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710 分

大学英语六级考试全真模拟试题

剖析命题思路

全方位解析答题技巧

CET6



华中科技大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书紧扣大学英语六级考试改革的要求,结合最新的六级考试大纲和近年的六级考试真题,全面深入解析了新大学英语六级考试的各种题型。本书由10套标准模拟题组成,主要内容包括:试题、答案速查和答案详解。每套试题都附有全部答案、写作范文、详尽解析,以及全部听力材料的录音文本。本书是精心编写的一套高质量的考试辅导用书,重点突出,体现实效,目的在于通过适量的系统性考前练习来提高考生的大学英语六级应试能力。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

710分大学英语六级考试全真模拟试题/王红霞 刘竞进 主编. —武汉:华中科技大学出版社,2012.10
ISBN 978-7-5609-8336-3

I. ①7… II. ①王… ②刘… III. ①大学英语水平考试—题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第205113号

710分大学英语六级考试全真模拟试题

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出版发行:华中科技大学出版社(中国·武汉)

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)81321915

录 排:武汉正风天下文化发展有限公司

印 刷:华中科技大学印刷厂

开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张:11.5

字 数:462千字

版 次:2012年10月第1版第1次印刷

定 价:26.00元(含1CD)



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前 言

新的大学英语六级考试(CET-6),能够更加全面地测试大学生英语综合能力,为《大学英语课程教学要求》的执行情况提供一个准确的评估依据,以适应我国大学英语课程教学改革的需要。为了帮助考生打牢英语基础,轻松应对六级考试,我们精心编写了这本书。

概括地说,本书的特点如下。

1. 精心策划,编排合理。我们对近年来尤其是2006年以来的大学英语六级真题进行了仔细研究,根据六级考试的重点、难点为考生精心编写,专业而且系统。

2. 综合把握,难易适度。每一套模拟题都力求与真题保持一致。无论是“Fast Reading”、“Reading Comprehension”或“Listening Comprehension”,各部分的难度和长度都与真题中的题目近似。

3. 注重实效,现实性强。本书选材广泛、内容新颖,语料多来源于英美报刊、文摘及网络上的作品,具有较强的知识性、可读性和趣味性。

4. 答案详尽,权威解读。每一套模拟题后都附有简洁而准确的解析,并由我校长期从事大学英语六级考试辅导、研究的具有丰富经验的教授进行把关润色,尽可能地为考生提供规范权威的答案版本。

感谢所有参与编写这本书的老师,他们在完成日常教学任务的同时,严格认真、保质保量地完成了本书的编写工作;本书的出版与发行,得到了华中科技大学出版社一如继往的鼎力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中缺点错误在所难免,敬请使用本书的读者批评指正。

编 者
2012年8月

Model Test One

Part I Writing

Travel-Mate Wanted

I'm a 19-year-old female sophomore named Li Ming. I hereby earnestly invite a foreign young lady — college student — preferred to make a three-week touring trip with me.

My plan is to set off next weekend, when the summer vacation officially begins. The first stop is Kunming, the world-renowned city for its beauty and mild temperature. We'll get there by train and stay for 2 days, and then we'll head for Jingtangshan, a former revolutionary base as well as a natural beauty spot. After a 3-day visit there, we will take a long-distance coach to a nearby port city by the Yangtze River and board a downstream ship to Shanghai, so that we can enjoy the great scenery alongside the third longest river in the world. As everybody knows, Shanghai is one of the rapidly developing cities in China. I'd like to have a good tour in Shanghai, so the stay there will be about half a week. A famous Chinese saying goes, "Just as there is Paradise in heaven, there are Suzhou and Hangzhou on Earth", so a 4-day visit to these two cities near Shanghai is a must. All together, our trip will last about three weeks.

I only expect that my travel-mate could bear her own expenses and talk with me in beautiful English, and I would be an excellent guide for her since I major in tourist guiding.

Those interested please contact me either through email (Liming@126.com) or phone call (12345678).

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. N 2. Y 3. NG 4. N 5. Y 6. N 7. four-year scholarships
8. industry professionals / (non-credentialed but) knowledgeable people with industry experience
9. teach (in public schools) 10. time

Part III Listening Comprehension

11. B 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. B 16. C 17. B 18. D 19. A 20. C 21. D 22. C 23. A 24. C
25. D 26. A 27. B 28. D 29. A 30. D 31. A 32. B 33. C 34. A 35. A
36. Improved 37. long-term 38. employed 39. investigated 40. average
41. encounter 42. damage 43. nervous system
44. The study also found that girls who survived cancer were more likely than boys to have problems later
45. Still, the good news is that many of the conditions linked to cancer treatments can be found when they are still treatable
46. He says doctors should also be sure to provide information about problems that a child cancer patient might expect in the future

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

47. Eileen felt surprised and depressed.
48. He or she feels embarrassed and useless.
49. It is an act of being well planned, which shows selfishness (the selfish personality of ignoring other's feelings).
50. Lack of communication. 51. The main reason is fear.
52. A 53. A 54. B 55. A 56. D 57. C 58. A 59. D 60. D 61. C

