

2002年8月最新修订

# 大学英语六级考试

## 全真试卷

(1998年1月~2002年6月)

# CET6

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# 参考答案、试题详解与听力书面材料

## 2002年6月大学英语六级考试试题

### 参考答案

#### Part I Listening Comprehension

##### Section A

- |       |       |       |       |        |
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| 6. A) | 7. B) | 8. D) | 9. C) | 10. B) |

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#### Part IV Error Correction

- |                         |                      |                                     |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| S1. new one → a new one | S2. filling → filled | S3. just as though → just as        |
| S4. This → What         | S5. was → were       | S6. descriptions → the descriptions |
| S7. lies → lie          | S8. that → which     | S9. it → them                       |
| S10. late → later       |                      |                                     |

# 试题详解与听力书面材料

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### Section A

1. W: The deadline for the sociology and computer courses is the day after tomorrow.

M: But I haven't decided which courses to take yet.

Q: What are the man and the woman talking about?

[答案] A)。综合推断题。女士说:社会学和计算机课的截止日期为后天。男士说:但是我还没定下选什么课呢。可见两人在谈论登记选课的事情。

2. M: I'm looking for an apartment with a monthly rent of around 200 dollars in this neighbourhood. Can you give me some advice on that?

W: Well, it's rather hard to find anything for less than 300 dollars around here. Rents are lower in the suburbs. But you need transportation if you choose to live there.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

[答案] D)。综合推断题。男士想在这一带找一套月租金为 200 美元左右的公寓。女士说:附近很难找到低于 300 美元的房子了。郊区的房租便宜,但如果要住那儿的话,需要自己解决交通问题,故选 D),男士很可能找不到完全合乎自己愿望的房子。男士的要求与女士的说法有很大出入。D)正确。女士说需要自行解决交通问题,并不是指一定要买汽车。所以不选 C)。

3. W: Well, tonight we have Professor Brown in the studio to talk about his recent book, *Fashion Images*. Good evening, Professor.

M: Good evening, and thank you for inviting me here this evening.

Q: What is the woman doing?

[答案] B)。综合推断题。女士先是介绍说:今晚我们演播室请来布朗教授,谈谈他的新书…。然后她向教授问好。这是主持人的工作方式。而 A)画画、C)设计画室、D)照相不符合题意,B)主持节目是正确答案。studio 既可指“工作室,画室”,也可指“(无线电、电视)演播室”。

4. M: Have you run up against any problems in getting your passport renewed?

W: I haven't started the plan yet.

Q: What do we know from the conversation?

[答案] C)。信息明示题。男士问:你办理护照延期时遇到麻烦没有?女士回答:我还没开始办呢。由此可知,C)正确。

5. M: I must point out the trials of new medicine are expensive and you can never guarantee success.

W: But there is a very good chance in this case. I do hope you'll go ahead in view of the potential benefit to mankind.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

[答案] B)。信息明示题。男士提到“新药的试验”,女士鼓励男士“继续做下去,着眼于对人类的潜在的好处”。因此可断定他们在谈论一种可能会给人类带来好处的新药。

6. W: What's the difference between a lesson and a lecture?

M: Well, they're both ways of imparting knowledge. But the main difference is that you participate in a lesson, whereas you just listen to a lecture. A lecture is generally given to a much larger group.

Q: What does the man mean?

[答案] A)。词义替换题。对话中的关键词“participate in”与 A)中的“active involvement”意思吻合。

7. W: It's awfully dark for 4 o'clock. Do you think it's going to rain?

M: You'd better do something about that watch of yours. It must have stopped hours ago. Mine says 7.

Q: What conclusion can we draw from this conversation?

[答案] B)。计算题。听到“4点”和“7点”，以及男士说的：你的表一定是几小时前就停了，应快速反应，选择B)。

8. M: You're looking a little overwhelmed.

W: Exactly. You know, I've got a million things to do, and all of them have to be finished within 3 hours.

Q: what does the woman mean?

[答案] D)。信息明示题。女士明确说出：我有无数的事要做，而且都得在3小时内完成。因此可知D)正确，她极为忙碌。

9. M: Ah... ah! Looks like I'm going to be a little late for class. I hope Professor Clock doesn't start on time today.

W: Are you kidding? You can set your watch by the time he starts his class.

Q: What can be inferred about Professor Clock?

[答案] C)。综合推断题。男士上课有点儿晚了，希望教授今天不按时上课。女士说：你不是开玩笑吧？你可以按教授的上课时间对表。这说明教授总是准时上课。本题的关键是词组 set one's watch by(按照/根据...校正手表)。

10. M: I'm both excited and nervous about the job interview this afternoon.

W: Take it easy. Just wear tidy and clean clothes and respond truthfully to inquiries. Remember, honesty is the best policy.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

[答案] B)。信息明示题。男士说：对于今天下午的求职面试我既激动又紧张。女士让他别紧张，只需穿着整洁，诚实作答。可见，男士是在找工作。

## Section B

### Passage One

Jane Brown's been married for 12 years. She has 3 children and lives in the suburb outside Columbus, Ohio. When her youngest child reached school age, Jane decided to go back to work. She thought that she should contribute to the household finances. Her salary could make the difference between the financial struggle and a secure financial situation for her family. Jane also felt bored and frustrated in her role as a homemaker and wanted to be more involved in life outside her home.

Jane was worried about her children's adjustment to this new situation. But she arranges for them to go stay with a woman nearby after school each afternoon. They seem to be happy with the arrangement.

The problem seems to be between Jane and her husband, Bill. When Jane was at home all day, she was able to clean the house, go grocery shopping, wash the clothes, take care of children and cook two or three meals each day. She was very busy, of course. But she succeeded in getting everything done. Now these same things need to be done. But Jane has only evenings and early mornings to do them. Both Jane and Bill are tired when they arrive home at 6 p. m. Bill's accustomed to sitting down and reading the paper or watching TV until dinner is ready. This is exactly what Jane feels like doing. But someone has to fix dinner. And Bill expects that to be Jane. Jane's becoming very angry at Bill's attitude. She feels that they should share the household jobs. But Bill feels that everything should be the same as it was before Jane went back to work.

