



大学英语四六级

710分

冲关快训

全新大学

英语六级冲关

预测试卷

书附赠 270 分钟 MP3 光盘)

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别提示

在历年全国大学英语四六级考试中，西安交通大学出版社出版的“大学英语六级710分冲关快训”系列图书准确把握四六级命题思路、命题规律和命题趋势，让考生利用有限的时间，直击考点。特别是其相关的预测试卷等部分内容多次命中四六级考试真题，无不印证了该系列书的权威性和有效性。

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英语六级预测试卷冲关快训

测试时间： 月 日 时至 时

考前提示*

1. 本试卷是严格按照最新大纲和新题型的要求编写的,覆盖面广,针对性强,对考生的考前训练具有良好的指导作用。
2. 本试卷共8套试题,建议您每周做1套试题。
3. 考试时间为125分钟,可由教师组织学生进行测试或学生自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将做题时的心态调整为临场状态,完成所有题目,正确的估计做题时间。
5. 结束后,认真对照标准答案,按照下表填写有关内容,找出问题及薄弱环节所在,及时进行更正,以便在日后的复习中提高。

试卷测评分析表

	写作	翻译	听力理解				仔细阅读		快速阅读	完型填空	合计
			短对话	长对话	短文	听写	词汇理解	阅读理解			
标准做题时间	30	5	35				25		15	15	125
实际做题时间											
题目数量	1	5	8	7	10	11	10	10	10	20	92
实际答对题数											
粗心失分题数											
难度失分题数											
陷阱失分题数											
其他失分题数											
实际题目分数	142		249				249		70		710
实际得分											

失分分析与学习建议

失分分析	学习建议
A:粗心失分超过5题。 B:难度失分超过15题。 C:陷阱失分超过10题。 D:其他失分超过5题。 E:写作翻译部分低于85分。 F:听力理解部分低于149分。 G:阅读理解部分低于149分。 H:完型填空部分低于42分。	选A:说明你做题时不够专注,下次要专心和细心了。 选B:说明你基础不扎实,应努力夯实听说读写基本功。 选C:说明你对考点不熟悉,应了解命题规律和解题技巧。 选D:说明你知识面不够宽,需要进一步拓展知识面。 选E:多练笔,多模仿范文,加强写作翻译能力的培养。 选F:需要精听练习题,熟悉各种练习的做题策略及方法。 选G:需要加强对文章的理解,运用合理的阅读方法。 选H:需要注意词汇在具体上下文中的意思,从全篇着眼。

* 试卷2至试卷8中不再出现“考前提示”。考生需检查做题情况,可参见此页。



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, mark

- Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;
N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;
NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8~10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Influenza

Influenza is caused by a virus transmitted from one person to another in droplets coughed or sneezed into the air. It is characterized by coldlike symptoms plus chills, fever, headaches, muscle aches, and fatigue. Most people recover completely in about a week.

In addition to humans, influenza occurs in pigs, horses, and several other *mammals* (哺乳动物) as well as in certain wild and domesticated birds. At least some influenza viruses can jump from one species to another. For example, in late 1997 a strain of the influenza virus in chickens began to infect humans in Hong Kong, leading to a massive effort to remove the strain.

Many millions of people develop the flu each year. In most years less than 1 percent of those infected die. Nonetheless, this translates into large numbers. The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that influenza causes more than 20,000 deaths in the United States each year; combined, influenza and *pneumonia* (肺炎) are among the nation's ten leading causes of death. During epidemics and pandemics, death rates soar. The influenza pandemic that occurred between 1918 and 1919—the worse on record—killed about 500,000 people in the United States and more than 20 million people worldwide.

Symptoms and diagnosis

Influenza is an acute disease with a rapid onset and obvious symptoms. After the influenza virus invades a person's body, an period of one or two days passes before symptoms appear. Classic symptoms include sore throat, dry cough, stuffed or runny nose, chills, fever with temperatures as high as 39°C, aching muscles and joints, headache, loss of appetite, occasional



试卷1

nausea and vomiting, and fatigue. For most people flu symptoms begin to subside after two to three days and disappear in seven to ten days. However, coughing and fatigue may persist for two or more weeks.

