



TOPWAY

命题改革

与

预测试卷

上海交通大学

大学英语6级考试

潘晓燕 主编

第十三版

交大名师

潘晓燕, 上海交通大学破格副教授, 已出版 50 本作品, 1994 年开始参与 4、6 级考试阅卷工作, 曾担任过 4、6 级考试阅卷组组长。1997~2007 年连续 11 次荣获上海交通大学及上海市优秀教师称号。她主讲的 4、6 级培训课, 曾经创造出将考生成绩从 12 分(100 分制)提高到 432 分(710 分制)的奇迹!

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上海交通大学既是 CET 考试中心的所在地, 又是 CET 考试的阅卷中心。本卷编者都是上海交通大学外语教育第一线的精英教师, 具有多年阅卷经验, 掌握第一手的信息。

华研预测曾 8 次命中 CET-4 作文题, 6 次命中 CET-6 真题作文, 以及 4 级听力长对话题等。网上点击率超过千万的“4、6 级作文锦囊 16 篇”就是本卷第一版的经典之作(详见封二)

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- 化繁为简
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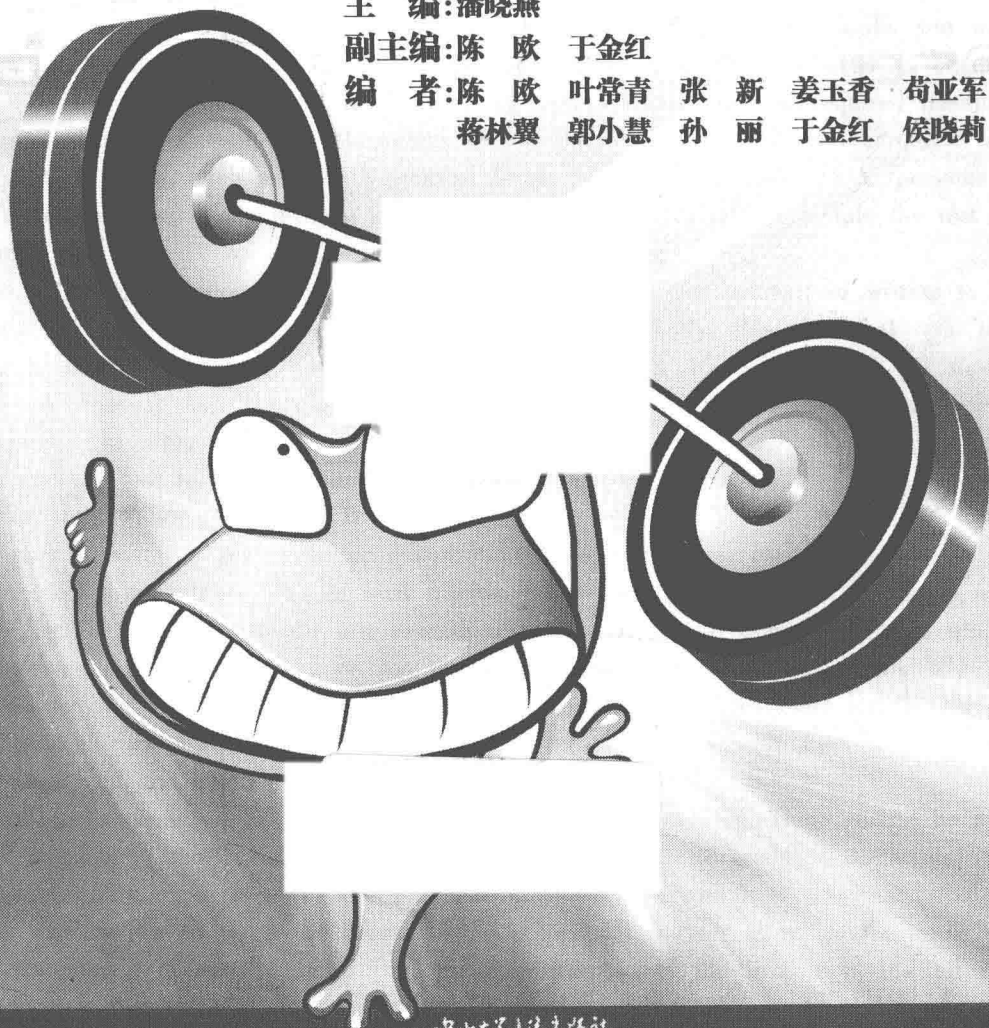
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最新命中

