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# 大学英语 六级真题 全景解读

英尚主编

# CET-6

标准真题，权威答案  
详尽解析，完整收录

一本在手，考试不愁！



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# 大学英语六级真题全景解读

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英 尚 主 编

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# 前 言

大学英语六级考试是国家教育部主管的一项全国性的教学考试,是用来测评大学生英语能力的一项非常重要的指标,被大学生称为“大学第一考”,其重要性不言而喻。

但怎样准备六级考试?六级考试都有哪些题型?每种题型应试时又有哪些技巧?这些问题不是每个考生都能了然于胸的。或许有的大学生至今仍很茫然,千头万绪,感觉无从下手。别着急,本书就是为参加六级考试的大学生量身打造的,无论你技高一筹,还是基础薄弱,都能从本书中找到切入点,踏上应对六级考试的轻松之路。

本书收集了大学英语六级考试改革后的真题。这些原汁原味的真题可以让考生拥有实战的感受,进而从真题中体会六级考试的出题角度和难易程度,了解自己目前的水平和差距,从而更好地为考试做准备,最终能在考场上自如发挥。

本书的特色有以下几个方面:

**分析透彻,究根到底。**针对调研中发现的考生在六级考试中暴露的问题,本书对每道题每个选项都进行了细致入微的解析,让考生充分理解每一道题的内涵,深入骨髓地把问题分析透彻。本书全方位、深角度挖掘了六级考试的各个考点,揭示了六级考试的命题规律,给出了每道题的答题方法和技巧,值得仔细研究与推敲。把这些问题弄清楚了,便抓住了六级考试的窍门,相信在考试的过程中会收到事半功倍的效果。

**内容丰富,鞭辟入里。**本书板块丰富,从多个角度解读近几年的六级真题。其中“内容导读”导入文章主题及主要内容,让读者对文章内容有一个大致的把握,为接下来的学习做好充分的准备;“全文翻译”将听力和阅读部分翻译成中文,可以帮助读者更好地理解文章内容,使学习更轻松高效;“答案解析”中“定位”板块可以让读者更容易在听力、阅读理解等文章中找到问题的答案在文中的位置;“错题克星”让读者不仅知道哪个选项正确,同时知道干扰项错在哪里;“指点迷津”让考生对所考知识点及其延伸有更深层次的了解。

词汇贯通、阅读达标、考试过关,是每位英语学习者,尤其是准备参加大学英语六级考试的考生特别关注的,而这也正是本书所努力的方向。希望本书能够真正成为六级考生的学习之需和应考必备之书,并帮助考生们顺利通过考试难关。

使用本书时,建议考生一定要按照考试要求,在规定的答题时间内完成每套试题。例如,前45分钟必须完成写作及快速阅读部分,后80分钟完成其余的练习,养成良好的做题习惯。预祝大家考试顺利,取得优异的成绩!

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# 2007年12月大学英语六级考试试题

Total score: 710

Total time allowed: 125 minutes

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *The Digital Age*. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 如今数字化产品得到越来越广泛的使用,例如……
2. 数字化产品的使用对人们工作、学习和生活产生的影响。

### The Digital Age

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## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

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

### Seven Ways to Save the World

Forget the old idea that conserving energy is a form of self-denial — riding bicycles, dimming the lights, and taking fewer showers. These days conservation is all about efficiency: getting the same — or better — results from just a fraction of the energy. When a slump in business travel forced Ulrich Römer to cut costs at his family-owned hotel in Germany, he replaced hundreds of the hotel's wasteful light bulbs, getting the same light for 80 percent less power. He bought a new water boiler with a digitally controlled pump, and wrapped insulation around the pipes. Spending about € 100,000 on these and other improvements, he slashed his € 90,000 fuel and power bill by € 60,000. As a bonus, the hotel's lower energy needs have reduced its annual carbon emissions by more than 200 metric tons. "For us, saving energy has been very, very profitable," he says. "And most importantly, we're not giving up a single comfort for our guests."

Efficiency is also a great way to lower carbon emissions and help slow global warming. But the best argument for efficiency is its cost — or, more precisely, its profitability. That's because quickly growing energy demand requires immense investment in new supply, not to mention the drain of rising energy prices.

