

◎ 大学英语四六级考试新题型 高分突破 丛书 ◎

丛书主编/陈开顺 丛书策划/茅风华



大学英语六级 全真模拟试卷

上海交通大学 刘雅敏 主审

大学英语教学与测试研究中心 编写

主编 ◎ 茅风华

- ◎ 八套全真模拟——全面突破
- ◎ 解读新增题型——高效实用
- ◎ 权威教授命题——全真考场

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为适应我国高等教育新的发展形势，2004年初教育部高教司组织制定并在全中国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求》。在此基础上，大学英语四、六级考试改革组和考试委员会经过反复研讨和论证，制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》，并于2005年9月推出四级考试样题，2006年9月推出六级考试样题。

在考试内容和形式上，四、六级考试加大了听力理解部分的题量和比例，增加了快速阅读理解测试，增加了非选择性试题的比例。试点阶段的四、六级考试由四部分构成：听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分的比例提高到35%，其中听力对话占15%，听力短文占20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解；听力短文部分包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解；听力题材选用对话、讲座、广播电视节目等更具真实性的材料。阅读理解部分比例调整为35%，其中仔细阅读部分占25%；快速阅读部分占10%。仔细阅读部分除测试篇章阅读理解外，还包括对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试；快速阅读部分测试各种快速阅读技能。综合测试比例为15%，由两部分构成。第一部分为完形填空或改错，占10%；第二部分为短句问答或翻译，占5%。写作能力测试部分比例为15%，体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。试点阶段四、六级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占比例如下表所示：

试卷构成		测试内容		测试题型		比例	
第一部分： 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择		35%		
		长对话	多项选择				
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择				
		短文听写	复合式听写				
第二部分： 阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择		35%		
		篇章词汇理解	选词填空				
	快速阅读理解	是非判断+句子填空或其他					
第三部分： 综合测试	完形填空或改错	多项选择		10%		15%	
		错误辨认并改正					
	篇章问答或句子翻译	简短回答		5%			
		中译英					
第四部分： 写作	写作	短文写作		15%			

2006年9月公布的六级样题显示，六级与四级试卷基本相同，下面是样题试卷的直观布局：

样卷

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Section B

Section C

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Section B

Part V Error Correction (15 minutes)

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

但是, 六级样题与四级样题之间也存在一定的差别, 主要是六级的难度有所增加。具体比较如下:

写作部分: 题型和时间相同, 区别是最低字数从 120 字增加到 150 字。

快速阅读部分: 文章类型和时间相同, 但字数从 1100 字左右增加到 1500 字左右, 文章后面的 10 道题没有变, 但正误判断题从 7 个减少到 4 个, 填空题从 3 个增加到 6 个, 反映主观题型增加的趋势。

听力理解部分: 题型和时间完全相同, 包括听力填空部分都是一样的。在难度方面, 四级试题本来就具有相当的难度, 因此六级的难度很难有明显的增加。

仔细阅读部分: 该部分 Section A 中的考试方法有变化, 四级要求根据所给词库填空, 共 10 题, 而六级只有 5 道题, 比四级减少 5 道; 考试方式是要求阅读文章后做题目, 其中 3 道是根据文章将句子填写完整, 另外 2 道是回答问题。Section B 有两篇文章, 数量没有变化; 每篇文章后面 5 道选择题, 两篇共 10 题, 也没有变化。

改错或完形填空部分: 四级使用了完形填空形式, 共 20 道题, 六级选用了改错形式, 共 10 道题。

翻译部分: 题型和题数均无变化, 但翻译的字数有所增加, 四级倾向于较短的词语, 六级要求翻译完整的句子或从句, 因此难度有所增加。

根据教育部的时间安排, 2006 年 9 月份推出六级试点样卷, 初步定于 2007 年 6 月全面实施改革后的六级考试。为了帮助大家备考, 我们编写了这本综合模拟练习册, 目的是进行综合模拟训练, 熟悉六级考试的题型和方法, 以便顺利通过全国六级考试。

本书的编写以国家教育部制定的大学英语六级水平为标准, 以教育部 2006 年公布的样题为样本。全书包含 8 套模拟题, 每份试卷包括写作、快速阅读、听力、仔细阅读、改错/完形填空、翻译等六部分内容, 其中完形填空与改错部分采用了两种形式兼顾的方法, 有的模拟题练习改错, 有的练习完形填空。为方便学习, 本书提供了写作参考范文、听力录音文本、各道题目的参考答案以及试题解析等内容, 并配有由英语本族语人原声录制的听力录音。

值得指出的是, 本书 8 套模拟试卷基本都与六级试点样卷同题型、同题量、同难易程度、同卷面设置, 并且各部分均配有具体详尽的答案解析, 让大家更快更好地熟悉掌握新题型, 增强自信心。我们相信本书具有一定的前瞻性与预测性。期待广大的考生能通过本书的指导捷报频传, 顺利地通过新六级考试。

由于我们的水平有限, 不足之处在所难免, 还望广大读者不吝批评指正。

编者

2007年2月

参考答案、录音原文及试题精解

Model Test One

Part I Writing

推荐范文

Cyber Crimes

Nowadays cyber criminals seem to be everywhere, with a few clicks, committing all kinds of cyber crimes. To illustrate, some commit fraud or lift intellectual property. Others subvert deals, snatch passwords or disrupt e-commerce. Still others unleash viruses to crash computers. As a result, these hackers do a great damage to companies and computer users, causing computer losses up to 10 billion dollars per year.

