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外研

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聽力試題

1. 聽力 (Section 1) (10000)
2. 聽力 (Section 2) (10000)
3. 聽力 (Section 3) (10000)
4. 聽力 (Section 4) (10000)
5. 聽力 (Section 5) (10000)

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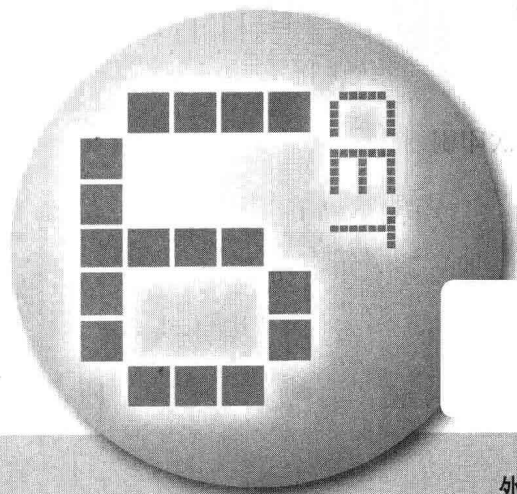
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2005年1月大学英语六级真题试卷

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten 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.

1. A) Furnished apartments will cost more.
B) The apartment can be furnished easily.
C) The apartment is just what the man is looking for.
D) She can provide the man with the apartment he needs.
2. A) Mr. Johnson's ideas are nonsense.
C) Mr. Johnson is good at expressing his ideas.
3. A) Study in a quiet place.
C) Change the conditions of her dorm.
4. A) It has been put off.
C) It will be held in a different place.
5. A) Janet loves the beautiful landscape of Australia very much.
B) Janet is very much interested in architecture.
C) Janet admires the Sydney Opera House very much.
D) Janet thinks it's a shame for anyone not to visit Australia.
6. A) It is based on a lot of research.
C) It has drawn criticism from lots of people.
7. A) Karen is very forgetful.
C) Karen is sure to pass the interview.
8. A) Ask Joe to apologize to the professor for her.
C) Tell the professor she's lost her voice.
9. A) The man will go in for business fight after high school.
B) The woman is not happy with the man's decision.
C) The man wants to be a business manager.
D) The woman is working in a kindergarten.
10. A) They stay closed until summer comes.
C) They are busy all the year round.
- B) He quite agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.
D) He shares the woman's views on social welfare.
- B) Improve her grades gradually.
D) Avoid distractions while studying in her dorm.
- B) It has been cancelled.
D) It will be rescheduled to attract more participants.
- B) It can be finished in a few weeks' time.
D) It falls short of her supervisor's expectations.
- B) He knows Karen better now.
D) The woman should have reminded Karen earlier.
- B) Skip the class to prepare for the exam.
D) Attend the lecture with the man.
- B) They cater chiefly to tourists.
D) They provide quality service to their customers.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. A) Classmates. | B) Colleagues. |
| C) Boss and secretary. | D) PR representative and client. |
| 12. A) He felt his assignment was tougher than Sue's. | B) His clients complained about his service. |
| C) He thought the boss was unfair to him. | D) His boss was always finding fault with his work. |
| 13. A) She is unwilling to undertake them. | B) She complains about her bad luck. |
| C) She always accepts them cheerfully. | D) She takes them on, though reluctantly. |
| 14. A) Sue got promoted. | B) John had to quit his job. |
| C) Both John and Sue got a raise. | D) Sue failed to complete her project. |

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 15. A) By greeting each other very politely. | B) By exchanging their views on public affairs. |
| C) By displaying their feelings and emotions. | D) By asking each other some personal questions. |
| 16. A) Refrain from showing his feelings. | B) Express his opinion frankly. |
| C) Argue fiercely. | D) Yell loudly. |
| 17. A) Getting rich quickly. | B) Distinguishing oneself. |
| C) Respecting individual rights. | D) Doing credit to one's community. |