No wonder efficiency has moved to the top of the political agenda. On Jan. 10, the European Union unveiled a plan to cut energy use across the continent by 20 percent by 2020. Last March, China imposed a 20 percent increase in energy efficiency by 2020. Even George W. Bush, the Texas oilman, is expected to talk about energy conservation in his State of the Union speech this

week.

The good news is that the world is full of proven, cheap ways to save energy. Here are the seven that could have the biggest impact:

### **Insulate**

Space heating and cooling eats up 36 percent of all the world's energy. There's virtually no limit to how much of that can be saved, as prototype "zero-energy homes" in Switzerland and Germany have shown. There's been a surge in new ways of keeping heat in and cold out (or vice versa). The most advanced insulation follows the law of increasing returns: if you add enough, you can scale down or even eliminate heating and air-conditioning equipment, lowering costs even before you start saving on utility bills. Studies have shown that green workplaces (ones that don't constantly need to have the heat or air-conditioner running) have higher worker productivity and lower sick rates.

### **Change Bulbs**

Lighting eats up 20 percent of the world's electricity, or the equivalent of roughly 600,000 tons of coal a day. Forty percent of that powers old-fashioned incandescent light bulbs — a 19th-century technology that wastes most of the power it consumes on unwanted heat.

Compact fluorescent lamps, or CFLs, not only use 75 to 80 percent less electricity than incandescent bulbs to generate the same amount of light, but they also last 10 times longer. Phasing old bulbs out by 2030 would save the output of 650 power plants and avoid the release of 700 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere each year.

### **Comfort Zone**

Water boilers, space heaters and air conditioners have been notoriously inefficient. The heat pump has altered that equation. It removes heat from the air outside or the ground below and uses it to supply heat to a building or its water supply. In the summer, the system can be reversed to cool buildings as well.

Most new residential buildings in Sweden are already heated with ground-source heat pumps. Such systems consume almost no conventional fuel at all. Several countries have used subsidies to jump-start the market, including Japan, where almost 1 million heat pumps have been installed in the past two years to heat water for showers and hot tubs.

### **Remake Factories**

From steel mills to paper factories, industry eats up about a third of the world's energy. The opportunities to save are vast. In Ludwigshafen, German chemicals giant BASF runs an interconnected complex of more than 200 chemical factories, where heat produced by one chemical process is used to power the next. At the Ludwigshafen site alone, such recycling of heat and energy saves the company 200 million a year and almost half its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Now BASF is doing the same for new plants in China. "Optimizing (优化) energy efficiency is a decisive competitive advantage," says BASF CEO Jürgen Hambrecht.

### **Green Driving**

A quarter of the world's energy — including two thirds of the annual production of oil — is used for transportation. Some savings come free of charge; you can boost fuel efficiency by 6 percent simply by keeping your car's tires properly *inflated* (充气). Gasoline-electric *hybrid* (混合型) models like the Toyota Prius improve mileage by a further 20 percent over conventional











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.

If you're like most people, you've indulged in fake listening many times. You go to history class, sit in the third row, and look (36) \_\_\_\_\_ at the instructor as she speaks. But your mind is far away, (37) \_\_\_\_\_ in the clouds of pleasant daydreams. (38) \_\_\_\_\_ you come back to earth: The instructor writes an important term on the chalkboard, and you (39) \_\_\_\_\_ copy it in your notebook. Every once in a while the instructor makes a (40) \_\_\_\_\_ remark, causing others in the class to laugh. You smile politely, pretending that you've heard the remark and found it mildly (41) \_\_\_\_\_. You have a vague sense of (42) \_\_\_\_\_ that you aren't paying close attention. But you tell yourself that any (43) \_\_\_\_\_ you miss can be picked up from a friend's notes. Besides, (44) \_\_\_\_\_. So back you go into your private little world. Only later do you realize you've missed important information for a test.

Fake listening may be easily exposed, since many speakers are sensitive to facial cues and can tell if you're merely pretending to listen. (45) \_\_\_\_\_.

Even if you are not exposed, there's another reason to avoid fakery: It's easy for this behavior to become a habit. For some people, the habit is so deeply-rooted that (46) \_\_\_\_\_. As a result, they miss lots of valuable information.

