



大学英语综合水平测试系列

# 大学英语

## 六级考试全真模拟训练与详解

最新版

刘艾云 于风军 主编

COLLEGE  
ENGLISH



大学英语教学与考试命题研究组 组编

**每套模拟试卷附赠:**

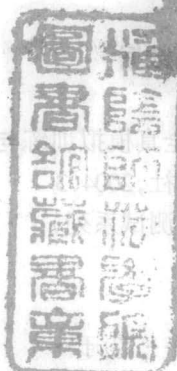
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主 编 刘艾云 于风军



# 大学英语六级考试全真模拟训练与详解

Expounding Sample Tests for  
CET Band Six



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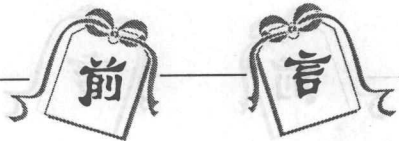
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我们:拥有丰富的教学和备考辅导经验,直接参加到四六级考试的阅卷工作,洞察六级考试的命题规律,掌握大学英语的核心知识点和六级典型考点的精髓。

我们保证:我们所作的工作绝不是对以往所学的知识点的简单重复,而是更多地考虑到六级考试的最新动态和要求,更加紧密地贴近考试,为广大考生提供一条应试成功的捷径。

本书编写的依据:大学英语六级考试大纲、大学英语六级词汇表及有关采用新题型的通知。

本书素材:紧跟时代发展的步伐,体现较鲜明的时代气息,兼顾较强的知识性和趣味性,阅读材料包括了像纳米技术、网络、知识产权、基因等新颖内容。

笔者在设计本书的过程中采用了以下几大板块:

**第一板块:语言提示板块。**这一板块的宗旨是让考生能够抓住每一套题中的语言点,既节省了考生查阅语言难点的时间,同时又让考生掌握了哪一些语言点是重点,给考生以考点导向。

**第二板块:做题提示板块。**在这一部分,笔者给考生列出了在应试过程中所需要掌握的一些答题技巧,以及命题的一些趋势,使考生在复习的过程中少走弯路。笔者在这一部分中重点介绍了当前出题方向的变化。在列出各类答题技巧时,为了避免考生产生乏味的心理,在每一套中只给出一至两个套路,循序渐进,使考生能够轻松记忆,而不至于产生厌倦情绪。

**第三板块:全真模拟试题板块。**笔者在设计此书的过程中,严格参照大学英语六级考试大纲要求而编写,经过多次提炼、加工、审题、预测、多次测试环节才得以完成,具有很高的可信度。词汇部分是六级考试中的难点,本套书共练习了大约 1200 个常用词汇,这些词汇都是需要考生强化记忆的重点词、难以辨析的词。每套题中按照题型分配比例,近义词辨析占 90%,这是考察词汇题的重中之重。



# 前言

第四板块:解题思路及详注板块。在这部分板块中,根据学生的一大薄弱环节,即阅读成绩难以提高的问题,笔者在阅读理解部分分别设计了篇章大意、长难句分析、详细解析三大部分,使考生能够真正地从每一篇文章中学到语言知识,进行大量的语言知识的积累。在其他部分试题的注释中,也都是详细解释每一道题,而不是泛泛地给出答案了事。

第五板块:自测得分板块。在每一套题的开篇的最上方,都有一个标志,提醒考生做题的时间的长短、得分情况,以及每一套题的难度系数。难度系数是以三个星号为起点,依次为难度一般、稍难、难度大三个层次。

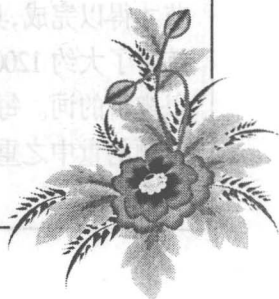
祝考生借助这本模拟试题集,获得优异的六级考试成绩。

本书由刘艾云、于风军主编及统筹,编写人员还有牛晓春、李荣、林萌、高明轶、徐莉、吴卓娅、韩秀丽、赵霞、李尚萍、张英、赵虹、刘祚为、林华。

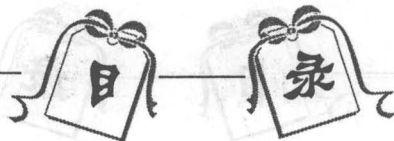
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编者

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## Test One

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

## Test Two

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

## Test Three

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

## Test Four

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

## Test Five

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料





## Test Six

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

## Test Seven

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

## Test Eight

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

## Test Nine

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

## Test Ten

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料





开始



结束

评分



# Test One

## Section A 语言提示

### Listening

1. I bet 我肯定

3. in no time 立即,马上

2. herbal medicine 中草药

4. talk back 反驳

### Reading Comprehension

#### Passage One

1. executive 主管,高级行政人员

3. coordinate with 与...协调

2. be accustomed to sth./doing sth. 习惯于...