Part V Error Correction

62. new→a new 63. filling→filled 64. though→if 65. This→What
66. was→were 67. dissimilar→similar 68. lies→lie 69. that→which
70. it→them 71. late→later

Part VI Translation

72. more and more Londoners are taking up cycling
73. no one deserves my respect more than Mr. Green

74. have tried to keep up with / keep pace with the latest trends
75. that he might have been an eye-witness

答案详解

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. N 文章第三段第 2 句说 partly because, 而不是 mainly because。
2. Y 文章第五段第 2 句说 less than 6%, 即少于百分之六, 应是一个很低的百分点。
3. NG 文中并未在发达国家中进行比较, 而只强调说明美国的处境。
4. N be to blame (for sth.) 意思是(对坏事)负责, 相当于 to be responsible for sth. 据文中第二个小标题下第二段首句可知, 对这一失败负责的应是中小学教育, 而不是大学教育。
5. Y 文中第二个小标题下第二段末句讲到了现状, sink almost to the bottom, 第二个小标题下第三段第二句讲了原因 too many of their high school science and math teachers just aren't qualified。与此句吻合。
6. N 据第二个小标题下末段末句可知, 应是 go into hard science, 而非 literature (文学)。
7. four-year scholarships 见文章第三个小标题下第三段首句。
8. industry professionals / (non-credentialed but) knowledgeable people with industry experience 见文章第三个小标题下第四段。
9. teach (in public schools) 见文章第三个小标题下第六段首句。
10. time 见文章倒数第二段末句。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

Short Conversations

11. M: Honey, you've got to drink lots of water. It will wash away the infection in your eyes.
W: I have been doing that all these days and I feel much better.
Q: Why does the woman drink so much water?
【B】女士回应时所用时态 have been doing, 说明她想要达到 wash away the infection in her eyes 的目的。
12. M: Hello, Mary, this is Dam Morrison from the office. I'm calling to see how Tom is feeling today. If he is not so well, I may arrange someone else to do his work instead.
W: Oh, hello, Mr. Morrison. The doctor said he'd be able to go back to work tomorrow.
Q: What can we learn about Tom from the conversation?
【A】从女士的回答可知 Tom 生病了。
13. M: How are you going with your English morning report? It is your turn next Monday morning. Usually you do everything very well, so all of us are expecting your presentation.
W: I have spent a whole week searching online for the related information but nothing valuable came up.
Q: How did the woman go with her morning report?
【C】女士说 but nothing valuable came up, 表明她还没准备好。
14. M: Before the weather report, could you tell me some road news?
W: Yes, well, the A41 is still very busy at the Dome corner this morning. Another traffic jam we have is in the A1M up near Hatfield, Harrow Road. The A404, Harrow Road is now flowing freely, no problems there.
Q: What do we learn about the roads from the conversation?
【D】此题的关键是听懂对话中出现的数字代号和地名。
15. M: Susan, I feel so happy now. I've just got the news that I've won the scholarship for the next school year.
W: You certainly deserve it.
Q: What does the woman mean?
【B】女士回答中的动词 deserve 一词是关键。
16. W: Professor Smith has helped me so much that I'm thinking of presenting him a book of poetry.
M: I think you'd better get him a music record. Just because he's a language teacher doesn't mean all he does is read.

Q: What does the man mean?

【C】关键在于听懂对话中男士的建议,即 get him a music record。

17. M: It's mostly blue and green with a pattern of flowers in the middle. There's a dark green border.

W: Yes, it matches the curtains well. We are going to put it down in the sitting room.

Q: What are they talking about?

【B】对话中提及颜色、窗帘、客厅,应该可以排除选项 A、C、D。

18. W: I have been waiting here for almost half an hour, why did you take so long to park the car?

M: I'm sorry. I have driven two blocks before I spotted a place to park.

Q: What do you learn from the conversation?

【D】男士提及 I have driven two blocks before I spotted a place to park,由此可以判断这里已没有地方可供停车。

Long Conversation One

M: Hey, Jane. What's so interesting?

W: Hi, Tom. I'm reading this fascinating article on the societies of the Ice Age.

M: The Ice Age? (19) There weren't any societies then, just a group of people living in the cave.

W: That's what people used to think. But a new exhibit of the America museum of natural history showed Ice Age people were surprisingly advanced. You may never hear of it.

M: Oh, really? In what ways?

W: Well, (20) Ice Age people were the inventors of language, art, and music as we know it. And they didn't live in caves, they built their own shelters.

M: What did they use to build them? The cold weather would have killed off most of the trees so they couldn't have used wood. Of course they couldn't live in the ice blocks.

W: In some of the warmer climates, they did build the houses of wood. In other places, they used animal bones and skins or lived in natural stone shelters.

M: How did they stay warm? Animal skin walls don't sound very sturdy.

W: Well, it says here that in the early Ice Age, (21) they often faced the house towards south to take the advantage of the sun, a primitive sort of solar heating.

M: Hey, that's pretty smart. But when night comes, it is still a problem to keep warm.

W: They had some solution. (21) People in the late Ice Age even insulated their homes by putting heated stones on the floor. They also have some creative ways to make their life better.