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 18. A) If they don't involve any risks. | B) If they produce predictable side effects. |
| C) When the urgent need for them arises. | D) When tests show that they are relatively safe. |
| 19. A) Because they are not accustomed to it. | B) Because they are not psychologically prepared for it. |
| C) Because their genes differ from those who have been tested for it. | D) Because they are less sensitive to it than those who have been tested for it. |
| 20. A) They will have to take ever larger doses. | B) They will become physically impaired. |
| C) They will suffer from minor discomfort. | D) They will experience a very painful process. |

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are four 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died "full of years," as the Bible would say; both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid condolence (吊唁) calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the deceased (已故的) woman said to me, "If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her out of this cold and snow, she would be alive today. It's my fault that she died." At the

second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, "If only I hadn't insisted on my mother's going to Florida, she would be alive today. That long airplane ride, the abrupt change of climate, was more than she could take. It's my fault that she's dead."

When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course—keeping Mother at home, postponing the operation—would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens. That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen. It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault. The roots of this feeling may lie in our childhood. Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of omnipotence (万能). A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

21. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?
- A) They lived out a natural life.
B) They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.
C) They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.
D) They died due to lack of care by family members.
22. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because _____.
A) he wanted to console the two families
B) he was an official from the community
C) he had great sympathy for the deceased
D) he was priest of the local church
23. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because _____.
A) they couldn't find a better way to express their grief
B) they believe that they were responsible
C) they had neglected the natural course of events
D) they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction
24. In the context of the passage, "... the world makes sense" (Line 2, Para. 4) probably means that _____.
A) everything in the world is predetermined
B) the world can be interpreted in different ways
C) there's an explanation for everything in the world
D) we have to be sensible in order to understand the world
25. People have been made to believe since infancy that _____.
A) everybody is at their command
B) life and death is an unsolved mystery
C) every story should have a happy ending
D) their wishes are the cause of everything that happens

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Frustrated with delays in Sacramento, Bay Area officials said Thursday they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate the region's growing pile of electronic trash.

A San Jose councilwoman and a San Francisco supervisor said they would propose local initiatives aimed at controlling electronic waste if the California law-making body fails to act on two bills stalled in the Assembly. They are among a growing number of California cities and counties that have expressed the same intention.

Environmentalists and local governments are increasingly concerned about the toxic hazard posed by old electronic devices and the cost of safely recycling those products. An estimated six million televisions and computers are stocked in California homes, and an additional 6,000 to 7,000 computers become outdated every day. The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances, and are already banned from California landfills (垃圾填埋场).

Legislation by Senator Byron Sher would require consumers to pay a recycling fee of up to \$30 on every new machine containing a cathode (阴极) ray tube. Used in almost all video monitors and televisions, those devices contain four to eight pounds of lead each. The fees would go toward setting up recycling programs, providing grants to non-profit agencies that reuse the tubes and rewarding manufacturers that encourage recycling.

A separate bill by Los Angeles-area Senator Gloria Romero would require high-tech manufacturers to develop programs to recycle so-called e-waste.

If passed, the measures would put California at the forefront of national efforts to manage the refuse of the electronic age.

But high-tech groups, including the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group and the American Electronics Association, oppose the measures, arguing that fees of up to \$30 will drive consumers to online, out-of-state retailers.

"What really needs to occur is consumer education. Most consumers are unaware they're not supposed to throw computers in the trash," said Roxanne Gould, vice president of government relations for the electronics association.

Computer recycling should be a local effort and part of residential waste collection programs, she added.

Recycling electronic waste is a dangerous and specialized matter, and environmentalists maintain the state must support recycling efforts and ensure that the job isn't contracted to unscrupulous (毫无顾忌的) junk dealers who send the toxic parts overseas.

"The graveyard of the high-tech revolution is ending up in rural China," said Ted Smith, director of the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. His group is pushing for an amendment to Sher's bill that would prevent the export of e-waste.

26. What step were Bay Area officials going to take regarding e-waste disposal?

- A) Exert pressure on manufacturers of electronic devices.
- B) Lay down relevant local regulations themselves.
- C) Lobby the lawmakers of the California Assembly.
- D) Rally support to pass the stalled bills.

