



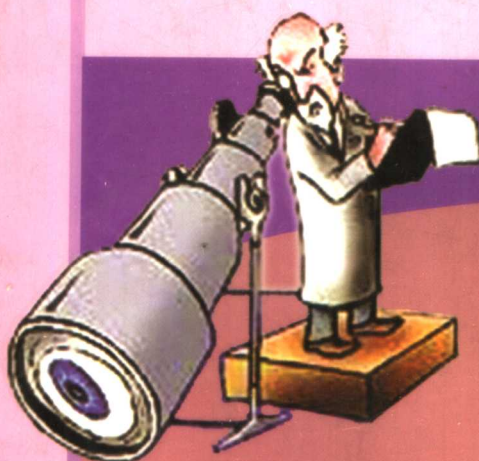
无忧英语考试系列

大学英语 六级考试 历年真题全解

1998 — 2004

◆ 丛书主编 韩霆一

◆ 本册主编 苏 勇 张顺生



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大学英语六级考试历年真题

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前言

本书根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会的《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》结合历年真题编写而成。全书共收集了从1998年1月至2004年1月共14套试题,每套试题都有“答案”、“考点”、“解析”、“译文”、“关键词”等详细内容。本书突出试题的答题技巧和方法,旨在提高学生综合运用英语的水平和能力,以期达到事半功倍的效果。

本书信息量大,考点突出,具有很强的考前辅导针对性和可操作性,便于学生自学和查阅,适合应试者提高六级水平及广大英语爱好者学习使用。

本书具体在编纂方面有如下特点:

一、题型全面:本书囊括了近年 CET 6 的测试题型:听力理解中的对话和短文、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、短文写作;最新题型:听力理解中的听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简答题。

二、详解精辟:本书对所有试题进行了详细、透彻的解析,与同类书相比,对试题的解析更全面更具体,尤其是对于听力和短文写作方面更有长处。短文写作方面的解析能够让学生掌握英语作文的写作技巧。

三、版式实用:本书编排版式设计新颖独特,有利于学生进行自我测试,使用方便,可免除在书中前后翻找答案之劳和看错答案之误,同时又节省了学生的宝贵时间。

四、解析权威:参加本书试题解析的人员全部是多年从事大学英语教学工作的教师,他们融合多年的教学经验和应试技巧,把素质教育和应试技能有机结合,通过分析历年六级考试考点,解读经典试题,对相关试题进行了系统详实的讲解。

五、五步作文:写作部分不仅提供参考范文,而且提供了一种解题思路,独创五步写作法,对考生非常实用。这一点在各类试题的解析中还是独一无二的。“授人以鱼,不如授人以渔。”我们的出发点就是“授人以渔”。

本书在编写过程中征求了全国著名英语专家和教授的意见,得到数十所大学领导和师生的支持,并在教学中进行了实验,得到了广大师生的支持和认可,深受师生们的喜爱。书中如有疏漏与错误之处,恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。预祝广大考生取得好成绩。

编者

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1998 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题

	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	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15		10			15
得分									

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

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. W: I haven't had much exercise lately. My only recreation has been watching TV or going to the movies. What do you do for recreation?

M: In summer I like playing tennis instead of swimming and boating, and my favorite sport in the winter is skating.

Q: What is the man's favorite sport in summer?

- A) Swimming.
- B) Playing tennis.
- C) Boating.
- D) Playing table tennis.

2. M: Why don't you come to our house for dinner some time next week?

W: I'd like to, but we have visitors from Finland, perhaps next week.

Q: Why can't the woman accept the man's invitation?

- A) She is going to Finland.
- B) She has visitors next week.
- C) She has guests at her home.
- D) She has just visited him this week.