M: All these sound interesting. (22) Can I read that magazine article after you're done? I think I can use some of the knowledge for my recent paper.

W: Yes, sure.

19. What did the man think of the people in the Ice Age?

【A】男士一开始就说明了他的观点,尽管不对。

20. What did the people in the Ice Age invent?

【C】女士说 Ice Age people were the inventors of language, art, and music as we know it。

21. How did people in the early Ice Age keep warm?

【D】对话中提及了通过选择房子的朝向(朝南)来取暖,以及在夜间取暖的方式。

22. What does the man want the woman to do?

【C】男士最后提出请求的一句话,Can I read that magazine article after you're done? 表明他想借阅那本杂志。

Long Conversation Two

W: Good morning. Housing office, how can I help you?

M: Hi. I'm calling (23) about the new low-cost housing for graduate students.

W: Are you aware that it's only available to married graduate students and their families?

M: Yes. I think my wife and I may qualify since she's still in graduate school. But I was wondering whether there were any other requirements.

- W: Well, unless you have more than one child, you both have to have an annual income that is less than 15 000 dollars. You may be qualified if you are in the above condition.
- M: I'm working as a part-time research assistant so that's no problem. (24) But right now we're living with my wife's parents. Does that mean we have to include their income too?
- W: Not necessarily.
- M: I may have lots of questions to ask. Sorry for taking you so much time. But I may still have a couple of questions to ask.
- W: Don't worry. (25) Why don't you stop by our office so I can give you some forms to fill out and explain everything in more detail?
- M: That sounds like a good idea. Would tomorrow morning be all right?
- W: The afternoon might be better. It can be pretty crazy around here on a Friday morning.
- M: All right then. I'll try to make it in the afternoon. Is there anyone special I should ask for?
- W: You can ask for me, Susan Davidson. Or ask my assistant Bill Brown, if I'm not available when you are here.
- M: Thanks so much for your help. I'll be there this Friday afternoon.
- W: Glad that I can help. You are welcome! Bye-bye!
23. Why does the man call the woman?
[A] 对话一开始就指出是 about the new low-cost housing for graduate students。
24. Where does the man live?
[C] 对话中已明确提及 right now we're living with my wife's parents。
25. Why does the woman suggest that the man visit her office in the afternoon?
[D] 对话中提及 so I can give you some forms to fill out and explain everything in more detail。

Section B

Passage One

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term reading undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace. One should be careful, however, in assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is a distraction to others. Examination of factors related to the historical development of silent reading reveals that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The 19th century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy, and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, (27) so the number of potential listeners decreased, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. (26) As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices. There reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century there was still (28) considerable argument over whether books should be used for information, and over whether the reading material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education.

However, whatever its virtues are, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the mass media on the one hand and by books and magazines for a specialized readership on the other. The social, cultural, and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term reading implied.

26. Why was reading aloud common before the 19th century?
[A] 关键要听懂大声朗读越来越少的原因,即 reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common。
27. What did the development of silent reading during the 19th century indicate?
[B] 关键要听懂对大声朗读的需求越来越少。
28. What are educationalists still arguing about?
[D] 关键要听懂 argument over whether...and over whether...这个结构。
29. What is the writer of this passage attempting to do?
[A] 通篇讲述阅读形式的演变。

Passage Two

Stress is a very normal part of life. Most people feel stress at some time in their lives. It doesn't come from an event itself, that is, from the things that are happening in our lives. It comes from the meaning we give to what has happened.

(31) We can experience stress any time we don't feel we have control. It is the body's way of showing anxiety or worry.

(30) Stress is not just caused by our mental or emotional condition, it is also influenced by how tired we are, whether we have a balanced diet with enough vitamins and minerals, whether we get enough physical exercise, and whether we can relax. If we feel stressed, there are several things that we can do.

(32) First, we need to learn how to relax and breathe slowly and smoothly. We can also take some time out of our worried, busy schedule to notice the small things in life. Smell the air, look at the flowers, notice the small designs in the leaves on a tree; these activities can do much to quiet us and to give ourselves a small break in a busy schedule. (32) We need to take care of our bodies. Being tired makes it easier for us to get sick and to develop physical problems related to stress. We need to get enough rest, eat well, and do some regular exercise. (32) Finally, we need to find out what is causing the stress in our lives. Once we have found it, we need to begin to change that part of our lives. If we believe that we can control stress, we can begin to control our lives.

30. Which of the following causes stress according to the speaker?

[D] 通篇讨论压力产生的原因及应对压力的方法。比如,精神或情绪因素,饮食、体育锻炼等。

31. When can we experience stress?

[A] 文章同时说明一旦感到不能掌控,就会产生压力。

32. What can help us get rid of stress?

[B] 文章最后介绍了三种不同的释放压力的办法。

Passage Three

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time: if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's; in the same way, children learning to do all the other things (33) they learn to do without being taught to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle, compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. (35) But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes and correct them for himself.