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

11. Why did Jane want to go back to work?

[答案] C)。信息明示题。文中提到“*She thought that she should contribute to the household finances.*”即答案C)，补贴家用。当然，她重新工作还有一个原因是厌倦了作为家庭主妇的角色，而不是A)中“厌倦了在家庭中无所事事的生活”。

12. How did Jane spend her days before she went back to work?

[答案] A)。综合推断题。文中说，当她整日在家时，她打扫房间、购买杂货、洗衣、做饭和照料孩子，总之

是做家务。

13. What problem arose when Jane went back to work?

[答案] B)。综合推断题。文中说,问题似乎出在夫妻俩之间,“She feels that they should share the household jobs. But Bill feels that everything should be the same as it was before Jane went back to work.”。由此可见,是比尔没能适应新的情况。

14. What does the story try to tell us?

[答案] C)。综合推断题。本题考察考生对中心思想的把握。文章讲述了一个妇女重返工作后家人的态度问题。重新工作前,她把家务全部包下,工作后,她在外劳累一天,回家后丈夫照例不帮忙做家务,她很不满意丈夫的态度,并认为“they should share the household jobs”。因此选 C)。

## Passage Two

The Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction is a program designed to reduce the impact of natural disasters throughout the world. With support from United Nations, countries will be encouraged to share information about disaster reduction, for instance, information about how to plan for and cope with hurricanes, earthquakes and other natural disasters. One of the most important things the program plans to do is to remind us of what we can do to protect ourselves. For example, we can pack a suitcase with flashlights, a radio, food, drinking water and some tools. This safety kit may help us survive a disaster until help arrives. Besides, the program will encourage governments to establish building standards, emergency response plans and training programs. These measures can help to limit the destruction by natural disasters. The comparatively mild effects of the northern California earthquake in 1989, a good evidence that we do have the technology to prevent vast destruction. The recent disasters, on the other hand, prove that people will suffer if we don't use that technology. When a highway collapsed in northern California, people were killed in their cars. The highway was not built according to today's strict standards to resist earthquakes. Individuals and governments have to be far-sighted. We should take extra time and spend extra money to build disaster safety into our lives. Although such a program can't hold back the winds or stop earthquakes, it can save people's lives and homes.

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

15. What is the purpose of the program mentioned in this passage?

[答案] B)。信息明示题。文中列举了一些这一计划可帮助人们做的事情,然后说:“These measures can help to limit the destruction by natural disasters.”。

16. What can we learn from the northern California earthquake in 1989?

[答案] C)。信息明示题。根据“The comparatively mild effects of the northern California earthquake in 1989, a good evidence that we do have the technology to prevent vast destruction”可知,C)为正确答案。

17. Why did the highway in northern California collapse?

[答案] D)。综合推断题。文中的“十年减灾”计划的措施之一是鼓励各国政府制订建筑标准。文中先举出正面的例子,然后又提到加州北部公路塌陷事件这一反面例子,并指出其原因是“The highway was not built according to today's strict standards to resist earthquakes.”。因此,可断定该公路是根据当时不太严格的标准修建的。

## Passage Three

Living at the foot of one of the world's most active volcanoes might not appeal to you at all. But believe it or not, the area surrounding Mount Etna in Italy is packed with people. In fact, it is the most densely-populated region on the whole island of Sicily. The reason is that rich volcanic soil makes the land fantastic for farming. By growing and selling a variety of crops, local people earn a good living. For them, the economic benefit they reap surpasses the risk of dying or losing property in one of the volcano's frequent eruptions.

People everywhere make decisions about risky situations this way, that is, by comparing the risks and the benefits. According to the experts, the size of the risk depends on both its probability and seriousness. Let's take Mount

Etna for example. It does erupt frequently. But those eruptions are usually minor. So the overall risk for people living nearby is relatively small. But suppose Mount Etna erupted everyday or imagine that each eruption there killed thousands of people. If that were the case, the risk would be much larger. Indeed, the risk would be too large for many people to live with. And they would have to move away.

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

18. How do people make decisions about risky situations?

[答案] D)。信息明示题。文中说,各地的人们都是这样对风险处境作出决定的,即“by comparing the risks and the benefits”(权衡风险与好处)。

19. What do we know about Mount Etna from the passage?

[答案] C)。信息明示题。文中有“It does erupt frequently. But those eruptions are usually minor.”。由此可知 C) 正确。

20. What will people living in Mount Etna do in the face of its eruptions?

[答案] A)。综合推断题。埃特纳火山虽然经常喷发,但通常不强烈。附近居民风险相对较小。而那儿现在在西西里岛上人口最稠密的地区。文中又用虚拟语气说,假设它如果天天喷发或每次都杀死几千人的话,人们也许会离开。这与事实不符,因此可断定,现在人们仍将继续留在那儿。

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Passage One

这是一篇说明文。全球变暖一直是环境工作者和科学家关注的问题,因为它给地球带来很多灾难(第一段)。然而与普遍认为的“人类活动导致地球变暖”这一观点不同,科学家认为全球变暖是地球的气候周期性变化的一部分,而不是人类活动的必然结果(第四段结论)。

21. A)。细节推理题。该题考查第一段最后两句的逻辑关系。第四句中的“old way of life”指人类最初以狩猎为生,后因气候变暖及猎物濒临灭绝,人类才不得不放弃它而以耕作为生。由此可见农业的出现是由于人类放弃传统生活方式的结果。B)、C)、D)的描述与本题无关。

22. D)。细节推理题。该题针对第二段主旨:科学家通过研究过去的气候变化对人类生存的影响得出结论——地质因素和气象因素的共同作用导致地球气候数亿年来由热到冷、由湿润到干燥反复变化(最后一句)。D)之所述(地球气候经历了周期性变化)与此一致。

23. C)。细节题。该题考查对第三段主旨句(第一句)的理解:气候变化对人类进化产生了主要影响。C)所述与主旨一致。

24. C)。细节题。本题考查对第四段内容的理解。从语篇结构分析,该段为全文观点的总结,即全球变暖只不过是长期以来地球气候变化过程的一部分,而且从地球气候周期性变化这一模式可以推出,地球将来的气候将肯定经历巨大的变化(最后一句)。由此分析 C) 正确。

25. C)。综合推理题。本文作者的主要观点为:全球变暖是地球气候周期性变化过程的一部分,是由地质因素和气象因素导致的,与人类活动无必然关系。但由全文最后一句推理,作者并未排除人类活动对地球变暖有影响的论断。由此分析,作者想表达这样一个信息:人类虽不能扭转全球变暖过程,但可以有所作为,减缓这一过程。