4. make sure 确保,其后常接 that 从句,that 可省略。

#### Passage Two

1. radiate 发出(光或热),辐射

3. inhale 吸入

5. be proportional to 与...成比例的

2. seep 渗出,渗漏

4. be second only to 仅次于...

6. trigger 触发,引起

#### Passage Three

1. kangaroo 袋鼠

2. multiply 繁殖,乘,增加

#### Passage Four

1. piracy 海盗行为,侵犯版权,非法翻印,盗版

3. pirate 盗印者,盗版者,侵犯专利权者;盗印,盗版,掠夺,翻印

4. combat 战斗,搏斗,抗击

6. counterfeit 赝品,伪造品,伪造的,假冒的

8. vendor 卖主

2. decentralize 分散

5. conscientious 尽责的,认真的,勤勤恳恳的

7. inventory 编制详细目录

## Section B 做题技巧提示

### Listening Section

#### 一、听力理解题选材的原则

1. 对话部分为交际场合中的一般对话,内容涉及到 who, what, when, where, why, how, how much, how many 等的方方面面。

2. 短文部分的材料为大家熟悉的讲话、叙述、解说等,内容涉及科技、经济、地理、文化、风土人情、名人轶事等各个方面。



3. 所用词语不超过教学大纲词汇表六级规定的范围。

## 二、听力理解应试技巧

1. 快速浏览卷面上的选择项,预测对话和短文的主题和可能提出的问题,带着问题去听。此外,对话部分的大多数问题都是围绕第二个人的话语提出的,所以听清第二个人的对话至关重要。

2. 听清问题。六级听力对话部分的问题大多数是以 WH- 词开头的特殊疑问句,如: what, where, when, who, which, why, how, 而以 what 提问为最多。短文部分的问题多是关于:主题和中心思想;事实和原因;观点和态度,人物之间的关系。

3. 抓住关键词,弄清讲话者的言外之意。

4. 排除干扰项。正确答案往往在意思上与原文相同或相似,很少采用和原文完全一致的形式。干扰项也往往在音、形上与原文一致,所以考生要善于排除干扰项。

### 如何利用播放 DIRECTIONS 进行浏览对话及短文部分

第一,要充分了解考试中可能出现的三大题型及 DIRECTIONS,充分利用播放 DIRECTIONS 的时间,迅速浏览每个试题的干扰项,并快速做出合理的推测。

第二,要根据各部分指令所占时间的不同,要进行合理的分配。各部分指令所用的时间如下:对话:105秒(加上试前音乐则为125秒)。该部分有10道试题,时间应有剩余。短文理解:40秒。三篇短文10个问题猜题时间过短,可适当把用于浏览对话的时间用在第一篇和第二篇短文上。

### 如何就选项进行猜题

第一,每道题中的四个选项多少与对话和短文有关,由此判断问题的正确选项;

第二,根据每道题的四个选项的形式判断所提问的问题的类型和内容;

第三,根据四个选项的相似程度推测正确答案。

## Error Correction Section

### 一、综合改错测试的目的

综合改错主要测试考生的英语综合表达能力,在全面理解短文内容的基础上,根据上下文增添、删除或改正某一个词,使短文意思连贯,结构正确。

### 二、综合改错的错误

综合改错的错误可大概分以下三种:固定搭配和词汇用法错误、语法错误、语义理解错误。固定搭配和词汇用法错误体现在以下三个方面:①固定搭配错误。多涉及以动词、名词、形容词为中心的固定搭配以及介词短语,而固定搭配错误多发生在与动词、名词、形容词相搭配的介词身上。②词类使用错误。这类错误多集中在形容词、副词和名词上,以前两者居多。在该用形容词的地方使用了副词,或在该使用副词的地方使用了形容词等。③词汇使用不当。