We do it all for him. We act as if he thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Let him work it out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answers are to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not. (34) If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in Mathematics or Science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let the children learn what all educated persons must someday learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

33. What is the best way for children to learn things?

[C] 孩子学习的最好方法应是 Let children learn things without being told everything.

34. What should teachers do when teaching Mathematics?

[A] 关键是要听懂这一句 If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in Mathematics or Science, give him the answer book.

35. According to the speaker, what should the teachers in school do?

[A] 把 But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes and correct them for himself 与听力材料末句相结合,即可得出答案。

Section C

36. Improved 此处过去分词作定语,首字母大写。

37. long-term 注意中间的连字符。

38. **employed** 此处过去分词作后置定语。
39. **investigated** 动词的过去式。
40. **average** 注意拼写。
41. **encounter** 动词原形的拼写。
42. **damage** 动词原形的拼写。
43. **nervous system** 此处指神经系统。
44. **The study also found that girls who survived cancer were more likely than boys to have problems later.** found that 引导宾语从句, 其中有 who 引导的定语从句。
45. **Still, the good news is that many of the conditions linked to cancer treatments can be found when they are still treatable.** 表语从句中含有时间状语从句, 注意 treatments 和 treatable 的拼写。
46. **He says doctors should also be sure to provide information about problems that a child cancer patient might expect in the future.** 全句注意动词 provide 和 expect 的拼写。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. **Eileen felt surprised and depressed.** 文中首段明确说 She was astonished and in a state of despair.
48. **He or she feels embarrassed and useless.** 文章第四段说被遗弃是 a terrible blow to their pride and self-confidence.
49. **It is an act of being well planned, which shows selfishness (the selfish personality of ignoring other's feelings).** 文章第五段说明了 Paul Brown 的观点。
50. **Lack of communication.** 见文章末段。
51. **The main reason is fear.** 文章末段明确说 Woman usually leave for more obvious reasons but fear is at the root of it.

Section B

Passage One

52. **[A]** permissive 意思是“放任的、纵容的、姑息的”。从文章第一段可以判断, 不事先了解内容让孩子看想看的书, 这样的家长就是 permissive。
53. **[A]** 文章第一段最后一句的意思是家长对书和电影内容进行检查的事实说明了检查的必要性, 因此选 A。
54. **[B]** 由文章第二、三、四段可知选项 A、C、D 正确, 而选项 B 指所有的家长, 这个定义范畴不正确。
55. **[A]** mind 并非指感情、头部、思维方式, 而是指人的思想、心灵。因此选 A。
56. **[D]** 由文章第二段最后一句 Censorship contributes to the common good 可知选 D。

Passage Two

57. **[C]** 文中 the growth of the proportion of people over 50 had reversed the traditional flow of wealth from older to younger generations 一句可知与此意义相符的只有选项 C。
58. **[A]** 文章第四段最后两句与选项 A 意义相符。
59. **[D]** 从文章第五段第一句可看出推动房价的原因。surge 是急剧上扬、飞涨、激增的意思。因此选 D。
60. **[D]** 文章第六段倒数第二句明确说明了其谋生的手段, 当然这里 food 并非指餐桌上的食物。
61. **[C]** 由文章第一段 a lower living standard 可排除选项 A; 由文章最后一段可排除选项 B; 选项 D 中说 extremely high living standard 不符合文中事实。因此选 C。

Part V Error Correction

62. **new**→**a new** 此处冠词不能省, 表示“一个”。
63. **filling**→**filled** 此题考查现在分词和过去分词的辨析, be filled with 为固定搭配。
64. **though**→**if** 此处句意表达“如同”, 而非“尽管”。
65. **This**→**What** 此处为 what 引导的主语从句。
66. **was**→**were** 本题考查主谓一致, 主语为复数概念。

67. **dissimilar**→**similar** 本题考查词汇用法。此处表示“与……极为相似”。
68. **lies**→**lie** 此处主语后置,且为复数,只能用 lie。
69. **that**→**which** 此处为非限定性定语从句,用“which”引导。
70. **it**→**them** 此处指代复数名词 immigrants。
71. **late**→**later** 本题考查词汇用法。late, later, latest 分别表示“迟发生的”、“后来的”、“最新的、最近的”。

Part VI Translation

72. **more and more Londoners are taking up cycling** 考查动词短语 take up 的使用。
73. **the troops (should) set off for the front immediately** 此处为名词性从句(表语从句)，“部队”不能翻译成 army，“开拔”即立即出发的意思。
74. **no one deserves my respect more than Mr. Green** 此处考查比较句的用法以及动词“值得”的表达。
75. **have tried to keep up with / keep pace with the latest trends** 考查动词短语 keep pace with,也可以用 keep up with。
76. **that he might have been an eye-witness** 此处为 so...that...的变换形式,就好像用动词的虚拟式。

Model Test Two

Part I Writing

Starbucks Should Leave the Forbidden City

As globalization gears up, cultural conflicts come along. One example could be the issue whether Starbucks should withdraw its outlet from the Forbidden City. Heated debates have arisen recently. Many people, especially the younger generation, oppose the suggestion, because people love Starbucks for a coffee, a snack and a place to rest.