6 级成果

2008.6 CET-6 作文: Will E-books Replace Traditional Books?

1. 随着信息技术的发展, 电子图书越来越多
2. 有人认为电子图书会取代传统图书, 理由是.....
3. 我的看法

预测为: Will Internet Replace Books? (《淘金高阶 6 级考试巅峰训练》、《淘金高阶 1-6 级高分作文》)

1. 有人认为类似于因特网的高科技产品会代替书籍
2. 有人认为传统的信息产品书籍不会被取代
3. 我的看法

4 级成果

2008.6 CET-4 作文: Recreational Activities

1. 娱乐活动多种多样
2. 娱乐活动可以使人们受益, 也可能带来危害
3. 作为大学生, 我认为.....

预测为: Online Games (《命题改革与预测试卷-大学英语 4 级考试》作文锦囊第 9 篇)

1. 近年来网络游戏越来越流行;
2. 玩网络游戏的好处;
3. 玩网络游戏的危害。

历年命中

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2007.12 CET-6 作文: The Digital Age

预测为: Is It Necessary for a College Student to Own a Mobile Phone?

2006.06 CET-6 作文: Traveling Abroad

预测为: Changes in the Way People Spent Holidays
Individual Travel or Packing Tour

2004.01 CET-6 作文: Reduce Waste on Campus

预测为: Fight Against Waste on Campus

2003.01 CET-6 作文: It Pays to Be Honest

预测为: Credit Crisis

2002.06 CET-6 作文: Student Use of Computers

预测为: Computer and Its Impact on College Students

4 级成果

2007.12 CET-4 作文: What Electives to Choose

预测为: Utilitarian Courses or Elementary Courses
Cross-Campus Selective Courses

2007.06 CET-4 听力长对话第 1 篇与预测题几乎一模一样!

2006.06 CET-4 作文: On Students Selecting Lecturers

预测为: Student Consultant to the Dean Wanted

2005.06 CET-4 作文: Teacher's Day

预测为: The Teacher-Student Relationship

2004.06 CET-4 作文: A Brief Introduction to a Tourist Attraction

预测为: Fascinating China

2004.01 CET-4 作文: A Letter of Reply to a Friend (Applying for College Entrance)

预测为: A Letter of Advice on Preparation for Entrance Exam

2003.01 CET-4 作文: It Pays to Be Honest

预测为: Credit Crisis

2002.06 CET-4 作文: Student Use of Computers

预测为: Computer and Its Impact on College Students

Model Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)(15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

Balancing College Life and Academics

1. Control Your Schedule; Don't Let Your Schedule Control You

Organization and time management skills are two of the most valuable skills you will ever have. One of the first things you should do at the beginning of each semester is organize the dates of all class tests and project deadlines from each syllabus, and all required meetings and events from each organization. All obligations should then be logged into a centralized schedule you keep at all times, such as a daily planner, desk calendar, or even a PDA (personal digital assistant). For the next 4 months, you now know exactly what you must schedule the rest of your life around.

Next, it is highly recommended for you to set a schedule for yourself in writing to include all other items you want to create as a routine. Most importantly, this should include times of study, such as every Tuesday and Thursday from 3:30-6:30. Physically block off these time periods every Tuesday and Thursday for the rest of the semester. Of course, the most important part of creating a schedule is sticking to it! So, be disciplined enough to schedule any other activities that are less important around those that are most important.

2. Ask for Help When You Need It

Whether it involves academics or organizational responsibilities, everyone comes to a point where they feel overwhelmed. This is what friends, fellow members, and other university resources are there for. Unfortunately, there are several reasons why people don't seek help when it is available. Some people try to take on too much, trying to prove to themselves that "I can do this all on my own". Some may not want to admit to people that they "can't handle everything." Others may feel they must do everything all on their own, because only then will they know it will get done right and on time (an early signal of being a control freak).

Academically, seek out help when you don't understand something. There should be plenty of resources available, from writing centers, to computer labs, to graduate assistants, to your professors who offer office hours. There are also other students who may understand that subject better, or who have even taken the course before. Especially in very large classes, some students may be intimidated to ask for help. But, the sole purpose of the institution and all of these

resources is to help you learn. So use them. Ask for rope to be thrown down before you drown!