Naturally, there are many causes for the cyber crimes. In addition to the wicked nature of the hackers, the frailties of Internet partially nourish the crimes. Just because there are holes in Internet—the complex software is buggy and often infested, the cyber vandals can find out the weakness in the Website software programs and by manipulating software glitches, gain access to Website, committing all kinds of crimes.

However, we shouldn't tolerate these cyber criminals any more. And it's high time for us to take all the effective steps to battle the cyber crooks. First we should reinforce the cyber laws to protect the Web, the powerful engine of economy. Besides, we should use high techniques to improve intrusion detection, encryption and computer security. Finally, we should train more talented people to build up more firewalls so as to make the Net immune to all kinds of viruses and unassailable to all kinds of cyber criminals.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

参考答案与试题精解

1. 【答案】N

【精解】本题题干的关键词可以定为 The Andean Indians 和 South America, 由此可定位到原文来寻找本题出处。根据文中第二段第一句 “The needs of these Indians, scattered across three countries—Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia—are great.” 我们知道, 印第安人分布在南美洲的厄瓜多尔、秘鲁和玻利维亚3个国家, 并非南美所有国家, 因此本题的陈述错误。

2. 【答案】Y

【精解】本题的关键词可定为 too many carpenters 和 some carpenters。从文中第六段倒数第二句 “The answer was that ... to train carpenters to go to other parts of the country.” 看来, 与题干中的 “be moving some carpenters to other parts of the country.” 意思一致, 所以本题答案为 Y。

3. 【答案】NG

【精解】本题有一定的难度。从第五、六、七、八段内容可知, 课堂教给印第安人许多方面的内容, 例如电的知识、车的维修、开拖拉机等, 但并未提及教他们建造大房子, 所以本题的答案为 NG。

4. 【答案】Y

【精解】本题的关键词可看作是 the oldest project。文章第九段讲述作者来到山村, 描述了当时的恶劣天气, 从 “Against the cutting winds ...” 可知当时的天气是寒冷的, 因此本题选 Y。

5. 【答案】the third

【精解】本题的关键词可定为 the Andean teachers, 由此可定位到原文相关部分。根据第十一段第二句的后半句 “to add to their own education, which in several cases had not gone beyond the third grade.”, 这里讲到这些老师自身接受教育的程度: 有些不超过3级水平, 由此可知道本题的空格处应填 the third。

6. 【答案】 rich landowners

【精解】 根据原文知道 Andean Mission 最初是在从地主那里借来的土地上实行的。又依据最后一段倒数第三句 Mission 的最初阶段 “Most of the people believed that the officers of the Mission were working for the owner, who was against the dividing up of the land.”，句中的 the owner 即代表 the rich landowners。也就是说，大多数人对 Mission 有误解，以为 Mission 是有利于富有的地主的，所以本题的答案为 rich landowners。

7. 【答案】 Bolivia

【精解】 根据题干的主语以及空格后的定语部分在文中搜索，将范围锁定在第二、第三段，其中在第三段的这句 “Six areas have been formed, one each in Ecuador and Peru, four in Bolivia” 找到了解题关键，题干中 “with 6 areas” 与 “four in Bolivia” 吻合，故本题的空格处应填 Bolivia。

8. 【答案】 they could speak the native language

【精解】 本题的关键词是 The important advantage the Andean teachers。文中第十一段第三句 “Though they had not had much training they had the help of great interest and, most important, they knew the native language.” 即为答案的出处，因此本题空格处应填 they could speak the native language。

9. 【答案】 borrowed land

【精解】 本题的关键词为 Mission。由文中最后一段第二句 “The Mission had accepted the use of a farm from a large landowner, ... 对照原文可知，本题空格处可以填入 borrowed land。

10. 【答案】 some problems but was progressing

【精解】 从文中第十二段第二句可知：所办学校遇到不少困难，但也取得了进展，最后一段的最后一句 “Not until the government took possession of ... the Indians toward the Mission change for the better.” 印第安人对助困计划的不信任心理有了好转，这也算是取得了进展，因此本题的空格处可以填入 some problems but was progressing。

Part III Listening Comprehension

录音原文与试题精解

Section A

11. M: Could you show me that once more?

W: Sure. Put the paper into the machine, set your margin, put your fingers on the keys. Now you're ready.

Q: What is the man doing?