3. W: I'm out of coins for the slot machine. Do you have any?

【提示】这部分有 10 个对话,从 A)、B)、C)、D) 中选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上画线。

1. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】问男士夏天最喜欢的运动是什么。男士说在夏天他喜欢打网球而不是游泳和划船。其他 3 项都在对话中提到,注意分辨。

2. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】问为什么女人不接受男人的邀请。此类命题属转折题型,注意测试重点是 but 后的内容;但是下周我们可能要陪芬兰来的客人。

3. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

- M: I don't have any either. But I'll get some from the cafe.
- Q: What does the man offer to do?
- A) Get some coins at the cafe.
B) Buy her a cup of coffee at the cafe.
C) Get some coffee from the machine.
D) Try to fix the machine.
4. M: I just got a statement from the bank. It says I've drawn \$ 300 more than I have in my account.
W: Well, we did spend a lot on our vacation. In fact, we didn't know exactly how much was in our bank.
Q: What are they talking about?
A) They spent three hundred dollars on their vacation.
B) They drew more money than they should have from the bank.
C) They lost their bankbook.
D) They had only three hundred dollars in the bank.
5. W: Take a seat, Mr. Brown. Could you tell me which position you think most appeals to you?
M: Well, as for me, I prefer to take the post of sales manager if you think I'm qualified.
Q: What's the man's purpose in meeting the woman?
A) To find out her position in the company.
B) To apply for a job.
C) To offer her a position in the company.
D) To make an appointment with the sales manager.
6. W: Billy, have you heard the latest news? It appears that we won't be laid off after all.
M: Oh, so what I'm tired of working here anyway.
Q: What's the man's reaction to the news the woman told him?
A) He is surprised.
B) He feels very happy.
C) He is indifferent.
D) He feels very angry.
7. W: Your room is a mess. When is the last time you tidied your room?
M: It was when Linda came over. She has been so helpful that I simply can't do without her.
Q: What does the man mean?
A) He hasn't cleaned his room since Linda visited him.
B) Linda is the only person who ever comes to see him.
C) He's been too busy to clean his room.
D) Cleaning is the last thing he wants to do.
8. M: I'm terribly sorry, Anna. I lost the magazine you lent me the other day.
W: It doesn't matter. It was a back number any way.

【解析】问男士准备去做什么。同样是转折题型，答案是 *but* 后的内容：我还没有硬币，但我可以到咖啡馆换一些。

4. 【答案】B 【考点】句意理解题

【解析】问谈话内容。注意考点是 *more...than* 比较结构：男士从银行得到的报告单显示他们提取的钱比在账户中所有的金额还多 300 美元。

5. 【答案】B 【考点】推断题

【解析】问谈话目的。关键词：*position, post, qualified* 是应聘场合的特征词。男士是在申请一个销售经理的工作。

6. 【答案】C 【考点】推断题

【解析】问男士对消息的反应。要推测言外之意：*I'm tired of working here anyway* 意思是：不管怎样我已厌烦了在这里工作，即对我无所谓 (*indifferent*)。

7. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】问男士说话的含义。他说：琳达上次来时他清扫过房间。注意 "*It was when Linda came over*" 和选项 A) 为同义替换。

8. 【答案】D 【考点】细节题

【解析】问女士对丢失的杂志不介意的原因。注意关键词 *a back number*

Q: Why doesn't the woman care about the lost magazine?

- A) She is a generous woman by nature.
- B) It doesn't have a back cover.
- C) She feels the man's apology is enough.
- D) It is no longer of any use to her.

9. M: I'm sorry to have kept you waiting for such a long time. I didn't think the meeting would be so long.

W: That's all right, Dr. Green. I've got the data you required and a few reference books which I think may be useful to your representation at the conference.

Q: What's the purpose of the woman's visit to the man?

- A) To remind him of the data he should take to the conference.
- B) To see if he is ready for the coming conference.
- C) To tell him something about the conference.
- D) To help him prepare for the conference.

10. W: Excuse me, Sir. I've been waiting here for nearly 20 minutes long just to pay my telephone bill.

M: I'm sorry about that. But the computer is down, and everybody has had to wait this afternoon.

Q: What's the woman complaining about?

