

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

北京大学英语系 索玉柱 主编
星火记忆研究所 马德高

青岛海洋大学出版社



大学英语六级考试全真试卷

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Six ——

04

考生注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
- 二、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 三、在规定时间内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是:[A][B][C][D]
使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

答题提示

1. 本试卷是 1997 年 6 月到 2002 年 1 月六级真题,针对性强,权威性强,是考前模拟训练的精品。
2. 本套试卷共 10 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
3. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	语法结构	词汇	完形填空	简短回答	翻译	改错	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15		10				15
自测分										
失分										

2000 年 12 月大学英语六级考试试题

试 卷 一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

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 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 centre.

Example: You will hear:

M: When shall we start our work, Jane?

W: Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly, for we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

Q: For how long can they work?

You will read:

A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 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) The man thinks travelling by air is quite safe. | C) Both speakers feel nervous when flying. | | |
| B) The woman never travels by plane. | D) The speakers feel sad about the serious loss of life. | | |
| 2. A) At the information desk. | B) In an office. | C) In a restaurant. | D) At a railway station. |
| 3. A) Write the letter. | B) Paint the shelf. | C) Fix the shelf. | D) Look for the pen. |
| 4. A) It gives a 30% discount to all customers. | C) It hires Mrs. Winter as an adviser. | | |
| B) It is run by Mrs. Winter's husband. | D) It encourages husbands to shop on their own. | | |
| 5. A) Long exposure to the sun. | B) Lack of sleep. | C) Too tight a hat. | D) Long working hours. |
| 6. A) His English is still poor after ten years in America. | C) He doesn't like the way Americans speak. | | |
| B) He doesn't mind speaking English with an accent. | D) He speaks English as if he were a native speaker. | | |
| 7. A) An auto mechanic. | B) An electrician. | C) A carpenter | D) A telephone repairman. |
| 8. A) They both enjoyed watching the game. | | | |
| B) The man thought the results were beyond their expectations. | | | |
| C) They both felt good about the results of the game. | | | |
| D) People were surprised at their winning the game. | | | |
| 9. A) Manager and employee. | B) Salesman and customer. | C) Guide and tourist. | D) Professor and student. |
| 10. A) Tom has arranged a surprise party for Lucy. | C) Tom and Lucy have no secrets from each other. | | |

B) Tom will keep the surprise party a secret.

D) Tom didn't make any promise to Lucy.

Section B

Compound Dictation

注意:听力理解的B节(Section B)为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),题目在试卷二上。现在请取出试卷二。

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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 centre.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Birds that are literally half-asleep—with one brain hemisphere alert and the other sleeping—control which side of the brain remains awake, according to a new study of sleeping ducks.

Earlier studies have documented half-brain sleep in a wide range of birds. The brain hemispheres take turns sinking into the sleep stage characterized by slow brain waves. The eye controlled by the sleeping hemisphere keeps shut, while the wakeful hemisphere's eye stays open and alert. Birds also can sleep with both hemispheres resting at once.

Decades of studies of bird flocks led researchers to predict extra alertness in the more vulnerable, end-of-the-row sleepers. Sure enough, the end birds tended to watch carefully on the side away from their companions. Ducks in the inner spots showed no preference for gaze direction.

Also, birds dozing(打盹)at the end of the line resorted to single-hemisphere sleep, rather than total relaxation, more often than inner ducks did. Rotating 16 birds through the positions in a four-duck row, the researchers found outer birds half-asleep during some 32 percent of dozing time versus about 12 percent for birds in internal spots.

"We believe this is the first evidence for an animal behaviorally controlling sleep and wakefulness simultaneously in different regions of the brain," the researchers say.

The results provide the best evidence for a long-standing supposition that single-hemisphere sleep evolved as creatures scanned for enemies. The preference for opening an eye on the lookout side could be widespread, he predicts. He's seen it in a pair of birds dozing side-by-side in the zoo and in a single pet bird sleeping by a mirror. The mirror-side eye closed as if the reflection were a companion and the other eye stayed open.

Useful as half-sleeping might be, it's only been found in birds and such water mammals(哺乳动物) as dolphins, whales, and seals. Perhaps keeping one side of the brain awake allows a sleeping animal to surface occasionally to avoid drowning.

