

大学英语六级考试 全卷模拟试题集

含 1996 年 8 月公布的新题型

◀附试题难点注释▶

(修订本)

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

Band Six

With New Test Questions and Notes to Difficult Questions

(The Revised Edition)

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北京理工大学出版社

内 容 简 介

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求，并参照了《大学英语六级考试大纲》编成的，这次修订是根据国家教委1996年8月公布的六级测试新题型进行的。全书包括大学英语六级考试备考指南、单项练习、模拟试题12套（每套均增加了新题型）及试题答案。模拟试题部分还有写作题范文、听力理解部分的文字材料和试题难点注释。书末还附有全真试题一套和国家教委颁发的《大学英语六级考试大纲》，以便于读者自我检测和准备应考。书中试题的内容，主要选自近年的美、英书刊和测试题集；语言规范，表达生动、准确；其形式、题量、计分和计时等与大纲的规定和真实考题完全一致，难度也基本相同。本书第二版（增订本）五年来重印8次，印数约12万册，在全国高校中已获得广泛使用，效果良好。有的学校已将其录入题库。这次再版，内容更丰富，针对性实用性更强。

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修订本前言

《大学英语六级考试全卷模拟试题集》自 1990 年问世以来，深受全国高校广大师生的欢迎。1991 年应读者要求出了增订本，增加了试题难点注释。到 1995 年本书重印 8 次，印数达 12 万册。感谢广大读者对本书的厚爱。

这次修订进行了下列五方面的工作。

1. 增加了备考指南部分（即第一部分）。在这部分我们对题型及测试重点进行了仔细的分析，提出了解题技巧和方法，并且针对每一题型配了单项练习，以便对考生进行单项测试或让考生自我单项检测，以提高应试能力。

2. 对原有的 10 套模拟试题重新进行了审定。在保持原书特色的基础上撤换了个别相重的试题。另外还增加了 2 套模拟试题（即第二部分）。

3. 根据国家教委大学英语考试委员会 1996 年 8 月公布的六级考试的新题型——复合式听写 (Compound Dictation)、英译汉 (Translation from English into Chinese) 和简短回答问题 (Short Answer Questions)，我们对第二部分中的每套模拟题均增补了这三项新测试题，以便于考生全面备考应试。

4. 为了进一步加强本书的针对性，书末附有一套国家教委大学英语考试中心 1995 年暴光的全国大学英语六级考试统考题，以使广大考生能更真实地测试自己，找出差距。

5. 练习及试题答案、写作题范文、试题难点注释、和听力理解部分的录音文字材料等全部集中汇编于第三部分，以备查阅。

这里必须指出，大学英语六级考试原题型加上新题型共八种。按国家教委全国大学英语考试委员会 1996 年 8 月公布六级考试新题型的通知，这些题型的排列顺序是：听力理解、*复合式听写、阅读理解、*英译汉、*简短回答问题、词语用法和语法结构、综合改错和短文写作（其中带*号者为新题型）。当然，并不是每次考试都要考这八种题型。根据《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求，每次考试至少考五种题型。究竟考哪几种题型，得根据当时的情况选定。但是，作为考生，必须高标准要求，全面复习，准备应试。这就是我们在修订本书时对每套模拟试题都增加了国家教委公布的三个新题型的主要原因。

本书配有录音磁带，内部交流。

本书在修订过程中得到清华大学、中国人民大学、北方交通大学和中国农业大学等有关老师们的大力支持和热情帮助。我们在此表示衷心感谢。邓晓岚、习瑞雪、孙仲仙、康中一等老师为本书修订做了大量工作，我们也向他们致以诚恳的谢意。

由于水平有限，时间仓促，书中难免有疏漏和错误之处，热忱希望同行们和广大读者批评、指正。

编者

1997 年 2 月

听力
作文
口语

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PART ONE PREPARATION GUIDE

第一部分 备考指南

大学英语六级考试是根据国家教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》，对结束六级学习的学生进行的统一的标准考试。其目的在于考核已修完大学英语六级的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求。这种考试是一种特殊类型的尺度参照性考试 (criterion-referenced test)，即以教学大纲为考试的依据，但同时又反映考生总体的英语水平。

