

86

A310-42
1426

全国大学英语四、六级统考指导丛书

大学英语六级考前冲刺

康志峰 编著

復旦大學出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考前冲刺/康志峰编著. —上海:复旦大学出版社,
2002.3
ISBN 7-309-03052-4

I. 大… II. 康… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题
IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 093521 号

出版发行 复旦大学出版社

上海市国权路 579 号 200433

86-21-65118853(发行部) 86-21-65642892(编辑部)

fupnet@fudanpress.com http://www.fudanpress.com

经销 新华书店上海发行所

印刷 复旦大学印刷厂

开本 787×1092 1/16

印张 13.5

字数 337 千

版次 2002 年 3 月第一版 2002 年 6 月第二次印刷

印数 6 001—12 000

定价 20.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

前言

《大学英语六级考前冲刺》是全国大学英语四、六级统考指导丛书之一。本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》,严格按照《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》的要求,为准备参加大学英语六级考试的考生和同等程度学习者编写的一部考前冲刺实战练习书。

本书的特点是“新、奇、特”。“新”指具有前瞻性,不仅有新的方向预见,有考试题目预测,而且还有新的内容;“奇”指与众不同,本书按照读者心理学的要求,突出读者最需要的答题技巧,突出新题型的讲解和练习,此为其他同类书籍所不济之处;“特”指形式独特,本书并非像其他同类书籍那样只有试题,而是在形式上将理论与实践、实战结合起来,既有理论综述,又有单项训练,还有模拟实战大演习。本书可给六级考前的学生、在职学员和同等学力者带来新的活力,使他们受到新的启发,获得更大的收获。本书能起到六级考生考前冲刺的作用,起到考前六级复习一本通的作用。

本书分为九讲:

- 第一讲 新题型复合式听写(Compound Dictation)理论、实践与实战;
- 第二讲 新题型简短回答题(Short Answer Questions)理论、实践与实战;
- 第三讲 常规题型听力理解(Listening Comprehension)理论、实践与实战;
- 第四讲 常规题型阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)理论、实践与实战;
- 第五讲 常规题型词汇(Vocabulary)理论、实践与实战;
- 第六讲 常规题型完形填空(Cloze)理论、实践与实战;
- 第七讲 常规题型综合改错(Error Correction)理论、实践与实战;
- 第八讲 常规题型写作(Writing)理论、实践与实战;
- 第九讲 模拟测试实战大演习。

本书在编写过程中得到了复旦大学大学英语部蔡基刚老师的大力支持和帮助,谨此向他致以诚挚的谢意!

本书在校对过程中还得到了李蕾、高佳、朱琪、王婧、费亮、周孟宁等同志的帮助,在此,一并向他们表示感谢。

由于作者水平有限,时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者和同仁批评指正。

康志峰

2002年2月于复旦园

目 录

第一讲 新题型复合式听写(Compound Dictation)理论、实践与实战	1
冲刺必备:新题型复合式听写方向、精析和技巧	1
新题型复合式听写冲刺演练	6
参考答案	12
听力原文	15
第二讲 新题型简短回答题(Short Answer Questions)理论、实践与实战	21
冲刺必备:新题型简短回答题方向、精析和技巧	21
新题型简短回答题冲刺演练	25
参考答案	32
第三讲 常规题型听力理解(Listening Comprehension)理论、实践与实战	34
冲刺必备:常规题型听力理解方向、精析和技巧	34
常规题型听力理解冲刺演练	45
参考答案	50
听力原文	50
第四讲 常规题型阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)理论、实践与实战	57
冲刺必备:常规题型阅读理解方向、精析和技巧	57
常规题型阅读理解冲刺演练	62
参考答案	70
第五讲 常规题型词汇(Vocabulary)理论、实践与实战	72
冲刺必备:常规题型词汇方向、精析和技巧	72
常规题型词汇冲刺演练	75
参考答案	81
第六讲 常规题型完形填空(Cloze)理论、实践与实战	82
冲刺必备:常规题型完形填空方向、精析和技巧	82