### Passage Two

这是一篇议论文。作者运用归纳论证的方法先指出当今盛行的一种观念:女人越富有、越苗条越好(No woman can be too rich or too thin),进而认为问题在于有些人竟以此为生活的座右铭(attempt to live by it)。第三、四、五段探讨了“瘦身”这一时尚的历史渊源——出于道德和健康考虑,并对此加以批驳。最后一段指出作者的观点:我们应当形成健康的生活方式和生活态度,要多关注锻炼和饮食而不是体重。

26. C)。细节题。第一段最后一句指出:“瘦身被当今女士推崇为一种美德”。C)的描述与此一致。

27. A)。细节题。作者在第二段通过自身的经历指出这一时尚的影响力。A)所述与该段细节相符合。

28. B)。推理题。第三段中作者提问:什么时候吃黄油变成了罪过?什么时候胖一点——如果不是令人反感的话也不吸引人了呢?…就在不久以前,大多数人还吃不饱饭。在有些宗教团体中,…肥胖是富有

和幸福的表现。第四段接着说:如今却反过来了。我们变成把苗条看成我们的新的美德的标志了。可以看出,人们对体重的看法是各个时期不同的。

29. B)。细节推理题。根据第四、五段所述,作者认为女士追求“瘦身”这一时尚出于两个考虑:一是把瘦当成一种美德,二是把很多疾病归咎于肥胖。而美德属于社会学范畴,健康属于医学范畴。故 B)正确。
30. A)。推理题。本题考查最后一段的内容。作者建议女士不应片面关注体重,因为健康的身体来自于健康的生活方式。A)所述与作者观点一致。

### Passage Three

这是一篇说明文,其主题为:暴力行为既是天性,又是后天形成的,是一种建立或摧毁社会秩序的手段。司法体制保护个人免遭暴力侵害,而军队又以暴力的形式牺牲个人利益,换取国家利益。

31. B)。细节题。根据第一段对“a learned behavior”的解释(第六句),人类的种种暴力表现总是归结于将种种暴力行为具体化的社会固有观念。即 B)所述,受到社会的影响。
32. A)。细节题。根据第二段主旨句(第一句),社会存在的暴力行为由司法机构加以控制,故 A)正确。B)、D)与本文内容无关。C)的观点与本段原意不一致。司法体制的建立旨在消除个人的报复行为,即“individuals are removed from the cycle of revenge”。
33. D)。语义判断题。此句中的“revenge”由司法机构执行,因而应理解为“punishment”。根据该句之后的解释,由社会担负起保护个人免遭暴力侵害、惩治暴力行为的责任,而个人不应诉诸暴力,以暴治暴。由此推断,D)为正确推论。
34. A)。词汇题。根据该词上下文的语义关系,国家要求人民表现出他们的责任感(commitment)、\_\_\_\_\_和献身精神(supreme sacrifice)。选项中只有 A) loyalty(忠诚)符合该句语境。
35. D)。推理题。该段的主旨是:(政府的)军队设置是为了保卫国家主权,因此在与他国的交战时刻,必然会牺牲个人(的生命)以维护国家利益。选项中只有 D)概括了这一主旨。

### Passage Four

这是一篇说明文,介绍了在研究不同的文化和民族问题时研究者应采取的两种方法:emic approach(用对该文化或民族有益的方法研究它们,而不考虑其他文化或民族)和 etic approach(研究各文化普遍性的方法)。并加以举例说明(第三段)。

36. B)。细节题。本题考查对该段第一句的理解。原句意为:不熟悉自己研究对象的文化和民族研究者一定要预防流露出从自身文化角度出发的偏见。换言之,他们往往会流露出这种偏见,故应当避免。因此 B)正确。
37. A)。综合归纳题。该题要求概括两种研究方法各自的研究重点。根据第二段所述,emic approach 研究文化内部的特点,etic approach 则研究文化之间的一般性特征。两者侧重点不同。故 A)正确。B)、C)、D)不符合原文意思。
38. D)。推理题。根据第二段对“emic approach”的描述,可以推理,它旨在研究各个文化自身的特点,即特殊性。D) culture-specific 意为“针对具体文化的”,符合上文解释。B) culture-oriented(针对文化的)过于空泛,因此不正确。A) culture interactive(文化方面互相影响的)、C) culturally biased(有文化倾向性的)均不符合原意。
39. C)。细节题。根据第二段对“etic approach”的描述,它研究各文化之间的普遍性特征。故 C)正确。
40. D)。细节题。根据第三段最后研究者对少数民族和白人家庭的比较可知,少数民族的大家庭(extended family)比白人大家庭具有更强的维系作用(倒数第二句),即他们的家庭关系比白人家庭更牢固、更紧密。故 D)正确。

## Part III Vocabulary

41. B)。[译文]据说那家餐馆歧视黑人顾客。

[注释]形近词辨义。addict 意为“使沉迷,使上瘾”,assault 指“袭击,攻击”,ascribe 意为“归咎于,归因于”。allege 意为“断言,宣称;(有待证实地)指控”,It was alleged that 是固定结构,可译为“据说”。