12. W: I thought the librarian said we could check out as many books as we need without our library cards.

M: That's right, but not those reference books.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. M: How many students took the exam last Saturday?

W: Well, let me see. Fifty had registered, but not everyone showed up. I believe that we had twenty-five from the Middle East and fifteen from Latin America.

Q: How many students did the woman believe had taken the exam?

14. M: That was an interesting play. I hope you enjoy it as much as I did.

W: I must admit that I left for home after the first twenty minutes.

Q: What does the woman think of the play?

15. W: Could you please explain the assignment for Monday, Mr. Smith?

M: Certainly. Read the next chapter in your textbook and come to class prepared to discuss what you've read.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

16. M: Your son certainly shows a lot of enthusiasm on the tennis court.

W: I only wish he'd show as much for his study.

Q: What does the woman imply about her son?

17. W: Didn't you tell Tom about the meeting?

M: Whatever I say to him goes in one ear and out the other.

Q: What does the man mean?

18. M: I hope I won't oversleep. I've simply got to catch the first flight to New York.

W: If I were you, I'd request the wake-up call from the hotel reception.

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

参考答案

11~18: C B B C C D C D

Conversation One

M: Maths Department, Doctor Webster speaking.

W: Hello, Prof. Webster, this is Janet Hill calling. I live two doors down from your teaching assistant, Don Williams. Don asked me to call you because he has lost his voice and can't talk to you himself.

M: Lost his voice. Oh, what a shame! Is there anything I can do for him?

W: Well, he has a class this afternoon from two-thirty to four and he won't be able to teach it, but he doesn't want to cancel it either.

M: Does he want me to try to find somebody else to teach the class?

W: No, not exactly. What he wants to do is to get someone go in for him, just to pass back the mid-term exams. He's already marked them and they are on the desk in his office. The whole thing wouldn't take more than ten minutes.

M: His classes are two-thirty, you say? Well, I'm free at that time, and I was going to be on campus anyway, so I could do it for him. What room is his class?

W: Cater Hall. Room 214. Will you need his office key to get the exams? He's given it to me and I could bring it to you.

M: Actually, that won't be necessary. We have a master key in the maths department. So I can get into his office if necessary.

W: Thank you very much, Prof. Webster. Don doesn't have another class to teach until Tuesday, and hopefully, he will be able to talk by then. He'll call you as soon as he can. Oh, yes, I almost forgot.

M: Yes?

W: Could you put the next assignment on the board, too. It's all the problems on page forty-five, and they are due at the next class.

M: No trouble at all. Thanks for passing all the news about Don, and please tell him not to worry about anything.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What is Don's problem?

20. What favour does Don want someone to do for him?

21. What does Janet offer to do?

22. What does Janet almost forget to ask professor Webster?

答案精解

19. 答案C。本题的答案女士的第一句话中“he has lost his voice and can't talk to you himself”，因此，正确答案是C项。

20. 答案D。本题答案包含在“What he wants to do is get someone go in for him, just to pass back the mid-term exams.”这句话中，即找个人把试卷发给学生。因此D项最为合适，是正确答案。

21. 答案B。此题的答案在女士所说的“Will you need his office key to get the exams? He's given it to me and I could

bring it to you.”, Janet把钥匙带给 Webster 教授。由此可以判断, 选项 B 是正确答案。

22. 答案 C。本题的答案在这句话中 “Could you put the next assignment on the board, too.”, 也就是给 Don 的学生布置新的作业, 因此, 正确答案是 C 项。

Conversation Two

M: You must be pretty excited about your trip to Europe. When is it that you're leaving?

W: In just three weeks and I am excited, but there are still things I need to do before I go.

M: Like what?

W: Like renewing my passport, going to the travel agency to buy my plane ticket and making a decision as to what to do with my apartment while I am gone.

M: You're not going to give it up, are you?

W: No way, I'll never find another apartment around here. But I don't like the idea of paying three month's rent on an empty apartment, either.

M: I don't blame you. Perhaps you could sublet it.

W: Yes. That's exactly what I want. But who to? Or do you by any chance know the person who will?

M: Hum, let me think, Oh, I know just the person, an old colleague of mine, Jim Thomas. He is coming here to do some research this summer from June through August.

W: Well, that's exactly when I'll be away. It sounds ideal, as long as the landlord agrees.

M: Tell you what. I'll be calling Jim later this week anyway, so I'll mention it to him then.

W: Well, thanks, Bill. Let me know what happens. That extra money would really come in handy.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What does the woman need to do with the travel agency?

