



江涛英语

闯关
夺标



6

大学英语
级考试

710分

全真模拟试卷及详解

本书编写组 编

CET-6

超值馈赠

《大学英语 6 级考试新题型应试技巧》

《大学英语 6 级高频核心词汇掌中宝》

最新版

赠3小时MP3

石油工业出版社

大学英语 6 级考试

710 分全真模拟试卷及详解

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编写说明

为了更好地服务于考生,使他们顺利通过大学英语6级考试,本书编写组在广泛与6级备考学生沟通、了解考生需求的基础上,精心编写了这套《大学英语六级考试710分全真模拟试卷及详解》。

为了使广大考生更好地使用本书,现将本书特点图示如下:

Part I Writing

写作设有专家点评,并列出6级常用句型。

It has long been taught in school textbook that man has the initiative and power to transform nature to man's advantage. Yet recently with the environment degenerating at unconceivable speed...

【评论】本文是一篇议论文,主要论述了人和自然之间的关系……

【常用句型】 第一段: the fact turns out to be that / The more..., the more....

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

快速阅读,分析文章框架,题文呼应。

Others were forced out of their homelands in order to escape atrocities (暴政, 暴行). The two world wars during this century forced large numbers of people to seek refuge in a distant land in order to survive.

同义
转述

2. World War II was a key cause of the immigration boom in the past century. (Y)

Part III Listening Comprehension

听力由美籍教师朗读,严格按6级考试要求录制。

11. M: How much are these jackets?

W: They are on sale today, sir. Twenty-five dollars each, or two for forty dollars.

Q: How much does one jacket cost?

【答案及解析】本题属于推理题。男士问:“这些夹克衫多少钱?”女士说:“今天削价处理,25美元一件,40美元两件。”可推出正确答案是A) Twenty-five dollars. 25美元一件。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

仔细阅读:题文呼应,直观明了,并配有文章大意和详尽的解释说明。

Nor is that place irrelevant to the healthy development of the child. The family is a co-operative enterprise for which it is difficult to lay down rules. Because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

同义
转述

59. According to the author, the solution of family problems _____.

A) is best left in hands of women

B) is similar in all families

C) is not necessary in household where sharing is done

D) needs to be reached by ways unique to each family

59. 【题目译文】根据作者的观点,家庭问题的解决方法是_____。

【答案及解析】D) 根据第三段最后一句话,每个家庭都需要找出解决自己问题的不同方法,由此可知D)为正确答案。

本书由金国臣主编,编写字数17万字,其他副主编人员的编写字数分别为:王铁华、金瑛昊、苏亚杰各8万字,孙妍、赵璞各7万字。

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大学英语六级考试新题型模拟试卷一答案及详解

参考答案

Part I Writing

A Letter to a Schoolmate

Dear Xiao Wang,

I'm very happy that you will come to Beijing and spend holidays with me. It is a long time that we haven't seen each other and I miss you very much. I have always been looking forward to your arrival.

Since you will stay in Beijing for a week, I suggest you visit some places of interest, such as the Great Wall, the Palace Museum, the Summer Palace, the Tian An Men Square, and etc. If time permits, I can show you around some famous universities like Peking University, Tsinghua University and so on, which are worth your visit.

As the weather here is changeable, I propose you wear more clothes in case that it is getting colder.

Come here as soon as possible and I can't wait to meet you. Wish you a safe and pleasant trip here.

Yours,
Zhang Ying

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. N 2. Y 3. NG 4. N
5. inner experience 6. centralization 7. uses of space
8. Chandigarh 9. suffix 10. population density

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. A 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. A 16. C 17. C 18. B
19. D 20. A 21. D 22. A 23. D 24. B 25. C

Section B

26. B 27. C 28. B 29. C 30. B 31. D 32. B 33. A 34. C 35. D

Section C

36. usually 37. eighties 38. album 39. recording
40. extremely 41. famous 42. describe 43. acting
44. As a young man, Muhammad Ali won a gold medal in the Olympics as a boxer.
45. Before long, he was known as one of the most famous boxers in sports history.
46. But like the stars in the sky, a superstar fades from the sight as time passes, many young people, for example, know little about Muhammad Ali these days.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. J: brought 48. E: followed 49. H: turn 50. N: invade 51. A: work
52. F: specially 53. O: directions 54. B: stressful 55. G: sure 56. L: designated

Section B

57. C 58. D 59. B 60. A 61. C 62. A 63. B 64. A 65. A 66. C

Part V Error Correction

67. defined ^ the → as 68. or → and 69. father → further 70. except → exception 71. 第二个 to → /
72. lied → lay 73. was ^ when 74. into → to 75. width → depth 76. interests → interest

Part VI Translation

77. If I had known this beforehand 78. a desire to reach a compromise
79. feeling appreciated at work 80. Suffering from intermittent headache 81. But for the rain