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

**Section A**

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

**Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.**

Men, these days, are embracing fatherhood with the round-the-clock involvement their partners have always dreamed of — handling night feedings, packing lunches and bandaging knees. But unlike women, many find they're negotiating their new roles with little support or information. "Men in my generation (aged 25~40) have a fear of becoming dads because we have no role models," says Jon Smith, a writer. They often find themselves excluded from mothers' support networks, and are eyed *warily* (警觉地) on the playground.

The challenge is particularly evident in the work-place. There, men are still expected to be breadwinners climbing the corporate ladder; traditionally-minded bosses are often unsympathetic to family needs. In Denmark most new fathers only take two weeks of *paternity leave* (父亲的陪产假) — even though they are allowed 34 days. As much as if not more so than women, fathers struggle to be taken seriously when they request flexible arrangements.

Though Wilfried Fritz Maring, 54, a data-bank and Internet specialist with German firm FIZ Karlsruhe, feels that the time he spends with his daughter outweighs any disadvantages, he admits, "With my decision to work from home I dismissed any opportunity for promotion."

*Mind-sets* (思维定势) are changing gradually. When Maring had a daughter, the company equipped him with a home office and allowed him to choose a job that could be performed from there. Danish telecom company TDC initiated an internal campaign last year to encourage dads to take paternity leave; 97 percent now do. "When an employee goes on paternity leave and is with his kids, he gets a new kind of training: in how to keep cool under stress," says spokesperson Christine Elberg Holm. For a new generation of dads, kids may come before the company — but it's a shift that benefits both.

47. Unlike women, men often get little support or information from \_\_\_\_\_.
48. Besides supporting the family, men were also expected to \_\_\_\_\_.
49. Like women, men hope that their desire for a flexible schedule will be \_\_\_\_\_.
50. When Maring was on paternity leave, he was allowed by his company to work \_\_\_\_\_.
51. Christine Holm believes paternity leave provides a new kind of training for men in that it can help them cope with \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section B

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

#### Passage One

**Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

Like most people, I've long understood that I will be judged by my occupation, that my profession is a gauge people use to see how smart or talented I am. Recently, however, I was disappointed to see that it also decides how I'm treated as a person.

Last year I left a professional position as a small-town reporter and took a job waiting tables. As someone paid to serve food to people, I had customers say and do things to me I suspect they'd never say or do to their most casual acquaintances. One night a man talking on his cell phone waved me away, then *beckoned* (示意) me back with his finger a minute later, complaining he was ready to order and asking where I'd been.

I had waited tables during summers in college and was treated like a *peon* (勤杂工) by plenty of people. But at 19 years old, I believed I deserved inferior treatment from professional adults. Besides, people responded to me differently after I told them I was in college. Customers would joke that one day I'd be sitting at their table, waiting to be served.

Once I graduated I took a job at a community newspaper. From my first day, I heard a respectful tone from everyone who called me. I assumed this was the way the professional world worked — cordially.

I soon found out differently. I sat several feet away from an advertising sales representative with a similar name. Our calls would often get mixed up and someone asking for Kristen would be transferred to Christie. The mistake was immediately evident. Perhaps it was because money was involved, but people used a tone with Kristen that they never used with me.

My job title made people treat me with courtesy. So it was a shock to return to the restaurant industry.



It's no secret that there's a lot to put up with when waiting tables, and fortunately, much of it can be easily forgotten when you pocket the tips. The service industry, by definition, exists to cater to others' needs. Still, it seemed that many of my customers didn't get the difference between *server* and *servant*.

I'm now applying to graduated school, which means someday I'll return to a profession where people need to be nice to me in order to get what they want. I think I'll take them to dinner first, and see how they treat someone whose only job is to serve them.