- A) The long wait.
- B) The broken-down computer.
- C) The mistakes in her telephone bill.
- D) The bad telephone service.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

A community theatre is an important part of almost every city or town in the United States. There are over 2,000 community theatres in the United States today, about 4.5 million people work or perform in these theatres for an audience of more than 50 million people annually. These theatres are amateur organizations and are different from professional theatre companies. A community theatre may have its own building or perform in a school or church hall. The actors and actresses do not receive money for their work in the community theatre. They have other jobs to support themselves instead. Small communities can't support a full time theatre. They cannot pay actors, directors or stage workers, so the theatre participants work for free. One purpose of community theatre is to provide an opportunity for creative work. Many people join in community theatres because they want to perform or to be creative. Several people in a community theatre group were asked why they join. Each one said he or she needed to be cre-

的正确理解是“一本过期的刊物”。

9. 【答案】D 【考点】句意归纳题

【解析】问女士访问男士的目的。关键听懂女士的：她得到了男士需要的一些数据和参考书，可能对他会上的讲解很有帮助。

10. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】问女士抱怨什么。关键词：wait

【提示】这部分有10个对话，从A)、B)、C)、D)中选出最佳答案，并在答题纸上画线。

ative, to be something original. One man said "I loved act, It's the only time I feel alive." Another said "I have a very boring job. In the play, I can create something." One woman said "My whole life is occupied by husband and family. I need something more than that." Another purpose of community theatre is to educate and improve the community. Theatre is an art that also introduces new ideas to the audience.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard:

11. How many people participate in the work of community theatres in the United States?
- A) About 45 million.
B) About 50 million.
C) About 5.4 million.
D) About 4.5 million.
12. How are community theatres different from professional theatre companies?
- A) The actors and actresses are not paid for their performance.
B) The actors and actresses only perform in their own communities.
C) They exist only in small communities.
D) They only put on shows that are educational.
13. What opportunity does the community theatre provide to the people in a community?
- A) It provides them with the opportunity to watch performances for free.
B) It provides them with the opportunity to make friends.
C) It gives them the chance to do something creative.
D) It gives them a chance to enjoy modern art.

Passage Two

According to a new study done at the Medical School of University of California at Los Angeles, left handed people may be more likely to have accidents than the right handed. One reason may be; left handers tend to make minor mental mistakes. In the study of 2,000 sailors, those who had more mental errors also had more accidents, and left handers were reported to have more mental errors and more accidents than right handers. The author of the study Jim Watson said "Minor mental mistakes are mistakes that any adults would make when were tired or careless and they could lead to accidents because we lose track of what we are doing. Paul White, chief of the study program said that he found the study interesting and exciting. But he warned that the conclusions should not be accepted without further investigation. He said the study had limitations, and limitations could have influenced the results. Jim Watson, who is right handed himself, stressed that the study was not an official project and said that the findings cannot be applied to every left hander. He said minor mental mistakes can be regarded as evidence of lack of concentration. But in the past, it was believed that left handers tended to have more accidents largely because most equipment was designed for right handers. "

11. [答案]D [考点]数字题

[解析]问美国社区剧院的工作人员有多少。About 4.5 million people work or perform in these theatres 可知答案。即每年有 450 万人为 5000 万观众服务。注意两数字容易混淆。

12. [答案]A [考点]细节题

[解析]问社区剧院与专业剧院公司有何不同。These theatres are amateur organizations and are different from professional theatre companies.

13. [答案]C [考点]细节题

[解析]问社区剧院为人们提供了什么机会。One purpose of community theatre is to provide an opportunity for creative work. 即提供创造性工作的机会。并且还提到 Many people join...because they want to perform or to be creative. Each one said he or she needed to be creative.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard:

14. What is said about left handers in the study?
 A) They are usually more clever.
 B) They get tired easily.
 C) They are more likely to make minor mental errors.
 D) They are more skillful in handling equipment.
15. What was said about the study program?
 A) It had its limitations.
 B) Its results were regarded as final.
 C) It was supported by the government.
 D) It was not sound theoretically.
16. What was the traditional explanation of left handers having more accidents?
 A) Their lack of concentration resulting from mental stress.
 B) The lack of consideration for them in equipment design.
 C) The probability of their getting excited easily.
 D) Their slowness in responding.

