. You may still be able to catch her." (她肯定在附近什么地方, 你也许还可以找到她。)因此, C项(该男士有可能会找到Martha)符合题意, 为正确答案。

2. A. The air pollution is caused by the development of industry.
B. The city was poor because there wasn't much industry then.
C. The woman's exaggerating the seriousness of the pollution.
D. He might move to another city very soon.

A 本题中女士说难以忍受城里越来越糟糕的空气污染。男士说: “We’ve never had so many factories before.” (我们以前从未有过这么多的工厂。) 也就是说这些工厂造成了空气污染。因此A项(空气污染是工业发展所造成的)符合题意, 为正确答案。

3. A. The man should work harder to improve his grades.
B. The man will benefit from the effort he’s put in.
C. It serves the man right to get a poor grade.
D. It was unfair of the teacher to give the man a “C”.

B 本题中男士说在论文上下了那么多工夫才得了个“C”。女士说: “What you’ve learned in the process will prove useful in your future work.” (你在这个过程中所学到的东西会在将来的工作中用得着。) 因此, B项(该男士将得益于付出的努力)符合题意, 为正确答案。

4. A. She can make a reservation at the restaurant.
B. The man should decide where to eat.
C. She already has plans for Saturday night.
D. The man should ask his brother for suggestions.

B 本题中男士说星期六晚上要出去吃饭, 问女士有什么建议(上哪儿去吃饭)。女士说: “It’s up to you.” (由你来决定。) 也就是说, 让男士决定上哪儿吃饭。因此, B项(该男士应决定上哪儿吃饭)符合题意, 为正确答案。

5. A. The man deserved the award.
B. The woman helped the man succeed.
C. The man is thankful to the woman for her assistance.
D. The woman worked hard and was given an award.

D 本题中女士说: “I couldn’t have won the award without your assistance.” (没有你的帮助, 我不可能得到这个奖。) 这句话是虚拟语气, 也就是说, 事实上女士已得了奖。男士说: “You’ve been working so hard. You deserve the honor.” (你一直工作得很努力, 应该得到这份荣誉。) 因此, D项(该女士工作努力并得了奖)符合题意, 为正确答案。

6. A. Voluntary work can help the man establish connections with the community.
B. The man’s voluntary work has left him little room in his schedule.
C. Voluntary work with the environment council requires a time commitment.
D. A lot of people have signed up for voluntary work with the environment council.

C 本题中男士说要报名参加环保委员会志愿者的工作。女士说: “... you’ll have to put in a lot of hours.” (……你得花上许多时间。) 也就是说, 参加环保委员会志愿者的工作要花时间。因此, C项(环保委员会志愿者的工作要花时间)符合题意, 为正确答案。

7. A. The patient must receive treatment regularly.
B. The patient can't leave the hospital until the bleeding stops.
C. The patient's husband can attend to the business in her place.
D. The patient must take a good rest and forget about her business.

B 本题中男士(病人)问何时能出院。女士(医生)说:“You may leave as soon as the bleeding stops.”(只要你的出血止住了就可以出院。)也就是说出血止住前不可以出院。因此, B 项(出血止住前病人不可以出院)符合题意, 为正确答案。

8. A. Alice does not know much about electronics.
B. Alice is unlikely to find a job anywhere.
C. Alice is not interested in anything but electronics.
D. Alice is likely to find a job in an electronics company.

A 本题中男士说 Alice 要到电子公司求职。女士说:“... she is good at anything but electronics.”(……她电子学方面不行。)因此, A 项(Alice 对电子学了解甚少)符合题意, 为正确答案。

9. A. Jimmy is going to set out tonight. B. Jimmy has not decided on his journey.
C. There is no need to have a farewell dinner. D. They may have a dinner when Jimmy's back.

C 本题中男士问女士要不要请 Jimmy 吃饭为他送行。女士说:“Do you think it's necessary? You know, he'll be away just for a few days.”(有必要吗? 你知道, 他过几天就回来了。)也就是说, 该女士认为没有必要请他吃饭。因此, C 项(不必要请他吃饭送行)符合题意, 为正确答案。

10. A. The woman had been planning for the conference.
B. The woman called the man but the line was busy.
C. The woman didn't come back until midnight.
D. The woman had guests all evening.