But as I see it, it may not be appropriate to have a Starbucks outlet inside the Forbidden City. For one thing, the style of Starbucks does not match that of the Palace Museum. The American chain coffee store is a tycoon in the fast food industry, and seems out of place in a solemn royal palace. For another, the Forbidden City is China's cultural center, and so is justifiable to be free from solely commercial operations like Starbucks.

Of course, there is nothing wrong with the preference of Starbucks, but one does not have to appreciate it inside the Forbidden City. In my view, an outlet nearby may be a better choice. On the one hand, it is still convenient for people to have a comfortable place to sit, chat and drink. And on the other hand, it avoids such controversy as spoiling Chinese culture.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. A
8. socially and ecologically 9. ecosystem vulnerability 10. 36 industrialized countries

Part III Listening Comprehension

11. A 12. A 13. D 14. D 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. D 21. B 22. A 23. B 24. D
25. C 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. A 30. B 31. C 32. D 33. A 34. D 35. C
36. automatic 37. intellectually 38. Conquered 39. Frightened
40. artificial 41. nightmare 42. advanced 43. circumstances
44. Robot's ability lies in their brutal speed, enormous memory and the mechanical power
45. Besides the ability to "think", robots lack another essential quality of human beings, that is, the ability to "feel", to love and to hate, to hope and to despair
46. we should always keep one point in mind: Robots are a product and a tool of human beings

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

47. a test of human knowledge 48. to study
49. By looking at his examination results. 50. the number of seats in the university is limited
51. hard work and competition
52. C 53. B 54. C 55. D 56. D 57. A 58. C 59. B 90. C 61. C

Part V Cloze

62. D 63. B 94. A 65. D 66. C 67. B 98. A 69. A 70. C 71. C 72. D 73. C 74. C 75. A
76. D 77. A 78. B 79. D 80. C 81. B

Part VI Translation

82. (When) Compared with the whole earth 83. I wish I had been to
84. While your opinions are worth considering 85. are freshmen permitted to take the make-up test
86. vary from individual to individual

答案详解

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. 【C】 细节题。第一个小标题的第一段举例说明了气候变化已经或可能带来的生态变化, A、B、D 的内容均有提及, 只有 C, 原文说的是气候变化可能会引起夏季水分蒸发的增多, 故选 C。
2. 【D】 细节题。第一个小标题的第二段说明温室气体排放的主要成分是二氧化碳, 而二氧化碳又主要是煤、石

- 油、天然气等矿物燃料燃烧时的产物,故选 D。
3. 【C】 细节题。第一个小标题的第四段说明北极北部的冰盖以全球速度的两倍持续升温,可见北极冰盖的升温速度高于全球其他地区,故选 C。
4. 【B】 细节题。第二个小标题的第一段介绍了自然干扰包括水灾、暴风雨、雪崩、山体滑坡、树木减少、洪水和虫害。造成地貌变化的人类活动有林地变农田,湿地排水以及由于修路和木材砍伐造成的森林破坏。故选 B。
5. 【C】 细节题。第二个小标题的第二段介绍了人类活动对于地貌的影响主要改变了能量、水源和生态系统所需养分的可获得性;加速了奇特物种的传播,加快了生态系统改变的自然过程;对于生态系统的结构和功能都产生了不利的影响,故选 C。
6. 【D】 细节题。第二个小标题的第二、三、四段的内容,人类活动导致地貌的改变与人口增加和经济发展是相关的。地貌的改变在过去的 400 年中,已经使 1 000 种物种灭绝了。地貌的改变严重地影响了野生动物的生活,所以选项 A、B、C 均正确。故选 D。
7. 【A】 细节题。第二个小标题第六段的内容,大陆生态系统皇冠区因地貌改变而产生了一系列改变,主要有:在保护区外和荒野里的古老林木多数都被砍伐了;这一地区的许多河流都因水电站的建设而改道;重要的农场、牧区和森林都变成了居住地和商业区;河流湖泊都被农村和城市排放的废水污染等。所以 B、C、D 均正确。而 A 不正确,因为文中说的是保护区外的古树被砍伐,故选 A。
8. **socially and ecologically** 根据关键词参看第三个小标题中首段第 2 句和第 3 句。说明当生态复原过度时,生态系统就会成为从社会和生态角度所不能接受的。
9. **ecosystem vulnerability** 根据关键词参看第三个小标题中第二段,说明预防、减少和减缓气候和地貌的改变能够减少生态系统的易受损性。
10. **36 industrialized countries** 根据关键词参看第三个小标题中第三段第 2 句,说明议定书包括了 36 个工业化国家限制 GHG 排放,尤其是 CO₂ 的排放量。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