27. The two bills stalled in the California Assembly both concern _____.

- A) regulations on dumping hazardous substances into landfills
- B) the sale of used electronic devices to foreign countries

- C) the funding of local initiatives to reuse electronic trash
 D) the reprocessing of the huge amounts of electronic waste in the state
28. Consumers are not supposed to throw used computers in the trash because _____.
 A) they contain large amounts of harmful substances B) this is banned by the California government
 C) some parts may be recycled for use elsewhere D) unscrupulous dealers will retrieve them for profit
29. High-tech groups believe that if an extra \$30 is charged on every TV or computer purchased in California, consumers will _____.
 A) abandon online shopping B) buy them from other states
 C) strongly protest against such a charge D) hesitate to upgrade their computers
30. We learn from the passage that much of California's electronic waste has been _____.
 A) collected by non-profit agencies B) dumped into local landfills
 C) exported to foreign countries D) recycled by computer manufacturers

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Throughout the nation's more than 15,000 school districts, widely differing approaches to teaching science and math have emerged. Though there can be strength in diversity, a new international analysis suggests that this variability has instead contributed to lackluster (平淡的) achievement scores by U.S. children relative to their peers in other developed countries.

Indeed, concludes William H. Schmidt of Michigan State University, who led the new analysis, "no single intellectually coherent vision dominates U.S. educational practice in math or science." The reason, he said, "is because the system is deeply and fundamentally flawed."

The new analysis, released this week by the National Science Foundation in Arlington, Va., is based on data collected from about 50 nations as part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study.

Not only do approaches to teaching science and math vary among individual U.S. communities, the report finds, but there appears to be little strategic focus within a school district's curricula, its textbooks, or its teachers' activities. This contrasts sharply with the coordinated national programs of most other countries.

On average, U.S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do. This creates an educational environment that "is a mile wide and an inch deep," Schmidt notes.

For instance, eighth graders in the United States cover about 33 topics in math versus just 19 in Japan. Among science courses, the international gap is even wider. U.S. curricula for this age level resemble those of a small group of countries including Australia, Thailand, Iceland, and Bulgaria. Schmidt asks whether the United States wants to be classed with these nations, whose educational systems "share our pattern of splintered (支离破碎的) visions" but which are not economic leaders.

The new report "couldn't come at a better time," says Gerald Wheeler, executive director of the National Science Teacher's Association in Arlington. "The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision," including the call "to do less, but in greater depth."

Implementing the new science standards and their math counterparts will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized responsibility for education in the United States requires that any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a time.

In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards "face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the babble (嘈杂声)."

31. According to the passage, the teaching of science and math in America is _____.
 A) focused on tapping students' potential B) characterized by its diversity
 C) losing its vitality gradually D) going downhill in recent years
32. The fundamental flaw of American school education is that _____.
 A) it lacks a coordinated national program
 B) it sets a very low academic standard for students
 C) it relies heavily on the initiative of individual teachers
 D) it attaches too much importance to intensive study of school subjects
33. By saying that the U.S. educational environment is "a mile wide and an inch deep" (Line 2, Para. 5), the author means U.S. educational practice _____.
 A) lays stress on quality at the expense of quantity
 B) offers an environment for comprehensive education
 C) encourages learning both in depth and in scope
 D) scratches the surface of a wide range of topics
34. The new National Science Education Standards are good news in that they will _____.
 A) provide depth to school science education B) solve most of the problems in school teaching
 C) be able to meet the demands of the community D) quickly dominate U.S. educational practice
35. Putting the new science and math standards into practice will prove difficult because _____.
 A) there is always controversy in educational circles
 B) not enough educators have realized the necessity for doing so
 C) school districts are responsible for making their own decisions
 D) many schoolteachers challenge the acceptability of these standards

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

"I've never met a human worth cloning," says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from his lab at Texas A&M University. "It's a stupid endeavor." That's an interesting choice of adjective, coming from a man who has spent millions of dollars trying to clone a 13-year-old dog named Missy. So far, he and his team have not succeeded, though they have cloned two cows and expect to clone a cat soon. They just might succeed in cloning Missy this spring—or perhaps not for another 5 years. It seems the reproductive system of man's best friend is one of the mysteries of modern science.