D 本题中男士说本以为女士昨晚会打电话给他, 女士也说本来要打电话给他的:“... but Tom and Jane stopped by and stayed until midnight.”(……但是 Tom 和 Jane 来了, 一直待到半夜才走。)也就是说, 昨晚有客人在这里, 没有空打电话。因此, D 项(女士昨天整个晚上都有客人)符合题意, 为正确答案。

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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. They are delighted because they can enjoy the scenery while driving.
B. They are frightened because traffic accidents are frequent.
C. They are irritated because the bridge is jammed with cars.
D. They are pleased because it saves them much time.

C 本题问: How do commuters feel about crossing the Golden Gate Bridge by car? 文中提到: "With traffic so heavy, the trip is not pleasant." (因为交通非常拥挤, 旅途并不愉快。) 因此, C 项(他们因桥上汽车拥堵而感到不快)符合题意, 为正确答案。

12. A. They don't have their own cars to drive to work.
B. Many of them are romantic by temperament.
C. Most of them enjoy the drinks on the boat.
D. They tend to be more friendly to each other.

D 本题问: What does the speaker say about ferry commuters? 文中提到: "...being on a boat seems to make people feel more friendly toward each other." (……同坐一条渡船使人们相互感到更加亲切。) 因此, D 项(他们相互间更为亲切)符合题意, 为正确答案。

13. A. Many welcome the idea of having more bars on board.
B. Many prefer the ferry to maintain its present speed.
C. Some suggest improving the design of the deck.
D. Some object to using larger luxury boats.

B 本题问: How do commuters respond to plans for the future of the ferry? 文中提到: "A lot of people feel that half an hour is just enough time to relax." (许多人感到半小时刚好使他们松弛一会儿。) 显然, 他们不喜欢船速加快。因此, B 项(许多人宁愿渡船保持原来的速度)符合题意, 为正确答案。

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. Coca Cola. B. Sausage. C. Milk. D. Fried chicken.

A 本题问: According to the passage, what type of food or drink is most likely to cause dental decay? 文中提到: "... sugar is a major agent in dental decay, particularly the sugar in sweets, cakes, and soft drinks." (……糖是造成蛀牙的主要原因, 尤其是在糖果、糕点和软饮料中的糖。) 可口可乐是软饮料之一。因此, A 项(可口可乐)符合题意, 为正确答案。

15. A. He has had thirteen decayed teeth.
B. He doesn't have a single decayed tooth.
C. He has fewer decayed teeth than other people of his age.
D. He never had a single tooth pulled out before he was fifty.

B 本题问: What does the passage tell us about the condition of Dr. Fostick's teeth? 文中提到: "Doctor Fostick has cleaned his teeth after every meal for 13 years and has not had a single decayed tooth." (Doctor Fostick 饭后洁齿保持了13年, 从未有过一颗蛀齿。) 因此, B项(他从未有过一颗蛀齿)符合题意, 为正确答案。

16. A. Brush your teeth right before you go to bed in the evening.
B. Have as few of your teeth pulled out as possible.
C. Have your teeth X-rayed at regular intervals.
D. Clean your teeth shortly after eating.

D 本题问: What does Dr. Fostick suggest to prevent dental decay? 文中提到: "... you should keep a toothbrush in your pocket and use it immediately after you have finished eating." (……你要在口袋里放一把牙刷, 吃完饭后立即刷牙。) 因此, D项(饭后马上刷牙)符合题意, 为正确答案。

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A. A visit to a prison.
B. The influence of his father.
C. A talk with some miserable slaves.
D. His experience in the war between France and Austria.

