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2001

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最新六级考试

简答 翻译 改错详细解答

主编 陈维良 审订 王迈迈



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2001年 决胜六级

最新六级考试 简答 翻译 改错详细解答

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前 言

《大学英语教学大纲》最近又一次修订再版了,新修订的《大纲》对大学英语四、六级考试提出了新的更高的要求。六级考试领会式掌握的词汇由旧《大纲》的 5300 增加到了 5500;阅读一般性材料的阅读速度要求达到每分钟 70 词,阅读难度略低的材料的阅读速度则要求达到每分钟 120 词;对听力的语速要求也由旧《大纲》的每分钟 140 词提高到了每分钟 150—170 词;写作要求也相应提高了,新《大纲》要求“能就一定的话题或提纲在 half 小时内写出 150—180 词的短文”。此外,新《大纲》还对大学英语六级考试的翻译能力作了具体要求,即能将“难度略低于课文的英语短文译成汉语,理解正确,译文达意,译速为每小时 350 英语单词”。

为了适应新的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,帮助同学们打好大学英语语言基础,提高大学英语六级考试的应试能力,我们对大学英语“决胜四、六级”考试系列丛书进行了全面、细致的修订,并同时推出了大学英语四、六级考试词汇系列,大学英语四、六级考试作文系列。

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编者

2000年9月

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一、简短回答问题

模拟测试题

Short Answer Questions(简短回答问题)

Directions: Read the following passages carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

Test 1

Visitors to Britain may find the best place to sample local culture is in a traditional pub. But these friendly hostels can be minefields of potential gaffes for the uninitiated.

An anthropologist and a team of researchers have unveiled some of the arcane rituals of British pubs—starting with the difficulty of getting a drink. Most pubs have no waiters—you have to go to the bar to buy drinks. A group of Italian youths waiting 45 minutes before they realized they would have to fetch their own. This may sound inconvenient, but there is a hidden purpose.

Pub etiquette is designed to promote sociability in a society known for its reserve. Standing at the bar for service allows you to chat with others waiting to be served. The bar counter is possibly the only site in the British Isles in which friendly conversation with strangers is considered entirely appropriate and really quite normal behaviour. “If you haven’t been to a pub, you haven’t been to Britain.” This tip can be found in a booklet, *Passport to the Pub: The Tourists’ Guide to Pub Etiquette*, a customers’ code of conduct for those wanting to sample “a central part of British life and culture”.

The trouble is that if you do not follow the local rules, the experience may fall flat. For example, if you are in a big group, it is best if only one or two people go to buy the drinks. Nothing irritates the regular customers and bar staff more than a gang of strangers blocking all access to the bar while they chat and dither about what to order.

Speaking of tips, you should never offer the bar staff a cash gratuity. The correct behaviour is to offer them a drink. Pubs pride themselves on their egalitarianism.

tarian atmosphere. A tip in cash would be a reminder of their service role, whereas the offer of a drink is a friendly gesture.

Questions:

1. Where is the best place for a visitor to have some idea of the local culture of Britain?

2. For what purpose does, the British pub etiquette and customs come into being?

3. From the example that the bar counter is possibly the only appropriate place to hold a friendly conversation with strangers in Britain, we can get the conclusion British are _____

4. What do the bar staff loathe most?

5. The appropriate behaviour to tip the bar staff is _____

Test 2

Young people often wonder at the large number of employers who do not respond to their applications for job. They say that despite enclosing return envelopes they hear nothing at all or, at best, an impersonal note is sent declaring that the post for which they applied has been filled. Applicants often develop the suspicion that vacancies are earmarked for friends and relatives and that advertisements are only put to avert this accusation. Many of them tire of writing around and feel that if only they could obtain an interview with the right person their application would meet with success.

Not to acknowledge applicants' letters is impolite and there seems little excuse for this. Yet even sending brief replies to the many who apply takes much time and money. That so-called return envelope may not have been stamped by the sender, and a hard-pressed office manager may be reluctant to send off long letters of explanation to disappointed job hunters. A brief note is all that can be

managed and even that depends on the policy of the firm. But this difficulty is reasonably easy to remove with a little goodwill.