常规题型完形填空冲刺演练	85
参考答案	92
 第七讲 常规题型综合改错(Error Correction)理论、实践与实战	93
冲刺必备:常规题型综合改错方向、精析和技巧	93
常规题型综合改错冲刺演练	97
参考答案	101
 第八讲 常规题型写作(Writing)理论、实践与实战	106
冲刺必备:常规题型写作方向、精析和技巧	106
常规题型写作冲刺演练	115
参考答案	120
 第九讲 模拟测试实战大演习	124
模拟测试冲刺演习一	124
模拟测试冲刺演习二	137
模拟测试冲刺演习三	150
模拟测试冲刺演习四	162
模拟测试冲刺演习五	174
参考答案	187
听力原文	192



第 一 讲

新题型复合式听写(Compound Dictation) 理论、实践与实战



冲刺必备： 新题型复合式听写 方向、精析和技巧

1. 方向预见

复合式听写(Compound Dictation)为新题型,大学英语六级考试1999年6月试卷和2001年1月试卷都出现了该题型。这一新题型不仅测试考生听的能力、短期记忆能力,而且测试考生速记能力、拼写能力和书面表达能力。这一题型具有很强的活力,据有关专家预言,该题型在未来的四、六级考试中仍然会出现。

2. 题型说明

复合式听写为试卷一 Listening Comprehension, Part I 中的 Section B 部分,题目放在试卷二(Paper Two)中的开头位置。考生在完成 Listening Comprehension 中的 Part I, Section A 试题后,紧接着就要拿出 Paper Two,进行复合式听写(Compound Dictation),对此,考生应加以注意。该题型有10个空白组成,从已考过的1999年6月试卷和2001年1月试卷来看,该类试题都是要求考生在S1—S7空白处填写一个单词,在S8—S10空白处填写一句话。录音播放三遍。考试时间为15分钟。

3. 考题举要

2001年1月全国大学英语六级考试 Compound Dictation 部分样题:



大学英语六级考试
COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Six—

(6 MSH 2)

试卷二

注意事项

一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号填入本页左面各项内,准考证号填入右下角。

二、试卷二共两部分。试卷一听力理解部分中 Compound Dictation 的答卷 Part V Writing, 注意不要漏做。

三、答案直接做在试卷二上,用钢笔或圆珠笔书写。

Part I Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the 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 S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. 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.*

The human body is a remarkable food processor. As an adult, you may consume (S1) _____ a ton of food per year and still not gain or lose a pound of body weight. You are (S2) _____ harnessing and consuming energy through the intricate (S3) _____ of your body in order to remain in energy balance. To (S4) _____ a given body weight, your energy input must balance your energy output. However, sometimes the (S5) _____ energy balance is upset, and your (S6) _____ body weight will either fall or (S7) _____.

The term body image refers to the mental image we have of our own physical appearance, and (S8) _____

Research has revealed that about 40 percent of adult men and 55 percent of adult women are dissatisfied with their current body weight. (S9) _____

At the college level, a study found that 85 percent of both male and female first-year students desired to change their body weight. (S10) _____

Thinness is currently an attribute that females desire highly. Males generally desire muscularity. The

vast majority of individuals who want to change their body weight do it for the sake of appearance; most want to lose excess body fat, while a smaller percentage of individuals actually want to gain weight.