答案解析及录音原文

Part I Writing

A letter to a schoolmate

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Yours,

ZhangYing

【作文点评】

这是一篇应用文，考查的主体是书信的正文。而范文这篇文章合乎书信的要求，开篇简短，点出信的主题。第二三段给出详实具体的建议。结尾部分语言简练，发出了真挚的邀请。

书信的正文一般有引言、发展、结尾三个部分。引言说的是写信人写信的目的和背景，发展部分是主体部分，内容应该具体详实，而且每一段围绕一个主题展开。结尾部分一般比引言还要短，用一两句话表达祝福或希望。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

【文章及答案解析】

本文阐述的是不同的文化对空间概念有不同的理解，东西方文化在空间模式上的差异使其有着各自不同的文化特征，且空间的功能也各不相同，空间的概念与文化一定程度上相互影响。

The Cultural Patterning of Space

Like time, space is perceived differently in different cultures. Spatial consciousness in many Western cultures is based on a perception of objects in space, rather than of space itself. Westerners perceive shapes and dimensions, in which space is a realm of light, color, sight, and touch. Benjamin L. Whorf, in his classic work *Language, Thought and Reality*, offers the following explanation as one reason why westerners perceive space in this manner. Western thought and language mainly developed from the Roman, Latin-speaking, culture, which was a practical, experience-based system. Western culture has generally followed Roman thought patterns in viewing objective "reality" as the foundation for subjective or "inner" experience. It was only when the intellectually crude Roman culture became influenced by the abstract thinking of the Greek culture that the Latin language developed a significant vocabulary of abstract, nonspatial terms. But the early Roman-Latin element of

【文章大意】

空间的文化模式

主旨
大意



1. The passage is mainly about the cultural conflicts created by different perceptions of time and space. (N)

像时间一样，不同的文化对空间的感知是不同的。西方许多国家对空间的意识基于对物体在空间中的感觉，而不是对空间本身的感觉。西方人对形状和维度的感觉，就是空间是一种光线、颜色、视觉和触觉的领域。本杰明·沃尔夫在他的经典著作《语言、思维和现实》中，就用下面的解释来说明西方人为什么会以这种方式来感觉空间。西方的思维和语言主要源于以拉丁语为母语的古罗马文化，而这是一种基于实际和经验的体系。一般来说，西方文化已经采用古罗马的思维模式，把客观“实体”视为主观或者内在经验的基础。一直到这种在知性上不成熟的古罗马文化受到希腊文化的抽象思维影响的时候，拉丁语言才发展出一套意义重大的词汇——抽象的非空间术语。但是空间意识和具体化的古罗马—拉丁成分已经在西方

spatial consciousness, of concreteness, has been maintained in Western thought and language patterns, even though the Greek capacity for abstract thinking and expression was also inherited.

However, some cultural-linguistic systems developed in the opposite direction, that is, from an abstract and subjective vocabulary to a more concrete one. For example, Whorf tells us that in the Hopi language the word heart, a concrete term, can be shown to be a late formation from the abstract terms think or remember. Similarly, although it seems to Westerners, and especially to Americans, that objective, tangible "reality" must precede any subjective or inner experience; in fact, many Asian and other non-European cultures view inner experience as the basis for one's perceptions of physical reality. Thus although Americans are taught to perceive and react to the arrangement of objects in space and to think of space as being "wasted" unless it is filled with objects, the Japanese are trained to give meaning to space itself and to value "empty" space. For example, in many of their arts such as painting, garden design, and floral arrangements, the chief quality of composition is that essence of beauty the Japanese call shibumi. A painting that shows everything instead of leaving something unsaid is without shibumi. The Japanese artist will often represent the entire sky with one brush stroke or a distant mountain with one simple contour line — this is shibumi. To the Western eye, however, the large areas of "empty" space in such paintings make them look incomplete.

It is not only the East and the West that are different in their patterning of space. We can also see cross-cultural varieties in spatial perception when we look at arrangements of urban space in different Western cultures. For instance, in the United States, cities are usually laid out along a grid, with the axes generally north/south and east/west. Streets and buildings are numbered sequentially. This arrangement, of course, makes perfect sense to Americans. When Americans walk in a city like Paris, which is laid out with the main streets radiating from are named, not numbered, and the

思维和语言模式中保存了下来, 尽管也继承了希腊人的抽象思维和表达能力。

细节
推断

2. In the west, the abstract thinking of the Greek culture coexists with the early Roman- Latin element of concreteness. (Y)

然而, 还有些文化语言系统朝着相反的方向发展, 就是从一套抽象、主观的词汇发展到一套更为具体的词汇。例如, 沃尔夫告诉我们, 在霍皮语中, “心” 这个字是一个具体的术语, 可它是在有了 “思维” 和 “记忆” 这种抽象术语之后才形成的。同样地, 尽管在西方人, 特别是美国人看来, 客观的、有形的 “实体” 一定要先于主观的或者内在经验, 但实际上, 许多亚洲和非欧洲文化把内在经验看成是对有形实体的感觉的基础。因此, 尽管美国人被教导在空间中感知物体的排列和做出反