语法错误是改错题的重点,涉及的语法知识有:①动词的时态、语态和虚拟语气。②一致问题,包括名词的单复数,主谓一致、指代一致、先行词一致等。③形容词和副词的比较级和最高级。出题点主要是在比较级上,如:句子表达比较的意思却没有用比较级。④非谓语动词。考生主要注意非谓语动词的形式、时态、语态是否正确。⑤冠词。考生要掌握三个冠词(a, an, the)的用法,另外要注意其在词组和固定搭配中的应用。

语义理解错误要求考生着眼于篇章大意和上下文的逻辑关系,主要体现在①连接词的正确运用。②反义词。如:从上下文判断,错误处表达的意思与整个篇章所要表达的意思相反,因而此处应该成其反义词。

要找出语义理解错误,考生要对文章内容了解,明确文章的基本观点,这样才能不违背原文意思,句子之间合乎逻辑。

# Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

## Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear:

M: When shall we start our work, Jane?

W: Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly, for we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

Q: For how long can they work?

You will read:

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

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

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

1. A) That is a great idea.  
B) It is easier to find a job compared with language major.  
C) It is difficult to land a job in the future.  
D) It is not tough to find a job.
2. A) The driving officer is giving a practical test on driving.  
B) The woman is taking a written test on driving.  
C) They are talking about the driving test.  
D) They are taking about the behavior of motorists.
3. A) Lock the computer lab later.  
B) Leave with the woman.  
C) Buy a new lock for the computer lab.  
D) Show the woman where the computer lab is.
4. A) Most people in America read newspapers.  
B) She is overweight like most Americans.  
C) She needs to take less luggage on the plane.  
D) She could win a bet on how much weight she can lose.
5. A) The man is smart enough to take six courses.  
B) The man has a lot of different interests.  
C) First-year students usually take many courses.  
D) The man is taking too many courses for his first semester.
6. A) Neither of them likes violent movies.  
B) They agree that movies should reflect life.

- C) They have different views on violent movies.  
D) Violent movies shouldn't be shown in public places.
7. A) Call to his office. B) Solve the problem he has in the office.  
C) Look after his kid. D) Wait for an hour.
8. A) She can't understand the man.  
B) She doesn't like the man's idea.  
C) That's feasible to carry it out.  
D) That's a good means of relaxation and recreation.
9. A) A plane has crashed.  
B) The airport has been closed down due to the bad weather.  
C) The pilots have refused to fly the planes.  
D) A bomb has been dropped on the airport.
10. A) To take some medicine. B) To have a rest at home.  
C) To dance around immediately. D) To take some of her mother's herbal medicine.

## 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 question will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D, then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

### Passage One

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

11. A) Energy conservation. B) Transportation of the future.  
C) Strip cities. D) Advantages of air transportation over railroads.
12. A) It uses nuclear energy. B) It rests on a cushion of pressurized air.  
C) It flies over magnetically activated tracks. D) It uses a device similar to a jet engine.
13. A) It is more comfortable than a conventional train.  
B) It doesn't require very much track maintenance.  
C) It doesn't remain in any station very long.  
D) It carries more passengers than a conventional train.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) They are both poets. B) They were both unmarried.  
C) They were both sociable. D) They seldom left their hometown.
15. A) Short. B) Imaginative.  
C) Original. D) Having limited themes.
16. A) She came off a respectable life.  
B) She lived a solitary life.  
C) She was proud of her success as a poet.  
D) She received little college education.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) Some people buy things they do not want.

- B) Some people are afraid to behave in a confident manner.  
 C) There are many superiors around you.  
 D) Some people think too highly of themselves.
18. A) Some people have a low self-image.  
 B) There is always someone around who knows better.  
 C) Salesman talk people into buying things they don't want.  
 D) People don't share the common knowledge.
19. A) To make people start to doubt themselves.  
 B) To show people they have a right to be themselves.  
 C) To help people to become a superior.  
 D) To help people to learn to be aggressive.
20. A) To take an AT course.  
 B) To go to see a superior.  
 C) To talk with Dr. Albert.  
 D) To speak out for themselves.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

1 An Asian engineer is assigned to a U.S. lab and almost suffers a nervous breakdown. A U.S. executive tells his staff he's going to treat them fairly—and creates dissension. A Japanese manager is promoted by his British president, but within six months asks for a transfer.