大学英语六级考试是一种标准化考试，试题为主客观混合型。考试内容包括听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、综合改错、短文写作五个部分，分成两份试卷。试卷一 (Paper 1) 包括前三部分。试卷二 (Paper 2) 包括后两部分。全部题目按顺序统一编号，共 81 题，总计 100 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

根据国家教委全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 1996 年 8 月公布新题型的通知，听力部分之后安排了复合式听写 (Compound Dictation)；阅读理解部分之后安排了英译汉 (Translation from English into Chinese) 和简短回答问题 (Short Answer Questions)。这样，大学英语六级考试的题型便包括了八部分。当然，并不是每次考试都考这八种题型。按《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求，每次至少要考其中五种题型。现就大学英语六级考试的八种题型分别叙述如下：

一、听力理解 (Part 1 Listening Comprehension)

这部分试题设计的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。该题型包括 Section A 和 Section B 两节，共 20 题，考试时间为 20 分钟。Section A 中有 10 题，每题含一组对话，对话后有一问句。Section B 中也有 10 题，分别安排在每篇听力短文之后，每题是一个问句。

听力部分的每个问句后有大约 13 秒钟的间隙，要求考生从试卷所给出的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为每分钟约 140 词，念一遍。

听力理解部分 20 道题占总分的 20%，比重是比较大的。如果这部分得分较低，对整个考试成绩有一定影响。再加上听力理解部分是试卷的第一部分，对这一部分答题的顺利与否可能给考生心理上造成一定压力，从而影响考试的全过程。因此必须认真对待听力理解，争取一个好的开端。当然，任何事物都是正、反两个方面：万一这部分试题做得不好，也不要气馁，应立足于从其他部分试题找补回来。必须镇定、自信，把失误减少到最低限度。

做听力理解题时，必须注意下列几点：

1. 听试题前最好先阅读选择项，这样可以预测听力材料的内容和问题的类型。

例如：

A) She doesn't say.

C) Some colourful dresses.

B) Some cigarettes.

D) White shirts and cigarettes.

通过这四个备选答案不难推测出“某位女士需要(买)什么东西:香烟或艳丽的衣服或衬衣等。”

试题的内容是:

Woman: While the children are at the movie, I think I'll drop into Drake's Department Store and do a little shopping.

Man: Good idea. While you're there, will you pick up a couple of white shirts for me? And I need some cigarettes, too.

Question: What is the woman going to buy for herself?

“她需要(买)什么东西”带着这种推测听此对话,并没有听到女士说要为自己买衣服或香烟,倒是男士说,要她到商店去时,给他买两件白衬衫和一些香烟。可见答案 A) She doesn't say. 是正确的。

如果预先阅读选择项有困难,至少也应做到一边听试题,一边阅读备选答案,一边进行选择。千万不要听完试题,再读选择项,再选。

2. 控制答题时间。听力理解部分的每个问题后约有 13 秒的间隙。要求考生从试卷所给的每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。如前所述,录音的语速为 140 词/分钟,念一遍。如果把 13 秒钟全部花在答前一个问题,就有可能忽略掉下一个题目。因此答题最好控制在 10 秒之内。如果对前一个问题没听清楚或没记住内容而答不上来时,则应立即放弃这一题目,集中精力准备仔细听下一题;否则就会一题答不上,题题答不上。

3. 熟悉命题的形式和内容。

1) 听力理解部分无论是对话或短文,问题大都是一些带疑问词(What, Who, Where, When, Which, Why, How 等)的特殊问句,也可能是缺少某一成分的不完全句。

2) 问句和备选答案所用的词不完全与对话或短文中所用的词相同。它们可能是同义词、近义词或意义相同或相近的不同表达法。例如:

① Woman: Don't give the children any candy. It will spoil their appetites.

Man: Oh, just a few pieces won't hurt?

Question: Why shouldn't the children eat the candy?

A) It's their favorite kind.

C) She's been working all day.

B) Their father bought it.

D) They won't want to eat supper.

正确答案是 D)。试比较对话中的“Don't give the children any candy”(不要给孩子糖吃)与问句中的 Children shouldn't eat the candy”(孩子们不应该吃糖)。很明显,主张不给孩子糖吃的人自然认为孩子们不应该吃糖了。再比较:对话中的 It'll spoil their appetite”(那会破坏他们的食欲)和正确答案 D “They won't want to eat supper”(他们会不想吃晚饭)。显然,这是一件事的两种不同说法。

② Woman: I like swimming, but not bowling.