得分:

S1 _____ S2 _____ S3 _____ S4 _____

S5 _____ S6 _____ S7 _____ S8 _____

S9 _____ S10 _____

4. 评分标准

(该评分标准由全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会制订,由阅卷组执行,在此可供考生参考。)

1] 复合式听写要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用听到的原文填写空缺的单词,以及用听到的原文或用自己的语言正确地回答问题。

2] 给分标准

(1) S1 至 S7 每题为 0.5 分,拼写完全正确的单词给 0.5 分,凡有错不给分;

(2) S8 满分为 2.5 分,答出第一部分内容且语言正确得 0.5 分,答出第二部分内容且语言正确得 1 分,答出第三部分内容且语言正确得 1 分;

(3) S9 满分为 2 分,答出第一和第二部分内容且语言正确各得 1 分;

(4) S10 满分为 2 分,答出第一部分内容且语言正确得 1 分,答出第二部分内容且语言正确得 1 分;

(5) 没有答对问题得 0 分。

3] 扣分标准

(1) S8 至 S10 题中凡有语言错误扣 0.5 分,每题语言错误扣分不超过 0.5 分,凡不得分部分如有语言错误不再重复扣分;

(2) S8 至 S10 题中凡有与问题无关的内容扣 0.5 分;

(3) S8 至 S10 中所出现的错误如明显地属于拼写错误,不扣分;

(4) 用汉语回答问题不给分。

5. 参考答案

S1: over

S2: constantly

S3: mechanism

S4: maintain

S5: overall

S6: normal

S7: increase

S8: it can be influenced by a variety of factors, including how much we weigh or how that weight is distributed

S9: Similar findings have also been reported at the high school level, mainly with female students

S10: The primary cause of this concern is the value that American society in general assigns to physical appearance

说明:

S1 至 S7, 每题 0.5 分; S8, 2.5 分; S9, 2 分; S10, 2 分。

6. 考题精析

考生在快速预览该篇文章后,尤其是在预览主题句后,便对其含义有了总体印象。与此同时,考生可对部分填空题目作出大致的推断,就像没有选项的完形填空题目一样。这样,考生在听的同时,将预测信息与听到的信息有机结合起来,便可作出正确判断。若遇同音词可以根据语义和语法规则进行判断。最后,若有个别词或短语尚未听懂,考生可根据文章上下文的连贯性和平行性(coherence and parallel)、语义的一致性(semantic consistency)以及语法规则(grammar rule)的准确性(accuracy)来猜词悟意,直至篇章完善。

由主题句猜测篇章大意也必不可少。该篇文章开头句就提到:“The human body is a remarkable food processor.”即:人体是一台不同寻常的食物处理机。显而易见,该文是关于食物与人体关系的文章。

预测信息,猜词悟意。考生在对文章有了总体印象后,可在脑海中预测一些信息,同时可根据上下文的连贯性猜词悟意。如:“However, sometimes the (S5) _____ energy balance is upset, and your (S6) _____ body weight will either fall or (S7) _____.”上句为“your energy input must balance your energy output”,即:输入的能量必须与输出的能量平衡。该句为:然而,有时 _____ 能量平衡是难以把握的,而且你的 _____ 体重要么上升要么下降。由此,可以推断出(S6)为“正常的”,即“normal”,(S7)为“上升”,即“increase”,(S5)为“全面的”或“全部的”,即“overall”。(S5)的“overall”一词虽然考生不一定能想到,但是,如果考生有的放矢地听录音,很容易听出。

遵循语法,完善句子。当考生对一些音素可能听得不很清楚,如“You are (S2) _____ harnessing and consuming energy through...”句中的第(S2)空格“constantly”一词,考生可能听成是“constant”,一时难以作出判断,这时,考生可根据语法知识来作出正确判断。从该句的语法角度来看,系词“are”之后,形容词“harnessing and consuming”之前应该是副词,所以,可以断定“constantly”一词是正确的。

7. 教学体会

笔者在复旦大学大学英语六级班授课时发现,学生经过了大学英语四级考试后对该题型有了一定的经验,基本上都能及格。然而,能达到9—10分的学生仍不太多,因此,仍需进一步训练。笔者在为社会力量办学的六级辅导班授课时,发现学员对该题的应试能力很差。经过对48名学员的抽样调查显示:开学时辅导班学员答该题的平均成绩仅为3.815分,经过两个月80个课时的综合训练,学员掌握了综合听写的答题技巧,听的能力增强了,并且基本上能够成功应试,学员的平均成绩达到了7.502分。