识别
细节

5. In many Asian cultures, one's perceptions of physical reality are believed to be based on _____.

应, 认为除非空间中充满物体, 否则就是 “被浪费了”, 而日本人却被教育对空间本身赋予意义, 对 “空旷” 的空间赋予价值。例如, 在许多日本艺术中, 像绘画, 园林设计, 插花艺术等, 布局的主要特性是日本人称之为美的精髓的 “素雅 (shibumi)”。一幅画包罗万象, 却未留空间, 也就体现不出美的精髓。日本艺人常常画笔一刷, 就呈现出一片天空, 或者用一条简单的轮廓线条绘出远处的一座山峰。然而, 在西方人的眼中, 画中的大片 “空旷” 的空间使画显得不缺了点什么东西。

不仅东西方在空间模式上存在差异, 而且当我们用不同的西方文化来观察城市的布局时, 还可以凭借对空间的感觉, 体会交叉文化的不同。例如, 在美国, 城市的布局通常是沿着一个网格展开, 轴心一般是南北向和东西向。街道和建筑物按顺序编号。当然这种安排对美国人来说是完美的。当美国人在像巴黎这样的城市漫步时, 他们往往会迷路。因为巴黎的街道是从中央发散开来的。此外, 巴黎的街道是命名的而不是按序编号的, 而且常常不用经过几个街区, 街名就变换了。美国人对当地人如何到处行走大为疑惑, 而

names often change centers, they often get lost. Furthermore, streets in Paris after a few blocks. It is amazing to Americans how anyone gets around, yet Parisians seem to do well. Edward Hall, in *The Silent Language*, suggests that the layout of space characteristic of French cities is only one aspect of the theme of centralization that characterizes French culture. Thus Paris is the center of France, French government and educational systems are highly centralized, and in French offices the most important person has his or her desk in the middle of the office.

巴黎人却显得行动自如。霍尔在《无声的语言》一书中认为：法国城市空间布局的特点仅仅反映了法国文化特征的中央集权的一个方面。因此巴黎是法国的中心，法国政府和教育系统高度集中。在法国人的办公室里，最重要人物的办公桌位于办公室的中央。

细节
推断

6. The French tradition of _____ is likely to pose a challenging problem to American visitors. (**centralization**)

Another aspect of the cultural patterning of space concerns the functions of spaces. In middleclass America, specific spaces are designated for specific activities. Any intrusion of one activity into a space that it was not designed for is immediately felt as inappropriate. In contrast, in Japan, this case is not true: Walls are movable, and rooms are used for one purpose during the day and another purpose in the evening and at night. In India there is yet another culturally patterned use of space. The function of space in India, both in public and in private places, is connected with concepts of superiority and inferiority. In Indian cities, villages, and even within the home, certain spaces are designated as polluted, or inferior, because of the activities that take place there and the kinds of people who use such spaces. Spaces in India are segregated so that high caste and low caste, males and females, secular and sacred activities are kept apart. This pattern has been used for thousands of years, as demonstrated by the archaeological evidence uncovered in ancient Indian cities. It is a remarkably persistent pattern, even in modern India, where public transportation reserves a separate space for women. For example, Chandigarh is a modern Indian city designed by a French architect. The apartments were built according to European concepts, but the Indians living there found certain aspects inconsistent with their previous use of living space. Ruth Freed, an anthropologist who worked in India, found that Indian families living in Chandigarh modified their apartments by using curtains to separate the men's and women's spaces. The families also continued to eat in the kitchen, a traditional pattern, and the living/dining room was only used when Western guests were present. Traditional

细节
推断

7. The culturally patterned _____ are different in the United States, Japan and India. (**uses of space**)

空间文化模式的另一个方面涉及空间的各种功能。在美国的中产阶层，特定的空间是为特定的活动而设计的。任何活动，一旦跨越其特定空间，人们立刻就会觉得不合事宜。相比之下，在日本就不是那样。墙壁可以移动，房间的使用目的在白天和晚上是不一样的。在印度，又是另一种空间使用的文化模式。印度的公共和私人场所在功能上均有优劣的概念。在印度的城市、乡村甚至是家庭里，某些场所因为所从事的活动和使用这些场所的人的缘故而被认定是肮脏或者卑劣的。印度的空间是被隔离开来的，以便社会等级高的和等级低的、男的和女的、世俗的和神圣的活动都分隔开来。这种模式沿用了几千年，在印度古城挖掘出来的考古证据就说明了这一点。即便在现代的印度，这种空间模式仍旧相当清晰和根深蒂固，哪怕是在公共交通工具上，也要把妇女使用的空间隔离开来。例如，昌迪加尔是印度的一座由法国建筑师设计的现代化城市。公寓大楼都是按欧洲理念建造的，但是住在那里的印度人却发现某些方面与他们以前居