Man: Bowling and golf are my favorite sports.

Question: Which sports does the man Like?

A) Golf and bowling

C) Swimming

B) Bowling and swimming

D) Bowling

正确答案是 A)。针对对话中的“Bowling and golf are my favorite sports”可以提问“Are bowling and golf your favorite sports?”也可以提问“Which sports are your favorite ones [sports]?”或: Which sports does the man like?”所以正确答案为 A。Golf and bowling 既可理解“Golf and bowling are my favorite sports”,也可理解为“The man likes golf and bowling.”

2) 有些问题很简单,但答题时得动一下脑筋:推理或计算,特别是 how long, when, how much 这类问题。例如:

① Man: I just stopped by at your office in the bank. They told me that you had quit. Where are you working now?

Woman: I am working for a lawyer now. The pay is better and the work is much more interesting.

Question: Where did the woman work before?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) At a bank. | C) At a department store. |
| B) At a lawyer's office. | D) At a school. |

正确答案是 A)。

由对话中 I just stopped by at your office in the bank. They told me that you had quit.”推断,便知 The woman worked at a bank before.

② Man: I ran all the way to the bus stop but I'm told the bus left 5 minutes ago.

Woman: That's too bad. These buses leave every 50 minutes.

Question: How long does the man have to wait?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) 40 minutes. | C) 45 minutes. |
| B) 50 minutes. | D) 55 minutes. |

正确答案是 C)。

对话中说:每 50 分钟发一次车,上一班车已于 5 分钟前离站,那下一班车的发车时间自然是从 50 分钟内减去 5 分钟,所以 C) 45 minutes 是正确答案。

③ Woman: These are very nice shirts. How much are they?

Man: 10 dollars each. Two for 19 dollars. They are on sale.

Question: How much do four shirts cost?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) \$ 10.00. | C) \$ 38.00. |
| B) \$ 19.00. | D) \$ 40.00. |

正确答案是 C)。

对话中说:衬衫一件 10 美元,两件 19 美元,所以四件是 38 美元。答案 C) \$ 38.00 是正确的。

④ Man: My daughter graduated from college in 1986. What about your daughter?

Woman: She finished school a year after your daughter did.

Question: When did the woman's daughter graduate?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A) 1985. | C) 1987. |
| B) 1986. | D) 1988. |

正确答案是 C)。

对话中说：男士的女儿 1986 年大学毕业，女士的女儿在一年之后毕业，所以正确答案是 C. 1987。

当然回答像 when, how long, how much 这一类的问题并不都要计算，有时必须记住内容，特别是多次出现数据的时候。例如：

Woman: I went downtown at 8:30 yesterday morning, and I didn't come back to see Bob to school until 12:30.

Man: I went to Bob's school at 5:20 because I had a very important appointment with Bob's teacher at 5:30.

Question: What time did the man have to see Bob's teacher?

A) 5:30.

C) 12:30.

B) 8:30.

D) 5:20.

正确答案是 A)，但 B)，C)，D) 均在对话中出现。如果不记住内容，是很容易混淆的。

在听语篇材料时，题型的变化要多一些，由于语篇提供的信息量大，提问题的方式显然就多，所以记住语篇的内容是答题的关键。首先是要把握所听语篇的主题思想，涉及的范围（政治、经济、科学、技术、日常生活等等）及试题类型（问人、事、时间、地点、目的、原因等）。例如：

Passage 1

Psychologists believe that our dreams can often give us interesting information about ourselves, if we will take the time to look at them seriously. On the simplest level, dreams can make us aware of things we have missed during the day because we were too busy to notice them. For instance, if you dream of your teeth falling out, you may have unconsciously picked up signs of dental trouble. Or if you dream of missing an important appointment, your dream may be trying to remind you of an engagement coming up that you have forgotten to write down.

On a deeper level, dreams can show us how we really feel about our relationships. For instance, a young woman who considered herself fairly happily married dreamed angrily hitting her husband on the head with a vacuum cleaner. The dream was urging the woman to get in touch with her feelings of anger at her husband for insisting that she stay home instead of taking an interesting job.