The failure of an application is far more often the fault of the applicant, for many applicants do not set about their tasks in the right way. They do not study the job requirements deeply enough and dispatch applications to all and sundry in the hope that one will bear fruit. The personnel manager of a textiles manufacturer for example advertised for designers. He was willing to consider young people without working experience provided they had good ideas. The replies contained many remarks like this: "At school I was good at Art", "I like drawing things" and even "I write very interesting stories". Only one applicant was sensible enough to enclose sample of her designs. She got the job.

Personnel managers emphasize the need for a good letter of application. They do not look for the finest writing paper or perfect typing, but it is reasonable to expect legible writing on a clean sheet of paper, not a piece torn roughly from an exercise book.

As soon as the applicant is lucky enough to receive an invitation to attend an interview, he should acknowledge the letter and say he will attend. But the matter does not end there. The wise applicant will fill in the interval making himself familiar with the activities of the company he hopes to join. Some applicants have not the faintest idea what the company does and this puts them at a great disadvantage when they come to answer the questions that will be put to them in the interview.

Finally, the way an applicant presents himself at the interview can sometimes mar his chances. The applicant who arrives late is almost certain not to be appointed, as no employer likes unpunctuality. Dress is important, too. An interview is a rather special occasion and the wise applicant will come dressed in a way that shows he takes it seriously.

Questions:

1. About advertised job, applicants often suspect that _____

2. Why the applications are not always acknowledged?

3. According to the author, the success of an applicant lies in that she is more intelligent than the others because she presents _____

4. We can deduce that a failure of an application should be blamed for

5. In order not to mar his chances, an applicant has to pay close attention to his

Test 3

For most of us, work is the central, dominating fact of life, we spend more than half our conscious hours at work, preparing for work, travelling to and from work. What we do there largely determines our standard of living and to a considerable extent the status we are accorded by our fellow citizen as well. It is sometimes said that because leisure has become more important the indignities and injustices of work can be pushed into a corner, that because most work is pretty intolerable, the people who do it should compensate for its boredom, frustrations and humiliations by concentrating their hopes on the other parts of their lives. I reject that as a counsel of despair. For the foreseeable future the material and psychological rewards which work can provide, and the conditions in which work is done, will continue to play a vital part in determining the satisfaction that life can offer. Yet only a small minority can control the pace at which they work or the conditions in which their work is done; only for a small minority does work offer scope for creativity, imagination, or initiative.

Inequality at work and in work is still one of the cruellest and most glaring form of inequality in our society. We cannot hope to solve the more obvious problems of industrial life, many of which arise directly or indirectly for the frustrations created by inequality at work, unless we tackle it head-on, still less can we hope to create a decent and humane society.

The most glaring inequality is that between managers and the rest. For most managers, work is an opportunity and a challenge. Their jobs engage their interests and allow them to develop their abilities. They are constantly learning; they are able to exercise responsibility, they have a considerable degree of control over their own—and other—working lives. Most important of all, they have opportunities to initiate. By contrast, for most manual workers, and for a growing number of white-collar workers, work is a boring, dull, even painful experience. They spend all their working lives in conditions which would be regarded

as intolerable—for themselves—by those who make the decision which let such conditions continue. The majority have little control over their work; it provides them with no opportunity for personal development. Often production is so designed that workers are simply part of the technology. In offices, many jobs are so routine that workers justifiably feel themselves to be mere cogs in the bureaucratic machine. As a direct consequence of their work experience, many workers feel alienated from their work experience. Many workers feel alienated from their firm, whether it is in public or in private ownership.

Questions:

1. In the writer's opinion, people judge others by _____
_____.
2. According to the writer, in the future the great majority of people still
_____.
3. What does the writer think is needed to solve our industrial problem?
_____.
4. What the most glaring advantage does the writer say managers have over other workers?

_____.
5. Working conditions generally remain bad because _____

_____.

Test 4

The Elysée Palace in France enjoys equal popularity in the world with the Buckingham Palace in the United Kingdom, the Kremlin in Russia as well as the White House in the U.S.A. It is the residence of the president of the French Republic and the symbol of the supreme authority in France.