A 本题问: What first led Henri Dunant to think of helping the oppressed? 文中提到: "In 1838 ... Dunant was taken by his father to visit a prison... This experience left a deep impression on him and made him determine to do something for convicts and slaves, and for all who were oppressed and deprived of their liberty." (1838年……Dunant随父亲去参观一所监狱……这一经历给他留下了深刻的印象, 并使他下决心要为那些囚犯、奴隶以及所有被压迫和被剥夺自由的人做些事情。) 因此, A项(访问过监狱后)符合题意, 为正确答案。

18. A. He sent surgeons to serve in the army.
B. He provided soldiers with medical supplies.
C. He recruited volunteers to care for the wounded.
D. He helped to free the prisoners of war.

C 本题问: What did Henri Dunant do during the battle between the French and Austrian armies? 文中提到: "Dunant decided a volunteer service had to be organized. He gathered together a number of women who tended hundreds of wounded soldiers..." (Dunant 决定组织志愿服务队, 他召集了许多妇女来照顾伤兵……) 因此, C项(他招募了志愿者来照顾伤兵)符合题意, 为正确答案。

19. A. All men are created equal.

- B. The wounded and dying should be treated for free.
 C. A wounded soldier should surrender before he receives any medical treatment.
 D. A suffering person is entitled to help regardless of race, religion or political beliefs.

D 本题问: What was Henri Dunant's belief when he founded the Red Cross? 文中提到: "Dunant held that a suffering human being should be helped for his own sake only, without regard to race, religion, or political beliefs." (Dunant认为受苦的人应该得到帮助, 而不考虑他的种族、宗教和政治信念。) 因此, D项(受苦的人有权利得到帮助, 不管他的种族、宗教和政治信念如何)符合题意, 为正确答案。

20. A. To honor Swiss heroes who died in the war.
 B. To show Switzerland was neutral.
 C. To pay tribute to Switzerland.
 D. To show gratitude to the Swiss government for its financial support.

C 本题问: Why was the symbol of the Red Cross designed with a red cross on a white ground? 文中提到: "As a tribute to Switzerland, the symbol was the Swiss flag reversed, that is, a red cross on a white ground." (为了对瑞士表示敬意, 标志是瑞士国旗反过来, 也就是白底红十字。) 因此, C项(对瑞士表示敬意)符合题意, 为正确答案。

附: 听力原文

Section A

1. M: Did you see Martha just now? I want to ask her to go with us to the concert tonight.
 W: She must be around somewhere. You may still be able to catch her.
 Q: What does the woman mean?
2. W: I can't bear the air pollution in this city any more. It's getting worse and worse.
 M: You said it. We've never had so many factories before.
 Q: What does the man mean?
3. M: Just think. I went through so much work on my paper only to get a "C".
 W: Well, I don't think grades are everything. What you've learned in the process will prove useful in your future work.
 Q: What does the woman imply?
4. M: My brother is coming this weekend and I was thinking the three of us could go out to dinner Saturday night. Any suggestions?
 W: It's up to you. I don't know the restaurants here that well.
 Q: What does the woman mean?
5. W: I couldn't have won the award without your assistance. Thank you very much.
 M: You've been working so hard. You deserve the honor.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

6. M: I'd like to sign up for some voluntary work with the environment council. I hear it's a great way to connect with the community.

W: It is sure, but you'll have to put in a lot of hours so you must leave some room (留有余地) in scheduling your time.

Q: What does the woman imply?

7. M: Can you tell me when I can leave here, doctor? I have some important business to attend to.

W: That depends on how your condition reacts to our treatment. You may leave as soon as the bleeding stops. I think that will take a couple of days.

Q: What does the doctor mean?

8. M: I'm told that Alice is trying to find a job in an electronics company.

W: As far as I know, she is good at anything but electronics.

Q: What does the woman mean?

9. M: Jimmy is going on a journey tomorrow. Shall we have a farewell dinner tonight?

W: Do you think it's necessary? You know, he'll be away just for a few days.

Q: What does the woman mean?