3. Keep a Firm Grasp on Your Priorities

Understanding what your PRIORITIES are each and every day is one of the biggest keys to college success. It is also one of the easiest concepts to lose track of. It is a fast-paced world, where it is easy to become sidetracked with social activities, TV shows, video games, etc. Some people carry a card in their wallet, or even a card on their PC, where they list the top 1-5 priorities in their life.

Everyone has exactly 24 hours each day. People who achieve more in life simply make better use of their 24 hours each day than everyone else. What you do with each of your 24 hours has as much to do with your success during college as any other factor. There is an old saying that “if it’s important enough to you, you make time for it.” Be sure that nobody is in charge of your time except for you. It is one of the most valuable assets you have.

4. Don’t Wait Until the End of Your College Career to Stop Procrastinating (延迟)

Whether it is an event or a semester project that is two months away, ask yourself each day “What can be done now instead of later?” Write down when you are going to do something, not simply when something is due. Set deadlines for yourself, and put them in writing. Then stick to it. Most people procrastinate because the activity they are supposed to do is not as desirable as what they would rather be doing. However, if you complete tasks early, you can enjoy your leisure time worry-free. This is one of the biggest ways to alleviate stress.

If it is the 3rd day of the month, and there is a project due on the 28th of the month, most students hardly have that project on the radar screen yet. Then, they see the project creep up on their calendar on the 24th or 25th, and they say “Uh-oh!” Further, they realize there is an event planned on the 26th, and they have to work at their part-time job on the 27th! This lack of planning is what leads to either missed deadlines, or turning a project in on time, but with poor quality. In addition to poor quality, it also led to undue stress for 4 days. One easy way to tackle projects ahead of time is to break the project down into several smaller ones. For example, instead of writing a 10-page paper in one night, write 1-page per day for 10 days, or 1-page every other day. This will save time, increase quality, and decrease stress.

5. Go to Class

That’s right. Skipping class is one of the most dangerous, yet tempting habits on college campuses today. Sure, you might be able to miss a class here and there—perhaps even miss a lot of classes—and still pass if you cram hard enough. However, don’t make things hard on yourself, make things easy. The more you attend class, the less you have to study, and the more time you have for the everything else you want or need to do. Professors also have a way of telling you what will be on the test, and explaining the answers in class—but you are only privy to that if you are actually in class.

⑧ Try to get in the habit of forcing yourself to sit in the FRONT of the class, especially in large classes. Studies show that students retain more information, and pay more attention, even if they don’t realize it. It also helps keep you awake. That usually allows you to take better notes, as well.

6. Find a Mentor or Example of a Great Student Lifer in Your Organization

Almost every organization has one or more students who are shining examples of the balance between extra-curricular activities and academics. They make the Dean’s List every semester, hold an important office in the organization, work part-time, and even have a girlfriend or boyfriend. Everyone seems to ask “How do they do it?”

So, are they smarter than you? In most cases, ABSOLUTELY NOT! There have been liter-

ally millions of college students that were "smart enough" to graduate, but who failed in the areas of time management, priorities, and responsibilities. So, understand the habits of those who are successful at balancing college life and academics. Ask them what their secrets are, and they will surely be willing to help.

7. Have Fun!

Ok, so most college students don't need help with this tip, right? However, enjoy it while you can—you are only in college once! Many Americans recall their college days as (the best time of their life.) Believe it or not, professors, administrators, and us college speakers want you to enjoy every minute of it! Making efficient use of your time and controlling your schedule are important ingredients in being able to enjoy yourself. They allow you to alleviate stress and succeed both inside and outside the classroom, so you can have a BLAST during your college career. Good luck!

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. The author thinks a daily planner, desk calendar, or a PDA can serve as a D.
A) project deadline
B) learning obligation
C) teaching syllabus
D) centralized schedule
2. Once the times of study are set, it is most important to C.
A) set a longer term plan
B) carry them out flexibly
C) stick to them constantly
D) evaluate them regularly
3. A control freak is a person who B.
A) always feels overwhelmed
B) wants to do everything on his own
C) is able to handle everything
D) sets a plan for everything he does
4. In the fast-paced world, TV shows and video games may distract us from our CA.
A) priorities in life
B) study at college
C) social activities
D) stress and weariness
5. Which of the following is mentioned by the author as one of our most valuable assets?
A) Perseverance.
B) Our potential.
C) 24 hours each day.
D) Our attitude to life.
6. One of the best ways to alleviate stress is to B.
A) set deadlines for yourself
B) complete tasks early
C) do what we desire to do
D) put our schedule in writing
7. Breaking down a project into smaller parts will result in C.
A) incoherence of the project
B) early settlement of the project
C) enduring stress and hard work
D) cooperation and teamwork
8. Students retain more information and pay more attention if they _____.
9. Among the college students "smart enough" to graduate, only few could succeed in _____.
10. The college life is regarded by many Americans as _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