Short Conversations

11. M: I went to New York yesterday, but I forgot to call Barry.
W: Barry wouldn't have been there anyway. He is an economist in California now.
Q: What information does the man find out?
【A】 事实细节题。从女士的回答中男士得知 Barry 已经是加州的一名经济学家,不可能在纽约了。
12. M: Tell me about your trip to Philadelphia.
W: Well, we walked a lot, visited some interesting monuments and finished up at a good restaurant.
Q: What is the woman talking about?
【A】 细节判断题。对话中关键词是 trip to Philadelphia。另外,女士的回答用过去时态说明旅行已经结束了。
13. W: Would you like to come mountain-climbing with us?
M: That's the last thing in the world I ever want to do.
Q: What does the man mean?
【D】 词义辨析题。the last thing 意为最不想去做的事。
14. W: Can you have my car ready at five o'clock, please?
M: Sure. The damage is minor.
Q: Where did this conversation probably take place?
【D】 地点判断题。此类型的题目要抓住对话中的关键词,本题的关键词是 have my car ready 和 damage,由此可以判断对话发生在汽车修理厂。
15. W: This room is filled with smoke. I can hardly breathe.
M: I agree. Smoking should not be permitted in this room at all.
Q: What can be concluded from this conversation?
【B】 语义推断题。从男士的回答可以得知他同意女士的观点,因此可以判断他也对屋里的烟味很反感。
16. M: Can you tell me when the next bus leaves for Bloomington?
W: The next bus leaves in three minutes. If you run, you might catch it.

Q: What will the man probably do?

[B] 事实细节题。下一趟班车三分钟后出发,因此男士很可能要马上去赶车。

17. W: I can't understand why my friend isn't here yet. We agreed to meet at 10:30. It's almost 11:00. Do you think we should try to call her or go look for her?

M: She probably just got tied up in traffic. Let's give her a few more minutes.

Q: What are they going to do?

[C] 细节判断题。从对话的最后一句话可以得知他们将再多等几分钟。

18. W: I'm ready to leave now. Will you bring down my suitcase?

M: Sure. It certainly is heavy. Are you carrying rocks?

Q: What did the woman want?

[A] 细节判断题。女士的话已经清楚表明她要的是手提箱,男士的最后一句话是调侃,是干扰句。

Long Conversation One

M: Hi, Jane. How is your vacation?

W: Terrific! I went to Washington D. C. to visit my cousin. I saw the Jefferson Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial, the Smithsonian Institution, and the White House.

M: I've never been to Washington. What did you like the best?

W: Oh, the White House. Did you know that it's been the official home of our presidents since 1800? And every president except George Washington has lived in it.

M: I didn't know it was that old. Is it really as nice as everyone says it is?

W: It's only a three-storey building built of stone. But it's simple and definite. It used to be called the "President's House". President Theodore Roosevelt officially gave the White House its current name in 1901. The White House has a fascinating history. It survived a fire at the hands of the British in 1814.

M: I remember now. (19) The president then was James Madison. (20) And his wife Dolley ran out of the burning building carrying Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington.

W: Yes, that's right. It's hanging in the East Room now.

M: How big is the White House?

W: It's big. Imagine 18 acres of land with gardens and 132 rooms. It has to be painted every four years.

M: How much were you allowed to see?

W: Not very much. (21) Only six of the rooms are open to the public. It's a popular tour, and there is always a line of people waiting. They want to look at their property, I guess.

M: Their property?

W: Sure. The White House is owned by the people of the United States. We elect the leaders who live in it.

M: But can just anyone go inside?

W: Of course. Anyone can see our president's home.

19. Who was the occupant of the White House at the time of the fire in 1814?

[C] 细节辨别题。对话中提到几位总统的名字,但是白宫被烧时在位的总统是 James Madison.

20. What did the president's wife save from the White House during the fire?

[D] 事实细节题。对话中明确提到白宫被烧时是 James Madison 的妻子救出了华盛顿总统的画像。

21. What part of the White House is open to the public?

[B] 数字辨析题。白宫共有 132 个房间,但对公众游客开放的只有其中六间。

Long Conversation Two

M: You must be pretty excited about your trip to Europe. When are you leaving?

W: In just three weeks. And I am excited. But there are still a few things I need to do before I go.

M: Like what?

W: (22) Like renewing my passport, going to the travel agency to buy my plane ticket, and figuring out what to do with my apartment while I'm gone.

M: You are not going to give it up, are you?

W: No way. (23) I'll never find another apartment around here. But I don't like the idea of paying three months rent on an empty apartment, either.

M: Perhaps you could sublet it.

W: Yes, but who to?

M: Mmm, let me think. Oh, I just know a person. (24) An old colleague of mine Jim Thomas is coming here to do some research this summer from June through August.

W: (25) That's exactly when I'll be away. It sounds ideal as long as the landlord agrees.

M: Tell you what. I'll be calling Jim late this week, anyway. So I'll mention it to him then.

W: Now, thanks, Bill. Let me know what happens. That extra money will really come in handy.