Passage Three

On 15th, Feb, 1989 an instant survey was carried out among 18 overseas post-graduate students. 11 students were male and 7 were female. The purpose of the survey was to discover the views of the students on a number of matters of personal concern. The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire given to the students to complete. There were five questions. The first question concerned favorite color and the second favorite number. The next 3 questions were all concerned with aspects of marriage. No. 3 looked at the ideal age to get married, No. 4 examined the qualities looked for in a partner and No. 5 asked about the ideal number of children. The main findings were as follows: Blue was the most popular color. This was followed by Green and Purple. There was no real significance in the choice of lucky number. About one third of the students said that they had none. Sixty-one percent of the students selected the age group 26 to 30 years as ideal for marriage, followed by 21 to 25 years. In looking at the most important qualities in an ideal partner, someone hoped the person to be Intelligent, others chose Natural, still others indicated Attractive and Honest. The ideal number of children was 2, followed by 3. It is not easy to reach any definite conclusions based upon such a small sample of students from such widely different backgrounds. However, it is clear that majority favorite of 26 to 30 is the ideal age to get married with an intelligent partner, and producing 2 children.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard:

17. Who were involved in this instant survey?
 A) 18 American undergraduates.
 B) 18 American postgraduates.
 C) 18 overseas undergraduates.
 D) 18 overseas postgraduates.
18. What do the 5 questions to be answered focus on?

14. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】问：左撇子在学习中是怎样表现的？Left handers tend to make minor mental mistakes. 左撇子倾向于犯小的精神上的错误。

15. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】研究项目是怎么说的。He said the study had limitations, and limitations could have influence the result. 研究有局限性，而局限性可能会影响研究的结果。

16. 【答案】B 【考点】推断题

【解析】问：关于左撇子多发生意外的传统解释是什么。最后一句，以前人们相信左撇子多发生意外主要是因为很多设备都是为右撇子设计的。

17. 【答案】D 【考点】细节题

【解析】问的是被调查的对象。第一句话 18 overseas postgraduate students 已点明了，其他为干扰项。

18. 【答案】D 【考点】细节题

- A) Family relations.
- B) Social problems.
- C) Family planning.
- D) Personal matters.

19. What color was chosen as the most popular in the survey?

- A) Red.
- B) Blue.
- C) Green.
- D) Purple.

20. Why is it difficult to reach any definite conclusions from the survey?

- A) The five questions were not well designed.
- B) Not all the questionnaires were returned.
- C) Only a small number of students were surveyed.
- D) Some of the answers to the questionnaire were not valid.

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.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

A few common misconceptions. Beauty is only skin-deep. One's physical assets and liabilities don't count all that much in a managerial career. A woman should always try to look her best.

Over the last 30 years, social scientists have conducted more than 1,000 studies of how we react to beautiful and not so-beautiful people. The virtually unanimous conclusion: Looks do matter, more than most of us realize. The data suggest, for example, that physically attractive individuals are more likely to be treated well by their parents, sought out as friends, and pursued romantically. With the possible exception of women seeking managerial jobs, they are also more likely to be hired, paid well, and promoted.

Un-American, you say, unfair and extremely unbelievable? Once again, the scientists have caught us mouthing *pieties* (虔诚) while acting just the contrary. Their typical experiment works something like this. They give each member of a group—college students, perhaps, or teachers or corporate personnel managers—a piece of paper relating an individual's accomplishments. Attached to the paper is a photograph. While the papers all say exactly the same thing the pictures are different. Some show a strikingly attractive person, some an average-looking character, and some an unusually unattractive human being. Group members are asked to rate the individual on certain attributes, anything from personal warmth to the likelihood that he or she will be pro-

【解析】问这5个问题都集中在哪里。The purpose ... on a number of matters of personal concern. 问题都集中在个人问题上。

19. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】问调查中选择的最流行颜色。Blue was the most popular color. 蓝色为最流行颜色。

20. 【答案】C 【考点】推断题

【解析】问为什么很难下定论。It is not easy to reach any definite conclusions based upon such a small sample of students from such widely different backgrounds. 原来是抽样太少,不足为凭。

【提示】这部分有4篇文章,每篇文章后都有一些问题,或未完陈述,并有4个选项分别标有A)、B)、C)、D)。选出最佳答案和在答题纸上画线。

【内容摘要】本文为议论文。介绍了社会学家们的研究结果:美丽并不是肤浅的,具有极为重要的影响。

moted.