42. B)。[译文]这种药缓解了他的疼痛,但没有治愈他的疾病。  
[注释]音近词辨析。alleviate意为“减轻,缓解”,正合题意。activate意为“使…活动起来,使开始起作用”,mediate指“调解,调停”,deteriorate指“变坏,恶化”。
43. A)。[译文]他是这个案子中唯一可以作证的人,因为其他的目击证人都被神秘杀害了。  
[注释]动词辨义。testify意为“作证,证明”,符合题意。charge指“指控”,accuse意为“控告,指控”rectify意为“纠正,改正”。
44. C)。[译文]霍金教授被公认为当代最伟大的物理学家之一。  
[注释]动词辨义。acknowledge意为“承认,认为”,词组 be acknowledged as/to be指“被认为是”,正合题意。dignify指“使有尊严;使变得崇高”,clarify意为“澄清,阐明,使明了”,illustrate意为“(用图或例子)说明,阐明,表明”。
45. D)。[译文]这个公司的财政问题因为利率的上升而更加严重了。  
[注释]动词辨义。aggravate意为“加重,加剧,使恶化”,可以与 problem 搭配使用。increase指“增加”,strengthen指“加强”,reinforce指“增强”,均不符合上下文的要求。
46. C)。[译文]也许我们将永远无法查明这些亚原子粒子的确切的性质了。  
[注释]动词辨义。ascertain意为“确定(事实),探知,查明”,符合题意。assert指“断言;坚持”,impart意为“传播(知识等),告知(情报)”,notify指“通知,报告”。
47. A)。[译文]当看到几百个彩色气球慢慢升上天空的时候,体育场里所有的人都欢呼起来。  
[注释]近义词辨析。ascend作不及物动词时,意为“升高,(渐渐)上升”,正合题意。elevate是及物动词,意为“举起,提高,使上升”。escalate主要指“(战争等)逐步升级;逐渐扩大,逐步增强;(物价等)迅速上升”。linger意为“留恋徘徊;缓慢消失;磨蹭拖延”。
48. B)。[译文]过了好多年他们才重回他们的老城区。  
[注释]动词辨义。elapse指“(时间)消逝,过去”,符合题意,又如:Twenty years have elapsed since our first meeting. 自从我们第一次见面之后 20 年过去了。float指“漂,浮”,skip意为“蹦跳,跳过;匆匆离开,溜走”,proceed指“继续进行”。
49. A)。[译文]你现在说的与你上星期说的不相符合。  
[注释]本题考查短语搭配问题。be consistent with意为“与…一致,符合”,合乎题意。persistent意为“不屈不挠的;持久的,不断的”,permanent指“永久的,不变的”,这两词都不与 with 搭配。insistent意为“坚持要的,极力主张的;执拗的”,可用于词组 be insistent on doing sth. (坚持要做某事)。
50. D)。[译文]军事命令是必须服从、不可违抗的。  
[注释]形容词辨义。imperative意为“必须服从的,必须执行的”,与上下文相符合。defective指“有缺陷的,不完美的”,conservative指“保守的”,alternative指“可供替代的,(两者或两者以上)选其一的”这三个词都与句意不符。
51. A)。[译文]有些教育家试图把能力相仿的学生分在同一个班里,因为他们认为这种同类分组是明智的。  
[注释]形(音)近词辨析。homogeneous指“同类的,同种的”,正是主句要表达的意思。instantaneous意为“瞬间的;即时的”,spontaneous意为“自然发生的,自发的,无意识的”,anonymous意为“匿名的作者不详的”。
52. B)。[译文]即使是很明智的人有时也会做出荒唐的事。  
[注释]形近词辨析。根据句意,必须选择一个 sensible(明智的)的反义词,因此,absurd(荒唐的,荒唐的,愚蠢的)正合要求。abrupt意为“(举止言谈等)唐突的,鲁莽的;突然的”,acute指“尖锐的,敏感的;剧烈的;严重的”,apt指“恰当的,适当的,聪明的”。
53. D)。[译文]如果其成员不能达成一致的话,委员会将发现其行动处处都会遇到障碍。  
[注释]动词辨义。hamper意为“阻挠,阻碍”,符合题意。collide指“互相碰撞,冲突”,“与…发生冲突碰撞”要用 collide with。savage作动词时指“(动物)猛烈袭击/扑咬”,如:He was savaged by wild animals. 他受到野兽的袭击。crumble意为“弄碎;(名声、希望)粉碎”。
54. C)。[译文]世界粮食产量大幅度上升,但仍有几百万人在挨饿。  
[注释]难词辨义。soar是“大幅度上升,飞涨”的意思,符合上下文的要求。stagger指“蹒跚;畏缩;动



- 摇”,shrink指“缩短,收缩;畏缩;减少”,suspend指“悬挂;使…暂停”。
55. D)。[译文]多年来事业上的受挫使他变得愤世嫉俗。  
[注释]形容词辨析。sneaking指“偷偷摸摸的,卑鄙的”,disgusted指“恶心的,厌烦的”,drastic指“强烈的,猛烈的;果断的”。这三个词都不合题意。惟有cynical意为“愤世嫉俗的,讽刺的”,是正确答案。
56. A)。[译文]他们认为这并不是他们的争取平等运动的高潮,而仅仅是个开始。  
[注释]名词辨析。climax指“高潮,顶点”,与beginning语义相对,符合题意。summit指“峰顶,极点”,pitch指“调子,音高”,maximum指“最大限度,最大量”。
57. A)。[译文]几位客人正在门廊里等着开前门。  
[注释]名词辨析。porch指“门廊”,符合题意。vent指“通风口,出气孔”,inlet指“入口,进口”,entry指“入口,大门”。
58. C)。[译文]由于群山被云层笼罩,我们看不到山顶。  
[注释]单位词辨析。a veil of指“一层”,符合题意,再如:A veil of fog covered the valley. 一层雾笼罩了山谷。a coating of也是“一层”之意,但指的是“(覆盖在表面的)外层”,如:The walk was covered with a thin coating of snow. 走道上覆盖了薄薄的一层雪。a film of指“薄薄的一层”,如:There was a film of dust on the desk. 桌上积了薄薄一层灰尘。a shade of指“一点,少许”,如:There is a shade of difference in meaning between the two forms of the word. 这个词的两种形式在词义上有着细微的差别。
59. D)。[译文]我们确实买不起一所房子,因此我们用分期付款的方式把它买下,按月支付款项。  
[注释]名词辨析。installment指“分期付款中每期应付的款项”,与句中的on hire purchase(用分期付款的方式)相呼应,应为正确答案。investment指“投资(额)”,requirements指“要求,必要条件,需要”,arrangement意为“安排”。
60. A)。[译文]魔术师使我们相信他把那个女孩切成了碎片,但那只是一种错觉。  
[注释]形近词辨析。illusion指“错觉,假象,幻影”,符合题意,又如:It was an illusion caused by the weak lights that made me think I saw a man in the shadows. 微弱的灯光使我花了眼,以为有人在阴暗处。impression指“印象”,image指“像,影像,形象”,illumination指“照明;启发,阐明”。
61. A)。[译文]良好的教育是你今后生活中可以利用的一笔宝贵财富。  
[注释]名词辨析。asset指“财产,宝贵的人或物”,正合题意,又如:A sense of humor is a great asset in meeting life's troubles. 在生活中遇到烦恼时,幽默感是极为宝贵的。ethic指“道德规范,伦理标准”,inventory指“资产目录;库存”,obligation指“义务,责任;债务,债权”。
62. D)。[译文]送一件礼物可以传达非常丰富的意思——你感激他们的热情款待并重视你们之间的关系。  
[注释]名词辨析。hospitality指“热情款待,好客,殷勤”,符合题意。solidarity指“团结一致,休戚相关”,priority指“优先(权)”,superiority指“优越(性),优等,上级”。
63. D)。[译文]这位设计师为他的新发明申请了专利。  
[注释]名词辨析。patent意为“专利”,符合题意。tariff指“关税”,discount指“折扣”,version为“翻译,版本”。
64. C)。[译文]那个玩具制作公司生产了一种太空站的微缩模型,和真的完全一样。  
[注释]形容词辨析。miniature指“微缩的,小型的”,a miniature copy就是“微型件”。minimal意为“最小的,尽可能少的”,minimum也是“最小的,最低的”,minor指“次要的,较小的”。
65. D)。[译文]能源税可以控制一般的空气污染、限制石油进口以及减少预算赤字。  
[注释]形近词辨析。deficit指“赤字;逆差;不足”,正合题意。disposition指“处理,支配,安排”,discrepancy意为“差异,不符合,不一致”,defect指“缺点,毛病;欠缺”。
66. C)。[译文]他们已经决定在当地所有学校中废除体罚。  
[注释]短语辨析。do away with指“废除,取消”,正合题意。put away意为“把…收起,收好;贮存;放弃(想法)”,break away from意为“突然改变,放弃,背离”,pass away多为不及物用法,指“停止,消逝;去世”。
67. B)。[译文]宇航员们都要接受所有的检验之后才能真正乘坐宇宙飞船上天。  
[注释]短语辨析。be subjected to (sth.)指“接受,经受,遭受”,合乎题意,又如:The student was sub-