22. What does the woman need to do at the travel agency?

【A】 细节辨别题。女士谈到了动身之前要做的几件事,其中一件是需要去旅行社买机票。

23. Why doesn't the woman want to give up her apartment?

【B】 事实细节题。I'll never find another apartment around here,说明周围不可能再找到其他的公寓了。

24. How does the man know Jim Thomas?

【D】 事实细节题。文中明确提到 Jim Thomas 是男士从前的同事。

25. How long will the woman be in Europe?

【C】 数字推断题。文中明确提到女士不愿支付三个月空房的房租,后又提到需要租房的 Jim 租期是 6 月到 8 月,正好是女士去欧洲度假的时间,由此可以判断她将在欧洲待三个月。

Section B

Passage One

(26) In 1946 there was a program in the Rio Grande valley to substitute the hybrid corn, which is produced by mixing several types of corn, for the native corn. The native corn was of poor nutritional quality and gave a poor quality of grain, (27) while the hybrid corn was of excellent quality and gave about three times as large a crop as the native variety. In the first year, half of the 84 farmers in the village planted the hybrid corn and doubled the corn production. Three years later, however, only three farmers planted the hybrid corn. The others were planting the traditional variety. At the beginning of the project, the program leader studied the pattern of the natural relations of plants, animals, and people to each other and to their surroundings of the area and showed films demonstrating the superiority of the new corn. The farmers agreed that the hybrid corn had great advantages. The size of the corn confirmed these advantages. Why did they stop planting it? (28) They complained that it wasn't good for cooking and they didn't like the flavor.

26. What does the program mentioned in the passage intend to do?

【A】 词义辨析题。本题的关键在于理解词组 substitute A for B, 意为用 A 代替 B, 因此是杂交谷物代替本土谷物。

27. What are the advantages of the hybrid corn?

【D】 事实细节题。新谷物的优点是质量上乘,产量亦可达本土谷物的三倍之多。

28. Why did the farmers stop planting the hybrid corn?

【B】 事实细节题。文中末句提到人们不再种新谷物的原因之一是它不易烧煮。

Passage Two

(29) The manager of a large office building had received many complaints about the lift service in the building. The engaged a group of engineers to study the situation and make recommendations for improvement. The engineers suggested two alternative solutions: 1) adding more lifts of the same type; 2) replacing the existing lifts by faster ones.

(31) The manager decided that both alternative solutions were too expensive. So the firm's psychologist offered to study the problem. He noticed that many people arrived at their offices feeling angry and impatient. The reason they gave was the length of time they had to wait for the lift. However, the psychologist was impressed by the fact that they had only had to wait a relatively short time. (30) It occurred to him that the main reason for their annoyance was the fact that they had to stand by the lifts inactive. He suggested a simple, inexpensive solution to the manager. That is, to place a large mirror next to the lifts.

29. What did the engineers have to study?

【A】事实细节题。由于对电梯的抱怨增多,经理派工程人员调查具体情况。

30. According to the psychologist, why were people annoyed?

【B】细节辨析题。人们认为他们是由于等待电梯的时间过长而变得烦躁不安。而心理学家认为人们在等电梯时情绪不好是由于他们无事可干,只能被动地等待。

31. What problem did the psychologist solve by placing a large mirror next to the lifts?

【C】事实推断题。因为经理认为工程人员的解决方案过于昂贵,所以请来了心理学家。从心理学家的分析可以推断出他解决的是人们的心理问题。

Passage Three

(32) The animals you would have seen on a typical farm in Massachusetts in the early 1800s would not look quite the same as the ones you might see in the 1980s. (33) In colonial times settlers brought cattle and sheep with them to America from various parts of Europe. (34) Because the settlers were busy building houses, clearing land and planting crops, they had little time to care for their animals. The cattle and sheep had to fend for themselves and females were bred to whatever bulls or rams in the neighborhood. These mating resulted in mixed breeds of cattle and sheep that can hardly survive under adverse conditions. As the herds grew, they provided the settlers with meat as well as milk and wool. (35) That was almost all the 19th century farm families needed, enough food for themselves and a little surplus that could be traded for things they couldn't produce at home. Now the survival of farm animals is not so precarious. Breeding is much more selective and specialized, pure-bred cattle and sheep predominate, some bred for their meat, others for their milk or wool.

32. What is the main topic of the passage?

【D】主旨概括题。文章主要介绍了殖民地时期的家畜饲养。选项 A、B、C 都只讲了其中一个方面,过于片面。

33. Where did the early Massachusetts farm animals come from?

【A】事实细节题。文中谈到拓荒者们从欧洲各地带来牛羊。

34. According to the speaker, what activity did the settlers consider least important?

【D】事实细节题。文中提到拓荒者们由于忙于建造房屋、开垦荒地和种植谷物,没有时间来照看家畜。

35. What did the 19th century farm families do with most of their farm products?

【C】事实细节题。文中 enough food for themselves and a little surplus that could be traded for things they couldn't produce at home 说明农场的收成主要用于农户的日常生活。

Section C

36. **automatic** 此处应填入一个形容词来修饰名词 machine。automatic 意为“自动的”。

37. **intellectually** 此处应填入一个副词来修饰比较级 weaker。intellectually 意为“在智力上”。

38. **Conquered** 此处应填入一个分词构成独立结构。conquered 意为“被征服”。

39. **Frightened** 和上题一样,此处应填入一个分词构成独立结构做状语。frightened 意为“被吓坏的”。

40. **artificial** 此处应填入一个形容词或名词。artificial 意为“人工的”。

41. **nightmare** 此处应填入一个名词。nightmare 意为“噩梦”。

42. **advanced** 此处应填入一个形容词或名词。advanced 意为“先进的”。

43. **circumstances** 此处应填入一个名词。circumstances 意为“环境”。

44. **Robot's ability lies in their brutal speed, enormous memory and the mechanical power**