2 Each of these real-life cases involved people who were regarded as superior employees, but were ill-equipped to cope with the complexities and dangers of intercultural management.

3 "Multi-national companies have studied everything else, now they're finally looking at culture." Says Clifford Clark, founder and president of a company, a small company that specializes in teaching business people from different cultures how to communicate and work with each other.

4 "Never show the shoe to an Arab, never arrive on time for a party in Brazil, and in Japan, don't think 'yes' means 'yes'," advise American consultants Jack and Brown who have produced a series of films and a book to help managers improve their international business skill. But simply learning the social "dos" and "don'ts" is not the answer, according to the specialists.

5 For example, the American manager who promised to be fair thought he was telling his Japanese staff that their hard work would be rewarded, but when some workers received higher salary increases than others, there were complaints. "You told us you'd be fair, and you lied to us." Accused one salesman. "It took me a year and a half," sighed the American, "to realize that 'fair' to my staff, meant being treated equally."

6 The Asian engineer who suffered in America was the victim of another mistaken expectation. "He was accustomed to the warm group environment so typical in Japan," said his manager, "but in our company, we're all expected to be self-starters."

The Japanese manager who failed to respond to his promotion couldn't bring himself to use the more direct language needed to communicate with his London-based superiors. "I used to think all this talk about cultural communication was a lot of baloney(胡说八道)," says Flank, president of Intel Japan Ltd. "Now, I can see it's a real problem. Miscommunication has slower our ability to coordinate with our home office."

That's why Intel began an intercultural training program this spring which Flank expects will reduce decision-making time now lost in making sure the Americans and the Japanese understand each other.

21. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Building Bridges over the Cultural Rivers ✓
  - B) Multinational Training for Businessmen ✓
  - C) Learning Different Thinking Patterns ✓
  - D) The Way to Get Promotion 提升 ✓
22. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A) Intercultural communication is only important for managers. ✓
  - B) Cultural difference may lead to better performance of the workers. ✓
  - C) Intercultural communication is key to the success of multinational companies. ✓
  - D) Training programs can lead to promotions for an individual worker.
23. According to the author, which of the following strategies should be adopted?
- A) To train the staff so as to improve the communication between different cultures. ✓
  - B) Managers should be grateful for promotions. ✓
  - C) All workers should be equal in work. ✓
  - D) Workers in multinational companies should learn a second language.
24. According to the passage, Japanese workers \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) usually work by themselves and independently
  - B) usually work in groups and they are not independent
  - C) like the same salary increases for everyone ✓
  - D) believe that hard work should be rewarded
25. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A) The Japanese people say things more directly than the Americans.
  - B) The Americans have a different method in motivating the workers.
  - C) Working hard usually leads to pay increases and promotions.
  - D) Intercultural programs may reduce misunderstanding and decision-making time. ✓

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Particles that radiate from decaying radon (氡) atoms can destroy the living cells they strike and increase the likelihood that those cells will later become cancerous. Researchers have now directly demonstrated that neighboring cells not suffering direct hits can be harmed, too. They've also taken a step toward showing how this type of radiation, called alpha particles, indirectly hurts those bystanders.

Radon derives from the decay of uranium (铀) and seeps naturally into the air from the ground. It's the primary environmental source of alpha particles, which contribute to cancer risk by causing aberrations (失常) in DNA. Alpha particles from inhaled radon are second only to smoking as a cause of lung cancer.

Because a person's exposure to alpha particles typically is low, researchers have had to estimate public



health threats from radon by guess from the effects of higher doses of alpha radiation. Such data comes primarily from studies of survivors of the atomic bombs that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. The customary extrapolation (推测) assumes that cancer risk is proportional to the dose of radiation even at low doses.

Radiation's effects in cell cultures don't necessarily reflect what happens in "a whole organism, with its full range of defense-repair mechanisms," says Duport. Processes such as DNA repair and cell death triggered by radiation damage could cancel the effect on by-stander cells observed in the lab, he suggests.

Furthermore, while a bystander effect can contribute to cancer, other-cell-to-cell interactions in living tissue "may relieve increased risk," says Barry Michael, a radiation biophysicist at the Gray Cancer Institute in Northwood, England. One of these interactions halts cell division and hence cancer. "The jury is still out on whether cell-to-cell effects lead to a greater or lower risk," Michael says.