The Elysée Palace, with an area of 11,000 square meters, is at the eastern end of the Champs Elysée in the bustling city of Paris proper and backed by a large and tranquil garden of more than twenty thousand square meters. Its main building, quite handsome and graceful, is a 2-story classical stone architecture of European style, flanked by two side buildings facing each other and with an

extensive rectangular courtyard in the middle. There are altogether 369 halls and rooms of different size.

The Elysée Palace, built in 1718, has a long history of closing to 300 years to date. This house was at first a private residence of a count named d'Evreux, hence it was called Hotel d'Evreux. It had later gone through many vicissitudes and its owners had been changed for many times, but all the dwellers in it were distinguished personages and high officials. The house was renamed Bonaparte Mansion when it was owned by Louis XV and Louis XVI successively when they acted as emperors. Napoleon I signed his act of abdication here when he had suffered crushing defeat in the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. Napoleon III moved in the Mansion in 1848 when he was elected president, and the house became a Royal Palace when he proclaimed himself as emperor. The Third French Republic issued a decree in 1873, designating officially the Elysée Palace as the residence of president of the French Republic. Over the hundred odd years since then, almost all the presidents of the French Republic worked and lived there. Starting from 1989, the Elysée Palace is open to the public every year in September on the French Castle's Day.

Questions:

1. From the passage, we infer that the Buckingham Palace in the United Kingdom can be seen as _____

2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

3. What is the architectural style of the Elysée Palace?

4. How many emperors have ever lived in the Elysée Palace?

5. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

Test 5

A robot that is so lifelike that its sweats are helping the US Army to test protective clothing. "Manny", as the developer of the mannequin, Battelle Laboratories, has christened it, is also exciting the interest of clothing manufacturers, who are looking for more realistic tests for clothing for cold weather and athletics.

The original Manny, which cost \$2 million, was sent to the army's Dugway Proving Ground in Utah in early November. The army normally uses Dugway to test chemical and biological weaponry. "The mannequin resembles the human body in size, limb and trunk geometry," says David Bennett of Battelle's Applied Physics Center in Richland, Washington. "It can simulate complex body temperature and sweating. It will test the effectiveness of clothing used to protect people from chemicals, extremes of temperature and other hostile environments."

Manny incorporates 12 heaters which warm the skin above them. Perspiration can be varied so that it fits the robot's action—so it can sweat more and heat up if it is walking up stairs. The main limitation of this system is that there is very little good data around on just how much individual parts of the body heat up and sweat in certain situations.

The mannequin has about 40 articulated joints, driven by hydraulic pumps, that allow it to walk, bend, squat and crawl—to provide motion and stress on the clothing under test. The skeleton is covered with a layer that contains the system for altering skin temperature and this layer is covered with a flexible "skin". The dummy perspires by injecting water through an array of narrow tubes, and simulates breathing with its chest that expands and contracts. A "mouth" and "nose" also inhale and exhale moist air. A computer in a room nearby, connected to the mannequin by cable, controls all its movements and activities.

Questions:

1. For what purpose, the robot is developed?

2. What is the size of the mannequin?

3. What is the distinguishing feature of the robot?

4. What will it be like if the robot has no heaters?

5. The last paragraph is mainly about _____

Test 6

Greenspace facilities are contributing to an important extent to the quality of the urban environment. Fortunately it is no longer necessary that every lecture or every book about this subject has to start with the proof of this ideas. At present it is generally accepted, although more as self-evident statement than on the base of a closely-reasoned scientific proof. The recognition of the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment is a first step on the right way. This does not mean, however, that sufficient details are known about the functions of greenspaces in towns and about the way in which the inhabitants are using these spaces. As to this rather complex subject I shall, within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect only, namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities.

The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation which for many years has been used in town-and-country planning, has in my opinion resulted in disproportionate attention for forms of recreation far from home, whereas there was relatively little attention for improvement of recreative possibilities in the direct neighbourhood of the home. We have come to the conclusion that this is not right, because an important part of the time which we do not pass in sleeping or working, is used for activities at and around home. So it is obvious that recreation in the open air has to begin at the street-door of the house. The urban environment has to offer as many recreation activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more obligatory activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more obligatory activities can also have a recreative aspect.

The very best standard of living is nothing if it is not possible to take a pleasant walk in the district, if the children cannot be allowed to play in the