识别
细节

8. According to European concepts, a French architect designed a modern Indian city, named _____. (**Chandigarh**)

住的空间模式不一致。在印度工作的人类学家鲁思·弗里德发现，居住在昌迪加尔城的许多印度家庭都改造了他们的公寓，用窗帘把男人和女人的空间隔离开来。只有自家人时，他们就仍然依照传统模式在厨房里吃饭，而当有西方客人光临时，他们才启用客厅或是饭厅。传统的乡村都生活在由墙围绕的区域内，院子给每户人家提供了隐私空间。然而，昌迪加尔城的公寓

Indian village living takes place in an area surrounded by a wall. The courtyard gives privacy to each residence group. Chandigarh apartments, however, were built with large windows, reflecting the European value of light and sun, so many Chandigarh families pasted paper over the windows to recreate the privacy of the traditional courtyard. Freed suggests that these traditional Indian patterns may represent an adaptation to a densely populated environment.

Anthropologists studying various cultures as a whole have seen a connection in the way they view both time and space. For example, as we have seen, Americans look on time without activity as “wasted” and space without objects as “wasted”. Once again, the Hopi present an interesting contrast. In the English language, any noun for a location or a space may be used on its own and given its own characteristics without any reference being made to another location or space. For example, we can say in English: “The room is big” or “The north of the United States has cold winters.” We do not need to indicate that “room” or “north” has a relationship to any other word of space or location. But in Hopi, locations or regions of space can not function by themselves in a sentence. The Hopi can not say “north” by itself; they must say “in the north”, “from the north”, or in some other way use a directional suffix with the word north. In the same way, the Hopi language does not have a single word that can be translated as room. The Hopi word for room is a stem, a portion of a word, that means “house”, room” or “enclosed chamber”, but the stem can not be used alone. It must be joined to a suffix that will make the word mean “in a house” or “from a chamber”. Hollow spaces like room, chamber, or hall in Hopi are concepts that are meaningful only in relation to other spaces. This pattern of spatial perception among the Hopi seems to be similar to their pattern of time perception, in which periods of time are not seen as separate pieces of duration, as they are in the Western cultures, but are integrated as pieces of a connected pattern.

大楼建有很多宽敞的窗户，从而折射出欧洲人对光线与阳光的重视。而许多昌迪加尔城的家庭却把窗户玻璃上糊满了纸张，以便重建传统的院子里的隐私空间。弗里德认为这些传统的印度模式也许反映出人们对人口密集型环境的一种适应。

10. In the view of Freed, some traditional Indian patterns can be seen as an adaptation to the high _____. (population density)

从整体上研究不同文化的人类学家已经察看到了时间观与空间观之间的联系。例如，正如我们所看到的，美国人把没有活动的时间看作是“被浪费了的时间”，把没有物体的空间看作是“被浪费了的空间”。霍皮人再一次提供了有趣的对比。在英语中，任何表示地点或者空间的词都可以单独使用，能呈现出各自的特征而无需任何参照。例如，在英语里，可以说：“这房间很大”或者“美国的北方冬天很寒冷”。我们无需表明“房间”或者“北方”与任何其他表示空间或地点的词语有联系。但在霍皮语里，地点或者空间地域的词语本身不能在句子里单独使用。霍皮人不能单独使用“北方”这个词，他们说“在北方”、“从北方”或者用另一种方式给

段落主旨

3. Our concepts of time and space are in part conditioned by the structure of particular languages. (N)

“北方”这个词加上一个方向性的后缀。同样，霍皮语里没有一个单词能够被翻译成“房间”。霍皮语中的“房间”是个词干，是意思为“房屋”、“房间”或“居室”词的一部分，不能单独使用，必须加上后缀才使这个

细节推断

9. Different from its English equivalent, the Hopi word for room must be used with a directional _____. (suffix)

段落主旨

3. Our concepts of time and space are in part conditioned by the structure of particular languages. (N)

词表示“在房子里”或“从居室”。霍皮语中像“房间”、“居室”或“大厅”这些表示空洞空间的概念只有跟其他空间关联才具有意义。在西方文化中，各时段被认为是时间延续过程中的独立片段，而在霍皮语中却要将各时段连结成连续的统一体。

Anthropologists do not know why one culture develops one type of time-space perception and another culture develops another type. Spatial perceptions may be adaptations to specific environments: the degree of population density; the amount of arable land; the absence or existence of natural barriers such as the sea or mountains; the amount of distinguishing landmarks in a region. For instance, among some Eskimo peoples, whose environment is a vast snow plain with few landmarks visible for most of the year, spatial perception is highly developed. The Eskimos must learn to make careful distinctions among different spatial elements, as their lives may literally depend on these distinctions when they are hunting far from home.