24. Why doesn't the woman want to give up her apartment entirely?

25. What will the woman most likely do about her apartment?

答案精解

23. 答案 A。4 个选项都是省略 to 的不定式, 可以推断问题是对行为或计划的提问。本题的答案在这句话中 “going to the travel agency to buy my plane ticket”, 即是选项 A 的内容。

24. 答案 B。答案在这句话中 “No way, I'll never find another apartment around here”, 很难在附近找到这样的公寓。由此可见, 选项 B 其同义。

25. 答案 C。4 个选项都是动词短语, 可能判断这个问题是关于行为或者计划的。在对话的后半段, 男士介绍了一位他的朋友, 对此, 女士的评价是 “It sounds ideal”, 因此选项 C 与对话内容最为符合。

Section B

Passage One

I grew up in a small town. My father raised chickens and ran a construction company. I was barely 10 years old when my dad gave me the responsibility of feeding the chickens and cleaning up the table. He believed it was important for me to have those jobs to learn responsibility. Then, when I was 22, I found a job in Nashville at a country music club called “The Nashville Palace”. I washed dishes and cooked from 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. and then went on stage and sang until 2:00 in the morning. It wasn't long before I became known as The Singing Cook. I had been rejected so many times by record companies that it was hard not to be discouraged. One night, a woman executive from a company named Warner Brothers Records came to hear me sing. When the show was over, we sat down and talked, and after she left, I said to myself it was just one more rejection. A few weeks later, my manager received a phone call — Warner Brothers wanted to sign me to a

record deal. Soon after, I released my first record in June, 1986. It sold over 2 million copies. My best efforts had gone into every job I ever held. It was the sense of responsibility that made me feel like a man. Knowing that I had done my best filled me with pride. I still feel that way today, even though I have become a well-known singer.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. Why was the speaker once known as The Singing Cook?
27. Who first recognized his talents and offered him a big deal?
28. Where did the speaker work just before he became a professional singer?
29. What made the speaker proud of himself?

Passage Two

You should not fear spiders because of their poison. Of all the spiders in North America, only one kind is very dangerous, and most would not bite even if they were handled. They much prefer to run away or to drop to the ground on a thread of silk. Even so, when a spider runs directly toward a person, it gives the impression that it is about to attack. Actually, it cannot see the person in its way. The spider is too shortsighted to see things at a distance. It only wants to go where it won't be disturbed. In the United States, one kind of spider is responsible for the frightening reputation of the rest. It is the Black Widow, so called because the female, which is larger than the male, often eats her husband after making love. The Black Widow is found in all states but is most common in the south and the west. She constructs a loose, irregular web under a pile of rocks or near the foundations of buildings where she is seldom disturbed. She is not an attacking spider and many people have proven this by letting her crawl over their hands. When she bites, it is usually in self-defence. In spite of the Black Widow's frightening reputation, it is rare for a person to be bitten by a Black Widow, and even more unusual for the bite to prove fatal. But remember that her poison is powerful, and that even though she is shy, she should be respected.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. What is this passage mainly about?
31. What do we learn about the spiders from the passage?
32. Why is the spider you just heard about called a Black Widow?

Passage Three

Mr. Bascomb was upset. At times like this he wished he had never become a candidate for mayor. Everything had gone wrong that morning. Even before leaving the house, he would received a telephone call from his election campaign manager asking for money. This made him angry and he left the house in a bad mood. When Mr. Bascomb arrived at the office, he could feel his head swimming. He reached for the medicine but the bottle was empty. He had forgotten to pick up some medicine at the drug store. Mr. Bascomb looked at his watch. He was to deliver a campaign speech before a group of businessmen at the club at 11 o' clock. He had given a rough draft of his speech to Barbara the day before and asked her to type it out for him. Just then, the telephone rang. It was Barbara. She explained that her car had broken down and she couldn't be at work until 12 o' clock. Mr. Bascomb was desperate. He didn't know what to do. He was very nervous when he arrived at the club. He couldn't remember anything he had planned to say to the audience. He started talking about himself and his problems instead of talking about the problems of the city. Most of the people in the audience were bored. By the time Mr. Bascomb finished his speech, almost everyone had fallen a sleep or left the room.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What did Mr. Bascomb's election campaign manager ask for?
34. Why couldn't Barbara come to work before 12 o' clock?
35. What did Mr. Bascomb talk about at the club?

参考答案

26~35. B D A B B A C C D B

Section C

录音原文与答案

Let's proceed to the main exhibit hall and look at some of the actual vehicles that have played a prominent role in speeding up mail delivery. Consider how long it used to take to send a letter across a relatively short (36)distance. Back in the 1600's it took two weeks on (37)horseback to get a letter from Boston to New York, a distance of about 260 miles. Crossing a river was also a (38)challenge. Ferry service was so (39)irregular that a carrier would sometimes wait hours just to catch a ferry. For journeys inland, there was always the stagecoach, but the ride was by no means (40)comfortable because it had to be (41)shared with other passengers. The post office was pretty ingenious about some routes. In the nineteenth century, in the Southwestern desert, for instance, camels were (42)brought in to help get the mail through. In Alaska, reindeer were used. This practice was discontinued because of the (43)disagreeable temperament of these animals.