10. M: I thought you were going to call me last night about the plans for the conference on language teaching.

W: Sorry, I should have, but Tom and Jane stopped by and stayed until midnight.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Section B

Passage One

The Golden Gate Bridge joins the beautiful city of San Francisco with the suburbs to the north. Each day about 100,000 automobiles cross the bridge, taking people to and from the city. More than half of them cross the bridge during the morning and evening rush hours. With traffic so heavy, the trip is not pleasant. Now, however, there is at least one group of happy commuters. These are the people who travel under the bridge instead of on it. They go to work by boat and enjoy it so much that most of them say they will never go by car again. The ferry they take is spacious, quiet, and comfortable. Commuters can enjoy the sun on deck. In the morning, they can have breakfast in the coffee shop, and in the evening, they can order a drink in the bar while looking at the beautiful scenery. The trip takes only 30 minutes, and is not very costly. But best of all, being on a boat seems to make people feel more friendly toward each other. There has already been a marriage of 2 commuters who met on the ferry. Because the ferry has been so successful, there are plans to use other still-larger boats. There is also a proposal for a high-speed boat that will make the trip in only 15 minutes. But not everyone is happy about that. A lot of people feel that half an hour is just enough time to relax.

Questions 11-13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. According to the speaker, how do commuters feel about crossing the Golden Gate Bridge by car?

12. What does the speaker say about ferry commuters?

13. How do commuters respond to plans for the future of the ferry?

Passage Two

How many teeth have you had filled in the past 2 years? If you follow the advice of Doctor Fostick, you may be able to reduce the number of your visits to a dentist. Doctor Fostick conducted a two-year survey to find out how to prevent or reduce dental decay. 946 students took part in an experiment. 523 students cleaned their teeth within 10 minutes of eating. When possible, they used a toothbrush. When this was impossible, they washed their mouth thoroughly with water. The remaining 423 students merely cleaned their teeth when they went to bed, and when they got up in the morning. All the students had their teeth X-rayed at the end of the first and second years. At the end of the first year, the night and morning group had three times as many decayed teeth as the clean-after-each-meal group. At the end of the second year, the latter group had 53 percent fewer decayed teeth than the former group. Doctor Fostick has cleaned his teeth after every meal for 13 years and has not had a single decayed tooth. He pointed out that sugar is a major agent in dental decay, particularly the sugar in sweets, cakes, and soft drinks. Ideally, you should keep a toothbrush in your pocket and use it immediately after you have finished eating. When this is impractical, you can at least make sure that you have a drink of water and let the water through your teeth to force out any particles of food. 7 out of 10 people lose at last half their teeth by the time they are 50. Many have a complete set of false teeth by that time. In any case, neither toothache nor a visit to a dentist is very pleasant. So it is worthwhile making an effort to keep your own teeth as long as possible. The main preventative agent is simply water.

Questions 14-16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. According to the passage, what type of food or drink is most likely to cause dental decay?

15. What does the passage tell us about the condition of Dr. Fostick's teeth?

16. What does Dr. Fostick suggest to prevent dental decay?

Passage Three

The worldwide organization of the Red Cross stems from the ideal of Henri Dunant, a Swiss banker. In 1838, at the age of 10, Dunant was taken by his father to visit a prison. There, he saw prisoners chained together, exercising in the yard, and breaking stones along the road. This experience left a deep impression on him and made him determine to do something for convicts and slaves, and for all who were oppressed and deprived of their liberty. On 24th June 1859, while on his way from Geneva to France, Dunant witnessed the battle between the French and Austrian armies. It was one of the fiercest battles of the 19th century. Shocked by the lack of medical supplies and attention given to the wounded, Dunant decided a volunteer service had to be organized. He gathered together a number of women who tended the hundreds of wounded soldiers of all nationalities and helped the surgeons as best as they could. From that battle, Dunant determined to form a body of people who would rally together in times of war and attend to the needs of the wounded and dying. Dunant held

that a suffering human being should be helped for his own sake only, without regard to race, religion, or political beliefs. Many European states supported him and on 22nd August 1864, the first Geneva Convention was signed. This lays down that once a soldier is wounded, he and everyone who comes to his help ceases to be an enemy. A symbol by which the relief workers could be recognized was devised. As a tribute to Switzerland, the symbol was the Swiss flag reversed, that is, a red cross on a white ground. So the Red Cross was born.