Westhusin's experience with cloning animals leaves him upset by all this talk of human cloning. In three years of work on the Missy project, using hundreds upon hundreds of dog's eggs, the A&M team has produced only a dozen or so embryos (胚胎) carrying Missy's DNA. None have survived the transfer to a surrogate (代孕的) mother. The wastage of eggs and the many spontaneously aborted fetuses (胎) may be acceptable when you're dealing with cats or bulls, he argues, but not with humans. "Cloning is incredibly inefficient, and also dangerous," he says.

Even so, dog cloning is a commercial opportunity, with a nice research payoff. Ever since Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997, Westhusin's phone has been ringing with people calling in hopes of duplicating their cats and dogs, cattle and horses. "A lot of people want to clone pets, especially if the price is right," says Westhusin. Cost is no obstacle for Missy's mysterious billionaire owner; he's put up \$3.7 million so far to fund A&M's research.

Contrary to some media reports, Missy is not dead. The owner wants a twin to carry on Missy's fine qualities after she does die. The prototype is, by all accounts, athletic, good-natured and supersmart. Missy's

master does not expect an exact copy of her. He knows her clone may not have her temperament. In a statement of purpose, Missy's owner and the A&M team say they are "both looking forward to studying the ways that her clones differ from Missy."

Besides cloning a great dog, the project may contribute insight into the old question of nature vs. nurture. It could also lead to the cloning of special rescue dogs and many endangered animals.

However, Westhusin is cautious about his work. He knows that even if he gets a dog pregnant, the offspring, should they survive, will face the problems shown at birth by other cloned animals: abnormalities like immature lungs and heart and weight problems—"Why would you ever want to clone humans," Westhusin asks, "when we're not even close to getting it worked out in animals yet?"

36. By "stupid endeavor" (Line 2, Para. 1), Westhusin means to say that _____.
 A) animal cloning is not worth the effort at all B) animal cloning is absolutely impractical
 C) human cloning should be done selectively D) human cloning is a foolish undertaking
37. What does the first paragraph tell us about Westhusin's dog cloning project?
 A) Its success is already in sight. B) Its outcome remains uncertain.
 C) It is doomed to utter failure. D) It is progressing smoothly.
38. By cloning Missy, Mark Westhusin hopes to _____.
 A) study the possibility of cloning humans B) search for ways to modify its temperament
 C) examine the reproductive system of the dog species D) find out the differences between Missy and its clones
39. We learn from the passage that animal clones are likely to have _____.
 A) a bad temper B) immune deficiency
 C) defective organs D) an abnormal shape
40. It can be seen that present cloning techniques _____.
 A) still have a long way to go before reaching maturity
 B) have been widely used in saving endangered species
 C) provide insight into the question of nature vs. nurture
 D) have proved quite adequate for the cloning of humans

Part IV Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether ten mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

The World Health Organization (WHO) says its ten-year campaign to remove leprosy (麻风病) as a world health problem has been successful. Doctor Brundtland, head of the WHO, says a number of leprosy cases around the world has been cut of ninety percent during the past ten years. She says efforts are continuing to complete end the disease.

S1. _____

S2. _____

S3. _____

Leprosy is caused by bacteria spread through liquid from the nose and mouth. The disease mainly effects the skin and nerves. However, if leprosy is not treated it can cause permanent damage for the skin, nerves, eyes, arms or legs.

S4. _____

S5. _____

In 1999, an international campaign began to end leprosy. The WHO, governments

of countries most affected by the disease, and several other groups are part of the campaign. This alliance guarantees that all leprosy patients, even they are poor, have a right to the most modern treatment. Doctor Brundtland says leprosy is no longer a disease that requires life-long treatments by medical experts. Instead, patients can take that is called a multi-drug therapy. This modern treatment will cure leprosy in 6 to 12 months, depend on the form of the disease. The treatment combines several drugs taken daily or once a month. The WHO has given multi-drug therapy to patients freely for the last five years.