We'll stop here a minute so that you can enter this replica of a railway mail car. (44)It was during the Age of the Iron Horse that delivery really started to pick up. In fact, the United States transported most bulk mail by train for nearly 100 years. (45)The first airmail service didn't start until 1918.

Please take a few moments to look around. I hope you'll enjoy your tour. And as you continue on your own, may I suggest you visit our impressive philatelic collection. (46)Not only can you look at some of the more unusual stamps issued, but there is an interesting exhibit on how stamps are made.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

参考答案与试题精解

Section A

47. 【答案】deeper and deeper。根据题干中关键词 credit card 我们可以把该题定位到第一段。从第一段第二句的强烈表达可知作者认为信用卡的使用让许多美国人花的钱甚至都不在自己的账上,所以他们才会在负债的泥沼中越陷越深。因此,本题应填的是: deeper and deeper。
48. 【答案】People can live on saving when they are retired。根据题干中关键词 people should learn to save as they grow older 我们可以把该题定位到第二段的倒数第一句: "But as they grow older, they should develop the habit of saving, ..., they have savings to live on in retirement." 从该句话可知,随着人们年龄的增长,他们必须培养储蓄的习惯,这样退休后他们就可以靠积蓄生活。可见,本题可填: People can live on saving when they are retired。
49. 【答案】living within one's means。根据题干中关键词 the idea of living on debt 和文章结构我们可以把该题定位到第二段。其中的第二句话说 "They both have validity ...", 其中, "validity" 在文中的意思是 "合理性"。由此可知,作者认为 "living on debt" 这种观念和 "living within one's means" 都有其合理性。故本题答案显然是: living within one's means。
50. 【答案】Americans is vulnerable to serious financial distress。根据题干中关键词 the chief concern 我们可以把该题定位到第三段第二句。从第三段第二句可知,由于美国人太满足、太乐观,造成美国家庭个人信用极度扩展,导致美国对于严重的经济打击的承受能力越来越差,而这点正是作者最担心的。由此可见,本题应填的是: Americans is vulnerable to serious financial distress。
51. 【答案】Japanese households had a lot of savings。根据题干中关键词 Japan 我们可以把该题定位到第三段的倒数二、三句。从那两句话 "... one reason it's been able to weather that is that the households had been very

conservative, had a lot of savings ...”中的因果关系路标one reason可见,日本能够承受长期的经济困境其中一个原因就是日本的家庭都很保守,存款很多。因此,本题的答案应是:Japanese households had a lot of savings.

Section B

Passage One

这是一篇议论文,讨论的主题是社会技术革命。

52. 选C。归纳事实题。问只有在什么情况下人和机器人才具有技术的特性。根据文章第二段开头两句可知答案为C。
53. 选B。事实归纳题。问作者引用“挑战者”号航天飞机的例子是为了说明什么。在第二段引用“挑战者”号航天飞机失事和前苏联切尔诺贝利核电站核泄露的例子时,作者说:“它们(指上述两例)提供了这样的实例:计划周密系统突然乱套却没有预备措施纠正。既然科技是人类的创造,我们就该为其负责(Since technology is a human creation, we are responsible for what is done with it).”所以答案为B。A、C、D这3项都歪曲了文章本意,属于似是而非的干扰项。
54. 选D。事实辨认题。问在作者看来,计算机的问世是一场革命的原因是什么。文章第三段说:“将它(指工业革命)看作一场革命的首要原因是它带来了社会的巨大变化。”第四段又说:“与此类似,计算机也将引起美国社会生活结构的一场革命。”“计算机解决问题和做出决策的能力表明了它的巨大潜力,并使得预测其对社会的巨大影响很难。”综合起来看,则不难选定D项正确。
55. 选D。事实辨认题。问作者用“the human quality of technology”这样一个短语是为了指出下列哪种事实。A项意为“科技对人类生活具有重要影响”。B项意为“科技具有人类天性的某些特征。”C项意为“科技能取代人类思维的某些功能”。D项是说“科技在自然界中是不存在的”。A、B、C 3项在文章中虽有这样的意思,但作者用“the human quality of technology”却与这3项无甚关系。作者之所以用这样一个短语,从文章第二段可以看出,是为了说明“technology is a human creation”。technology不是天生就存在的。故B项正确。
56. 选A。归纳题。问作者写作本文的基础是什么。A项意为“对科技本质的敏锐洞察”。B项意为“对工业革命的作用持不公正的批评态度”。C项意为“对电脑代替人脑的原因的分析”。D项意为“对科技的消极后果进行夸大”。显然A项正确,B、C、D都不符合事实。