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

ing letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。 19-22

11. A) She is not a very famous actress.
B) She is not very much tempted by big money.
C) She has no idea of how to make advertisements.
D) She is not so fortunate as other actresses.
12. A) He does not have a good hearing. B) He has been driving madly for a year.
C) He never takes what she says seriously. D) He is always impatient with her.
13. A) She is worried about the errors made.
B) She has been doing things in a correct way.
C) She needs someone to lend her a hand.
D) She is still searching for directions.
14. A) The woman should apply for the advertised job.
B) The woman can help him with his work in the next two weeks.
C) He is the right person to help her to post an ad.
D) He can find a better paying job for the woman.
15. A) She is stubborn. B) She is lonely.
C) She is not easy-going. D) She is hopeless.
16. A) Today's seminar was too badly scheduled.
B) Both speakers are enthusiastic about the seminars.
C) Next week's seminar is on a different topic.
D) There will be two seminars in the next week.
17. A) It's dull. B) It's exciting. C) It's simple. D) It's complicated.
18. A) \$2.75. B) \$1.25. C) \$1.50. D) \$3.9.

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

19. A) Looking for a person to talk to.
B) Working on a troublemaking talking.
C) Trying to understand the two genders.
D) Trying to understand friendship between women.
20. A) Enthusiastic. B) Doubtful. C) Peaceful. D) Cautious.
21. A) An effective tool to help form women's friendship.
B) A way to understand friends.
C) An access that a woman can express her troubles.
D) An effective way to achieve something from women's friends.

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

22. A) He keeps forgetting the important things he has to do.
B) He has great difficulty remembering Korean words.
C) He can't find the most helpful Korean dictionary.
D) His pronunciation of Korean words confuses others.
23. A) His poor memory. B) His fatigue.
C) His lack of diligence. D) His method.
24. A) Because they're quite impressive with a strong effect.
B) Because they are not so frustrating as other expressions.
C) Because they are practiced and repeated once and again.

- D) Because they are most people's favorite words.
25. A) Try to retain as many new words as possible.
 B) Practice words at appropriate intervals.
 C) Learn difficult words with the highest frequencies.
 D) Make complicated words simply through repetition.

Section B

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

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. A) How important money is in their day-to-day life.
 B) How one spends money shows what is important to him.
 C) Money is more important than their philosophy of life.
 D) Their understanding of life is more important than money.
27. A) To test the strength of friendship.
 B) To bring friends even closer.
 C) To know more people who are in need.
 D) To make your friends feel they are helpful.
28. A) Money is proof of one's value.
 B) Money is a means instead of an end.
 C) Making more money is meaningless.
 D) Money can give great happiness.

Passage Two

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

29. A) Languages people use in international communication.
 B) The popularity of English as a world language.
 C) The development of English as a native language.
 D) The variety of English in spoken and written forms.
30. A) How many native speakers it had in Shakespeare's time.
 B) The number of people with an adequate working knowledge of it.
 C) The situations where a common language is needed.
 D) The purposes for people to learn a second language.
31. A) Because they were forced to do so by the British government.
 B) Because it best serves the needs of its native speakers.
 C) Because it is the easiest language for internal and international communication.
 D) Because with multilingual populations they need it for internal communication.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) It changed the source of music.
 B) It changed the source of TV programs.
 C) It changed the way to appreciate both music and TV programs.
 D) It changed people's opinion on traditional broadcast television.
33. A) On iPod you can watch all TV programs of ABC.

- B) Two ABC hits are available on iPod.
 C) The iPod will join digital video recorders and DVDs.
 D) The iPod began to produce its own programs.
34. A) To some extent its audience will decrease.
 B) The programs on iPod are more attractive than those of ABC.
 C) The audience will choose traditional broadcast television on iPod.
 D) The audience will get bored with the wide-screen television.
35. A) The movie fans who are interested in ABC hits.
 B) The iPod users who are big movie fans at the same time.
 C) Those who can't follow the regular schedule of the ABC hits.
 D) Leon Long, chairman of ABC and his staff.