The members of the alliance against leprosy plan to target the countries which still threatened by leprosy. Among the estimated 600,000 victims around the world, the WHO believes about 70% are in India. The disease also remains a problem in Africa and South America.

S6. _____

S7. _____

S8. _____

S9. _____

S10. _____

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an open letter on behalf of the Student Union asking people to give help to a student who is seriously ill. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:

1. 对病人的简单介绍：目前的病情和家庭情况
2. 目前的困难：无法继续承担医疗费用，需要护理
3. 希望捐助，联系方式

2005年1月大学英语六级真题参考答案速查

Part I Listening Comprehension

1.	D	2.	B	3.	A	4.	A	5.	C
6.	D	7.	A	8.	B	9.	C	10.	B
11.	B	12.	C	13.	C	14.	A	15.	D
16.	A	17.	B	18.	D	19.	C	20.	A

Part II Reading Comprehension

21.	A	22.	D	23.	B	24.	C	25.	D
26.	B	27.	D	28.	A	29.	B	30.	C
31.	B	32.	A	33.	D	34.	A	35.	C
36.	D	37.	B	38.	D	39.	C	40.	A

Part IV Error Correction

- S1. a → the
- S2. of → by
- S3. complete → completely
- S4. effects → affects
- S5. for → to
- S6. even → even if/ though
- S7. that → what
- S8. depend → depending
- S9. freely → free
- S10. which → which are

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

① → 原文共赏

M: I'm looking for an unfurnished two-bedroom apartment, but all your apartments are furnished.

W: We can take care of that. We can simply remove the furniture.

Q: What does the woman mean?

→ **原来如此** 此场景是关于房屋出租的对话。男士想租带有两间卧室且无家具的公寓，但女士所有的公寓都是有家具的。女士回答说把家具搬出来就可以了。所以女士的意思是她能够为男士提供所需公寓。

→ **要点津** • furnish v. 配备家具 • take care of 照顾，此处意为处理

② → 原文共赏

W: I don't agree with Mr. Johnson on his views about social welfare. He seems to suggest that the poor are robbing the rich.

M: He might have used better words to express his idea. But I've found what he said makes a lot of sense.

Q: What does the man mean?

→ **原来如此** 此题的关键在于听到转折词 but 和词组 make sense。对 Johnson 先生关于社会福利的观点，女士持反对意见。男士先指出了 Johnson 先生的不足，但后面一转折，说觉得 Johnson 先生的观点很有道理。

→ **要点津** • social welfare 社会福利 • make sense 言之有理，说得通

③ → 原文共赏

W: I've been studying all the time, but I still can't see any improvement in my grades.

M: Maybe instead of studying in your dorm, you'd better go someplace where there are fewer distractions.

Q: What does the man advise the woman to do?

→ **原来如此** 女士说她学习成绩一直没有提高。男士的建议是让她离开宿舍，去一个没有干扰的地方学习。A 符合句意。

→ **要点津** • distraction n. 分散注意的事物

④ → 原文共赏

W: The seminar originally scheduled for today has been cancelled. The hours I've spent preparing for it are totally wasted.

M: Not really. As far as I know it's been postponed till next week.

Q: What does the man say about the seminar?

→ **原来如此** 女士说讨论会取消了，而男士说会议推迟到下周。理解的难点在于“推迟”的表达方法。对话中，我们听到的是 postpone，而在备选项中则换成了它的同义词 put off。另外女士说讨论会被取消也是干扰信息。seminar 是一个较难的词，但这并不是考查点，所以即使不知道它的意思，只要听清 schedule, cancel, postpone，大体也就能推断是关于会议的话题。

→ **要词点津** • seminar *n.* 研究班, 讨论会 • postpone *v.* 推迟

5 → **原文共赏**

M: Hi, Janet, I hear you've just returned from a tour of Australia. Did you get a chance to visit the Sydney Opera House?