试卷2

Death from influenza itself is rare. But influenza can worsen underlying medical conditions, such as heart or lung disease. Invading influenza viruses produce inflammation (发炎) in the lining of the respiratory tract, damage that increases the risk that secondary infections will develop. Common complications include bronchitis, sinusitis, and bacterial pneumonia, occurring most frequently in the elderly, people on chemotherapy (化学疗法), and people with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or another disease that compromises the immune system. If properly treated, these complications seldom are fatal.

试卷3

Because influenza is so common and exhibits standard symptoms, doctors often diagnose the illness based on the season and whether flu cases have recently been reported in the area. To prove a diagnosis of influenza in a patient, the virus must be isolated from the person's nasal or cough secretions or blood and identified under a microscope.

Treatment and prevention

试卷4

There is no specific cure for influenza. Recommended treatment usually consists of bed rest and increased intake of fluids until fever and other symptoms lessen in severity. Certain drugs have been found effective in lessening flu symptoms, but medical efforts against the disease focus chiefly on prevention by means of vaccines that create immunity.

Vaccines

试卷5

A flu vaccine consists of greatly weakened or killed flu viruses, or fragments of dead viruses. Antigens (抗原) in the vaccine stimulate a person's immune system to produce antibodies against the viruses. If the flu viruses invade a vaccinated person at a later time, the immune system recognizes the antigens and quickly responds to help destroy the viruses.

试卷6

About 5 to 10 percent of people who receive a flu vaccine experience mild, temporary side effects, typically soreness at the injection site. Young children who have not previously been exposed to the influenza virus are most likely to have side effects.

试卷7

Flu viruses constantly change so different virus strains must be incorporated in vaccines from one year to the next. Scientists try to provide a good match between the vaccine and the most serious virus strains circulating at the time. But because it takes months to manufacture and distribute vaccines, decisions on their composition must be made well before the start of each flu season. Each February experts at the World Health Organization (WHO) recommend the composition of the vaccine for the forthcoming winter in the Northern Hemisphere; a second recommendation is made in September for vaccine to be used in the Southern Hemisphere. Typically vaccines contain antigens from three virus strains, usually two type A and one type B.

试卷8

According to the CDC, the success of the flu vaccines varies from one person to another. In healthy young adults, the vaccines are 70 to 90 percent effective in preventing the disease.

In the elderly and people with certain chronic medical conditions, the vaccines are less effective in preventing illness but help reduce the severity of an infection and the risk of major complications or death. Studies show that flu vaccines reduce hospitalization by about 70 percent and death by about 85 percent among elderly people.

Historic outbreaks

Evidence suggests that all influenza viruses in mammals, including humans, derived from viruses in wild ducks and other birds. Some of these viruses could have been acquired by humans thousands of years ago. But medical historians know of no clearly identifiable influenza epidemics until large-scale outbreaks occurred in Europe in 1510, 1557, and 1580. The 1580 outbreak also spread into Africa and Asia, making it the first known *pandemic* (广大地域流行). Pandemics have occurred periodically ever since. Major pandemics took place in 1729~1730, 1732~1733, 1781~1782, 1830~1831, 1833, and 1889-1890. The last of these, called the Russian flu because it reached Europe from the east, was the first pandemic for which detailed records are available.

In the 20th century, major pandemics occurred in 1918~1919, 1957~1958, and 1968~1969. The 1918~1919 pandemic was the most destructive in recorded history. It started as World War I (1914~1918) was ending and caused 20 million deaths—twice as many deaths as the war itself. When and where the pandemic began is uncertain, but because Spain experienced the first major outbreak, the disease came to be called the Spanish flu. The virus was exceptionally deadly; many of the deaths were among young adults age 20 to 40, a group usually not severely affected by influenza.