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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Some students are not adequately prepared for college. Should we turn them away? (36) _____ them? Or modify our product? Americans must be (37) _____ of their ability and responsibility to continue to learn throughout their working lives and, although I hesitate to repeat a point so (38) _____ made by others, they must also be taught a body of basic skills. Our industry does our nation no service by (39) _____ unprepared students or by turning out (40) _____ graduates. These people must be taught. If they are not yet ready to learn the lessons we have prepared, should we not (41) _____ and expand those lessons? Here is yet another argument for offering the new first degree. It would provide a legitimate program for students who are not yet prepared to go for the (42) _____ degree.

As our industry grows in responsibility, (43) _____, and productivity, should we not change our production schedule? (44) _____, yet we are no longer a nation of farmers; we no longer have any reason to end the academic year in May or June. (45) _____, then we are going to have to operate six days a week, year round. We should go to full-time operation (46) _____. For many universities where teaching goes on five days a week for thirty weeks, capacity is constrained by the physical plant.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet 2.*

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

Tulips were introduced into Holland before the 17th century but it did not take long for the flowers to gain popularity among the upper classes. Flowers of such beauty and rarity soon became symbols of power and prestige and the rich tried their utmost to lay their hands on some to display in their gardens.

By 1634, the whole country was so fascinated by tulips that all other activities almost came to a stop. People were trading in tulips and even buying and selling unsprouted flowers. It was similar to the futures market today, where traders are buying and selling crude oil or cotton which they will never see. As the tulip trades increased, regular markets were set up on the Stock Exchange of Amsterdam and other towns. That happened in the year 1636 when the craze was reaching its peak.

The bubble finally burst in 1637. For some unknown reasons maybe a group of people suddenly realized the madness tulips failed to command the usual inflated prices in a gathering. Word spread and the market crashed. As in all asset bubbles, it took time to propel prices to such extraordinary levels, but it only took a single pierce to burst the bubble. When confidence was destroyed, it could not be recovered and prices kept falling until they were one-tenth of those set during the peak. Soon the nobles became poor and the rich became paupers. Cries of distress resounded everywhere in Holland.

Why do investment professionals like to bring up this story that happened centuries ago? This is because greed is part of human nature and short memory is an investor trait, we just never seem to learn from past mistakes. Recently, many have pointed to the (American investors' madness over Internet stocks as another "tulip craze".) Whether these are really "Internet tulips" remain to be seen. However there are tell-tale signs that the buying is overdone.

There is no denial that the Internet is an important development in this century, but it is madness when every Internet stock jumps in multiples and every company that announces conducting their business over the net witnesses their stock prices going up. Not to mention that some of these Internet stocks are trading at hundreds times PE (本益比) and some will not report any profit for the next few years!

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

47. Tulips became popular among the upper classes because they associated the flowers with power and prestige.
48. In the tulip market, the Dutch bought and sold unsprouted flowers, which is similar to the futures market.
49. When the market crashed, the prices of tulips fell by 90 percent of the highest prices.
50. What is regarded as the most recent version of the "tulip craze"?
51. What does the author think about the age when the price of every Internet stock skyrockets?

Section B

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

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

I've always been an optimist and I suppose that is rooted in my belief that the power of creativity and intelligence can make the world a better place.

For as long as I can remember, I've loved learning new things and solving problems. So

when I sat down at a computer for the first time in seventh grade, I was hooked. It was a clunky old Teletype machine and it could barely do anything compared to the computers we have today. But it changed my life.

Computers have transformed how we learn, giving kids everywhere a window into all of the world's knowledge. They're helping us build communities around the things we care about and to stay close to the people who are important to us, no matter where they are.

Like my friend Warren Buffett, I feel particularly lucky to do something every day that I love to do. He calls it "tap-dancing to work." My job at Microsoft is as challenging as ever, but what makes me "tap-dance to work" is when we show people something new, like a computer that can recognize your handwriting or your speech, or one that can store a lifetime's worth of photos, and they say, "I didn't know you could do that with a PC! "

But for all the cool things that a person can do with a PC, there are lots of other ways we can put our creativity and intelligence to work to improve our world. There are still far too many people in the world whose most basic needs go unmet. Every year, for example, millions of people die from diseases that are easy to prevent or treat in the developed world.