Almost invariably, the better looking the person in the picture, the higher the person is rated. In the phrase, borrowed from Sappho, that the social scientists use to sum up the common perception, what is beautiful is good.

In business, however, good looks cut both ways for women, and deeper than for men. A Utah State University professor, who is an authority on the subject, explains: In terms of their careers, the impact of physical attractiveness on males is only modest. But its potential impact on females can be tremendous, making it easier, for example, for the more attractive to get jobs where they are in the public eye. On another note, though, there is enough literature now for us to conclude that attractive women who *aspire* (追求) to managerial positions do not get on as well as women who may be less attractive.

21. According to the passage, people often wrongly believe that in pursuing a career as a manager _____.

- A) A person's property or debts do not matter much
- B) A person's outward appearance is not a critical qualification
- C) women should always dress fashionably
- D) women should not only be attractive but also high-minded

22. The result of research carried out by social scientists show that _____.

- A) people do not realize the importance of looking one's best
- B) women in pursuit of managerial jobs are not likely to be paid well
- C) good-looking women aspire to managerial positions
- D) attractive people generally have an advantage over those who are not

23. Experiments by scientists have shown that when people evaluate individuals on certain attributes _____.

- A) they observe the principle that beauty is only skin-deep
- B) they do not usually act according to the views they support
- C) they give ordinary-looking persons the lowest ratings
- D) they tend to base their judgment on the individual's accomplishments

24. "Good looks cut both ways for women" (Line 1, Para. 5) means that _____.

- A) attractive women have tremendous potential impact on public jobs
- B) good-looking women always get the best of everything
- C) being attractive is not always an advantage for women
- D) attractive women do not do as well as unattractive women in managerial positions

21. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】文章一开头就提出了几个错误的看法,即认为"Beauty is only skin-deep"; "One's physical assets and liabilities don't count all that much in a managerial career".但实际上 looks do matter, more than most of us realize".选B)正确。

22. 【答案】D 【考点】概括题

【解析】文章第2段:"...physically attractive individuals are more likely to be treated well by their parents, sought out as friends, and pursued romantically..."及文章第4段:"...the better looking the person in the picture, the higher is rated."可见经过科学家的实验,得出的结论是:人越漂亮,就越容易成功,即漂亮的人比起不漂亮的人有优势,因此选D)项。

23. 【答案】B 【考点】推断题

【解析】第2段第2句告诉我们,尽管美国人认为以貌取人是不可信的,不公平的,非美国式的,但是"Once again, the scientists have caught us mouthing pieties while acting just the contrary."经过科学家的试验,表明我们说的是一套,做的又是另一套,B)项正合此意,因此B)项正确。

24. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】文章最后一段告诉我们,外表漂亮可以带来好处也会带来不利,一方面,外表漂亮使其求职更容易一些,但在应聘管理职位时,"attractive women... do not get on as well as women who may be less attractive."可见外表漂亮并不见得总是优势,C)与此意相符。

25. It can be inferred from the passage that in the business world _____.
 A) handsome men are not affected as much by their looks as attractive women are
 B) physically attractive women who are in the public eye usually do quite well.
 C) physically attractive men and women who are in the public eye usually get along quite well
 D) good looks are important for women as they are for men

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Not content with its doubtful claim to produce cheap food for our own population, the factory farming industry also argues that "hungry nations are benefiting from advances made by the *poultry* (家禽) industry". In fact, rather than helping the *fight against malnutrition* (营养不良) in "hungry nations", the spread of factory farming has, inevitably aggravated the problem.