jected to an examination. 那个学生要经受一次考试。be inclined to (do sth.) 意为“易于, 倾向于”, be prone to (sth. /do sth.) 指“易于”, be bound to (do sth.) 指“一定会, 注定”。

68. C)。[译文] 单项体育项目由 370 多个主管团体运作, 它们的职能通常包括制订规则、举办比赛、挑选国家队以及推动国际间的交流。

[注释] 短语辨析。draw up 意为“拟定(文件、计划等), 制订”, 如: draw up policies 制订政策, 符合题意。draw on 指“动用, 利用; 穿上”, draw in 意为“诱骗; 缩小; 收回(借款)”, draw down 指“引起, 招来; 花光; 挣得”。

69. D)。[译文] 直到那时, 他的兴趣几乎都只集中在完全掌握他这一行的技艺、技巧上了。

[注释] 副词辨析。exclusively 指“单独, 唯一地, 只, 专门地”, 符合题意。restrictively 意为“限定地”, radically 指“根本地, 彻底地”, inclusively 指“包含在内, 包括一切”。

70. B)。[译文] 2000 年奥运会上的所有仪式都带有独特的澳洲风格, 表明他们是一个多元文化的共同体。

[注释] 本题考查形容词搭配问题。indicative of 是固定搭配, 意为“表明, 说明”, 符合题意。noticeable 意为“可以看出的, 引人注意的”, 不与 of 连用。conspicuous 意为“引人注目的, 明显的”, 常与 for 连用。implicit 意为“不言明的, 含蓄的, 暗示的, 内隐的”, 后可跟 in, 如: This is implicit in the contract. 这已隐含在合同中。

## Part IV Error Correction

内容大意: 本文讲述的是城市发展问题。作者指出, 现在一些城市所面临的问题正是过去一些大城市所遇到的。任何大城市或富裕城市都会吸引来满怀期望的贫穷移民, 只是规模不同。城市的迅猛发展有赖于经济的繁荣, 但其背后隐含着两种不实的想法: 一是城市是期望中的乐土, 这引来了偏远贫穷之地的移民。二是乡村是伊甸园, 这又使几代人之后这些移民们涌出城市走向郊区。

S1. new one → a new one

本句意为: 一些城市丧失了初衷, 却没找到新的方向。

one 在指代前面出现过的可数名词时, 如果有形容词修饰, 要加冠词 a。

S2. filling → filled

本句意为: 任何大城市或富裕城市都会吸引一些贫穷的移民, 他们满怀成功的期望涌入, 而结果往往令人失望。

filled with hope of prosperity 是伴随状语, 等于省略了“who are”, “(人)充满…”都要用 be filled with。

S3. just as though → just as

本句意为: 现在孟买或巴西利亚周边有一些落后的城镇, 正如 17 世纪伦敦或 19 世纪初巴黎周边也有一些落后的城镇一样。

just as 表示“正如”, 引导的是比较状语从句。本句并非 as though 引导的表示虚拟的状语从句, “仿佛, 就像…似的”。

S4. This → What

本句意为: 所不相同的是规模。

What is new 是主语从句, what 在从句中作主语。原句不符合语法规则。

S5. was → were

本句意为: 18 世纪的游客对墨西哥城内穷人的描述以及后来所发现的巨大反差同今天对墨西哥城的描述是不大相同了——尽管现在的穷人仍数以百万计。

that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 contrasts, that 在从句中指代 contrasts, 谓动词要用复数, 因此将 was 改为 were。

S6. descriptions → the descriptions

本句句意同 S5。

descriptions 后有 of Mexico City 这一修饰语确定其所指, 因此要加定冠词 the。

S7. lies → lie

本句意为: 整个迅猛的发展是建立在经济繁荣的基础上的, 但在此背后还隐含着两种不现实的想法…

but 后的分句是个完全倒装句,介词短语 behind it 提前,主谓颠倒,因主语是 two myths,所以动词 lie 要用复数形式。

S8. that → which

本句意为:一是城市是期望中的乐土,这种想法吸引了来自偏远贫穷之地的移民,使他们涌入城市中心。which 引导的是非限定性定语从句,which 指代的是 the myth,that 不能引导非限定性定语从句。

S9. it → them

本句句意同 S8。

them 指代的是前面提到的 immigrants,是复数名词,不能用 it 指代。

S10. late → later

本句意为:二是乡村是伊甸园,这种想法又使几代人之后,这些移民们涌出城市,走向郊区。a few generations later 是时间状语,表示“几代人之后”。late 在此处不通。

## Part V Writing

### 范文

#### Student Use of Computers

With computers becoming more and more easily accessible on the campus, college students are spending more time than ever doing their routine tasks electronically in the last decade. In 1990, for example, the average number of hours a student spent on the computer per week was less than 2 hours. Up to 2000, however, time spent on the computer increased suddenly to almost 20 hours a week.

Many reasons account for this growing trend. The last decade has witnessed an astonishing development in IT industry: the uses of computers are more diversified, their costs are significantly cut down, and the software is becoming more and more user-friendly. On the campus, for example, students may study many courses on computers, surf online for the latest information in their fields, and contact the outside world through web more frequently and conveniently.