I believe that my own good fortune brings with it a responsibility to give back to the world. As a father, I believe that the death of a child in Africa is no less poignant or tragic than the death of a child anywhere else. And that it doesn't take much to make an immense difference in these children's lives.

I'm still very much an optimist, and I believe that progress on even the world's toughest problems is possible—and it's happening every day. We're seeing new drugs for deadly diseases, new diagnostic tools, and new attention paid to the health problems in the developing world.

I'm excited by the possibilities I see for medicine, for education and, of course, for technology. And I believe that through our natural inventiveness, creativity and willingness to solve tough problems, we're going to make some amazing achievements in all these areas in my lifetime.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

52. What does the author think about his first computer?

- A) It was old but inspirational.
- B) It was curious but beautiful.
- C) It was the most practical tool he had ever used.
- D) It was the source of his knowledge and power.

53. By calling it "tap-dancing to work", Warren Buffett thinks the author's job is ____.

- A) a great challenge to brain power ✓
- B) significant in the development of technology
- C) enjoyable in spite of any possible hardships
- D) a window through which people are shown a new world ✓

54. According to the author, a PC is ____.

- A) a luxury that only a few people are able to possess
- B) a tool to enhance our creativity and intelligence ✓
- C) a necessity for life that we can't do without
- D) a way to make the world a better place

55. How does the author most probably look at the African children?

- A) Much effort has to be made to change their life. ✗
- B) He takes it his responsibility to change their life. ✗
- C) Their sufferings deserve more worldwide concern. ✓

D) Their sufferings are resulted from shortage of fund.

56. By this passage, the author mainly wants to highlight _____.

- A) the magic power of computers
- B) the importance of an optimistic outlook
- C) the power of creativity and intelligence
- D) the influence of technological development

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Two years ago this month, Doubleday published a historical thriller with an announced first printing of 85,000 and high hopes that a little-known writer named Dan Brown would catch on with the general public.

"We surely expected to have a huge success, but I don't think anyone dreamed it would become a historic publication," says Stephen Rubin, president and publisher of the Doubleday Broadway Publishing Group.

If the *Harry Potter* books stand as the essential popular read for young people, then *The Da Vinci Code* has captured the crown for grown-ups. A word-of-mouth sensation from the moment it came out, Brown's controversial mix of storytelling and speculation remains high on best-seller lists even as it begins its third year since publication.

Twenty-five million books, in 44 languages, are in print worldwide and no end is in sight. Booksellers expect *The Da Vinci Code* to remain a best-seller well into 2005. A planned film version by Oscar-winning director Ron Howard should bring in even more readers. And at a time when consumers are supposedly minding their budgets, sales for the \$24.95 hardcover have been so good that Doubleday still has set no date for a paperback.

"It's been our No. 1 fiction book for two years in a row, and I can't remember another time that happened," said Bob Wietrak, vice president of merchandising for Barnes & Noble Inc. "People come into our store all the time and ask for it or ask for books that are like it."

Thanks to *The Da Vinci Code*, about the only books that seem able to keep up are Brown's previous novels. *Deception Point*, first released in 2001, now has 3.7 million copies in print, according to Simon & Schuster, Brown's previous publisher. *Angels and Demons*, published in 2000 and featuring "Da Vinci" protagonist Robert Langdon, has more than 8 million copies in print.

The unprecedented success of *The Da Vinci Code* has been helped by wide access, with the book on sale everywhere from Wal-Mart to airports to supermarkets, often proving more popular than the mass market paperbacks available at the same outlets.

The Da Vinci Code has also thrived during a time when both literary and commercial novels struggled, when a tight economy, competition from other media and election-year tensions drove the public to nonfiction works or away from books altogether. Publishers and booksellers say Brown's novel has worked by combining narrative excitement and provocative—and disputed—historical detail.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. When *The Da Vinci Code* was first published, _____.