1. What did the young woman dream?

A) that she was vacuuming her apartment.

B) that she was very happily married.

C) that she was hitting her husband with a household appliance.

D) that her husband attacked her with a vacuum cleaner.

2. According to the talk, what might a dream of teeth falling out mean?

A) You may have unconscious fears of an operation.

B) You may have forgotten to write down an appointment.

- C) You may be secretly hitting someone in your life.
 D) You should examine your teeth for signs of trouble.
3. What did the talk say that psychologists believe about dreams?
 A) They are unimportant and should be disregarded.
 B) They may give us helpful clues about ourselves.
 C) Only a trained psychologist can interpret them with success.
 D) They should never be interpreted literally.
4. Why did the speaker mention the dream of missing an appointment?
 A) It shows that dream can remind us of something we've been too busy to remember.
 B) It is an example of how we often dream of very ordinary events.
 C) It shows how dreams can urge us to get more in touch with our real feelings.
 D) It demonstrates that we can discover our innermost anxieties through looking seriously at our dreams.

这篇短文陈述的是心理学家对梦的解释。听完之后，至少应该记住文中所举出的做梦的实例，如：为什么梦见掉牙？为什么妻子梦见用吸尘器揍丈夫的脑袋？梦见失约意味着什么等。

题 1 正确答案是 C)。这里所说的 a household appliance 指的就是文中所说的 a vacuum cleaner。

题 2 正确答案是 D)。根据文中所说：If you dream of your teeth falling out, you may have unconsciously picked up signs of dental trouble” (如果你梦见掉牙，想必你已经不知不觉地染上了牙疾)。因而你应该去检查一下你的牙，所以答案 You should examine your teeth for signs of trouble (你应该去检查牙疾) 是正确的。

题 3 正确答案是 B)。文中第一句就说：“...dreams can often give us interesting information about ourselves, ...” (梦经常给我们提供的是关于我们自己的信息)，后面紧接着举例说明这一信息对做梦的人是很有帮助的。所以答案 They may give us helpful clues about ourselves. (梦可以给我们提供了解我们自己的信息) 是正确的。

题 4 正确答案是 A)。文中说，一个人在梦中忘记了赴一个重要的约会，这就提醒做梦的人某一个他确实已忘记了约会。所以答案 It shows that dream can remind us of something we've been too busy to remember. (这就表明，梦能提醒我们由于太忙而忘却了的某些事情) 是正确的。

Passage 2

The study of mathematics began in ancient Greece thousands of years ago. It has influenced every branch of scientific discovery through the centuries. The Greeks developed arithmetic for keeping business records. They developed geometry for the study of the sun, stars, and moon. These ancient people delighted in playing games with mathematics. From these games and with their knowledge of arithmetic and geometry, they developed algebra and trigonometry. Over a period of nearly two thousand years mathematics did not change. The ancient thoughts and discoveries were preserved in scattered centers of learning or uni-

versities during the Dark Ages. In the 17th century Isaac Newton and Wilhelm Liebnitz invented calculus. But only Newton put this knowledge to practical use. Galileo combined mathematics with physics, also in the 17th century, and thereby linked the sciences. The 17th century was a time of great mathematical interest and development. Many of our 20th-century methods and machines use those 300-year-old theories and methods. The student today learns from centuries of thought and development.

5. When did the study of mathematics begin?
- A) centuries ago. C) in the 20th century.
B) in the 17th century. D) 200 years ago.
6. Who first developed mathematics?
- A) Isaac Newton. C) Galileo.
B) the Greeks. D) Wilhelm Liebnitz.
7. During which period did mathematics remain unchanged?
- A) ancient times. C) for 300 years.
B) the 17th century. D) the Dark Ages.
8. Who linked the sciences of mathematics and physics?
- A) Galileo. C) the ancients.
B) today's student. D) Newton.