The easy access to computers on the campus may also bring about some problems. The research-and-education-based use accounts for smaller portion of the whole use, either because the development of subject-related software lag behind, or because students are more caught up in computer entertainment such as playing video games, and chatting online. Therefore, more attention should be called to the wise and academic use of computers on the campus.

# 2002 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题

## 参 考 答 案

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

- |       |       |       |       |        |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. C) | 2. D) | 3. B) | 4. D) | 5. C)  |
| 6. B) | 7. A) | 8. C) | 9. A) | 10. C) |

#### Section B

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11. C) | 12. B) | 13. B) | 14. D) | 15. B) |
| 16. A) | 17. A) | 18. D) | 19. D) | 20. C) |

### Part II Reading Comprehension

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

### Part III Vocabulary

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 41. B) | 42. D) | 43. B) | 44. A) | 45. B) |
| 46. A) | 47. C) | 48. A) | 49. B) | 50. C) |
| 51. D) | 52. B) | 53. C) | 54. A) | 55. C) |
| 56. A) | 57. D) | 58. B) | 59. A) | 60. D) |
| 61. A) | 62. D) | 63. B) | 64. B) | 65. C) |
| 66. B) | 67. D) | 68. D) | 69. C) | 70. A) |

### Part IV Error Correction

- |                                      |                         |                    |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| S1. Viewing→Viewed                   | S2. inaccurate→accurate | S3. enjoys 前应添加 he |
| S4. look up at→look at               | S5. year→years          | S6. even if→even   |
| S7. co-operate→co-operated           | S8. when→after          | S9. were→was       |
| S10. for survival→for their survival |                         |                    |

# 试题详解与听力书面材料

## 试卷一

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

- W: Is the rescue crew still looking for survivors of the plane crash?  
M: Yes, They have been searching the area for hours, but they haven't found anybody else. They'll keep searching until night falls.  
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?  
[答案] C)。本题是明示信息题。试题主要测试考生对男女对话者信息的理解和记忆,因为男士对话中已直接说出了问题的答案。
- M: How many students passed the final physics exam in your class?  
W: Forty. But still as many as 20 percent of the class failed. Quite disappointing, isn't it?  
Q: What does the woman think the exam?  
[答案] D)。本题是明示细节题。女士说,非常令人失望,是不是? 故选 D)。
- W: Lots of people enjoy dancing, do you?  
M: Believe it or not, that's the last thing I'd ever want to do.  
Q: What does the man mean?  
[答案] B)。本题是考查考生对“that's the last thing I'd ever want to do”含义的理解,这位男士是说:跳舞是我想做的最后一件事,意即:他的确不喜欢跳舞。
- W: Jim, I'm having difficulty with all the theoretical stuff we are getting in our computer course.  
M: Oh, that part I understand. What I can't figure out is how to make it work in my program.  
Q: What is the man's problem?  
[答案] D)。本题是明示细节题。男士说,我无法理解的是怎样使它在我的程序中运作,故选 D)。
- W: Did you see Mary somewhere around?  
M: Yes. She's in the campus bank, applying for students' loan.  
Q: What was Mary doing?  
[答案] C)。本题是明示细节题。男士在回答女士的问题时说,她在校园银行里,正在申请学生贷款,直接说出了答案。
- W: The space shuttle is taking off tomorrow.  
M: I know. This is another routine mission. Its first flight was 4 years ago.  
Q: What are they talking about?  
[答案] B)。本题是明示信息题。试题主要测试考生对明示信息的理解和记忆,因为男士对话中已直接说出了问题的答案。
- M: When are we supposed to submit our project proposals, Jane?  
W: They'll do by the end of the week. We've only 2 days left. We'll just have to hurry.  
Q: What does the woman mean?  
[答案] A)。本题是推测题。男士说,我们还剩下两天,得快点儿,由此可知:最后期限快到了,故选 A)。
- W: When I go on a diet, I eat only fruit and that takes off weight quickly.  
M: I prefer to eat whatever I want, and then run regularly to lose weight.  
Q: How does the man control his weight?  
[答案] C)。本题是明示信息题。试题测试考生对明示信息的理解和记忆,因为男士对话中已直接说出了问题的答案。

9. W: John, Can you tell me what in the book interested you most?

M: Well, nothing specific. But I liked it overall.

Q: What did the man think of the book?

[答案] A)。本题是明示信息题。女士先提出问题,然后男士在回答中已给出了答案。

10. W: How do you like the car I just bought?

M: Well, it seems to run well, but I think it needs a new paint job.

Q: What does the man think about the car?

[答案] C)。本题是推测题。考生须理解男士话中的含义,他说车似乎跑得不错,但却需要来一番油漆刷新工作。

## Section B

### Passage One

Mill Rackman and others of the Hardway research group have done some research into the differences between average and good negotiators. They found negotiators with a good trade record and studied them in action. They compared them with another group of average negotiators and found there was no difference in the time the two groups spent on planning their strategy. However, there were some significant differences on other points. The average negotiators thought in terms of the present, but the good negotiators took a long term view. They made lots of suggestions and considered twice the number of alternatives. The average negotiators set their objectives a single point. We hope to get \$2, for example, the good negotiators set their objectives in terms of a range, which they might formulate as we hope to get \$2, but if we get \$1.50, it'll be all right. The average negotiators try to persuade by giving lots of reasons. They used a lot of different arguments. The good negotiators didn't give many reasons. They just repeated the same ones. They also did more summarising and reviewing, checking they were understood correctly.

**Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you've just heard.**

11. What do good negotiators and average negotiators have in common?

[答案] C)。本题主要测试学生听懂并记忆细节的能力。短文中第三句已给出明确答案:“...两组在策略规划上花费的时间没有什么不同...”。

12. According to the speaker, what would good negotiators do?

[答案] B)。短文中已给出明确答案:“... The good negotiators... just repeated the same ones.”

13. According to the speaker, what does the average negotiator usually do?

[答案] B)。此题主要测试学生回答细节问题的能力。短文中提供了明确的答案:“The average negotiator try to persuade by giving lots of reasons.”