52. The author was disappointed to find that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) one's position is used as a gauge to measure one's intelligence
  - B) talented people like her should fail to get a respectable job
  - C) one's occupation affects the way one is treated as a person
  - D) professionals tend to look down upon manual workers
53. What does the author intend to say by the example in the second paragraph?
- A) Some customers simply show no respect to those who serve them.
  - B) People absorbed in a phone conversation tend to be absent-minded.
  - C) Waitresses are often treated by customers as casual acquaintances.
  - D) Some customers like to make loud complaints for no reason at all.
54. How did the author feel when waiting tables at the age of 19?
- A) She felt it unfair to be treated as a mere servant by professionals.
  - B) She felt badly hurt when her customers regarded her as a peon.
  - C) She was embarrassed each time her customers joked with her.
  - D) She found it natural for professionals to treat her as inferior.
55. What does the author imply by saying "... many of my customers didn't get the difference between *server* and *servant*" (Lines 3~4, Para. 7)?
- A) Those who cater to others' needs are destined to be looked down upon.
  - B) Those working in the service industry shouldn't be treated as servants.
  - C) Those serving others have to put up with rough treatment to earn a living.
  - D) The majority of customers tend to look on a servant as a server nowadays.
56. The author says she'll one day take her clients to dinner in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) see what kind of people they are
  - B) experience the feeling of being served
  - C) show her generosity towards people inferior to her
  - D) arouse their sympathy for people living a humble life

### Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

What's hot for 2007 among the very rich? A \$7.3 million diamond ring. A trip to Tanzania to hunt wild animals. Oh, and income inequality.

Sure, some leftish billionaires like George Soros have been railing against income inequality for years. But increasingly, centrist and right-wing billionaires are starting to worry about income inequality and the fate of the middle class.

In December, Mortimer Zuckerman wrote a column in *U. S. News & World Report*, which

he owns. “Our nation’s core bargain with the middle class is disintegrating,” *lamented* (哀叹) the 117<sup>th</sup>-richest man in America. “Most of our economic gains have gone to people at the very top of the income ladder. Average income for a household of people of working age, by contrast, has fallen five years in a row.” He noted that “Tens of millions of Americans live in fear that a major health problem can reduce them to bankruptcy.”

Wilbur Ross Jr. has echoed Zuckerman’s anger over the bitter struggles faced by middle-class Americans. “It’s an outrage that any American’s life expectancy should be shortened simply because the company they worked for went bankrupt and ended health-care coverage,” said the former chairman of the International Steel Group.

What’s happening? The very rich are just as trendy as you and I, and can be so when it comes to politics and policy. Given the recent change of control in Congress, the popularity of measures like increasing the minimum wage, and efforts by California’s governor to offer universal health care, these guys don’t need their own personal weathermen to know which way the wind blows.

It’s possible that *plutocrats* (有钱有势的人) are expressing solidarity with the struggling middle class as part of an effort to insulate themselves from *confiscatory* (没收性的) tax policies. But the prospect that income inequality will lead to higher taxes on the wealthy doesn’t keep plutocrats up at night. They can live with that.

No, what they fear was that the political challenges of sustaining support for global economic integration will be more difficult in the United States because of what has happened to the distribution of income and economic insecurity.

In other words, if middle-class Americans continue to struggle financially as the ultrawealthy grow ever wealthier, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain political support for the free flow of goods, services, and capital across borders. And when the United States places obstacles in the way of foreign investors and foreign goods, it’s likely to encourage reciprocal action abroad. For people who buy and sell companies, or who allocate capital to markets all around the world, that’s the real nightmare.

57. What is the current topic of common interest among the very rich in America?
- A) The fate of the ultrawealthy people.
  - B) The disintegration of the middle class.
  - C) The inequality in the distribution of wealth.
  - D) The conflict between the left and the right wing.
58. What do we learn from Mortimer Zuckerman’s lamentation?
- A) Many middle-income families have failed to make a bargain for better welfare.
  - B) The American economic system has caused many companies to go bankrupt.
  - C) The American nation is becoming more and more divided despite its wealth.
  - D) The majority of Americans benefit little from the nation’s growing wealth.
59. From the fifth paragraph we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the very rich are fashion-conscious
  - B) the very rich are politically sensitive
  - C) universal health care is to be implemented throughout America

- D) Congress has gained popularity by increasing the minimum wage
60. What is the real reason for plutocrats to express solidarity with the middle class?
- A) They want to protect themselves from confiscatory taxation.  
 B) They know that the middle class contributes most to society.  
 C) They want to gain support for global economic integration.  
 D) They feel increasingly threatened by economic insecurity.
61. What may happen if the United States places obstacles in the way of foreign investors and foreign goods?
- A) The prices of imported goods will inevitably soar beyond control.  
 B) The investors will have to make great efforts to re-allocate capital.  
 C) The wealthy will attempt to buy foreign companies across borders.  
 D) Foreign countries will place the same economic barriers in return.