总的来讲,学员在“复合式听写”应试中除有误听、漏听外还存在许多其他问题。笔者根据以往的教学经验在此列举4方面的问题。



1) 主次信息不分

有些考生在听音时,试图逐字逐句理解全文,不加选择地获取信息,导致大脑皮层高度紧张,结果听懂的只是只言片语,而不能系统地理解全文;或者在做听力理解时,零敲碎打,顾此失彼,抓住了一些细枝末节,却未能理解主旨。这种情况必会导致考试时因小失大,成绩不佳。只有首先区分主要信息和次要信息,抓住中心,才能从整体上理解全文。

2) 速记能力薄弱

许多学生听音时,处于被动接收的状态,感觉接收的信息尚未进入大脑系统便转瞬即逝,获得的只是一些模糊的印象,没有明确的理解。正确的做法是,不仅应该主动思考,积极思维,还应该养成记笔记的习惯。因为在听的过程若不记下关键词句,瞬间的理解便不能转化成连贯的理解,而模糊的印象则更不知如何下笔成文。记笔记有助于强化记忆,促进理解,争取时间和主动,所以速记能力的训练和培养尤其重要。

3) 释义欠妥或词不达意

有些考生在听完句子时,把原文中的疑问句写成陈述句,或从原文罗列的现象中得出不恰当的结论,或仅凭自己的主观臆想写要点,或仅仅罗列几个单词。还有些考生虽然听懂了全文,也能记下一些关键词句,但是写出来的句子的意思与原文的意思却大相径庭,这是因为其理解与表达之间还存在着一定的差距。在做“复合式听写”时,要注意准确理解文章的意思,并快速准确记录和正确释义。

4) 语法错误较多

语法错误是学生在听写中常见的现象。在有限的时间内写出听力材料的要点,许多学生在措词、时态、结构、上下文联接等方面还存在着欠缺。考生在做该部分题目时,若能记下原文中需要填写的句子,可以用原句表达。若不能记下原句,应尽量用自己熟悉的单词、词组和结构来表达原句,尽量避免语法错误。另外,英语国家的社会习俗、文化背景与我们国家不同,学生学英语时受到母语干扰,经常会出现不规范的英语句子。这就要求考生平时多听、多读、多说,以培养良好的语言习惯和语感。

8. 应试技巧

预览全文 → 掌握大意 → 预测信息 → 猜词悟意 → 聚精会神 → 辨听信息 → 符号替代 → 速记信息 → 补全词句 → 语法完善

这一复合式听写答题技巧过程首先要求考生在听音之前预览全文并掌握大意,预测信息和猜词悟意,之后集中精力、聚精会神去听。在听的过程中,要求考生认真辨听并获取信息,在 S1—S7 空白处填上一个词,若不能跟上语速,可先写单词的一半,在听第二遍或第三遍录音时补全,在填写 S8—S10 空白处句子时,可用符号来速记,然后补全句子,最后检查校对并根据语法规则查看所填写的句子是否合理正确。