No additionally pandemics occurred during the 20th century, but public health experts expect that there will be more pandemics in coming years. While scientists do not yet know how to accurately predict flu outbreaks, they have established an international network to track and monitor outbreaks so that health officials can take immediate preventive measures to avoid pandemics. The international network, called FluNet, consists of about 110 influenza centers in more than 80 countries and several World Health Organization (WHO) centers, all linked electronically.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上作答;8~10在答题卡1上。

1. The author's primary purpose in this passage is to suggest people receive flu vaccines.
2. In the United States influenza is one of the ten principle causes of death.
3. Being tired is one of the classic flu symptoms.
4. Generally speaking, the person who catches flu can completely recover for at last 14 days.
5. To diagnose influenza, the virus must be identified by using a microscope.
6. Although there are some drugs effective in relieving flu symptoms today, none can cure flu.
7. Some of the old people who inject flu vaccines experience serious side effects.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this part, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end

of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) He wanted Mary to come, but she couldn't.
B) He invited Mary to the party.
C) He didn't invite Mary to the party.
D) He didn't want to have a party because of business.
12. A) Air plane. B) Bus. C) Subway. D) Car.
13. A) She's got a stomachache. B) She feels perfectly fine.
C) She's going to get married. D) She's going to have a baby.
14. A) To encourage them. B) To stop them immediately.
C) To give some explanation. D) To leave them alone.
15. A) Next year. B) Soon.
C) When she finishes writing. D) After he visits her.
16. A) It is the best city he's ever visited. B) It was worse than he had expected.
C) It is difficult to get around in the city. D) The hotel service is terrible in the city.
17. A) No one knows how Mary gets to work.
B) She doesn't think the record player works.
C) She throws the old record away.
D) It's surprising that Mary could repair the record player.
18. A) She gave him his dollar back. B) Two quarters and a half dollar.
C) Two quarters and fifty pennies. D) Three quarters, two dimes and a nickel.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Because she wanted to know if everything was OK with her parents.
B) Because she wanted to invited her parents to Billy's birthday party.
C) Because she wanted to tell her parents that everything was OK with her children.
D) Because she wanted to tell her parents that Tom was given a raise.
20. A) He is raising funds for his company. B) He loves working on cars.
C) He is Mr. Davis' good friend. D) He has been rewarded for his work.
21. A) One son and one daughter. B) Two sons and two daughters.
C) One son and two daughters. D) Two sons and two daughters.
22. A) On May 24th. B) Not mentioned.
C) On May 23rd. D) In July.

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

23. A) Chinese ancient history. B) European history.



- C) American native civilization. D) American history.

24. A) To suppress the American natives.
B) To discover the American ancient tradition.
C) To make a new way of living.
D) To establish their own traditions in the North America.
25. A) The native traditions were subjected by the immigrants' authority.
B) The native traditions were too ancient to be useful to the modern countries.
C) The native traditions were dead ones.
D) Both A and C.

试卷1

试卷2

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 center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

试卷3

试卷4

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the following passage.

26. A) A delicate art. B) A religion.
C) An exact science. D) A way of life.
27. A) His general health will benefit greatly. B) He will begin to breathe more regularly.
C) His flexibility will decrease. D) He will lose weight readily.
28. A) Begin breathing through the nostrils. B) Slow down somewhat, but continue straining.
C) Stop the particular exercise at once. D) Close his mouth immediately.

试卷5

试卷6

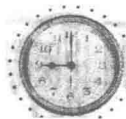
Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the following passage.

29. A) 25 million. B) 75 million. C) 55 million. D) 5 million.
30. A) Government funded. B) Political. C) Private. D) None of the above.
31. A) Wars or natural disasters make them lose their families.
B) They want to help their families earn enough money to survive.
C) They are poor.
D) All the above.
32. A) The Philippines. B) Brazil. C) Mexico. D) Guatemala.

试卷7

试卷8



试卷1

◆ Passage Three ◆

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the following passage.