Questions 17-20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. What first led Henri Dunant to think of helping the oppressed?
18. What did Henri Dunant do during the battle between the French and Austrian armies?
19. What was Henri Dunant's belief when he founded the Red Cross?
20. Why was the symbol of the Red Cross designed with a red cross on a white ground?

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions:

There are 4 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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

For years, doctors advised their patients that the only thing taking multivitamins is to give them expensive urine (尿). After all, true vitamin deficiencies are practically unheard of in industrialized countries. Now it seems those doctors may have been wrong. The results of a growing number of studies suggest that even a modest vitamin shortfall can be harmful to your health. Although proof of the benefits of multivitamins is still far from certain, the few dollars you spend on them is probably a good investment.

Or at least that's the argument put forward in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Ideally, say Dr. Walter Willett and Dr. Meir Stampfer of Harvard, all vitamin supplements would be evaluated in scientifically rigorous clinical trials. But those studies can take a long time and often raise more questions than they answer. At some point, while researchers work on figuring out where the truth lies, it just makes sense to say the potential benefit outweighs the cost.

The best evidence to date concerns folate, one of the B vitamins. It's been proved to limit the number of defects in embryos (胚胎), and a recent trial found that folate in combination with vitamin B12 and a form of B6 also decreases the re-blockage of arteries after surgical repair.

The news on vitamin E has been more mixed. Healthy folks who take 400 international units daily for at least two years appear somewhat less likely to develop heart disease. But when doctors

give vitamin E to patients who already have heart disease, the vitamin doesn't seem to help. It may turn out that vitamin E plays a role in prevention but cannot undo serious damage.

Despite vitamin C's great popularity, consuming large amounts of it still has not been positively linked to any great benefit. The body quickly becomes saturated with C and simply excretes (排泄) any excess.

The multivitamins question boils down to this: Do you need to wait until all the evidence is in before you take them, or are you willing to accept that there's enough evidence that they don't hurt and could help?

If the latter, there's no need to go to extremes and buy the biggest horse pills or the most expensive bottles. Large doses can cause trouble, including excessive bleeding and nervous system problems.

Multivitamins are no substitute for exercise and a balanced diet, of course. As long as you understand that any potential benefit is modest and subject to further refinement, taking a daily multivitamin makes a lot of sense.

短文大意

多年来,医生们劝说病人,服用多种维生素没有益处。但研究表明,尽管服用多种维生素的好处还远未被完全证实,但每日服用多种维生素潜在的好处大于花费的代价。

21. At one time doctors discouraged taking multivitamins because they believed that multivitamins

- A. could not easily be absorbed by the human body
- B. were potentially harmful to people's health
- C. were too expensive for daily consumption
- D. could not provide any cure for vitamin deficiencies

A 本题问为什么医生不鼓励服用多种维生素。文中相关部分在第一段: "...the only thing taking multivitamins is to give them expensive urine." (……服用多种维生素唯一一起到的作用只是增加了昂贵的尿。)其内在的含义是,他们认为身体吸收不了服用的多种维生素,而都会随尿排泄掉。因此, A项(难以被身体吸收)符合题意,为正确答案。

22. According to the author, clinical trials of vitamin supplements

- A. often result in misleading conclusions
- B. take time and will not produce conclusive results
- C. should be conducted by scientists on a larger scale
- D. appear to be a sheer waste of time and resources

B 本题问及评价维生素补充的临床试验。文中相关部分在第二段: "But those studies can take a long time and often raise more questions than they answer." (这些研究旷日持久,而且提出的问題比解决的多。)也就是说,难以得出结论。因此, B项(耗费时

间, 并且无法做出结论)符合题意, 为正确答案。

23. It has been found that vitamin E _____.

- A. should be taken by patients regularly and persistently
- B. can effectively reduce the recurrence of heart disease
- C. has a preventive but not curative effect on heart disease
- D. should be given to patients with heart disease as early as possible

C 本题问关于维生素E的情况。文中相关部分在第四段: “It may turn out that vitamin E plays a role in prevention but cannot undo serious damage.” (也许会证实维生素E可以起到预防作用却不能消除已出现的严重损害。) 因此, C项(对心脏病可有预防作用但没有治疗作用)符合题意, 为正确答案。