要做好此题,要求考生掌握以下技能和技巧:1) 辨听信息的技能和听写技巧;2) 速记技能和技巧;3) 语法判断技能和技巧。

1) 辨听信息的技能和听写技巧

听力听写技能训练是基本听力技能和速记技能的综合训练,以听写来加强所听内容的印象和记忆。因此,务求听者对空白处,不仅要集中精力认真听,而且要快速反应。在记录

空白处时,可先用缩写、简单的符号或一两个字母来替代整个单词,最后再补全。

2) 速记技能和技巧

该项技能是对考生记录技能的训练。在听较长的句子时,考生难以在短时间内写下整个句子,为了既避免信息的混淆和记忆的混乱,同时又使速记的速度跟上语速,要求考生掌握速记的技巧,利用简单的速记符号和有代表性的几个字母记录所需要的信息,帮助回忆和理解掌握所听材料。在此,我们所说的简单符号是指能够表示一定含义的符号。这些符号可根据自己的需要而定,如 Am 表示美国,GB 表示英国,M 表示 man, W 表示 woman 等词首字母表示法;←表示 left,→表示 right,↑表示 up,↓表示 down 等符号表示法。只要能帮助理解和记忆,听者可自创一些记录符号。又如可用 hi sch phy ed wa di 来代替 high school physical education was difficult 等。

3) 语法判断技能和技巧

这一技巧适用于考生在听完该试题的三遍录音之后。考生无论是否将空缺填写完整,均可以用所学的语法知识来检查填写的内容是否正确或弥补空缺。这一技巧有时非常奏效。



新题型复合式 听写冲刺演练

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 passages. Each passage will be read three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. 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.

Test 1

Green, human, and (S1) _____ are the three main themes of Beijing's bid for the 2008 Olympic Games.

Actively (S2) _____ to the call of the International Olympic Committee, Beijing wants its



大学英语六级考前冲刺

Olympics to be the Games known for (S3) _____ environmental protection. The Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Bid Committee (BOBICO) has followed closely the principles of the “Olympic Movement’s(S4) _____ of the 21st Century” and has strictly performed the (S5) _____ and obligations stipulated in the national and local environmental laws and regulations.

Along with all of its citizens, through the (S6) _____ stage and hosting of the Olympic Games, Beijing’s aim is to further speed up its environmental protection plans to enhance the environmental quality, perfect the construction of urban (S7) _____, improve residents’ standard of living and promote the sustainable development of the city.

In this capacity, BOBICO several times has invited people from relevant government departments for discussions. In order to formulate the Green Olympics Action Plan, enterprises, (S8) _____

Solid activities for implementing the plan are being unfolded gradually.

By 2008, Beijing’s urban infrastructure will be greatly improved; the quality of the urban environment will function at a national standard; (S9) _____

; the eco-environment will be obviously improved and Beijing will enjoy harmonious social, economic and environmental development. In July, August and September of 2008, (S10) _____

Test 2

Your 21st Century Brain

Your (S1) _____ may be used to check out whether you are busy, tired or doing your work (S2) _____.

(S3) _____ Arthur F. Kramer, also at the University of Illinois, tested volunteers working on arithmetic problems. He found that he could (S4) _____ their performance from the strength of the brain’s electrical activity. This is measured through the scalp.

The future? Bosses could measure brain activity through the scalp and tell whether a worker is performing well, working hard, or too tired to do the job properly. (S5) _____ computer analysis could tell whether a worker, such as an air traffic (S6) _____, is seeing all the activity they have to monitor clearly enough.

Your Health in the 21st Century

Physical fitness and healthy (S7) _____ have grown from being the fashion and hobby of a few, to becoming official policy for many businesses and governments.

Smoking cigarettes is under siege as a habit. Smoking advertising is banned in many areas.

Smoking has declined (S8) _____

_____.
Fewer than a quarter of all US women smoke, although the trend for younger women to take up smoking continues. (S9) _____

_____.

Although pills for tension, heart conditions, being overweight and other life-threatening conditions are prescribed by Western doctors, (S10) _____

_____.

Test 3

The listing of such large companies as China (S1) _____ and Chemical Corp (Sinopec) will have a positive and (S2) _____ impact on the domestic securities market, said an article in People's (S3) _____.

Sinopec is the first company to raise funds of more than 10 billion yuan (US \$ 1.21 billion) at one time, by (S4) _____ 2.8 billion A shares in China.

Some investors worried that the listing of such a large company would run the risk of bringing (S5) _____ to the stock market because the listing needed a lot of money which the Shanghai stock market could not supply.