- A) Doubleday hoped that it would become a historic publication
- B) Doubleday only expected to sell no more than 85,000 copies
- C) Doubleday had great confidence in the book and its author
- D) Doubleday announced a conservative printing of the book

58. The Da Vinci Code causes dispute most because of _____.
 A) its theme B) its writing style
 C) Dan Brown's popularity D) the historical details in the book
59. Doubleday only sells the hardcover Da Vinci Code because _____.
 A) the consumers are supposed to control their budgets
 B) the price of the paperbacks is too low for great profits
 C) the book is so popular that readers don't mind the price
 D) the film version is expected to be more popular than the book
60. What made Angels and Demons sell well?
 A) Because it had the same protagonist as The Da Vinci Code.
 B) Because it was published earlier than The Da Vinci Code.
 C) Because it was Dan Brown's first story.
 D) Because it was written by Dan Brown.
61. According to the last paragraph, during the time of tight economy, _____.
 A) people were easily distracted by other media
 B) The Da Vinci Code was an exceptional success
 C) literary novels had to fight against commercial ones for market
 D) the public had no other choice of entertainment but nonfiction works

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Rats that eat high levels of a natural sugar known as *fructose* (果糖) seem to age faster than other rats—and the same could be true for people who eat too much sweet food, Israeli researchers said.

Fructose, found in honey and fruit, is used widely in foods from soft drinks to yogurt. But its sweet taste is popular, the sugar could cause wrinkles and health problems, the researchers said. Dr. Moshe Werman and Boaz Levi of the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology large amounts of fructose to laboratory rats. Writing in the *Journal of Nutrition*, they said the fructose-fed rats showed changes the collagen (胶原质) of their skin and bones.

Collagen, a fibrous protein found in connective tissue, bone and cartilage (软骨), basically holds the body together. The collagen is what causes sagging (松弛) and deep wrinkles in older people.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 62. A) junk | B) garbage |
| C) diet | D) healthy |
| 63. A) initially | B) naturally |
| C) artificially | D) skeptically |
| 64. A) altering | B) converting |
| C) ranging | D) varying |
| 65. A) since | B) as |
| C) when | D) while |
| 66. A) fed | B) raised |
| C) bred | D) cultivated |
| 67. A) through | B) of |
| C) in | D) to |

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 68. A) mass | B) loss |
| C) collapse | D) eclipse |

The process affected, Werman's team said, is known as "cross linking". "Too much cross-linking reduces elasticity and makes the skin 69 and rigid, and these are the conditions that encourage wrinkled skin," Werman said in a statement. He said the same could be true of people, 70 this has not been shown. "Americans are eating more and more 71 foods such as carbonated drinks, baked goods, canned fruits, jams and dairy products that 72 fructose," Werman said. Other studies have shown that 73 fructose intake can affect how the body 74 glucose (葡萄糖) and increases *insulin* (胰岛素) resistance—which can 75 be important measures of the 76 toward diabetes.

The rats Werman worked 77 were fed much more than the 78 adult person might eat in a day, which is standard in such 79. The rats were fed 12.5 grams of fructose per kg (2.2 pounds) of weight every day for a year. To 80, a person weighing 154 pounds (70kg) who drinks a quart (liter) of cola 81 about 60 grams of fructose, or 0.8 grams per kg of body weight.

69. A) flexible B) tender
C) smooth D) stiff 柔软, 坚韧
70. A) although B) if
C) even D) provided
71. A) proclaimed B) preoccupied
C) processed D) proposed
72. A) compose B) constitute
C) consist D) contain
73. A) high B) low
C) timely D) delayed
74. A) copes B) handles
C) settles D) resolves
75. A) either B) never
C) both D) all
76. A) trend B) fashion
C) inclination D) tendency
77. A) with B) for
C) out D) at
78. A) traditional B) average
C) conservative D) greedy
79. A) occasions B) fantasies
C) experiments D) dilemmas
80. A) impact B) conclude
C) imagine D) compare
81. A) consumes B) produces
C) transforms D) sustains

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

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

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答,只需写出译文部分。

82. The article gives us a real insight _____ (对于当前经济危机的起因).
83. He gave a pledge _____ (以友好的方式来处理这些事务).
84. The wife would rather her husband _____ (次日不穿同一件衬衫).
85. The result was _____ (可以期待的最好的) in the circumstances.
86. The waiter inquired _____ (我们是否愿意坐在靠窗的座位).

Model Test 2

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

How Safe Are KIDS' Prescription Drugs?

Drugs prescribed to children and adolescents have been much in the news lately. Health Canada has issued warnings about some drugs that both patients and physicians trusted, and it has withdrawn others from the market. What's going on? Parents should understand these complicated and confusing issues.

How Are Prescription Drugs Approved in Canada?

When a pharmaceutical company has a new drug, it applies to Health Canada for a licence to sell it. Based on information the company provides, including the results of clinical trials, the drug is either approved or the application is rejected.