Studies of birds may offer unique insights into sleep. Jerome M. Siegel of the UCLA says he wonders if birds' half-brain sleep "is just the tip of the iceberg(冰山)". He speculates that more examples may turn up when we take a closer look at other species.

11. A new study on birds' sleep has revealed that ____.

- A) half-brain sleep is found in a wide variety of birds
- B) half-brain sleep is characterized by slow brain waves
- C) birds can control their half-brain sleep consciously
- D) birds seldom sleep with the whole of their brain at rest

12. According to the passage, birds often half sleep because ____.

- A) they have to watch out for possible attacks
- B) their brain hemispheres take turns to rest
- C) the two halves of their brain are differently structured
- D) they have to constantly keep an eye on their companions

13. The example of a bird sleeping in front of a mirror indicates that ____.

- A) the phenomenon of birds dozing in pairs is widespread
- B) birds prefer to sleep in pairs for the sake of security

- C) even an imagined companion gives the bird a sense of security
 D) a single pet bird enjoys seeing its own reflection in the mirror
14. While sleeping, some water mammals tend to keep half awake in order to _____.
 A) alert themselves to the approaching enemy C) be sensitive to the ever-changing environment
 B) emerge from water now and then to breathe D) avoid being swept away by rapid currents
15. By "just the tip of the iceberg" (Line 2, Para. 8), Siegel suggests that _____.
 A) half-brain sleep has something to do with icy weather
 B) the mystery of half brain sleep is close to being solved
 C) most birds living in cold regions tend to be half sleepers
 D) half-brain sleep is a phenomenon that could exist among other species

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

A nine-year-old schoolgirl single-handedly cooks up a science-fair experiment that ends up *debunking* (揭穿...的真相) a widely practiced medical treatment. Emily Rosa's target was a practice known as therapeutic (治疗的) touch (TT for short), whose advocates manipulate patients' "energy field" to make them feel better and even, say some, to cure them of various ills. Yet Emily's test shows that these energy fields can't be detected, even by trained TT practitioners (行医者). Obviously mindful of the publicity value of the situation, Journal editor George Lundberg appeared on TV to declare, "Age doesn't matter. It's good science that matters, and this is good science."

Emily's mother Linda Rosa, a registered nurse, has been campaigning against TT for nearly a decade. Linda first thought about TT in the late '80s, when she learned it was on the approved list for continuing nursing education in Colorado. Its 100 000 trained practitioners (48 000 in the U. S.) don't even touch their patients. Instead, they waved their hands a few inches from the patient's body, pushing energy fields around until they're in "balance." TT advocates say these manipulations can help heal wounds, relieve pain and reduce fever. The claims are taken seriously enough that TT therapists are frequently hired by leading hospitals, at up to \$70 an hour, to smooth patients' energy, sometimes during surgery.

Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such proof, TT therapists would have to sit down for independent testing—something they haven't been eager to do, even though James Randi has offered more than \$1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field. (He's had one taker so far. She failed.) A skeptic might conclude that TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who could turn down an innocent fourth-grader? Says Emily: "I think they didn't take me very seriously because I'm a kid."

The experiment was straightforward: 21 TT therapists stuck their hands, palms up, through a screen. Emily held her own hand over one of theirs—left or right—and the practitioners had to say which hand it was. When the results were recorded, they'd done no better than they would have by simply guessing. If there was an energy field, they couldn't feel it.

16. Which of the following is evidence that TT is widely practiced?
 A) TT has been in existence for decades.
 B) Many patients were cured by therapeutic touch.
 C) TT therapists are often employed by leading hospitals.
 D) More than 100 000 people are undergoing TT treatment.
17. Very few TT practitioners responded to the \$1 million offer because _____.
 A) they didn't take the offer seriously C) they were unwilling to reveal their secret
 B) they didn't want to risk their career D) they thought it was not in line with their practice
18. The purpose of Emily Rosa's experiment was _____.
 A) to see why TT could work the way it did. C) to test whether she could sense the human energy field
 B) to find out how TT cured patients' illnesses D) to test whether a human energy field really existed
19. Why did some TT practitioners agree to be the subjects of Emily's experiment?
 A) It involved nothing more than mere guessing. C) It was more straightforward than other experiments.