Large-scale intensive meat and poultry production is a waste of food resources. This is because more protein has to be fed to animals in the form of vegetable matter than can ever be recovered in the form of meat. Much of the food value is lost in the animal's process of digestion and cell replacement. Neither, in the case of chicken, can one eat feathers, blood, feet or head. In all, only about 44% of the live animal fits to be eaten as meat.

This means one has to feed approximately 9-10 times as much food value to the animal than one can consume from the carcass. As a system for feeding the hungry, the effects can prove disastrous. At times of crisis, grain is the food of life.

Nevertheless, the huge increase in poultry production throughout Asia and Africa continues. Normally British or US firms are involved. For instance, an American based multinational company has this year announced its involvement in projects in several African countries. Britain's largest suppliers of chickens, Ross Breeders, are also involved in projects all over the world.

Because such trade is good for exports, Western governments encourage it. In 1979, a firm in Bangladesh called Phoenix Poultry received a grant to set up a unit of 6,000 chickens and 18,000 laying hens. This almost doubled the number of poultry kept in the country all at once.

But Bangladesh lacks capital, energy and food and has large numbers of unemployed. Such chicken-raising demands capital for building and machinery, extensive use of energy resources for automation, and involves feeding chickens with potential famine-relief protein food. At present, one of Bangladesh's main imports is food grains, because the country is unable to grow enough food to feed its population. On what then can they possibly feed the chicken?

26. In this passage the author argues that _____.
 A) efficiency must be raised in the poultry industry
 B) raising poultry can provide more protein than growing grain
 C) factory farming will do more harm than good to developing countries
 D) hungry nations may benefit from the development of the poultry industry

25. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】文章最后一段: "In terms of their careers, the impact of physical attractiveness on males is only modest." 可见是否美貌对于男子来说不如女人那样影响重大, A) 项与之意义相符, 因此选 A)。

【内容提要】这是一篇说明文。作者通过具体分析家禽的喂养系统, 指出喂给动物的蛋白质要比动物长出的肉中的蛋白质多。因此, 加工农业的推广不是帮助“饥饿国家”解决营养不良问题, 而是使这个问题更加严重。

26. 【答案】C 【考点】归纳题

【解析】第1段 "In fact, rather than helping the fight against malnutrition in hungry nations, the spread of factory farming has, inevitably aggravated the problem." 可见作者认为工厂化养殖对于发展中国家来说, 弊大于利, 因此选 C)。

27. According to the author, in factory farming, vegetable food _____.
 A) is easy for chickens to digest
 B) is insufficient for the needs of poultry
 C) is fully utilized in meat and egg production
 D) is inefficiently converted into meat and eggs
28. Western governments encourage the poultry industry in Asia because they regard it as an effective way to _____.
 A) boost their own exports
 B) alleviate malnutrition in Asian countries
 C) create job opportunities in Asian countries
 D) promote the exports of Asian countries
29. The word "carcass" (Line 2, Para.3) most probably means "_____".
 A) vegetables preserved for future use
 B) the dead body of an animal ready to be cut into meat
 C) expensive food that consumers can hardly afford
 D) meat canned for future consumption
30. What the last paragraph tells us is the author's _____.
 A) detailed analysis of the ways of raising poultry in Bangladesh
 B) great appreciation of the development of poultry industry in Bangladesh
 C) critical view on the development of the poultry industry in Bangladesh
 D) practical suggestion for the improvement of the poultry industry in Bangladesh

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

We all have offensive breath at one time or another. In most cases, offensive breath emanates from bacteria in the mouth, although there are other, more surprising causes.

Until a few years ago, the most doctors could do was to counsel patients with bad breath about oral cleanliness. Now they are finding new ways to treat the usually curable condition.

Bad breath can happen whenever the normal flow of *saliva* (唾液) slows, our mouths are full of bacteria feeding on protein in bits of food and shed tissue. The bacteria emit evil-smelling gases, the worst of which is hydrogen *sulfide* (硫化物).