### Passage Two

To most of us, sharks are the most dangerous fish in the sea and they attack humans. However, according to Dr. Clark, who has studied the behavior of sharks for 12 years, humans are not normally on sharks' menu. What do sharks feed on? Mainly fish and other small sea animals. Dr. Clark also found that sharks don't eat as much food as people think. For instance, a 9-foot shark only needs two pounds of food a day to keep healthy. But she says sometimes sharks starve and at other times they feed themselves with what they have killed. Around the world there're only about 100 shark attacks on humans each year, ten of which prove fatal. But consider this, in the U.S. alone about 3 000 000 people are bitten by dogs each year. Of these 13 people die. “If a shark bites you,” says Dr Clark “the reason is usually because it mistakes you for its natural food.” For example, say, you went under water fishing and saw a shark, you could be in trouble. The shark might go for the injured fish you had attacked and take a big bite of you at the same time. If you go into a shark's territory and threaten it, it might try to bite you. That's because sharks are territorial and tend to guard their territory. Like dogs, they protect the area that they think is their own.

**Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you've just heard.**

14. What does the passage say about the eating behavior of sharks?

[答案] D)。此题主要测试学生回答细节题的能力,文中提供了明确的答案:...sharks don't eat as much food as people think.

15. When might a shark attack humans?

[答案] B)。本题主要测试学生回答细节题的能力。文中提供了明确的答案:If you go into a shark's territory and threaten it, it might try to bite you.

16. What do we learn from the passage about sharks?

[答案] A)。此题主要测试学生作出判断的能力。短文中第二句:根据 Dr. Clark 所做的研究表明,人类通常并没有列在鲨鱼的菜单上。

**Passage Three**

Science fiction writers have often imagined human beings going to live on Mars. But these days scientists are taking the idea seriously. It has a great deal to recommend it since it might solve the problem of overcrowding on the earth. But obviously it would not be worth making the effort unless people could live there naturally. If the atmosphere were like that of the earth, this might be possible. But in fact it is mostly carbon dioxide. Apart from that, there are other problems to be overcome. For example, the temperature would have to be raised from 60 degrees below zero to 15 degrees above it. Scientists who study Mars have laid down a program that they can follow. To begin with, they'll have to find out whether life has ever existed on the planet Mars in the past. Secondly, they'll have to make a reliable map of its surface and finally they'll have to make a list of the gases. Above all, they will have to discover how much nitrogen it possesses since nitrogen is 4/5 of the air we breathe. They're surprisingly optimistic about raising the temperature on Mars and believe it could be done in 200 years. It will take a bit longer, though, to transform the atmosphere so that human beings could live there. Scientists estimate that this will take 100 000 years.

17. Why are scientists interested in Mars?

[答案] A)。此题主要测试学生回答细节问题的能力,此题出于原句:...since it might solve the problem of overcrowding on the earth.

18. What is one of the things that must be done before man can live on Mars?

[答案] D)。此题主要测试学生回答细节问题的能力,短文中有明确答案:If the atmosphere were like that of the earth,...it is mostly carbon dioxide.

19. Why do scientists want to find out whether there is sufficient nitrogen on Mars?

[答案] D)。考生可在短文中找到细节:they will have to discover how much nitrogen it possesses since nitrogen is 4/5 of the air we breathe.

20. What is the prospect of people living on Mars?

[答案] C)。考生可在短文最后一句话中发现答案:Scientists estimate that this will take 100 000 years.

**Part II Reading Comprehension**

**Passage One**

本文是一篇说明文。作者介绍了导航电脑在豪华汽车中的应用。这种计算机系统通过全天候的全球定位系统(GPS)卫星发射的信号和地图数据库操纵汽车的运行。但是这些系统基本性能相似,只是硬件有差异。

21. C)。推断题。由第一段的第一句和第二句可推知,这种导航电脑目前价格昂贵,只有豪华汽车才能使用。

然后第三句说,这种电脑是一种发展中的技术,价格应当最终会降下来,市场还有很大的潜力,所以选 C),即有可能被更多的驾驶者接受。

22. A)。细节题。相关句子在第五段第三句,“在许多系统里,司机会输入想去的地址,高速公路交叉点和风景名胜点...”这句与 A)项的意义相符。

23. C)。细节题。由第五段第一句可知,许多系统基本上是相似的,与 C)的意义相符。

24. B)。推断题。根据第 4 段可知,卫星信号和车轮速度传感器上输入的速度以及仪表上显示的方向决定

了汽车前进时的位置。这种信息与地图数据库结合起来(决定汽车的位置)。地图数据库还包括街道、路标和风景点。所以导航电脑基本上是靠卫星信号和地图数据库发挥作用,故B)与题意相符。

25. D)。推断题。最后三段分别介绍了三种豪华汽车使用的不同的硬件。在Lexus上,你可以指向地图屏幕上的任何点,并且得到前进指令;BMW的系统使用一套瞄准器上的十字纹指向你要到达的地点;Audi的屏幕可以切换成电视接收器。据此可知,作者提到这三种汽车的导航系统是为了说明不同的汽车给驾驶者提供导向的方式是不同的。

### Passage Two

本文作者另辟蹊径,提出独特的论点:全球环境并没有随着人口激增、资源匮乏、食物短缺等因素而恶化。作者从价格波动、技术革新、社会变化等多方面充分地论证了自己的观点,使我们认识到价格和市场正常运转所起的良性作用。

26. A)。推断题。文章一开始,作者给出了一个考试题目,“The world’s environment is surprisingly healthy. Discuss.”他料定大部分学生会抱怨烟雾污染,全球气候变暖,乱砍滥伐,物种灭绝等问题。即他们认为全球的环境状况糟糕,故选A)。
27. C)。推断题。第二段指出,因为世界人口在过去的世纪里翻了几番,所以人们会认为地球自身已经受到影响。的确,如果人们像在1900年那样消费、生产,那么这个世界到了现在将会变得让人非常厌恶。但是在第三段开头,作者来了个转折,“But they don’t。”即人口的增长对环境并没有产生很大的影响,故选C)。
28. D)。本题是考查因果关系的细节题。为什么价格的长期趋向一直是向下的?由第四段第四句可直接找到答案:“目前的状况是,每当一种资源似乎要短缺、枯竭的时候,它的价格就会上涨,相应地,人们就会去寻找新的供应来源,想找到办法使用较少的资源或寻找新的替代品。”选项D)与此句吻合。
29. B)。本题是考查因果关系的推断题。本题可由本文最后一句找到答案:如果没有人拥有相关的资源,那么就没有人对保护这种资源或者繁殖这种资源感兴趣,也即这种资源可能会短缺与匮乏。因此看来,选项B)与本句吻合,故选B)。
30. A)。主旨题。作者在最后两段具体指出,价格作为市场力量中的主要因素在能源和食品短缺时而产生波动,从而使市场力量推动环境呈良性状态,故选A)。