这篇短文扼要地介绍了数学发展的历史，文中涉及到一些人和年代。听完录音以后，至少应记住 Galileo, Isaac Newton, Wilhelm Liebnitz, the Greeks 等有关人的称呼以及 the 17th century, 20th century, thousands of years ago, centuries ago, Dark Ages 等表示时间、年代的短语。当然像 arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics 这类学科名词更是要求记住。而最主要的是要把上述的时代、年代及学科有机地联系起来。

题 5 正确答案是 A)。文中第一句就提到 “The study of mathematics began thousands of years ago.” 其中 thousands of years ago 与正确答案 centuries ago 是同义语。

题 6 正确答案是 B)。短文说，希腊人在古代就发展了算术、几何、三角和代数。既然如此，数学无疑也是他们最早发展起来的。所以答案 the Greeks (希腊人) 是正确的。

题 7 正确答案是 D)。文中提到，数学几乎有 2000 年没有发生变化，这期间古代思想和发现都留存在分散的学术中心和大学里。“这期间”原文用的是 “during the Dark Ages (黑暗时代)” 来表示的。由此可以得出结论：“黑暗时代” (the Dark Ages) 属于数学未发生变化的 2000 年。所以答案 the Dark Ages 是正确的。

题 8 正确答案是 A)。文中明确地提出来了 “Galileo combined mathematics with physics, also in the 17th century, and thereby linked the sciences.”

Passage 3

Today's lecture is on tidal action. There are many reasons for tidal action which is a very complicated phenomenon which involves many factors. The alternate rise and fall of the surface of the sea is mainly caused by the attractive force of the moon alone. When the attraction is great, the tide is high, and vice versa. The sun also exerts its effect on the tide,

being a little less half than as much as the moon. When the moon and the sun are horizontal, the highest high tide occurs, and when they are vertical the lowest low tide occurs.

9. What is the main idea of this lecture?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A) The attraction of the sun. | C) The sun and the moon. |
| B) The changing of the surface. | D) The factors affecting the tide. |

10. It can be assumed from this lecture that the attractive force of the sun is _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) more than half of the moon | C) more than twice that of the moon |
| B) more than that of the moon | D) half that of the moon |

这是一篇讲稿的摘录，讲的是海潮运动，非常短。听完录音后，应记住全部内容。短文主要讲月亮及太阳对海潮的影响。

题 9 正确答案是 D)。根据文章的主题句 “There are many reasons for tidal action which is a very complicated phenomenon which involves many factors”，我们了解到这篇文章的主题思想是谈论产生潮汐的原因，所以选定答案 D) The factors affecting the tide。

题 10 正确答案是 D)。由于文中已经谈到太阳对海潮的影响 a little less half than as much the moon (稍小于月亮对海潮影响的二分之一)，选择项 A、B、C 中的 more than 显然是错误的，应予以排除，剩下答案 D) half that of the moon 是正确的。

Exercise I

Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

A

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 suggested answers 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 centre.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

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

From the conversation we know that the two are 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 centre.

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

1. A) 9 : 26 B) 9 : 20 C) 9 : 14 D) 9 : 06
2. A) The woman agreed with the man. C) They have never met before.
B) The man wrote a letter to her. D) They have met before.
3. A) The woman did not study. C) The man did not study.
B) The woman is as nervous as the man. D) The man is not nervous.
4. A) He couldn't take the test. C) The rest left without him.
B) He lost his job. D) He had to rest.
5. A) A driving permit. C) An empty road.
B) A new watch. D) A new car.
6. A) Go to a party C) see a movie
B) stay home D) sleep
7. A) Her entire family. C) Her friend party.
B) Her parents and her brothers. D) Her parents.
8. A) Straight home. C) To Italy.
B) To Paris. D) To England.
9. A) His girl friend. C) The woman speaking.
B) His wife D) His sister.
10. A) Books about politics. C) Books about art.
B) Books about history. D) Books about literature.

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage 1

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

11. A) Nervous disorders in moths (蛾). C) Moths' ability to find light.
B) The effect of light on moths. D) Geographical distribution of moths.
12. A) Close their eyes. C) Hide in dark places.
B) Fly in circles. D) Cease moving.
13. A) They probably fly about freely.
B) They most likely fly to other moths.
C) They most likely look for shelter.
D) They probably turn continuously in circles.