In some cultures a significant aspect of spatial perception is shown by the amount of “personal space” people need between themselves and others to feel comfortable and not crowded. North Americans, for instance, seem to require about four feet of space between themselves and people near them to feel comfortable. On the other hand, people from Arab countries and Latin America feel comfortable when they are close to each other. People from different cultures, therefore, may unconsciously infringe on each other’s sense of space. Thus just as different perceptions of time may create cultural conflicts, so too may different perceptions of space.

人类学家不知道为什么一种文化会产生一种时空观，而另一种文化却会产生另一种时空观。空间观也许是对特定环境的适应：人口稠密的程度、耕地的多少、有无像海与山这样的天然屏障以及一个地区特征性陆标的多少。例如，爱斯基摩人的环境是一片辽阔的雪原，几乎终年见不到什么陆标，于是他们的空间感就得到了极大的发展。他们得学会区分各空间元素之间的细微差别，因为这是他们远离家园外出打猎时赖以生存的技能。

在某些文化中，空间感觉的一个重要方面就是通过人们所需的彼此感觉舒适却又不觉拥挤的“私人空间”体现出来的。例如，北美洲人彼此感觉舒适所需的空间距离大约是 4 英尺。而阿拉伯人和拉美国家人反而是彼此靠近才会感觉舒服。因此，不同文化的人可能会无意间侵犯别人的空间感。正如不同的时间观可能会造成文化上的冲突，不同的空间观也会引发同样的问题。

细节
推理

4. Arab, Latin American, and North American cultures all have similar perceptions of personal space. (N)

1. 【题意】本文主要阐述了不同时空感知所引发的文化冲突。

【解析】本题的关键词为 the cultural conflicts 和 different perceptions of time and space，根据主旨题的答题规律，通常会定位于文章的开头或结尾部分，这篇文章的首尾都出现了主题句，但后者使我们不难得出二者只是在引发文化冲突方面具有相似性，在浏览文章过程中可知文章只是对空间感受所引发的文化冲突进行了阐述，而没有就时间知觉所引发的文化冲突展开分析。故本题应为 N。

2. 【题意】在西方，希腊文化的抽象思维和早期具体化的古罗马—拉丁成分是并存的。

【解析】关键词 in the west，在寻读第一段中即会发现 western 和 westerners 等相关表述，结合关键词 the abstract thinking of the Greek culture 和 the early Roman-Latin element of concreteness，在本段末会找到：空间意识和具体化的古罗马—拉丁成分已经在西方思维和语言模式中保存了下来，尽管也继承了希腊人的抽象思维和表达能力。故本题应为 Y。

3. 【题意】时空观念部分受语言结构制约。

【解析】本题的关键词为 Our concepts of time and space 和 the structure of particular languages，经寻读可定位于文章第五段。但本段只提到了时空观念在一定程度上影响语言的表达，和本题干的表述有出入。故本题应为 NG。

4. 【题意】阿拉伯、拉丁美洲、北美的文化具有相似的私人空间感受。

【解析】本题的关键词为 perceptions of personal space，由此可定位于文章尾段的段首，根据 on the other hand 可以判断出 North Americans 与 people from Arab countries and Latin America 在“私人空间”上看法不同。故本题应为 N。

5. 【题意】许多亚洲文化中对有形实体的感知是以_____为基础的。

【解析】本题的关键词 many Asian cultures 和 one's perceptions of physical reality, 由此可定位于第二段, 在中间部分会发现 in fact many Asian ... cultures view inner experience as the basis for one's perceptions of physical reality, 答案为 inner experience。

6. 【题意】法国_____的传统很可能对美国参观者来讲, 是个富有挑战性的难题。

【解析】本题的关键词 The French tradition 和 American visitors, 有助于定位于第三段, 根据大意可知: 美国参观者在巴黎大街上行走时, 会因由中央向四周辐射的城市布局而迷路。而这种格局的特点仅仅是反映法国文化特征——中央集权的一个方面。由此得知答案为 centralization。

7. 【题意】美、日、印三国在文化模式的_____上各不相同。

【解析】由本题的关键词 culturally patterned, 可从第四段段首 the cultural patterning 锁定本段, 随后的关键词 the United States, Japan and India, 可通过综合第二句至第五句得知, 由于文化模式的关系, 三个国家在空间的功能设计上是不同的。且第五句中的 culturally patterned use of space 有明确的题眼, 由此得知答案为 uses of space。

8. 【题意】按欧洲人的理念, 法国设计师设计的一座印度现代化的城市命名为_____。

【解析】本题的关键词为 European concepts, a French architect 和 a modern Indian city, 经寻读可定位于第四段, 在中间部分, 会找到答案 Chandigarh。

9. 【题意】与英语中对应的词不同, 霍皮语中的“房间”使用时必须带有表方向的_____。

【解析】本题的关键词为 the Hopi word for room, 由此可定位于第五段, 在中间部分, 可知文中大意为霍皮语中的“房间”是个词干, 不能单独使用, 使用时必须跟表“房间”的后缀。故答案为 suffix。

10. 【题意】据 Freed 看来, 传统的印度模式可能代表了对_____的一种适应。

【解析】由关键词 Freed 可定位于第四段, 在段尾会见到 Freed suggests that these traditional Indian patterns may represent an adaptation to a densely populated environment, 即对人口密集型环境的适应。本处题干中有 an adaptation to the high..., 答案应相应转换为 population density。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. M: Look, I'm sorry I didn't turn up for the match yesterday, but it wasn't really my fault, you know.