Mouth bacteria thrive in airless conditions. Oxygen-rich saliva keeps their numbers down. When we sleep, for example, the saliva stream slows, and sulfide-producing bacteria gain the upper hand, producing classic "morning breath".

Alcohol, hunger, too much talking, breathing through the mouth during exercise—anything that dries the mouth produces bad breath. So can stress, though it's not

27. [答案]D [考点]细节题

【解析】文章第2段中,作者认为工业化养殖是一种食物资源的浪费。因为"more protein has to be fed to animals in the form of vegetable matter that can never be converted in the form of meat."D)与此句意相符。

28. [答案]A [考点]细节题

【解析】文章第5段开头:"Because such trade is good for exports, Western governments encourage it."接下来便以孟加拉国作为例子说明西方如何在该国大肆养鸡,其原因就是为了增加出口。A)与此意义相符。

29. [答案]B [考点]词义理解题

【解析】本文讲的是大规模工厂化养殖,指对"肉"的消费,从 carcass 出现的语境"This means one has to feed approximately 9-10 times as much food value to the animal as one can consume from the carcass."来看,"consume from the carcass"指消费养殖动物所提供的肉食,因此 carcass 指的是经屠宰后待食用的动物。与B)正相吻合,因此选B)。

30. [答案]C [考点]推断题

【解析】从文章最后一句:"... the country is unable to grow enough food to feed its population. On what then can they possibly feed the chicken?"从这几句可看出作者对在孟加拉国建大型养鸡场持批评态度。

【内容摘要】本文具体分析了口腔异味(offensive breath)的来源——口腔内的细菌,列举了引起口腔异味的原因:酒精、饥饿、说话太多、锻炼时用嘴呼吸、心理紧张。指出了消除口腔异味的误区和正确方法。

understood why, some people's breath turns sour every time they go on a job interview.

Saliva flow gradually slows with age, which explains why the elderly have more bad-breath trouble than younger people do. Babies, however, who make plenty of saliva and whose mouths contain relatively few bacteria have characteristically sweet breath.

For most of us, the simple, dry-mouth variety of bad breath is easily cured. Eating or drinking starts saliva and sweeps away many of the bacteria. Breakfast often stops morning breath.

Those with chronic dry mouth find that it helps to keep gum, hard candy, or a bottle of water or juice around. Brushing the teeth wipes out dry-mouth bad breath because it clears away many of offending bacteria.

Surprisingly, one thing that rarely works is mouthwash. The liquid can mask bad-breath odor with its own smell, but the effect lasts no more than an hour. Some mouthwashes claim to kill the bacteria responsible for bad breath. The trouble is, they don't necessarily reach all offending germs. Most bacteria are well protected from mouthwash under thick layers of *mucus* (黏液). If the mouthwash contains alcohol — as most do — it can intensify the problem by drying out the mouth.

31. The phrase "emanate from" in Paragraph 1 most probably means "_____".

- A) thrive on
- B) account for
- C) originate from
- D) descend from

32. Which of the following is mentioned as one of the causes of bad breath?

- A) Tooth trouble.
- B) Sulfur-rich food.
- C) Too much exercise.
- D) Mental strain.

33. According to the passage, alcohol has something to do with bad breath mainly because _____.

- A) it keeps offending bacteria from reproducing
- B) its smell adds to bad breath
- C) it kills some helpful bacteria
- D) it affects the normal flow of saliva

34. Mouthwashes are not an effective cure for bad breath mainly because _____.

- A) they can't mask the bad odor long enough
- B) they can't get to all the offending bacteria
- C) their strong smell mixes with bad breath and makes it worse
- D) they can't cover the thick layers of mucus

35. We can infer from this passage that _____.

- A) offensive breath can't easily be cured
- B) elderly people are less offended by bad breath

31. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析题

【解析】emanate from 意为“来源于”、“发源于”。

32. 【答案】D 【考点】细节题

【解析】本文第5段说……anything that dries the mouth produces bad breath. So can stress... 即任何引起口腔干燥的因素都会导致口臭，紧张也可导致口臭。解题关键在于读懂 so can stress 句型。D)项正确。