33. A) Food is no longer a basic need for us, while it was for primitive people.
B) We eat a wide variety of food.
C) We no longer eat fruit that primitive people ever ate.
D) We eat more food than primitive people do.
34. A) The climate.
B) One's social position.
C) The materials available.
D) Family size.
35. A) Human Basic Needs.
B) Material Comfort.
C) Food: Human Basic Need.
D) Basic Necessities of Life.

试卷2

试卷3

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.

试卷4

试卷5

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

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

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the blank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

试卷6

试卷7

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Opponents of bilingual education tell us that the public is against bilingual education. This impression is a result of the way the question is asked. One can easily get a near 100% 47 of bilingual education when the question is biased. Porter, for example, states that "Many parents are not 48 to having the schools maintain the mother tongue if it is at the 49 of gaining a sound education and the English-language skills needed for obtaining jobs or 50 higher education". Who would support mother tongue education at such a price?

试卷8

However, when respondents are simply asked whether or not they support bilingual education, the degree of support is quite 51: From 60~99 percent of samples of parents and teachers say they support bilingual education. In a 52 of studies, Shin examined attitudes toward the principles underlying bilingual education. Shin found that many respondents agree with the idea that the first language can be 53 in providing background knowledge, most agree that literacy 54 across languages, and most support the principles underlying continuing bilingual education.

The number of people opposed to bilingual education is 55 even less than these results suggest: many people who say they are opposed to bilingual education are actually opposed to certain practices or are opposed to regulations 56 to bilingual education.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A) pursuing | E) connected | I) strong | M) helpful |
| B) improving | F) transfers | J) particularly | N) probably |
| C) series | G) move | K) rejection | O) expense |
| D) large | H) committed | L) range | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unanswered 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

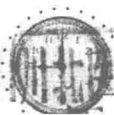
By education, I mean the influence of the environment upon the individual to produce a permanent change in the habits of behavior, of thought and of attitude. It is in being thus susceptible to the environment that man differs from the animals, and the higher animals from the lower. The lower animals are influenced by the environment but not in the direction of changing their habits. Their instinctive responses are few and fixed by heredity. When transferred to an unnatural situation, such an animal is led astray by its instincts. Thus the antlion whose instinct implies it to bore into loose sand by pushing backwards with abdomen, goes backwards on a plate of glass as soon as danger threatens, and endeavors, with the utmost exertions to bore into it. It knows no other mode of flight or if such a lonely animal is engaged upon a chain of actions and is interrupted it either goes on vainly with the remaining actions (as useless as cultivating an unsown field) or dies in helpless inactivity. Thus a net-making spider which digs a burrow and rims it with a bastion of gravel and bits of wood, when removed from a half finished home, will not begin again, though it will continue another burrow, even one made with a pencil.

Advance in the scale of evolution along such lines as these could only be made by the emergence of creatures with more and more complicated instincts. Such beings we know in the ants and spiders. But another line of advance was destined to open out a much more far-reaching possibility of which we do not see the end perhaps even in man. Habits, instead of being born ready-made (when they are called instincts and not habits at all) were left more and more to the formative influence of the environment, of which the most important factor was the parent who now cared for the young animal during a period of infancy in which vaguer instincts than those of the insects were molded to suit surroundings which might be considerably changed without harm.

This means, one might at first imagine, that gradually heredity becomes less and environment more important. But this is hardly the truth and certainly not the whole truth. For although fixed automatic responses like those of the insect-like creatures are no longer inherited, although selection for purification of that sort is no longer going on, yet selection for educability is very definitely still of importance. The ability to acquire habits can conceivably inherit just as much as can definite responses to narrow situations. Besides, since a mechanism—is now, for the first time, created by which the individual (in contradiction to the species) can be fitted to the environment, the latter becomes, in another sense, less not more important. And finally, less not the higher animals that possess the power of changing their environment by engineering feats and the like, a power possessed to some extent even by the beaver, and preeminently by man. Environment and heredity are in no case exclusive but always supplementary factors.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上作答。

57. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?
 - A) The Evolution of Insects
 - B) Environment and Heredity
 - C) Education: The Influence of the Environment
 - D) The Instincts of Animals
58. What can be inferred from the example of the ant-lion in the first paragraph?
 - A) Instincts of animals can lead to unreasonable reactions of animals in a strange situation.
 - B) When it is engaged in a chain actions it cannot be interrupted.
 - C) Environment and heredity are two supplementary factors in the evolution of insects.
 - D) Along the lines of evolution heredity becomes less and environment more important.
59. Based on the example provided in the passage, we can tell that when a spider is removed to a new position where half of a net has been made, it will probably _____.
 - A) begin a completely new net
 - B) destroy the half-made net
 - C) spin the rest of the net
 - D) stay away from the net
60. Which of the following is true about habits according to the passage?
 - A) They are natural endowments to living creatures.
 - B) They are more important than instincts to all animals.



- C) They are subject to the formative influence of the environment.
D) They are destined to open out a much more far-reaching possibility in the evolution of human beings.

试卷1

1. What does the word "education" in the first paragraph mean?
A) susceptibility to the environment B) advance in the scale of evolution
C) complicated instincts of animals D) formative influence of the environment

试卷2

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

It's hardly news that the immigration system is mess. Foreign nationals have long been slipping across the border with fake papers, and visitors who arrive in the U.S. legitimately often overstay their legal welcome without being punished. But since Sept. 11, it has become clear that terrorists have been shrewdly factoring the weaknesses of our system into their plans. In addition to their mastery of forging passports, at least three of the 19 Sept. 11 hijackers (劫机者) were here on expired visas. That's been a safe bet until now. The *Immigration and Naturalization Service* (INS) (移民归化局) lacks the resources, and apparently the inclination, to keep track of the estimated 2 million foreigners who have intentionally overstayed their welcome.

试卷3

But this laxness (马虎) toward immigration fraud may be about to change. Congress has already taken some modest steps. The U.S.A. Patriot Act, passed in the wake of the Sept. 11 tragedy, requires the FBI, the Justice Department, the State Department and the INS to share more data, which will make it easier to stop watch listed terrorists at the border.

试卷5

But what's really needed, critics say, is even tougher laws and more resources aimed at tightening up border security. Reformers are calling for a rollback of rules that hinder law enforcement. They also want the INS to hire hundreds more border patrol agents and investigators to keep illegal immigrants out and to track them down once they are here. Reformers also want to see the INS set up a database to monitor whether visa holders actually leave the country when they are required to.

试卷6

All these proposed changes were part of a new border-security bill that passed the House of Representatives but died in the Senate last week. Before Sept. 11, legislation of this kind had been blocked by two powerful lobbies: universities, which rely on tuition from foreign students who could be kept out by the new law, and business, which relies on foreigners for cheap labor. Since the attacks, they've backed off. The bill would have passed this time but for congressional maneuverings and is expected to be reintroduced and to pass next year.

试卷7

Also on the agenda for next year: a proposal, backed by some influential law-makers, to split the INS into two agencies—a good cop that would tend to service functions like processing citizenship papers and a bad cop that would concentrate on border inspections, deportation and other functions. One reason for the division, supporters say, is that the INS has in recent years

试卷8



become too focused on serving tourists and immigrants. After the Sept. 11 tragedy, the INS should pay more attention to serving the millions of ordinary Americans who rely on the nation's border security to protect them from terrorist attacks.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上作答。