W: It's all very well saying it wasn't your fault, but thanks to you we lost 10 to 1.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【答案及解析】A)。因果关系题。thanks to 表示因果关系。女士说: “你当然可以说那不是你的过错, 但是由于你, 我们一比十输了”。所以, 在这里女士有谴责对方的意思。It's all very well..., but... 意思是“当然可以……, 但是……”, 是表示不赞成、不满意的一种委婉说法。错误选项: B) 女士认为一切顺利; C) 女士感谢男士付出的努力; D) 女士不认为是男士的错。

12. M: I'll be happy to pick up something for you while I'm at the store, what do you need?

W: Some milk, a loaf of bread and a dozen of eggs.

Q: What kind of store is he going to?

【答案及解析】A)。场景判断题。Grocery 是专卖食品的杂货店; Bakery 是面包店; Drug store 是药房; Stationary 是文具店。在这个小对话中, some milk, a loaf of bread, a dozen of eggs 都是关于食品的词汇, 可以断定男士要去食品店。

13. M: Could you help me to decide what I should buy for my brother's birthday?

W: Remember, you took a picture of him at his last birthday party? Why not buy him a frame so that he can fix the picture in it?

Q: What did the man do last year for his brother's birthday?

【答案及解析】A)。细节题。男士问: “你能帮我决定我应该给我哥哥的生日买点什么吗?” 女士回答: “还记得吗? 上一次生日你给他照了一张相, 为什么不给他买个相框让他把相片装进去呢?” 答题关键是理解 why not... 句型, 它表示对将来事情的建议, 而不是指过去。其他选项的含义: B) 给他买一张画; C) 举办一次生日宴会; D) 给他买一个相框。

14. M: I'd like to borrow that book after you've finished it.

W: Sure, but I promised it to Jane first.

Q: What does the woman intend to do?

【答案及解析】B)。总结归纳题。从女士的回答“Sure”，可知她答应借书给男士，但又说“but I promised it to Jane first”，她已经答应先借给 Jane，综合两方面可知，女士会在 Jane 看完之后借给男士。其他选项：A) 马上将男士介绍给 Jane；C) 问 Jane 对书的看法；D) 尽快完成写给 Jane 的信。

15. W: The weatherman says the storm is getting worse.

M: If he's as good as he usually is at making forecasts, we will probably have blue skies tomorrow.

Q: What does the man mean?

【答案及解析】A)。语义理解题。女士说：“气象员说暴风雨将越来越猛烈”，男士说：“如果气象员像平时的表现一样，那么明天将是晴天。”男士的话语中带有调侃的意味，由此我们知道，气象员平时的预报经常不准确，因此选 A)。其他选项：B) 气象员平时的预报很准确；C) 将是晴天；D) 明天将会下雨。

16. M: Susan told me you were on a diet. How much weight have you lost?

W: Well, to start with, I weighed 160 pounds. The first two weeks I took off 10 pounds, but then I gained back 3 over the holidays.

Q: How much does the woman weigh now?

【答案及解析】C)。关键词理解题。男士说：“苏珊告诉我你正在节食。你减了多少斤了？”女士回答到：“最初我重 160 英镑。开始的两周我减去 10 英镑，但是假期我又重了 3 英镑。”关键词为“lost”“took off”（减去体重）和“gained”（恢复体重），我们可以推算出女士现在的体重为 $160 - 10 + 3 = 153$ 。所以答案选 C)。

17. W: Well. Tonight we have Prof. Brown in the studio to talk about his recent book, *Fashion Images*. Good evening.

M: Good evening, and thank you for inviting me here this evening.

Q: What is the woman doing?

【答案及解析】C)。推理判断题。女士说：“好，今晚我们请来了布朗教授到演播室谈他的新书。”男士说：“晚上好，感谢您今晚的邀请。”很显然这是我们熟悉的主持节目的表达方式。因此，答案是选项 C)。其他选项的含义：A) 画一幅画；B) 设计一个演播室；D) 照一张照片。

18. M: That opera was awful. And yet it got a great review.

W: It was hardly worth the price of admission.

Q: What does the woman think of the opera?