33. 【答案】D 【考点】细节题

【解析】第3段指出：口臭往往是在唾液产生速度缓慢时发生。第5段指出饮酒会使人口腔干燥，即减缓唾液的产生。因此，因为饮酒会影响唾液的正常产生而与口臭有关。D)项符合文意。

34. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据最后一段第4句：The trouble is, they don't necessarily reach all offending germs 漱口未必能祛除产生口臭的所有细菌。B)项符合这个说法。

35. 【答案】A 【考点】推断题

【解析】作者认为：简单的口臭容易治疗，但长期患有慢性唾液不足的人，无论是刷牙还是用漱口水，都

- C) heavy drinkers are less affected by bad breath
D) offensive breath is less affected by alcohol

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

"Welcome to the U.S.A. ! Major Credit cards accepted!"

By the millions they are coming—no longer the tired, the poor, the wretched masses longing for a better living. These are the wealthy. "We don't have a budget," says a biologist from Brazil, as she walks with two companions through New York City's South Street. "We just use our credit cards."

The U.S. has long been one of the world's most popular tourist destination, but this year has been exceptional. First there was the World Cup, which drew thousands from every corner of the globe; then came the weakening of the U.S. dollar against major currencies. Now the U.S., still the world's superpower, can also claim to be the *world's bargain basement* (廉价商品部). Nobody undersells America these days on just about everything, from consumer electronics to fashion clothes to tennis rackets. Bottom retail prices—anywhere from 30% to 70% lower than those in Europe and Asia—have attracted some 47 million visitors, who are expected to leave behind \$ 79 billion in 1994. That's up from \$ 74 billion the year before.

True, not everyone comes just for bargains. There remains an undeniable fascination in the rest of the world with all things American, nourished by Hollywood films and U.S. television series. But shopping in the U.S.A. is proving irresistible. Every week thousands arrive with empty suitcases ready to be filled; some even rent an additional hotel room to hold their purchases. The *buying binge* (无节制) has become as important as watching Old Faithful Fountains erupt in Yellowstone Park or sunbathing on a beach in Florida.

The U.S. has come at last to appreciate what other countries learned long ago: the pouring in of foreign tourists may not always be convenient, but it does put money in the bank. And with a trade deficit at about \$ 130 billion and growing for the past 12 months, the U.S. needs all the deposits it can get. Compared with American tourists abroad, visitors to the U.S. stay longer and spend more money at each stop; an average of 12.2 night and \$ 1,624 a traveller versus the Americans' four nights and \$ 298.

36. From what the Brazilian biologist says, we know that tourists like her _____.

- A) are reluctant to carry cash with them
B) simply don't care how much they spend
C) are not good at planning their expenditure
D) often spend more money than they can afford

37. The reason why 1994 was exceptional is that _____.

- A) it saw an unusually large number of tourists to the U.S.
B) it witnessed a drop in the number of tourists to the U.S.
C) tourism was hardly affected by the weakening of the U.S. dollar that year
D) tourists came to the U.S. for sightseeing rather than for bargains that year

很难彻底根除口臭。A)项符合此意。其余3项与文中意思不符。

【内容提要】本文介绍了美国是全世界最受欢迎的旅游胜地之一。它不仅有着美丽的自然风景,而且也是“世界上的廉价商品部”,对世界其他地方的人来说,美国的东西对他们有难以抵抗的吸引力。他们空手而来,满载而归。大量游客的涌入,使美国的旅游收入猛增,弥补了财政赤字。

36. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】本文第2段说:现在数以万计涌进美国的游客都是有钱人。These are the wealthy,那个巴西生物学家在购物时只管刷卡 just use credit cards,根本没有预算 We don't have a budget,即根本不管花多少钱。B)项:旅游者不在乎花费多少。与之相符。

37. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】本文第3段说:1994年与往年不同,显得更加特别:一是世界杯吸引了世界各地的人;二是美元对世界主要货币贬值,使游客在美国购物更加便宜,于是更多的人前