Passage 2

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

14. A) By attending public schools in Bangor, Maine.
B) While serving in the U. S. Army.
C) As a dramatist in the American theater.
D) As a French translator while stationed in Paris
15. A) At least three
B) Two.
C) At least four.
D) Only two foreign languages.
16. A) To assign language translators.
B) To assign a person in his best language.
C) To assign a person poorly.
D) To assign a person a job that is not consistent with his best qualifications.

Passage 3

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

17. A) Several hours.
B) A few minutes.
C) A couple of days.
D) About an hour.
18. A) With students.
B) With professionals.
C) With all adults.
D) With the middle class.
19. A) A large number of bookstores.
B) Some bookstores.
C) All bookstores.
D) A few bookstores for foreigners.
20. A) All Americans.
B) Citizens.
C) All people.
D) All adults.

B

Section A

1. A) Shanghai.
B) Guilin.
C) Guangzhou.
D) Hangzhou.
2. A) Cigarettes are more harmful to smokers than non-smokers.
B) Cigarettes are harmful to those who live with smokers.
C) Those who live with smokers are not endangered by cigarettes.
D) Cigarette smoke is not harmful to smokers.
3. A) The speed limit was not clearly marked.
B) The limit was clearly marked as 40 M. P. H.
C) The speed limit is 30 miles per hour.
D) 50 miles per hour is the speed limit.
4. A) You can buy two bookcases for \$9.90 each.

- B) One bookcase will cost her \$ 7. 50 if she buys two or \$ 9. 90 if she only buys one.
 C) A bookcase costs \$ 15. 00.
 D) Bookcases cost \$ 14. 95 for two.
5. A) For Iane to call instead of write.
 B) He expected Jane to spend the summer in Europe with them.
 C) He expected her to spend the summer in New York.
 D) He expected Jane go to school in Europe and not New York.
6. A) This conversation was at the airport.
 B) They were eating lunch and talking in a restaurant.
 C) This took place in a college information office.
 D) They were at the dean's home.
7. A) Her daughter was making too much noise in the house.
 B) No one could sleep because of their dog, Flame, barking.
 C) The house was in need of a paint job.
 D) The house was burning and the daughter was awake to let the others know.
8. A) To the left and forward. C) Three blocks ahead.
 B) Forward and to the left. D) Forward and to the right.
9. A) To help Joann study.
 B) To have some coffee by himself.
 C) To invite Joann to have some coffee with him.
 D) To study biology.
10. A) He wishes to talk to Henry A. Smith.
 B) The speaker is calling Mr. Edgewood.
 C) The speaker wishes to call Henry A. Jordan.
 D) George Jordan is the man's name.

Section B

Passage 1

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

11. A) Soybeans are known in China. C) Soybeans are easy to grow.
 B) Soybeans have many uses. D) Some people like soybeans.
12. A) Soy flour. C) Soybean oil.
 B) Soy been leaves. D) Soy sauce.
13. A) It is a meat substitute.
 B) It is often used for backyard decoration.
 C) It is a complete milk substitute.
 D) It is easily processed into flour at home

Passage 2

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

- 14. A) Laboratory methods in psychology.
B) How to make psychology respectable.
C) A critique of behaviorist psychology.
D) Recent advances in theoretical psychology.
- 15. A) Use experimental data only.
B) Ask people's opinion on various matters.
C) Use statistical data based on scientific models.
D) Observe people in real-life situations.
- 16. A) Further criticisms of behaviorist psychology.
B) Criticism of other theories of psychology.
C) Methods of studying human behavior in natural settings.
D) New designs in equipment for psychology laboratories.

Passage 3

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

- 17. A) To take a tour of it.
B) To learn what is available.
18. A) Their best products.
B) The information about themselves.
19. A) To tip.
B) To write to express your thanks.
C) To pay some fee which you think necessary.
D) To make some comments.
- C) To call the place that interests you.
D) To watch people as they work.
C) Tours of their companies.
D) Their help.
- 20. A) To inform them in advance about it if you cannot be on time.
B) To be late under no circumstances.
C) To make your visit more convenient to the other person than to yourself.
D) To show that you enjoy the visit very much.

C

Section A

- 1. A) She enjoyed it very much.
B) She didn't have a very good time.
C) She liked the music, but didn't know anyone there.
D) She didn't like the music, but she liked the people.
- 2. A) Four times.
B) Once.
C) Three times.
D) Seven times.