【答案及解析】B)。语义理解题。男士说：“这部歌剧糟透了，但是人们对它的评价却挺高。”女士回答到：“它还不值入场券的钱呢。”本题重点是理解女士的回答。对话中有时不用否定词 no, not 来表示否定，而是用表示否定意义的副词 hardly, seldom, never, rarely 等词代替。其实女士的言外之意也是这部歌剧非常糟糕，所以答案选 B)。错误选项：A) 她认为票价太贵；C) 她认为这部歌剧很值得一看；D) 她不赞同男士关于歌剧的看法。

Now you will hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

W: The doctor should be able to see you in a few minutes. I just need some information from you first. What seems to be the problem?

M: Well, as you can see, I've got a rash on my hands and arms. I think it might be some kind of allergic reaction. My roommate just got a new cat. Maybe I'm allergic to cats.

W: Hmm. Usually, allergies to animals don't cause rashes on your hands.

M: Well, maybe I'm allergic to some kind of food, or ...

W: When did you see your rash first develop?

M: On Monday. By Tuesday, it was worse, and on Tuesday night I could hardly sleep.

W: Tell me, have you been out in the woods lately?

M: Out in the woods? I went hiking Saturday. Why? Oh, I get it. You think my rash might be caused by poison ivy, right?

W: Well, it looks like that. The doctor can tell you for sure. Do you know if you came in contact with poison ivy?

M: No, but then I have no idea what poison ivy looks like.

W: It grows in clusters of three leaves, and the leaves are waxy looking.

M: Well, if I do have poison ivy, what can the doctor do for me?

W: He can prescribe a lotion that will relieve the itching. But if I were you, I'd go to the library and look for some color photos of poison ivy, and try to avoid it the next time you go into the woods...

19. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

【解析】D)。推理判断题。题目问对话双方之间的关系可能是什么。对话一开始女士就提到 The doctor should be able to see you in a few minutes. 因此只可能是护士和病人的关系，所以答案是 D)。

20. According to the conversation, when did the man go hiking?

【解析】A)。语意理解题。题目要求我们回答这位男士(病人)什么时候去徒步旅行的，从对话中可以清楚地听到 I went hiking Saturday 这句话，选项 A) 与之相符，所以它是正确答案。

21. What does the woman believe is the probable source of the man's problem?

【解析】D)。推理判断题。题目要求找出护士认为那位男士生病的原因，谈话中男士先提出了自己的想法，I think it might be some kind of allergic reaction. My roommate just got a new cat. Maybe I'm allergic to cats. 即他认为是对他同屋的人所养的猫过敏所致，但是基本上被护士否定了，因为 Usually, allergies to animals don't cause rashes on your hands. 当病人被问到最近是否到过树林时，病人意识到护士可能认为皮疹是因为接触了有毒的常春藤而引起的。护士表示症状很像，it looks like that. 四个选项中只有 D) 提到了植物，因此可以确定正确答案是 D)。

22. What does the woman suggest that the man do?

【解析】A)。语意理解题。题目要求回答护士建议那位男士做什么。由于男士对有毒的常春藤的样子一无所知，but then I have no idea what poison ivy looks like. 对话的最后，护士很明确地告诉男士，如果她是他的话，她就会到图书馆查看一些有毒的常春藤的彩图，以免下次到树林时接触到。But if I were you, I'd go to the library and look for some color photos of poison ivy, and try to avoid it the next time you go into the woods. 因此正确答案是 A)。

Conversation Two

M: Hurry up, Kate. We'll be late.

W: I am hurrying. I can't move any faster.

M: It's always the same. We can never get anywhere on time.

W: Right! I'm ready. Really, David, if you gave me some help around the house, we'd never have to hurry like this. I can't do everything, you know.

M: Well, we'd better be off. We're late already.

W: Oh, no! It's absolutely pouring. We can't go out in that. We'll be soaked.

M: Nonsense! Come on. It's only a shower. It won't last long.

W: A shower? That! It's set in for the night. I'm not going out in that.

M: Well, you've got your umbrella, haven't you? Use that. And anyway, it's only five minutes to the Johnsons' house.

W: It might just as well be five miles in that rain. And I haven't got my umbrella. I left it in the office.

M: That wasn't very clever of you, was it?

W: Well, we could use your umbrella, I suppose.

M: We can't. I left it on the train six weeks ago.

W: Oh, David. Really, you are impossible.

M: Well, we can't stand here all night. We're late enough as it is. Let's go.

W: I'm not going out in that. And that's final.

M: I'd better ring for a taxi then.

W: Yes. You'd better, hadn't you?