Passage Two

这是一篇议论文,主要讨论风俗习惯对人的重要影响。

57. 选C。事实辨认题。问作者认为现代社会中风俗习惯被忽视的原因是什么。A、B、D这3项显然和文章不合。至于C项,从第一段可以看出,该段的中心意思正在于此,所以选C。
58. 选A。事实辨认题。问在John Dewey看来,下列哪项是正确的。John Dewey的观点是从文章第二段第四句开始引用的。从引述的John Dewey看来:B、C、D 3项均与其有出入,只有A正确。
59. 选D。词义理解题。问“custom”一词在本文中的正确含义是什么。A项是custom的含义之一,但不是其全部。B项则根本不是custom的意思,C项是custom的影响,却不是其含义。只有D正确。
60. 选B。归纳题。问文章认为一个人的一生,从生到死,下列哪项陈述符合事实。A项意为“人的一生不断地塑造着他所属于的那种文化传统”,C项意为“人的一生不断地受其他社会(非他所属的那个社会)环境的习惯的影响”。这两项既不合常识,也不合文意。D项说“人的一生主要受周围的人的影响”,也不合文章原意。B项说:“人的一生受传统习俗的支配”。文章最后的两句话说:“人的一生首要的是适应他所在的社会的传统的方式和标准。从他一出生起,他所生长的社会的习俗就塑造着他的经历和行为。……”B项正是这个意思,所以应选B。
61. 选B。主旨题。问作者写作此文的目的。A项意为“劝说人们遵守传统习俗”,B意为“强调习俗对人

的巨大影响”, C项意为“检验人和社会习俗的相互作用”, D项意为“表明人对传统习俗的调整、适应”。显然B项正确。

Part V Error Correction

参考答案与试题精解

62. transition → transitions. 本题中transition是可数名词, 表示“转变, 过渡”的意思, 根据前面所用数词three, 可知此处表示“3次重要的转变”, 因此应该使用复数形式。
63. outnumber → outnumbered. 文中是说2000年以前的事实, 因此时态应该使用过去时, 故应将outnumber改为outnumbered。
64. 删去been. 根据后文可知, 此该所要表达的意思是“大约2007年之前, 农村人口数量上将一直超过城市人口”, 若加上表示被动语态的been, 则表示城市人口数量超过农村人口, 显然不符合文意, 应将been去掉。
65. themselves → herself. 此题是明显的关系代词混淆错误。虽然该句中出现了复数名词children, 但是此处所指的妇女本身, 由于前面是单数形式的物主代词her, 故后面也应与前面保持一致, 是用单数形式的反身代词。
66. any → no. 根据后面否定连接词nor可知前文中应该表达的是否定意思, 而any显然不符合逻辑, 故应该将其改为具有否定意义的no。
67. On → In. 表示与前相反或者形成对比的情况时, 使用固定词组in contrast, 而没有on contrast的用法, 但有on the contrary的用法。
68. elder → older. 当表示“年长身份或者资格老”的时候使用elder, 如elder sister(大姐); 若表示年纪上的大小, 则应该使用older, 表示“年纪更大的”。
69. that → which. 非限定性定语从句的引导词应该使用which, 而不能使用that。
70. 删去such后的the. 在本题中, such作为形容词修饰后面的名词speed, 中间不需要任何定冠词或者不定冠词成分, 此时不同于“such+(冠词)+名词+that”的结构, 故不应使用定冠词the。
71. like → as. like表示“和什么相似, 与什么一样”的意思, as虽然也由此种表达意思法, 但是as还有“作为什么, 当成什么”的意思, 本文中 so 表达的意思是“回忆起20世纪60年代晚期的那个生育高峰, 将其视为一件最为重要的人口学事件”, 此时所用的是as的后一种用法。

Part VI Translation

参考答案

72. I should have covered fifty miles
73. expressed his opinion of the matter
74. differentiate between students according to their family background
75. console yourself with the thought that you did your best
76. in reining in his temper

Model Test Two

Part I Writing

推荐范文

A Letter of Applying for a Job

Dear Manager,

With reference to your advertisement in the newspaper, I am writing to apply for an interpreter post in your company.

As a computer major graduated from Fudan University this summer, I have had a good command of extremely relevant

and useful knowledge in computer engineering. Moreover, I do have a certain amount of experience in the field as I have taken several part-time jobs, which were directly concerned with computer engineering to the campus. Besides, I can speak English fluently and eloquently which I believe to be essential quality to an interpreter.

Since the first contact, I have maintained a strong interest in computer. I'm sure I would love to work in my specialized area.

I'm looking forward to your reply in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Jane Morris

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

参考答案与试题精解

1. 【答案】Y

【精解】根据题干所述,这是说可口可乐早期的发迹史,我们可以集中在文章开头部分找,再以题干的状况以及其他具体相关信息词作为关键词来锁定查找范围,我们在第二段找到答案出处: The product is Coca-Cola and, according to legend, it began in a three-legged kettle in the back yard of Atlanta pharmacist Dr. John Styth Pemberton ..., 由此我们得知本题答案为Y。

2. 【答案】NG

【精解】本题属于细节题。我们可以根据题干的主语以及宾语补足语作为搜索原文的关键词。在文中第三段找到相关信息点, "... By continually monitoring changes in consumer attitudes and behavior, the Coca-Cola Co. has become a widely recognized leader in advertising.", 但是这并没有说是 Robert Woodruff 和他的 partners 使可口可乐成为广告业中公认的先锋, 因此本题的答案为NG。