26. The passage's main topic is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) The experiment done by researchers.
- B) Uranium is the key killer of neighboring cells
- C) Cell-to-cell interaction can make up for the hurt cells. 2
- D) Bystander cells can be indirectly damaged by alpha particles. ✓

27. Alpha particles directly come from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) decaying uranium 未定
- B) decaying radon atoms 1 ✓
- C) air from the ground
- D) radiation particles

28. Which of the following is right for alpha particles?

- A) they are the second killers to smoking as cause of lung cancer. ✓
- B) They can compensate for the abnormal DNA. 未定
- C) High dosage and low dosage of them have the same effect on people's health. 2

29. How does the researchers conduct the study?

- A) By studying the data got from the survivors who had experienced atomic radiation. ✓
- B) By carrying out the experiments in the lab. 实验
- C) By studying the features of radon and uranium.
- D) By studying the features of radon and uranium.

30. From the passage, we can know the tone of the author is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) argumentative 争论
- B) factual 3定
- C) conjectural (推测的)
- D) authoritative

### Passages Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Green plant food stores the sun's energy. Many creatures depend directly upon green plants for food. These plant eaters include small beings such as insects and large beings such as deer, kangaroos, and elephants. Whether they feed on leaves, barks, roots, fruit or seeds, the plant eaters convert food made by green plants into the tissues of their own bodies.

At the next stage in the cycle are the animals that prey on the plant eaters. The animal eaters include many small animals, insects, shrews, lizards—along with reptiles, birds, and mammals like wolves and the great cats. Whenever one of these eats a plant eater, it obtains the energy stored first, in the green plants and then, in the plant eater. Some of the predators also get energy at third hand by preying on another meat eater

as when a hawk eats a snake. Some animals, such as bears, eat plants and animals.

Food plays a vital part in keeping forest life in balance. There is only so much food available for each kind of animal. When the population of a species grows too large, there is insufficient food and some die. When the population shrinks too much, there is abundant food and more animals survive, bringing the population back to the normal.

Sometimes, however, a particular species of animal can increase greatly. When this occurs, the entire way of forest life is threatened. About twenty-five years ago such a change occurred in a forest high in the Rocky Mountains.

In this forest lived a kind of beetle the size of a housefly. The larvae (幼虫) of these beetles fed on the spruces (云杉), occasionally killing an old or diseased tree. Healthy trees protected themselves by flow of resin (树脂) that killed many beetle larvae. Additional protection came from woodpeckers and various insects that ate larvae.

Then a severe windstorm swept the forest. Many of the spruces were blown over but remained alive for a time. They were weak, however, and could not produce much resin. In these trees the beetle larvae could feed safely, and the beetles began to multiply. In three years, there were so many beetles that they were killing healthy trees as well as weak trees. Within six years, they had destroyed enough timber to build houses for nearly two million people.

31. They passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

- B
- A) the life in a forest
  - B) the key function of green plants played in the food chain
  - C) plant and animal eaters ✗
  - D) protection of green plants

32. According to the author, if the population of a certain kind of animals grows too large, \_\_\_\_\_.

- C
- A) the number of plant eaters will be reduced ✓
  - B) the food chain will be destroyed ✓
  - C) the natural living environment will be damaged ✓ ✗
  - D) green plants are plenty ✓

33. The cycle of the forest life is composed of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) green plants ✓
- B) plant eaters
- C) animal eaters ✓
- D) human being ✗

34. Which of the following plays the key role in the forest life in balance?

- A) Insects.
- ✓ B) Food.
- C) Animals.
- D) Humans.

35. Which of the following statements does the example in para. 6 aim to explain?

- A) "When the population shrinks too much, there is abundant food and more animals survive." ✗
- B) "Many creatures depend directly upon green plants for food."
- C) "In these trees the beetle larvae could feed safely and the beetles began to multiply."
- ✓ D) "When this occurs, the entire way of forest life is threatened."

#### Passage Four

Question 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Software piracy problems exist and have been exacerbated (加剧) in recent years due to IS overload, decentralized purchasing, budget constraints, general user and corporate management attitudes, lack of knowl-

edge of the copyright laws, and now Internet access. Most organizations have not managed their software very effectively. Determining the extent of the problem is a time-consuming process.

The industry's response has been to form trade associations to educate the public about the copyright law and to aggressively pursue pirates. Some of the largest PC companies have set up their own in-house programs to combat the problem.