62. Terrorists have obviously taken advantage of _____.
 A) the legal privileges granted to foreigners
 B) the excessive hospitality of the American people
 C) the irresponsibility of the officials at border checkpoints
 D) the low efficiency of the Immigration and Naturalization Service
63. We learn from the passage that coordinated efforts will be made by various U. S. government agencies to _____.
 A) refuse the renewing of expired visas
 B) ward off terrorist suspects at the border
 C) prevent the forgery of immigration papers
 D) limit the number of immigrants to the U. S.
64. It can be inferred from the passage that before Sept. 11, aliens with expired visas _____.
 A) might have them extended without trouble
 B) would be closely watched by FBI agents
 C) might stay on for as long as they wished
 D) would live in constant fear of deportation
65. It is believed by many that all these years the INS _____.
 A) has been serving two contradictory functions
 B) has been too liberal in granting visas to tourists and immigrants indiscriminately
 C) has over-emphasized its service functions at the expense of the nation's security
 D) has ignored the pleas of the two powerful lobbies
66. Before Sept. 11, the U. S. Congress had been unable to pass stricter immigration laws because _____.
 A) they might have kept away foreign students and cheap labor
 B) it was difficult to coordinate the efforts of the congressmen
 C) education and business circles cared little about national security
 D) resources were not available for their enforcement

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). 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 center.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上作答。

The task of being accepted and enrolled in a university or college begins early for some students. Long 67 they graduate from high school, these students take special 68 to prepare for

advanced study. They may also take one or more examinations that test how 69 prepared they are for the university. In the final year of high school, they 70 applications and send them, with their student records, to the universities which they hope to 71. Some high school students may be 72 to have an interview with representatives of the university. Neatly 73, and usually very frightened, they are 74 to show that they have a good attitude and the 75 to succeed. When the new students are finally 76, there may be one more step they have to 77 before registering for classes and 78 to work. Many colleges and universities 79 an orientation program for new students. 80 these programs, the young people get to know the 81 for registration and student advising, university rules, the 82 of the library and all the other 83 services of the college or university.

Beginning a new life in a new place can be very 84. The more knowledge students have 85 the school, the easier it will be for them to 86 to the new environment. However, it takes time to get used to college life.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 67. A) as | B) after | C) since | D) before |
| 68. A) courses | B) disciplines | C) majors | D) subjects |
| 69. A) deeply | B) widely | C) well | D) much |
| 70. A) fulfil | B) finish | C) complete | D) accomplish |
| 71. A) attend | B) participate | C) study | D) belong |
| 72. A) acquired | B) considered | C) ordered | D) required |
| 73. A) decorated | B) dressed | C) coated | D) worn |
| 74. A) decided | B) intended | C) settled | D) determined |
| 75. A) power | B) possibility | C) ability | D) quality |
| 76. A) adopted | B) accepted | C) received | D) permitted |
| 77. A) make | B) accept | C) take | D) pass |
| 78. A) getting | B) putting | C) falling | D) sitting |
| 79. A) offer | B) afford | C) grant | D) supply |
| 80. A) For | B) Among | C) In | D) On |
| 81. A) processes | B) procedures | C) projects | D) provisions |
| 82. A) application | B) usage | C) use | D) utility |
| 83. A) major | B) prominent | C) key | D) great |
| 84. A) amusing | B) misleading | C) alarming | D) confusing |
| 85. A) before | B) about | C) on | D) at |
| 86. A) fit | B) suit | C) yield | D) adapt |

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:此部分试题在答题卡2上作答。

答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

学校:	
姓名:	
划线要求	

准考证号															
[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **How to Keep Psychologically Healthy?** You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 心理问题往往是导致疾病的诱因;
2. 分析人们产生心理问题的原因(可从失业、压力过重、缺少支持、缺乏人际关系等方面加以分析);
3. 你认为人们如何保持心理健康。

How to Keep Psychologically Healthy?



答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

试卷1

试卷2

试卷3

试卷4

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

1. [Y] [N] [NG] 2. [Y] [N] [NG] 3. [Y] [N] [NG] 4. [Y] [N] [NG]
5. [Y] [N] [NG] 6. [Y] [N] [NG] 7. [Y] [N] [NG]
8. Flu vaccines can reduce death by about _____ percent among old people.
9. It is proved that influenza viruses come from the viruses in _____.
10. Scientists have established an international network called _____ to monitor flu in the world.