- B) They thought it was going to be a lot of fun. D) They sensed no harm in a little girl's experiment.
20. What can we learn from the passage?
- A) Some widely accepted beliefs can be deceiving. C) Little children can be as clever as trained TT practitioners.
B) Solid evidence weighs more than pure theories. D) The principle of TT is too profound to understand.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

What might driving on an automated highway be like? The answer depends on what kind of system is ultimately adopted. Two distinct types are on the drawing board. The first is a special purpose lane system, in which certain lanes are reserved for automated vehicles. The second is a mixed traffic system: fully automated vehicles would share the road with partially automated or manually driven cars. A special-purpose lane system would require more extensive physical modifications to existing highways, but it promises the greatest gains in *freeway* (高速公路) capacity.

Under either scheme, the driver would specify the desired destination, furnishing this information to a computer in the car at the beginning of the trip or perhaps just before reaching the automated highway. If a mixed traffic system was in place, automated driving could begin whenever the driver was on suitably equipped roads. If special-purpose lanes were available, the car could enter them and join existing traffic in two different ways. One method would use a special *onramp* (入口引道). As the driver approached the point of entry for the highway, devices installed on the roadside would electronically check the vehicle to determine its destination and to ascertain that it had the proper automation equipment in good working order. Assuming it passed such tests, the driver would then be guided through a gate and toward an automated lane. In this case, the transition from manual to automated control would take place on the entrance ramp. An alternative technique could employ conventional lanes, which would be shared by automated and regular vehicles. The driver would steer onto the highway and move in normal fashion to a "transition" lane. The vehicle would then shift under computer control onto a lane reserved for automated traffic. (The limitation of these lanes to automated traffic would, presumably, be well respected, because all trespassers (非法进入者) could be swiftly identified by authorities.)

Either approach to joining a lane of automated traffic would harmonize the movement of newly entering vehicles with those already traveling. Automatic control here should allow for smooth merging, without the usual uncertainties and potential for accidents. And once a vehicle had settled into automated travel, the driver would be free to release the wheel, open the morning paper or just relax.

21. We learn from the first paragraph that two systems of automated highways _____.
A) are being planned B) are being modified C) are now in wide use D) are under construction
22. A special-purpose lane system is probably advantageous in that _____.
A) it would require only minor changes to existing highways
B) it would achieve the greatest highway traffic efficiency
C) it has a lane for both automated and partially automated vehicles
D) it offers more lanes for automated vehicles
23. Which of the following is true about driving on an automated highway?
A) Vehicles traveling on it are assigned different lanes according to their destinations.
B) A car can join existing traffic any time in a mixed lane system.
C) The driver should inform his car computer of his destination before driving onto it.
D) The driver should share the automated lane with those of regular vehicles.
24. We know from the passage that a car can enter a special-purpose lane _____.
A) by smoothly merging with cars on the conventional lane
B) by way of a ramp with electronic control devices
C) through a specially guarded gate
D) after all trespassers are identified and removed
25. When driving in an automated lane, the driver _____.
A) should harmonize with newly entering cars C) should watch out for potential accidents

- B) doesn't have to rely on his computer system D) doesn't have to hold on to the steering wheel

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very prevalent myths. At the top of the list is the notion that intelligence is measured by your ability to solve complex problems; to read, write and compute at certain levels; and to resolve abstract equations quickly. This vision of intelligence asserts formal education and bookish excellence as the true measures of self fulfillment. It encourages a kind of intellectual prejudice that has brought with it some discouraging results. We have come to believe that someone who has more educational merit badges, who is very good at some form of school discipline is "intelligent." Yet mental hospitals are filled with patients who have all of the properly lettered certificates. A truer indicator of intelligence is an effective, happy life lived each day and each present moment of every day.

If you are happy, if you live each moment for everything it's worth, then you are an intelligent person. Problem solving is a useful help to your happiness, but if you know that given your inability to resolve a particular concern you can still choose happiness for yourself, or at a minimum refuse to choose unhappiness, then you are intelligent. You are intelligent because you have the ultimate weapon against the big N. B. D. — Nervous Break Down.

"Intelligent" people do not have N. B. D.'s because they are in charge of themselves. They know how to choose happiness over depression, because they know how to deal with the problems of their lives.