**Part V Cloze**

**(15 minutes)**

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

In 1915 Einstein made a trip to Gottingen to give some lectures at the invitation of the mathematical physicist David Hilbert. He was particularly eager — too eager, it would turn 62 — to explain all the intricacies of relativity to him. The visit was a triumph, and he said to a friend excitedly, “I was able to 63 Hilbert of the general theory of relativity.”

64 all of Einstein’s personal *turmoil* (焦躁) at the time, a new scientific anxiety was about to 65. He was struggling to find the right equations that would 66 his new concept of gravity, 67 that would define how objects move 68 space and how space is curved by objects. By the end of the summer, he 69 the mathematical approach he had been 70 for almost three years was flawed. And now there was a 71 pressure. Einstein discovered to his 72 that Hilbert had taken what he had learned from Einstein’s lectures and was racing to come up 73 the correct equations first.

It was an enormously complex task.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 62. A) up       | B) over        |
| C) out          | D) off         |
| 63. A) convince | B) counsel     |
| C) persuade     | D) preach      |
| 64. A) Above    | B) Around      |
| C) Amid         | D) Along       |
| 65. A) emit     | B) emerge      |
| C) submit       | D) submerge    |
| 66. A) imitate  | B) ignite      |
| C) describe     | D) ascribe     |
| 67. A) ones     | B) those       |
| C) all          | D) none        |
| 68. A) into     | B) beyond      |
| C) among        | D) through     |
| 69. A) resolved | B) realized    |
| C) accepted     | D) assured     |
| 70. A) pursuing | B) protecting  |
| C) contesting   | D) contending  |
| 71. A) complex  | B) compatible  |
| C) comparative  | D) competitive |
| 72. A) humor    | B) horror      |
| C) excitement   | D) extinction  |
| 73. A) to       | B) for         |
| C) with         | D) against     |

Although Einstein was the better physicist, Hilbert was the better mathematician. So in October 1915 Einstein 74 himself into a month-long frantic endeavor in 75 he returned to an earlier mathematical strategy and wrestled with equations, proofs, corrections and updates that he 76 to give as lectures to Berlin's Prussian Academy of Sciences on four 77 Thursdays.

His first lecture was delivered on Nov. 4, 1915, and it explained his new approach, 78 he admitted he did not yet have the precise mathematical formulation of it. Einstein also took time off from 79 revising his equations to engage in an awkward *fandango* (方丹戈双人舞) with his competitor Hilbert. Worried 80 being *scooped* (抢先), he sent Hilbert a copy of his Nov. 4 lecture. "I am 81 to know whether you will take kindly to this new solution," Einstein noted with a touch of defensiveness.

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 74. A) threw      | B) thrust      |
| C) huddled        | D) hopped      |
| 75. A) how        | B) that        |
| C) what           | D) which       |
| 76. A) dashed     | B) darted      |
| C) rushed         | D) reeled      |
| 77. A) successive | B) progressive |
| C) extensive      | D) repetitive  |
| 78. A) so         | B) since       |
| C) though         | D) because     |
| 79. A) casually   | B) coarsely    |
| C) violently      | D) furiously   |
| 80. A) after      | B) about       |
| C) on             | D) in          |
| 81. A) curious    | B) conscious   |
| C) ambitious      | D) ambiguous   |

**Part VI Translation**

(5 minutes)

**Directions:** Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on **Answer Sheet 2**.

82. But for mobile phones, \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的通信就不可能如此迅速和方便).
83. In handling an embarrassing situation, \_\_\_\_\_ (没有什么比幽默感更有帮助的了).
84. The Foreign Minister said he was resigning, \_\_\_\_\_ (但他拒绝进一步解释这样做的原因).
85. Human behavior is mostly a product of learning, \_\_\_\_\_ (而动物的行为主要依靠本能).
86. The witness was told that under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ (他都不应该对法庭说谎).