试卷5

答题卡 2 (Answer Sheet 2)

试卷6

学校:	
姓名:	
划线要求	

准考证号															
[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

试卷7

试卷8



Part III

Section A

11. [A] [B] [C] [D] 12. [A] [B] [C] [D] 13. [A] [B] [C] [D] 14. [A] [B] [C] [D]
15. [A] [B] [C] [D] 16. [A] [B] [C] [D] 17. [A] [B] [C] [D] 18. [A] [B] [C] [D]
19. [A] [B] [C] [D] 20. [A] [B] [C] [D] 21. [A] [B] [C] [D] 22. [A] [B] [C] [D]
23. [A] [B] [C] [D] 24. [A] [B] [C] [D] 25. [A] [B] [C] [D]

Section B

26. [A] [B] [C] [D] 27. [A] [B] [C] [D] 28. [A] [B] [C] [D] 29. [A] [B] [C] [D]
30. [A] [B] [C] [D] 31. [A] [B] [C] [D] 32. [A] [B] [C] [D] 33. [A] [B] [C] [D]
34. [A] [B] [C] [D] 35. [A] [B] [C] [D]

Section C

Sixteen-year-old Michael Viscardi of San Diego won first (36) _____ in the Siemens Westinghouse Competition in Math, Science and Technology. He showed (37) _____ to a nineteen-century math problem.

Michael has been (38) _____ by his mother, who has a doctorate in neuroscience (神经学). He also worked on his (39) _____ with a professor at a university.

The National Center for Education Statistics did its (40) _____ research on home-schooling in 2003. Researchers found that more than one million American students learned at home. That was more than two percent of the school-age (41) _____.

Michael Viscardi, for example, has been taught mostly at home, but with (42) _____ math classes at a (43) _____ university.

The researchers asked parents why they home-schooled their children. Thirty-one percent said the most important reason was concern about the environment of the local schools. Thirty percent said it was to provide religious instruction. Sixteen percent said they were not satisfied with the quality of the instruction in the local schools.

(44) _____
An education expert said much of this increase was in cities with histories of racial tension. (45) _____

Critics of home-schooling say children need to attend school to help them learn social skills. They also say that home-schooled children do not get a very good education. Still, all fifty states and the District of Columbia permit home-schooling. (46) _____

答题卡 2 (Answer Sheet 2)

Part IV

Section A

47. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
48. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
49. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

50. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
 51. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
 52. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
 53. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
 54. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
 55. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
 56. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

Section B

57. [A] [B] [C] [D] 58. [A] [B] [C] [D] 59. [A] [B] [C] [D] 60. [A] [B] [C] [D]
 61. [A] [B] [C] [D] 62. [A] [B] [C] [D] 63. [A] [B] [C] [D] 64. [A] [B] [C] [D]
 65. [A] [B] [C] [D] 66. [A] [B] [C] [D]

Part V

67. [A] [B] [C] [D] 68. [A] [B] [C] [D] 69. [A] [B] [C] [D] 70. [A] [B] [C] [D]
 71. [A] [B] [C] [D] 72. [A] [B] [C] [D] 73. [A] [B] [C] [D] 74. [A] [B] [C] [D]
 75. [A] [B] [C] [D] 76. [A] [B] [C] [D] 77. [A] [B] [C] [D] 78. [A] [B] [C] [D]
 79. [A] [B] [C] [D] 80. [A] [B] [C] [D] 81. [A] [B] [C] [D] 82. [A] [B] [C] [D]
 83. [A] [B] [C] [D] 84. [A] [B] [C] [D] 85. [A] [B] [C] [D] 86. [A] [B] [C] [D]

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

87. If they had sent a check to the telephone company last week, _____
 (此时他们的电话就不会被
 暂停服务了).
 88. Manufacturing companies spend millions of pounds trying to convince customers that _____
 (他
 们的产品好于其它公司的产品).
 89. Whether or not their business will succeed _____
 (已成为他们最关心的事了).
 90. _____
 (人类不大可能在核战争中幸存下来).
 91. Only recently _____
 (科学家才开始意识到咖啡因可能给我们的健康带来的危
 险).