You can begin to think of yourself as truly intelligent on the basis of how you choose to feel in the face of trying circumstances. The life struggles are pretty much the same for each of us. Everyone who is involved with other human beings in any social context has similar difficulties. Disagreements, conflicts and compromises are a part of what it means to be human. Similarly, money, growing old, sickness, deaths, natural disasters and accidents are all events which present problems to virtually all human beings. But some people are able to make it, to avoid immobilizing depression and unhappiness despite such occurrences, while others collapse or have an N. B. D. Those who recognize problems as a human condition and don't measure happiness by an absence of problems are the most intelligent kind of humans we know; also, the most rare.

26. According to the author, the conventional notion of intelligence measured in terms of one's ability to read, write and compute _ _ _ .
A) is a widely held but wrong concept C) is the root of all mental distress
B) will help eliminate intellectual prejudice D) will contribute to one's self-fulfillment
27. It is implied in the passage that holding a university degree _ _ _ .
A) may result in one's inability to solve complex real-life problems
B) does not indicate one's ability to write properly worded documents
C) may make one mentally sick and physically weak
D) does not mean that one is highly intelligent
28. The author thinks that an intelligent person knows _ _ _ .
A) how to put up with some very prevalent myths C) how to avoid depression and make his life worthwhile
B) how to find the best way to achieve success in life D) how to persuade others to compromise
29. In the last paragraph, the author tells us that _____.
A) difficulties are but part of everyone's life
B) depression and unhappiness are unavoidable in life
C) everybody should learn to avoid trying circumstances
D) good feelings can contribute to eventual academic excellence
30. According to the passage, what kind of people are rare?
A) Those who don't emphasize bookish excellence in their pursuit of happiness.
B) Those who are aware of difficulties in life but know how to avoid unhappiness.
C) Those who measure happiness by an absence of problems but seldom suffer from N. B. D.'s.
D) Those who are able to secure happiness though having to struggle against trying circumstances

Part III

Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

31. Starting with the _____ that there is life on the planet Mars, the scientist went on to develop his argument.
A) premise B) pretext C) foundation D) presentation
32. After several nuclear disasters, a _____ has raged over the safety of nuclear energy.
A) quarrel B) suspicion C) verdict D) controversy
33. Their diplomatic principles completely laid bare their _____ for world conquest.
A) admiration B) ambition C) administration D) orientation
34. The director gave me his _____ that he would double my pay if I did my job well.
A) warrant B) obligation C) assurance D) certainty
35. The Christmas tree was decorated with shining _____ such as colored lights and glass balls.
A) ornaments B) luxuries C) exhibits D) complements
36. The two most important _____ in making a cake are flour and sugar.
A) elements B) components C) ingredients D) constituents
37. Cultural _____ indicates that human beings hand their languages down from one generation to another.
A) translation B) transition C) transmission D) transaction
38. We must look beyond _____ and assumptions and try to discover what is missing.
A) justifications B) illusions C) manifestations D) specifications
39. No one imagined that the apparently _____ businessman was really a criminal.
A) respective B) respectable C) respectful D) realistic
40. If nothing is done to protect the environment, millions of species that are alive today will have become _____.
A) deteriorated B) degenerated C) suppressed D) extinct
41. The _____ of the scientific attitude is that the human mind can succeed in understanding the universe.
A) essence B) content C) texture D) threshold
42. The old lady has developed a _____ cough which cannot be cured completely in a short time.
A) perpetual B) permanent C) chronic D) sustained
43. What the correspondent sent us is an _____ news report. We can depend on it.
A) evident B) authentic C) ultimate D) immediate
44. Having had her as a professor and adviser, I can tell you that she is an _____ force who pushes her students to excel far beyond their own expectations.
A) inspirational B) educational C) excessive D) instantaneous
45. Some researchers feel that certain people have nervous systems particularly _____ to hot, dry winds. They are what we call weather-sensitive people.
A) subjective B) subordinate C) liable D) vulnerable
46. Hurricanes are killer winds, and their _____ power lies in the physical damage they can do.
A) cumulative B) destructive C) turbulent D) prevalent
47. In some countries, students are expected to be quiet and _____ in the classroom.
A) skeptical B) faithful C) obedient D) subsidiary
48. In spite of the _____ economic forecasts, manufacturing output has risen slightly.
A) gloomy B) miserable C) shadowy D) obscure
49. Body paint or face paint is used mostly by men in pre-literate societies in order to attract good health or to _____ disease.
A) set aside B) ward off C) shrug off D) give away
50. The international situation has been growing _____ difficult for the last few years.
A) invariably B) presumably C) increasingly D) dominantly
51. The prisoner was _____ of his civil liberty for three years.
A) discharged B) derived C) deprived D) dispatched