However, the 10-year-development of China's (S6) _____ market shows that the market is (S7) _____ with the ability to list such large enterprises. (S8) _____

_____.

The listing heralds the coming of a new age for the domestic securities market.

By June 29, the market value of the 1 112 listed companies in China's Shenzhen and Shanghai stock markets reached 1.746 trillion yuan (US \$ 210 billion), a big increase over the first half year. (S9) _____

_____.

Internationally, there are many indexes to assess a country's securities market, (S10) _____

_____.

As China's opening up and reform goes deeper, the financing ability of China's securities market will get better.

Test 4

Most students don't know how to study reading. They usually open their textbooks to the assigned page and start reading. But before long, their minds have (S1) _____ off somewhere. Or they



read and mark up the pages by (S2) _____ everything that seems important. Study reading is different from regular reading. You are expected to remember more, and in most cases, will be tested on what you read. Here is a two-step method for study reading that can help improve (S3) _____ and promote (S4) _____ of what is read.

Step One: Prepare to Read. It's important to prepare yourself to read. Much time can be lost when you try to plunk yourself into reading an assigned (S5) _____ when your mind isn't ready. Because you can think faster than you can read, your mind can easily go into (S6) _____ or other thoughts if you aren't ready to read an (S7) _____. The wisest thing to do is to skim over the chapter to be read. Let the title sink in. (S8) _____

Then read the headings and subheadings. Next read the summary or the last couple of paragraphs. It may not make a lot of sense, but your mind will begin to clear out other thoughts. You'll begin to think about the content of the chapter. If there are study questions at the end of the chapter, read those. (S9) _____

Step Two: Read. After you've looked over the chapter, you are ready to read. If you don't have any questions about the content of the chapter, make some up. (S10) _____

If you are reading a long chapter, don't try to read too much at once. It's better if you read from one heading to the next.

Test 5

When does history begin? It is (S1) _____ to reply "In the beginning", but like many obvious answers, this soon turns out to be unhelpful. As a great Swiss historian once pointed out in another (S2) _____, history is the one subject where you cannot begin at the beginning. If we want to, we can trace the chain of human (S3) _____ back to the appearance of vertebrates, or even to the photosynthetic cells which lie at the start of life itself. We can go back further still, to almost (S4) _____ upheavals which formed this planet and even to the origins of the universe. Yet this is not "history".

(S5) _____ helps here: history is the story of mankind, of what it has done, suffered or enjoyed. We all know that dogs and cats do not have histories, while human beings do. Even when historians write about a natural (S6) _____ beyond human control, such as the ups and downs of climate, or the (S7) _____ of disease, they do so only because it helps us to understand why men and women have lived (and died) in some ways rather than others.

This suggests that all we have to do is to identify the moment at which the first human beings step out from the shadows of the remote past. It is not quite as simple as that, though. (S8) _____



as long arguments about “apemen” and “missing links” have shown. (S9) _____

That is a matter of a definition about which disagreement is possible. Some people have suggested that human uniqueness lies in language, yet other primates possess vocal equipment similar to our own; when noises are made with it which are signals, at what point do they become speech? Another famous definition is that man is a tool-maker, (S10) _____

Test 6

All over the world (S1) _____ of English education suggests a picture of the “public schools”, and it suggests in particular the names of certain very famous (S2) _____—Eton, Oxford and Cambridge; but people do not always realize what place these institutions occupy in the whole (S3) _____ system. Oxford and Cambridge are universities each having about 12 000 students out of a total of over 250 000 students at all British universities. Eton is a public school, and the best known of the public schools, which, in spite of their name, are not really public at all, but (S4) _____ and private secondary schools taking boys from the age of thirteen to eighteen years. The public schools in reality form a very small part of the whole system of (S5) _____ education; only about one out of forty English boys goes to a public school, and one out of 1 500 goes to Eton.