Is There a Difference in the Way Drugs Are Approved for Children and Adults?

Normally, drugs are tested in adults first. Dr. Denis Daneman, a clinical investigator at The Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, says, "we have to be remarkably careful because children are physiologically different than adults and are seen by physicians as a highly vulnerable group."

What Happens Once a Drug Is Approved?

"Once approved," explains Daneman, "it's available on the market and doctors can prescribe it for any indication they'd like to." Even if it has not been tested specifically in children, he says, "physicians may start to use it either in small trials or what we call off-label (use of a prescription drug to treat a condition for which the drug has not been approved) in children."

How Common Is Off-label Use?

Dr. Michael Rieder, director of the Adverse Drug Reaction Clinic at the Children's Hospital of Western Ontario, says, "drugs commonly used in children, such as antibiotics and asthma drugs, are tested in children." But, he says, "there is a misconception that children take only those drugs. We did a study looking at a million kids in Canada over a year. It turns out they used 1,400 different drugs, of which 60 percent have not been tested, or approved for use, in children."

If a Drug Is Safe in Adults, Why Do You Need to Test It in Children?

Health Canada's Dr. Siddika Mithani says, "children are not small adults." Their physiology is different. That goes for adolescents, too. Dr. Eric Wooltorton, an Ottawa-based family physi-

cian who writes a column on adverse events for the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, says, “Depo Provera is an injectable birth-control product used by women of all ages. No one thought to test it in adolescents until recently. Teenagers are laying down bone density and this drug decreased bone density.”

Are Older Drugs Safer?

“If I were to use a medication off-label that’s been around for some time, I’d be less concerned about it,” advises Dr. Peter Nieman, a Calgary pediatrician. “But if you use a medication that’s being promoted as the best thing since sliced bread, and you know it’s fairly new and are using it off-label, you are a bit nervous.”

How Many Side Effects Are Reported?

In 2004 Health Canada received 10,238 reports of adverse reactions in people of all ages. The number of reports has been increasing since 1999, when just under 6,000 were sent in. However, Dr. Bruce Carleton, of the pharmaceutical outcomes program at the Children’s and Women’s Health Centre of British Columbia, says, “95 percent of negative reactions are never reported.” Wooltorton explains: “how do you track the more minor, long-term side effects, the ones where kids are a little bit stunted in growth or they are having learning problems in school. There’s no regulation and no financial incentive to report anything at all.”

Should We Be More Careful with Some Drugs?

Dr. Jack Uetrecht, a Canada Research Chair in adverse drug reactions, advises extra caution with drugs that affect the central nervous system. “The effects and long-term outcomes of giving these types of drugs aren’t totally understood. Make sure the appropriate tests are given to make as clear a diagnosis as possible, and that the appropriate treatment is given based on that diagnosis. Talking to the patient for a few minutes and prescribing a drug would not be the best method. If there is a severe clinical problem and a clear clinical benefit, then the benefit is worth the risk.”

Can Side Effects Be Prevented?

If your child has had a reaction to a drug in the past, an allergist can advise if she is still allergic, and if so, what could be used instead. Genome Canada is funding an \$8.4-million research project that may help prevent side effects in the future, led by Carleton and geneticist Michael Hayden, director of the Centre for Molecular Medicine and Therapeutics. It is looking for genetic markers that would signal if a child was at risk for an adverse reaction. “There are genetic differences in the way a lot of physiological processes happen in the human body,” says Carleton. “It makes sense that those differences would affect the way we process drugs. Therefore, understanding when that situation exists would help us to construct better guidelines.”

What Should You Ask About Your Child’s Prescription?

First, be sure it is really necessary, says Wooltorton. “A lot of children don’t always need prescriptions for a lot of things. Ear infections are an example of when antibiotics are sometimes, but not always, necessary. But there is a tendency in our society to want our kids to be like us. We want to get back to work. We want them to get back to school. We want a quick fix. But ‘how will we know the drug is working?’ A child with asthma, for example, is usually given a couple of medications. One will be to open the airways. He should feel better after the first dose. If he doesn’t, we have a problem. The other medication is used to reduce inflammation. This will decrease the number of acute breathless episodes, but it takes time to have an effect.” Find out how long your physician has been using the drug, says Rieder, and what the experience has been like. Your doctor may know quite a lot about the drug, even if it is being used off-label.