W: Of course I did. It would be a shame for anyone visiting Australia not to see this unique creation in architecture. Its magnificent beauty is simply beyond description.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

→ **原来如此** 首先要确定对话所讨论的话题。女士就悉尼歌剧院谈了自己的看法: 她认为去了悉尼而没有参观建筑方面风格独特的悉尼歌剧院是很遗憾的; 它的宏伟壮丽难以用言语形容。由此可见, 女士非常欣赏悉尼歌剧院, 故选 C。其他选项并没有提到女士对歌剧院的看法。

→ **要词点津** • unique *adj.* 唯一的; 极不寻常的 • architecture *n.* 建筑

6 → **原文共赏**

M: Sherry, how are you doing with your thesis?

W: Oh my thesis. That's something I definitely don't want to talk about right now. I finished my draft some time ago. But my supervisor said I should do more research if I want to achieve the quality that he expects of me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the woman's thesis?

→ **原来如此** 此题谈论 Sherry 的论文。她的导师说如果要达到他期待的水平, 她还应做更多的研究。此题关键是听到 if 条件句。A “论文是基于大量的研究” 不对, 因为对话中说的是要进行更多的研究; Fall short of one's expectation 意为 “没有达到某人的期望值”, 所以 D “没有达到导师的期望” 与对话所表达的意思相符。

→ **要词点津** • definitely *adv.* 明确地, 确切地 • supervisor *n.* 导师

7 → **原文共赏**

W: I can't believe Karen is late for such an important occasion as a job interview. I reminded her time and again yesterday.

M: You should have known her better by now. Everything you tell her goes in one ear and out the other.

Q: What does the man imply?

→ **原来如此** 在对话中, 两人都用了很强烈的语气来表达对 Karen 健忘的看法: 女士先说了一个具体的例子——虽然她提醒过 Karen 时间, 但她的面试还是迟到了。男士说你现在应该更了解她了吧。此句暗含的意思是男士早已知道她的健忘。B 具有迷惑性——通过此事, 确实有一个人对 Karen 有了更深的了解, 但不是男士, 而是那位女士。

→ **要词点津** • go in one ear and out the other 一只耳朵进一只耳朵出, 心不在焉

8 → **原文共赏**

W: Hi, Joe, I wonder if you could do me a favor and tell the professor I've lost my voice. So I can't attend this morning's class. I need time to study for tomorrow's exam.

M: I don't think it's wise to say so. Since you're not going to give the lecture, you might as well simply skip the class and apologize to the professor later.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

→ **原来如此** 对话中，女士要男士为她请假，理由是由于倒嗓子了所以不能去上今天早晨的课；她还说要准备明天的考试。男士认为这样做不明智，建议她可以不上课，过后向教授道歉。所以女士有可能听从男士的建议不上课去准备考试。

→ **要词点津** • might as well 倒不如；还是 • skip the class 逃课

9 → **原文共赏**

M: After high school, I'd like to go to college and major in business administration. I really like power and enjoy telling people what to do.

W: You're very ambitious. But I'd rather spend my college days finding out what children are interested in. Child's psychology is for me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

→ **原来如此** 对话中男士和女士讨论了各自的理想。男士想高中毕业后上大学学习商业管理专业，并且说明了原因。女士对他的评价是很有雄心壮志——听到 ambitious 就能了解女士的态度，即她并非对男士的决定不高兴。女士上大学是想了解儿童心理，但是并没有提她是不是在幼儿园工作。所以 A, B, D 都错误。

→ **要词点津** • major in... 学……专业 • ambitious adj. 有野心的，有雄心壮志的

10 → **原文共赏**

M: It seems the restaurants here have little business these days.

W: That's true. But ours is a scenic resort. And this is not the busy season. When summer comes, you'll see armies of tourists waiting in line in order to get a seat.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the restaurants in the town?