24. It can be seen that large doses of multivitamins _____.

- A. may bring about serious side effects
- B. may help prevent excessive bleeding
- C. are likely to induce the blockage of arteries
- D. are advisable for those with vitamin deficiencies

A 本题问服用大剂量多种维生素会产生什么情况。文中相关部分在第七段: “Large doses can cause trouble, including excessive bleeding and nervous system problems.” (服用大剂量维生素会引起诸如出血过多以及神经系统出毛病等问题。) 据此可以看出, A项(会带来严重副作用)符合题意, 为正确答案。

25. The author concludes the passage with the advice that _____.

- A. the benefit of daily multivitamin intake outweighs that of exercise and a balanced diet
- B. it's risky to take multivitamins without knowing their specific function
- C. the potential benefit of multivitamins can never be overestimated
- D. it's reasonable to take a rational dose of multivitamins daily

D 本题问作者在文章结束时提出什么建议。文中相关部分在第八段: “As long as you understand that any potential benefit is modest and subject to further refinement, taking a daily multivitamin makes a lot of sense.” (只要你明白任何潜在的益处都须适度, 并且会逐步得到发挥, 那么, 每日服用多种维生素就会有意义。) 据此可以看出, D项(每日理性地服用多种维生素是合理的)符合题意。为正确答案。

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Some futurologists have assumed that the vast upsurge (剧增) of women in the workforce may portend a rejection of marriage. Many women, according to this hypothesis, would rather work than marry. The converse (反面) of this concern is that the prospects of becoming a multipaycheck household could encourage marriages. In the past, only the earnings and financial prospects of the

man counted in the marriage decision. Now, however, the earning ability of a woman can make her more attractive as a marriage partner. Data show that economic downturns tend to postpone marriage because the parties cannot afford to establish a family or are concerned about rainy days ahead. As the economy rebounds, the number of marriages also rises.

Coincident with the increase in women working outside the home is the increase in divorce rates. Yet, it may be wrong to jump to any simple cause-and-effect conclusions. The impact of a wife's work on divorce is no less cloudy than its impact on marriage decisions. The realization that she can be a good provider may increase the chances that a working wife will choose divorce over an unsatisfactory marriage. But the reverse is equally plausible. Tensions grounded in financial problems often play a key role in ending a marriage. Given high unemployment, inflationary problems, and slow growth in real earnings, a working wife can increase household income and relieve some of these pressing financial burdens. By raising a family's standard of living, a working wife may strengthen her family's financial and emotional stability.

Psychological factors also should be considered. For example, a wife blocked from a career outside the home may feel caged in the house. She may view her only choice as seeking a divorce. On the other hand, if she can find fulfillment through work outside the home, work and marriage can go together to create a stronger and more stable union.

Also, a major part of women's inequality in marriage has been due to the fact that, in most cases, men have remained the main breadwinners. With higher earning capacity and status occupations outside of the home comes the capacity to exercise power within the family. A working wife may rob a husband of being the master of the house. Depending upon how the couple reacts to these new conditions, it could create a stronger equal partnership or it could create new insecurities.

短文大意

短文讨论了妇女外出工作对婚姻的影响。妇女离家外出工作会对家庭关系产生新的影响。这究竟会使婚姻中产生更牢固的平等关系,还是出现新的不稳定因素,取决于夫妻双方对新的情况做出什么反应。

26. The word "portend" (Line 2, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to "_____".
A. defy B. signal C. suffer from D. result from

B 本题问第一段中“portend”的词义。文中相关部分在第二段:“The vast upsurge of women in the workforce may portend a rejection of marriage. Many women, according to this hypothesis, would rather work than marry.”根据第二句“许多妇女宁愿工作而不愿结婚”可以看出,随着妇女劳动力的剧增会出现对婚姻的拒绝。此处“portend”的意思应该表示“预示”或“预兆”。因此,B项(给出信号)符合题意,为正确答案。

27. It is said in the passage that when the economy slides, _____.

- A. men would choose working women as their marriage partners
B. more women would get married to seek financial security