45. **Besides the ability to “think”, robots lack another essential quality of human beings, that is, the ability to “feel”, to love and to hate, to hope and to despair**

46. **we should always keep one point in mind: Robots are a product and a tool of human beings**

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. **a test of human knowledge** 细节题。文章首段结尾处谈到不管人们对考试评价如何,考试作为对人们知识的测验,还要存在一段时间。

48. **to study** 细节题。据第二段第2句可知,学生的主要任务是学习。
49. **By looking at his examination results** 细节题。据第二段第5句可知,考试结果会显示学生是否能够开始下一阶段的课程学习。
50. **the number of seats in the university is limited** 细节题。据第二段的最后两句可知,考大学时的考试成绩也可作为指标来判断一个学生是否具备大学学习所必需的基本素质。这是因为大学的招生人数是有限的。
51. **hard work and competition** 细节题。据末段可知,考试除了帮助人们更新知识,从而保持一个较高的知识水平,还能培养一种努力学习和奋力竞争的精神。

Section B

Passage One

52. [C] 主旨题。本文讨论的问题比较集中,也比较明确,就是爵士乐及其区别于其他舞曲的两个显著特点。
53. [B] 排除题。选项 B 指爵士音乐家追求个人风格而其他音乐家却不重视这一点。文中提到正如其他艺术家一样,爵士音乐家也追求个人风格,这也就暗示了其他音乐家也是追求个人风格的,所以选项 B 陈述的不是事实。
54. [C] 语义题。get-off musician 在文中指“有特点的音乐家”,或者说“招牌”音乐家。
55. [D] 细节题。选项 D 指音乐家修改已经发行的流行歌曲。根据本文所述,这种方式不是即兴创作,所以选择 D 项。
56. [D] 推断题。选项 D 指爵士音乐家经常凭自己的感觉来诠释曲目。爵士乐和其他舞曲的一个根本区别就是它是即兴创作的。所以 D 项正确。

Passage Two

57. [A] 细节题。参见文章首段末句 ...both serve man in their capacity of hunters。
58. [C] 细节题。C 项“既温顺又独立”是对第二段内容的正确归纳,故选 C 项。
59. [B] 细节题。参见第二段末句 The whole charm of the dog lies in the depth of the friendship and the strength of the spiritual ties with which he has bound himself to man。
60. [C] 推理题。选项 A、B、D 都与第三段的论述不符,故选 C 项。
61. [C] 主旨题。选项 A“狗比猫更驯化一些”和选项 D“猫和狗作为宠物可以相安无事地生活在一起”都只是文章提到的细节,不是结论;选项 B“狗是比猫更可爱的动物”文中未提到;选项 C“虽然有区别,但猫和狗都有各自吸引人的地方”是全文的中心论点。

Part V Cloze

62. [D] 综合辨析题。首先,Universally: 普遍地,与句意完全不符,予以排除;Primarily: 主要地,根本上;Commonly: 通常地,只是评价性;Basically: 基本上,主要地。Primarily 强调因为是初始而主要,basically 强调因为居于基础的地位而成为主要,故选 D。
63. [B] 词汇题。由 and 具有连接相同语法功能成分的功能可知,所填的词与 wealth 一样,可与 of 搭配使用。Birth 本身有“贵族地位”的含义,如 persons of birth 意为“贵族”;wealth 是“财富”,如 a man of wealth 意为“富人”,符合语法,且符合句意。故选 B。
64. [A] 综合辨析题。由本句 most 和上句 a few 的对比,可知需填词要与 known 相对,即要体现“全国闻名”与“不为公众瞩目”的对比。而 visible 即有“引起公众注视的、令人瞩目的”意思。故选 A。seen 由于是动词的过去分词,在 be seen 结构中意为“被看见”,接下来应由 by 引出动作执行者。unfamiliar 意为“不熟悉的”和 apparent“显然的,外观上的”不符合句意。
65. [D] 词汇搭配题。由题干可知所填名词需符合与 to 的搭配。但各选项的惯用搭配是:in link with 与……有联系;in association with 与……联合,有关联;in communication with 与……保持联系;have relation to 有关;和……有关系。这里强调富人和其他团体没有什么关系,而不是说和其他群体从不联系,故选 D。
66. [C] 词汇搭配题。由题干可知需填词与 from 搭配,且以 income 为宾语。四个选项中,除 deposit 外均可与 from 搭配使用,而且 deposit 表示存钱,但 extract...from...意为“从……中提取,提炼”;make from 意为“由……制造”;只有 draw (money) from 意为“提取(钱)”,符合题意。故选 C。
67. [B] 综合及词汇搭配题。上文一直在讲 upper-upper class,由该空之后出现 lower-upper class,可见两者之间存在对比。故 D 项排除。contrary 的用法是 on the contrary,不符合此处的结构。故答案圈定在 A、B 之间。by