→ **原来如此** 可以听出女士是餐馆的经营者，又通过 scenic resort 知道餐馆在风景区。女士说夏天时，许多游客为了有个座位排起了长队，并没有说只在夏天餐馆才开门或他们全年都这么忙，所以 A 和 C 错误。D 的内容文中没有提及。

→ **要词点津** • wait in line 排队 • resort n. 常去的休闲度假之处；名胜 • armies of 大批的

Section B

Passage One

→ **原文共赏**

Both John and Sue joined the staff of a successful public relations firm in New York during the same year. (1) They had just completed their PR degrees at a nearby university and were thrilled to be hired by one of the finest PR firms in the city. John's first assignment was to create a promotion campaign for a client who was putting a new game on the market. Initially Sue was assigned to work with a sportswear company on a marketing concept for its newest line of clothing. As time passed and work with their respective first clients became more and more difficult, John and Sue realized that they had been assigned two of the toughest clients in town. Although John completed his assignments quickly and successfully, he was furious when he learned that the boss had deliberately assigned him a difficult client. (2) In response he not only complained to his colleagues but also to the boss's secretary. Sue, on the other hand, had a more difficult time satisfying her first client and she took several additional months to actually complete the assignment. However, she just laughed when she heard that the boss had made the assignment purposely. Over the next two years, John worked reluctantly with

each assignment and problem that he encountered. Sue accepted each assignment cheerfully. (3) And when problems arose, she responded with her characteristic "No problem, I can handle it." Although Sue took longer to complete her projects than John and both were equally successful on the assignments they completed, Sue was given the first promotion when there came a vacancy. (4)

→ **文章精要** 本段文章对比了两个刚刚走上工作岗位的大学生对待艰巨工作的态度。得知老板故意把很难应付的客户交给他们作为第一次的任务, John 从此很不情愿接受任务, 而 Sue 却总是充满激情地面对挑战。虽然 Sue 做得比较慢, 但最后的效果和 John 是一样的, 所以 Sue 得到了晋升的机会。这说明保持好的心态在工作中非常重要。

11 What's the relationship between John and Sue now?

→ **原来如此** 根据文中 (1) 处划线部分可知 John 和 Sue 同时进入了同一家公司, 成为了同事。

→ **要词点津** • thrilled *adj.* 非常兴奋的 • assignment *n.* (分派的) 任务

12 Why was John furious after he finished his first assignment?

→ **原来如此** 由文中 (2) 处划线部分可知 John 和 Sue 进入公司后, 他们的第一个客户很不好应付, 但在他们的努力下, 任务也完成了。只是, 当 John 听说是老板故意这么安排的时候他非常生气, 故选 C。

→ **要词点津** • furious *adj.* 生气的, 狂怒的 • deliberately *adv.* 有意的, 故意的

13 What's Sue's attitude to difficult tasks?

→ **原来如此** 根据文中 (3) 处划线部分, 当 Sue 知道了是老板故意给她很难对付的客户时, 她却只是笑了笑。在以后的两年中, 她总是欣然接受每一项任务。这篇文章主要目的是对比两种工作态度, 所以, 12 题和 13 题分别对此提问。对于这样的对比题, 弄清楚对比对象之间的区别很重要。

→ **要词点津** • encounter *v.* 遭遇, 遇到 • cheerfully *adv.* 兴高采烈地

14 How does the story end?

→ **原来如此** 根据文中 (4) 处划线部分可知, 当有空缺的职位时, Sue 成为了晋升的第一人选, 故选 A。

→ **要词点津** • vacancy *n.* 空缺, 空职 • promotion *n.* 提升, 晋级

融会贯通 本文中有有助于写作的精彩表达和句子有:

1. They had just completed their PR degrees at a nearby university and **were thrilled to be hired by...**
2. Sue **was assigned to work with** a sportswear company on a marketing concept for its newest line of clothing.

Passage Two

→ 原文共赏

American visitors to Eastern Asia are often surprised and puzzled by how Asian cultures and customs differ from those in the United States. What's considered typical or proper social conduct in one country may be regarded as odd, improper or even rude in the other. For example, people from