52. Small farms and the lack of modern technology have ____ agricultural production.
A) blundered B) tangled C) bewildered D) hampered
53. The Japanese scientists have found that scents ____ efficiency and reduce stress among office workers.
A) enhance B) amplify C) foster D) magnify
54. All the students have to ____ to the rules and regulations of the school.
A) confirm B) confront C) confine D) conform
55. He ____ his head, wondering how to solve the problem.
A) scrapped B) screwed C) scraped D) scratched
56. As soon as the boy was able to earn his own living he ____ his parents' strict rules.
A) defied B) refuted C) excluded D) voted
57. The helicopter ____ a light plane and both pilots were killed.
A) coincided with B) stumbled on C) tumbled to D) collided with
58. To ____ is to save and protect, to leave what we ourselves enjoy in such good condition that others may also share the enjoyment.
A) conserve B) conceive C) convert D) contrive
59. Put on dark glasses or the sun will ____ you and you won't be able to see.
A) discern B) distort C) distract D) dazzle
60. In ____ times human beings did not travel for pleasure but to find a more favourable climate.
A) prime B) primitive C) primary D) preliminary

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

In the United States, the first day nursery was opened in 1854. Nurseries were established in various areas during the 61 half of the 19th century; most of 62 were charitable. Both in Europe and in the U. S., the day-nursery movement received great 63 during the First World War, when 64 of manpower caused the industrial employment of unprecedented (前所未有的) numbers of women. In some European countries nurseries were established 65 in munitions (军火) plants, under direct government sponsorship. 66 the number of nurseries in the U. S. also rose 67, this rise was accomplished without government aid of any kind. During the years following the First World War, 68, Federal, State, and local governments gradually began to exercise a measure of control 69 the day nurseries, chiefly by 70 them and by inspecting and regulating the conditions within the nurseries.

The 71 of the Second World War was quickly followed by an increase in the number of day nurseries in almost all countries, as women were 72 called upon to replace men in the factories. On this 73 the U. S. government immediately came to the support of the nursery schools, 74 \$6 000 000 in July, 1942, for a nursery-school program for the children of working mothers. Many States and local communities 75 this Federal aid. By the end of the war, in August, 1945, more than 100 000 children were being cared 76 in day-care centers receiving Federal 77. Soon afterward, the Federal government 78 cut down its expenditures for this purpose and later 79 them, causing a sharp drop in the number of nursery schools in operation. However, the expectation that most employed mothers would leave their 80 at the end of the war was only partly fulfilled.

61. A) latter B) late C) other D) first
62. A) those B) them C) whose D) whom
63. A) impetus B) input C) imitation D) initiative
64. A) sources B) abundance C) shortage D) reduction
65. A) hardly B) entirely C) only D) even
66. A) Because B) As C) Since D) Although
67. A) unanimously B) sharply C) predominantly D) militantly
68. A) therefore B) consequently C) however D) moreover
69. A) over B) in C) at D) about
70. A) formulating B) labeling C) patenting D) licensing

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 71. A) outset | B) outbreak | C) breakthrough | D) breakdown |
| 72. A) again | B) thus | C) repeatedly | D) yet |
| 73. A) circumstance | B) occasion | C) case | D) situation |
| 74. A) regulating | B) summoning | C) allocating | D) transferring |
| 75. A) expanded | B) facilitated | C) supplemented | D) compensated |
| 76. A) by | B) after | C) of | D) for |
| 77. A) pensions | B) subsidies | C) revenues | D) budgets |
| 78. A) prevalently | B) furiously | C) statistically | D) drastically |
| 79. A) abolished | B) diminished | C) jeopardized | D) precluded |
| 80. A) nurseries | B) homes | C) jobs | D) children |

试 卷 二

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. 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.

注意: 本页试题答完后, 必须卷面朝下放置, 不得把答题内容暴露在外, 否则以作弊论处。

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.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **How to Succeed in a Job Interview?** You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 面试在求职过程中的作用
2. 取得面试成功的因素: 仪表、举止谈吐、能力、专业知识、自信、实事求是...

How to Succeed in a Job Interview?



星火英语**网上课堂** 名校名师在线主讲
<http://www.sparkenglish.com>

**本
试
卷
特
色**

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