3. 【答案】N

【精解】本题也属于细节题。我们可以以主语以及谓语部分给出的几个具体的核心信息词如bought, registered and trademark 等作为关键词在文中搜索, 在第四段找到答案出处: ... Asa Briggs Candler bought the business and organized the Coca-Cola Co. into a Georgia corporation. In 1893, he registered Coca-Cola as a trademark., 只要细心, 我们都能发现题干的时间与原文有出入, 因此本题的答案为N。

4. 【答案】N

【精解】本题属于细节题。根据题干的一些具体信息词“Candler”、“advertising”、“imagination”和“potential”等, 我们在文中第七段找到答案的出处“Candler was a creative fellow at advertising, but showed little imagination in understanding the potential”, little在此处是否定的用法, 因此题干的信息与原文不符, 本题答案为N。

5. 【答案】sold the rights to

【精解】题干挖空的是谓语部分, 我们可以根据主语以及宾语补足语中的franchiser(可看作是本题的关键词)在文中搜索, 发现答案就出在第八段的这句话里, "... Thomas and Whitehead sold the rights to bottle Coke to franchisers in every part of the country ..." 因此, 本题的答案为sold the rights to。

6. 【答案】dispense the beverage

【精解】题干说的是关于可口可乐在做广告方面的例子, 因此我们可以以其中较为具体的信息词drawing a glass of Coke 和 crockery urns 来作为关键词查找原文, 在第十段的最后一句找到答案所在: ... it showed a young man drawing a glass of Coke from one of the crockery urns(陶罐) then used to dispense the beverage, 因此本题的空格处应填dispense the beverage。

7. 【答案】six-and-one-half-ounce

【精解】本题是细节题。我们可以根据题干的主语以及时间状语在文中搜索, 然后在第十二段的第二句找到了答案的出处“In 1915, Alexander Samuelson, a Swedish glassblower who had emigrated to Terre haute, Ind., designed the famous six-and-one-half-ounce bottle”, 因此本题的答案为six-and-one-half-ounce。

8. 【答案】 organized and initiated

【精解】 细节题。本题挖空的是谓语部分，我们可以根据主语以及宾语来作为关键词搜索，在文中第十四段的最后一句发现了答案所在，“In 1926, Woodruff organized and initiated a concerted overseas advertising and marketing campaign”，由此知道本题的空格处应填入 organized and initiated。

9. 【答案】 advertise its products

【精解】 根据题干的关键词 countless artists 以及 movie stars and athletes，我们将范围锁定在第十八段，此段的第一句即为答案所在，“Coca-Cola has recruited countless artists, movie stars and athletes to advertise its products”，因此本题的空格处应填 advertise its products。

10. 【答案】 one company management

【精解】 我们可以以题干主语部分的“formula”和“Classic Coke”为搜索关键，在倒数第二段找到了答案出处“... formula for what is now ... has been passed on from one company management to the next by word of mouth and is secured today in a bank vault”由此可知本题的答案为 one company management。

Part III Listening Comprehension

录音原文与试题精解

Section A

11. W: Frank, we've got a problem. We don't have enough money to pay the rent this month. I think I'd better ask Mom and Dad for a loan, or ask my boss for a raise.
M: Well, I don't know. But maybe I'd better not take another English course this semester.
Q: What is the problem they are talking about?
12. M: May I take this book out? I need it to work on my paper for Dr. Smith's history class.
W: I am afraid not. The book has been put on reserve by Dr. Smith. Unless you have his written permission, we won't let it out.
Q: What should the man do to borrow the book?
13. M: I'll have these shoes. Please tell me how much I owe you.
W: They are \$40 a pair and three pairs make a total of \$120. But today we offer a 10% discount.
Q: How much does the man have to pay?
14. W: By the way, did you hear that Jack failed the mid-term English exam? It's too bad, because it'll disqualify him for next year's scholarship.
M: He deserved it. He's never really studied since last semester.
Q: How does the man feel about Jack's failing the exam?
15. W: Do you let people know when you're taking pictures of them?
M: I try not to. I don't like pictures of people who pose for the camera. I like people who are going about their daily business without being aware of the camera.
Q: What are they talking about?
16. M: It's nice and quite here, away from the dust and noise of the city. And our apartments are new and well-furnished.
W: It's a good place, except it's a bit far from the place where we work. Anyway, I'll talk with my husband tonight and give you a call tomorrow.
Q: What is the woman doing?
17. M: Friday is a public holiday. Shall we spend the long weekend in New York? We could leave Thursday night.
W: I'd rather go on Friday. My uncle will drop in on Thursday evening. I haven't met him for several years, you know.
Q: Why can't the woman go on Thursday?