### Passage Three

是否应该对孩子进行IQ测试?这是一个颇有争议的问题。作者在文章中分析了两种对立的观点:有些人认为进行IQ测试对少数民族儿童不公平;有些黑人父母认为IQ测试可以有效地评价孩子是否该接受特殊教育。作者自己认为,我们对孩子的智力水平知道得越多,对孩子越有利。

31. B)。本题是考查因果关系的推断题。为什么在过去的几十年里智力测试变得不流行了?第一段说学校和其他机构都非常理智地认为,无论是什么背景的孩子,都应当受到公平的对待,大约是在这个时候,智力测试变得不流行了。接着作者在第二段重申:有些人认为智力测试对少数民族儿童不公平,故选B)。
32. C)。细节题。本题与第三段第一句含义相符,原句意思是:“然而,矛盾的是,在加州最近就有一群黑人父母上诉,宣称,州政府禁止进行IQ测试就使孩子丧失了接受这种测试的机会,从而对孩子形成歧视。”
33. D)。这是了解作者态度的推断题。在第四段、第五段中,作者明显地摆出自己的观点:赞同IQ测试,这样能够有助于校方与家长了解孩子在学校表现不佳的真正原因,是由于低智商还是其他因素。
34. A)。细节题。倒数第二段有两句话说到:“很难说哪种办法最佳。但是却需要各方表现出善意。”故选A)。本题题意是作者对收养孩子的看法似乎是:没有一定之规。
35. D)。细节题。由第六段第一句可知,“不幸的是,智力水平似乎是个敏感的话题,而且法律允许我们做的事情,也会随着时代的变化而变化。”所以,在文章中作者提到收养孩子的问题是为了表明:美国人的舆论在涉及到敏感话题时会左右摇摆。

### Passage Four

本文旨在说明,与小城市的居民相比较,住在大城市的人们不仅不会疏远彼此的关系,反而会在一个较小



的私人社交圈里保持紧密的社会联系。而且多样性和异类行为似乎也是大城市发展的必然产物。

36. A)。考查对第一段内容的深层次的理解,通读第一段,中间有一个转折连词“however”,使前后两种观点形成对比,故选 A)。
37. B)。细节题。据第一段第一句中的主语从句:现代社会已经改变了人们的自然关系,减轻了他们对亲戚和邻居的责任,取而代之的是点头之交的表面关系,可以推断 B)为正确答案。
38. D)。推断题。找对本题的答案在于对文章第三段第二句的理解:如果邻居之间彼此陌生,他们就不大可能给住在隔壁的一对上了年纪的夫妇打扫门前的人行道或留意年轻的调皮鬼。
39. D)。推断题。据第三段第五句:大城市的居民比小城镇的居民更可能具有开阔的视野,对传统的亲属关系承担更小的责任,投票赞成左派政治候选人,会容忍非传统的宗教团体、不受欢迎的政治团体和所谓的不良分子。
40. B)。主旨题。第一段是两种观点形成对比;第二段论述了住在大城市的居民在较小的社交圈里也能维持紧密的社会联系;第三段与小城镇相比,大城市更有包容性。所以该题选 B)。

### Part III Vocabulary

41. B)。[译文]这个奇怪故事中的女士显然患有严重的精神病。她阴谋陷害一个完全无辜的老人是精神错乱的明显迹象。  
[注释]难词辨义。insanity意为“精神错乱,疯狂”,与题意吻合。impulse意为“冲动,刺激;推动”;inspiration意为“鼓舞,激励;灵感”;disposition意为“布置;处理;气质,性情”。
42. D)。[译文]首相走下飞机时,后面跟有五六个随从。  
[注释]难句辨义。attendant意为“随从;服务员”,与题意吻合。layman意为“门外汉,外行”;servant意为“仆人”;director意为“指导者;董事;导演;指挥”。
43. B)。[译文]毋庸置疑这些商品的优势是很容易看出来的。  
[注释]难句辨义。superiority意为“优势,优越性”,与题意吻合。prestige意为“威信,声望,显赫”;priority意为“优先(权),优先考虑的事”;publicity意为“公开性;宣传,广告”。
44. A)。[译文]所有客人都被邀请参加了婚礼筵席,度过了一段美好时光。  
[注释]难词辨义。feast意为“筵席,盛宴”,与题意吻合。congratulation意为“祝贺(词)”;festival意为“节日;欢乐”;recreation意为“消遣;娱乐活动”。
45. B)。[译文]煤炭的价格将根据运输距离的远近与货价的贵贱而变动。  
[注释]近义词辨析。charge意为“索取的价钱(指货价)”,与题意吻合。payment意为“支付的款额”;fund意为“专款,基金”;price是最基本的词汇,意为“价钱”。
46. A)。[译文]经理向她保证她的投诉会得到调查。  
[注释]难词辨义。assurance意为“保证,断言”,与题意吻合。assumption意为“假设,臆断”;sanction意为“权利或许可”;insurance意为“保险;安全保障”。
47. C)。[译文]尽管这个模型表面上看起来很好,但经不起细看。  
[注释]难词辨义。scrutiny意为“细看,细阅”与题意相符。temperament意为“性情,气质”;contamination意为“污染,沾染”;symmetry意为“对称性,对称美”。
48. A)。[译文]在经济、社会和文化领域中进行改革的背景下,我们正在做这项工作。  
[注释]难词辨义。context意为“背景,环境;上下文”,与题意吻合。contest意为“辩论;竞争”;pretext意为“借口”;texture意为“质地;构造”。
49. B)。[译文]虽然完全理解什么导致这种疾病可能需要几年的时间,但是会较快地取得产生一个成功疗法的惊人进展。  
[注释]难词辨义。breakthrough意为“惊人的进展;突破(点)”;与题意吻合。distinction意为“区别;个性;显著”;identification意为“认出,识别”;interpretation意为“解释;口译”。
50. C)。[译文]医生经常处于两难的境地,因为他们不得不决定是否应该告诉病人真相。  
[注释]近义词辨析。dilemma意为“进退两难,困境”,与题意吻合。puzzle意为“难题;迷惑”;perplexity意为“困惑;令人困惑的事物”,bewilderment意为“迷惑;为难;糊涂”。