Corporate exposure is increasing due to the need to manage more machines, software and on-line and Internet access. Civil and criminal penalties for copyright infringement (侵权) have stiffened. As a result, trade association resources have increased significantly as well as calls to hotlines from unhappy employees due to corporate downsizing.

When infringing software is reported, the company is at risk of embarrassing litigation (诉讼) for copyright infringement. The company will most probably lose as the copyright holder usually has a "smoking gun" based on reports from former employees or other whistle blowers. There is also the simple fact that no matter how hard the IS staff try, there are and always will be copies of software programs that cannot be validated (证实) by purchasing records. They, coming from home, are created by otherwise conscientious employees trying to get their jobs done or just unauthorized copies created by cost conscious managers and employees. Internet access only increases problems as software is downloaded from sites worldwide.

A software management program will reduce the risks from using counterfeit or copied software and help avoid damage from viruses and corrupt programs. By conducting an audit before infringement is reported the corporation will reduce its exposure.

It is easy to inventory software programs on any particular machine. However, matching the software to the licensing documents is no easy task. Interpreting the variety of software license takes familiarity with industry business and licensing practices. Networks make the task much more complex. Internet access compounds the problem.

Employers should set guidelines for when and how to download software and data from on-line services and the Internet. Most software vendors maintain on-line support and provide the ability to download bug fixes and program updates. However, one bad virus can wreak (造成) havoc (严重破坏) throughout a company's networks and shut down the whole system. Firewall technology that controls access to and from outside systems can help. Information systems staff should work with management to develop policies that reduce risk but reflect the level of openness that suits a particular company's corporate culture.

36. This passage aims at providing advice to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) software companies      B) business companies  
C) lawmakers      D) corporate employees

37. What is the role of Internet in software piracy?

- A) It is a weapon against software piracy. ✗  
B) It is an accessory to software piracy. ✓  
C) It is the most important cause of software piracy.  
D) It has nothing to do with software piracy.

38. "Smoking gun" in the fourth paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) reports from former employees      B) irrefutable evidence  
C) delator (告发人)      D) trade associations

39. The author believes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) an audit before infringement will solve the problem of corporate exposure to software piracy

- B) employees should be encouraged to bring software from home  
 C) viruses can be downloaded from the Internet. ✓  
 D) software licenses are all similar ✓
40. The author advises information systems staff to work with management in making policies because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they are in charge of making policies ✕  
 B) they are responsible for avoidance of software piracy ✓  
 C) they are familiar with the company's corporate culture  
 D) they are frequently the actual wrong-doers

### Part III Vocabulary (20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked

A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with the single line through the center.

41. If each representative present here makes his usual speech, the meeting will be prolonged for more than an hour.  
 A) expanded 扩大 B) prolonged 延长 C) delayed 推迟 D) exceeded 超过 + by
42. Before moving to the new house in the other side of the city Elizebeth \_\_\_\_\_ the old one and the furniture.  
 A) dispensed B) discarded C) disposed of D) discharged
43. Nowadays many young people buy their houses on hire purchase and paid monthly \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) investments B) requirements C) arrangements D) installments
44. The new tourist hotel will have \_\_\_\_\_ for more than one thousand people.  
 A) convenience B) accommodations C) capability D) capacities
45. Dangerous chemicals may \_\_\_\_\_ through the soil into rivers. Free dumping of wastes should be prohibited.  
 A) spread B) permeate C) perplex D) filter
46. The number of the tickets \_\_\_\_\_ will be determined by the size of the stadium.  
 A) adaptable B) acceptable C) advisable D) available
47. The actors are covered in \_\_\_\_\_ blood to make it look as though they are injured.  
 A) fake B) false C) imitative D) mock
48. A recurring knee injury may \_\_\_\_\_ his chances of winning the tournament.  
 A) enforce B) enhance C) impair D) injure
49. The place didn't appear to be popular, for it was completely deserted, and in any case \_\_\_\_\_ to traffic.  
 A) inadequate B) inaccessible C) incompatible D) insignificant
50. That young man is a very \_\_\_\_\_ actor who could play a clown or a king with equal skills.  
 A) vulgar B) verbal C) meticulous D) versatile
51. When business is \_\_\_\_\_, there is usually an obvious increase in unemployment.  
 A) degraded B) depressed C) reduced D) lessened