18. W: Mr. Wilson, you said you saw the bus crash into the truck. Do you know what caused the accident?

M: I saw a boy riding his bicycle in the street. The bus driver tried to avoid hitting him. He made a sudden turn and lost control of the bus.

Q: What caused the bus-driver to lose control of the bus?

参考答案

11 ~ 18. C D B A B A D A

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

W: Good morning, Housing Office. How can I help you?

M: Hi, I'm calling about the new subsidized, low-cost housing for graduate students.

W: Are you aware that it's only available to married graduate students and their families?

M: Yes, I think my wife and I may qualify, since she's still in graduate school. But I was wondering whether there were any other requirements.

W: Well, unless you have more than one child, you have to have a combined annual income that's less than fifteen thousand dollars.

M: I'm working as a part-time research assistant, so that's no problem! But right now we're living with my wife's parents. Does that mean we'd have to include their income, too?

W: Not necessarily. Why don't you stop by our office, so I can give you some forms to fill out and explain everything in more detail?

M: That sounds like a good idea. Would tomorrow morning be all right?

W: The afternoon might be better. It can be pretty crazy around here on a Friday morning.

M: All right then. I'll try to make it in the afternoon. Is there anyone special I should ask for?

W: You can ask for me, Susan Davidson, or my assistant, Bill Brown.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. Where does the man live?

20. Why does the man believe he's eligible for low-cost housing?

21. What can be inferred about the man?

22. Why does the woman suggest that the man visit her office in the afternoon?

答案精解

19. 答案C。这是一道细节题。在谈到申请住房者必须符合的收入条件时，M提到自己现在正与妻子的父母住在一起，因此这道题的正确答案是C。

20. 答案B。住房者需要满足的收入条件是：除非子女数目多于一个，否则夫妻双方的收入总数必须少于1.5万美元。M的妻子仍然是研究生，自己也只是一个兼职助理研究员，因此他认为自己在这方面显然合格。在4个选项中，只有选项B与以上提到的相符。

21. 答案A。这道题与上一道题可谓是一脉相承。M认为自己的经济状况符合住房条件，他的妻子又没有工作，显然，M的年收入少于1.5万美元。

22. 答案D。这道题关键在于理解“crazy”在这个语境下的意思。这个词的本义是“发疯的”，在这个语境下，显然是指“忙得发疯”的意思。这也正是W建议M下午来办公室的原因（下午没有上午那么忙），因此正确答案是D。

Conversation Two

M: Hey, Jane! What's so interesting?

W: What? Oh, hi, Tom! I'm reading this fascinating article on the societies of the Ice Age during the Pleistocene period.

M: The Ice Age? There weren't any societies then — just a bunch of cave people.

W: That's what people used to think. But a new exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History shows that Ice Age people were surprisingly advanced.

M: Oh, really? In what ways?

W: Well, Ice Age people were the inventors of language, art, and music as we know it. And they didn't live in caves; they built their own shelters.

M: What did they use to build them? The cold weather would have killed off most of the trees, so they couldn't have used wood.

W: In some of the warmer climates they did build houses of wood. In other places they used animal bones and skins or lived in natural stone shelters.

M: How did they stay warm? Animal-skin walls don't sound very sturdy.

W: Well, it says here that in the early Ice Age they often faced their homes toward the south to take advantage of the sun — a primitive sort of solar heating.

M: Hey, that's pretty smart.

W: Then people in the late Ice Age even insulated their homes by putting heated cobbles on the floor.

M: I guess I spoke too soon. Can I read that magazine article after you're done? I think I'm going to try to impress my anthropology teacher with my amazing knowledge of Ice Age civilization.

W: What a show-off!

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What did the man think about people of the Ice Age?

24. How did people in the early ice Age keep warm?

25. What does the man want the woman to do?

答案精解

23. 答案A。听到W在说冰河时代的社会，M表示很惊奇，他认为那时候不存在社会，只存在着一群洞穴居民(a bunch of cave people)。可见，M认为冰河时代的人们生活在洞穴里。Pleistocene指：更新世时期。

24. 答案D。“solar heating”是指“太阳能加热”。冰河时代的人们朝南面建房子，从而利用太阳的热能，这正是他们保暖的方法，因此正确答案是D。需要注意的是，选项B具有干扰性。其中insulation是“绝缘”的意思。材料中提到，冰河时期的人们利用热的鹅卵石(heated cobblestone)来绝缘，而不是沙子，因此B是错误的。

25. 答案B。M在最后问道，W能不能在看完之后让他也看看这篇文章。可见，他想让W把杂志借给他，因此选B。

Section B

Passage One

Wilt Chamberlain is retired now, but he used to be a famous basketball player. He set sixty-five different records, and still holds many of them. During the final years of his career, he drew a large salary and became very wealthy. He even built himself a \$1.5 million house. Yet, despite his personal success, he led his teams to only one championship. His teams often won enough games to qualify for the final rounds, but they almost always lost in the finals. As a result, Wilt became