Apart from the so-called public schools there is a complete system of state primary and secondary education, which (S6) _____ in its general form the state education in most other countries. All children must, by law, receive full-time education between the ages of five and sixteen. Any child may attend, without paying fees, a school provided by the public (S7) _____, and the great majority attend such schools. They may continue, still without paying fees, until they are eighteen. (S8) _____

However, although the public schools are not important numerically, (S9) _____

and they have an immense influence on the whole of English educational practice and on the English social structure. (S10) _____

Things are beginning to change but it will take time. Among the universities Oxford and Cambridge hold a dominant position. Of cabinet ministers who went to universities, nearly all went to one or the



other of the two, and to Oxford in particular.

Test 7

Dancer, adventurer, revolutionist, (S1) _____ defender of the poetic spirit, Isadora Duncan has been one of the most (S2) _____ influences on the 20th century culture. Her teaching and performances helped free ballet from its conservative (S3) _____ and presaged the development of modern expressive dance. She was among the first to raise (S4) _____ dance to the status of creative art.

Born on May 26, 1877 in San Francisco, Duncan was one of four children brought up in genteel poverty by their mother, a music teacher. As a child she rejected the (S5) _____ of the classic ballet and based her dancing on more natural rhythms and movements, an approach she later used consciously in her (S6) _____ of the works of such great composers as Brahms, Wagner, and Beethoven. Her earliest public appearances, in Chicago and New York City, met with little success, and at the age of 21 she left the United States to seek (S7) _____ abroad. With her meagre savings she sailed on a cattle boat for England.

At the British Museum her study of the sculptures of ancient Greece (S8) _____

Her dancing, distinguished by a complete freedom of movement, enraptured those who were familiar only with the conventional forms of the ballet, which was then in a period of decay. (S9) _____

crowded theatres and concert halls throughout Europe. During her controversial first tour of Russia in 1905, Duncan made a deep impression on the choreographer Michel Fokine and on the art critic Sergey Diaghilev, who as impresario was soon to lead a resurgence of ballet throughout western Europe. Duncan toured widely, (S10) _____

Test 8

If you're a typical consumer, your electronic (S1) _____ has been sinking under a steady stream of offers from on-line (S2) _____. By clicking on a link or typing a code, you can get 10 or 20 percent off your next order, free shipping for life, a \$ 10 credit or any number of other (S3) _____ to shop on the Web Sites.

Are on-line retailers crazy? Are they throwing their investors' money away hand over (S4) _____? On the contrary. Faced with the (S5) _____ of choices on the Web, people are less likely to make solid (S6) _____ than they are in person, says Dan Ariely of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology: they retreat to the few sites they've already (S7) _____ and buy there regardless of who offers the best price or service.



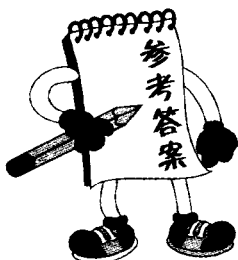
Indeed, Gal Zauberman of Duke University has run a series of experiments showing that people will stick with their first choice of search engine, (S8) _____

Sites with low setup costs are much more attractive, he points out, because surfers want to get something done quickly, before a deadline strikes or their computer crashes.

In addition, (S9) _____

_____ ,
page layout and search engine, Web guru Jakob Nielsen notes. You can't just wander the aisles of a virtual store to get a sense of where products are. Nielsen's studies indicate that (S10) _____

_____ .
The only frictionless part of Web commerce, he quips, is people, clicking away from a site they don't like.



参考答案

Test 1

S1: technological

S2: responding

S3: promoting

S4: Agenda

S5: responsibilities

S6: bidding

S7: infrastructure

S8: environmental protection associations and non-governmental organizations have taken part in the discussions and research

S9: the main indexes will reach the levels of big cities in developed countries

S10: the environmental quality of the city will have met the requirements of hosting the Olympic Games in all aspects