23. Why does Kate refuse to leave the house?

【解析】D)。语意理解题。这道题问 Kate 为什么拒绝出门。对话里 Kate 准备好以后，本打算出门，却发现外面下起大雨：It's absolutely pouring. 于是她说无法出去了，因为他们会湿透的：We'll be soaked. 所以答案为 D)。

24. Where are Kate and David going?

【解析】B)。推理判断题。题目问 Kate 和 David 打算去哪里？虽然下着雨，David 却认为他们可以打伞出去，毕竟 it's only five minutes to the Johnsons' house. (去程只要五分钟时间)，由此判断，他们要去拜访 Johnsons 一家，答案是 B)。

25. What happened to David's umbrella?

【解析】C)。细节归纳题。题目问 David 的伞怎么了。Kate 先说她的伞落在办公室里了，又问 David 的伞呢，David 表示：I left it on the train six weeks ago. 其实就是丢在火车上了。正确答案应该是 C)。

Section B

Passage One

After traveling in a crowded bus and waiting in the noisy airport building, I was glad to be sitting in the plane at last. In a few minutes now we would be asked to fasten our seat belts and to stop smoking, and then we would soon be up in the sky on our flight to Berlin.

But I had been mistaken. Ten minutes later, instead of enjoying the beauty of the evening sky from high above the clouds, I was sitting in a smoke-filled room with an airline official and a police officer at my side. On the table in front of me was one of my suitcases.

The officials were very polite. They asked me to show them my passport, my ticket, and my baggage check. Then I was requested to open the suitcase and to spread out its contents on the table.

I did as I was told. The moment I placed a battery-powered alarm clock I bought for my father on the table, the two officials looked at each other and smiled. Hearing the clock ticking away merrily, I suddenly understood. Someone must have heard the ticking noise coming from my suitcase and thought there was a time bomb hidden in it.

【内容概要】本文主人公讲述了他乘坐飞机时的一段冒险而有趣的经历。

26. At about what time was the man asked to get off the plane?

【解析】B)。推理判断题。短文中没有明确地交待主人公究竟是在何时被请下飞机的。我们只知道十分钟后，他坐在了满是烟雾的房间，由此可以推测，他大约是在登机后十分钟被请下飞机的。所以正确答案为 B)。

27. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

【解析】C)。综合归纳题。在领会整篇短文内容的基础上，可以很容易地得到选项 C)为正确答案：一个闹钟给他带来了小小的麻烦，使他被请下飞机。

28. What can be the best title of the passage?

【解析】B)。主旨归纳题。这个故事可以分为两大部分：第一部分为主人公自己所犯的“错误”。第二部分为他人在他身上所犯的错误。只有选项 B)才能概括全文的内容。

Passage Two

Today school children in many countries have high rates of failing eye-sight. Two methods have been proposed to prevent near-sightedness, one Western and one Chinese. The Western method was developed by Mr. Bates, a British actor, in the early part of this century. He trained people to relax their eyes frequently during a period of intense reading. His methods included covering open eyes with the palms of the hands and looking at distant objects by moving the eyes from side to side instead of staring at them. Bates also encouraged school children to look frequently at a calendar on the wall of the classroom to relax their eyes. A famous British writer even wrote a book on the beneficial effects of the Bates method for his vision.

The traditional Chinese method involves pressing certain points around the eyes with fingers. This also relaxes excessive tension in eye muscles. It is best done by doctors trained in traditional Chinese medicine, but it can also be done by students themselves.

Teachers and parents should encourage pupils to relax their eyes frequently while reading and studying.

【内容概要】本文主要介绍了西式和中式保护视力的方法，尤其是针对学生如何保护视力提出了一些较为具体的办法。

29. What was the profession of Mr. Bates?

【解析】C)。细节明示题。主要考查同位语的用法。4个选项说明职业的词在短文中都出现过,但 The Western method was developed by Mr. Bates, a British actor, 贝茨先生是一位英国演员,交待得非常清楚,所以,答案为选项C)。

30. According to Mr. Bates, what should people do to protect their eyesight?

【解析】B)。细节明示题。重点考查对长句的理解。答案B)可在 looking at distant objects by moving the eyes from side to side instead of staring at them 一句中找到原话。选项A)是中式保健法,选项C)没有提及,而选项D)只适用于小学生。

31. According to the speaker, what should the teachers and parents encourage their pupils to do?

【解析】D)。观点态度题。说话人在分别介绍了西式保健法与中式保健法之后,提出了他个人的意见,即教师与家长均应鼓励小学生在阅读、学习过程中要不时地使他们的双眼得到休息。

Passage Three

Tears keep your eyes wet and they also contain a substance that kills certain bacteria so it can't infect your eyes. Give up your tears and you lose this on-the-spot defense. Another thing you couldn't do without your tears is cry from joy, anger or sadness. Humans are the only animals that produce tears in response to emotions. And most people say a good cry makes them feel better. That has led many scientists to believe that crying is an adaptive response to stress, that it somehow helps us cope with emotional situations. Tear researcher William Frey is trying to find out how it happens.

"One possibility," he says, "is that tears discharge certain chemicals from your body, chemicals that build up during stress. When people talk about crying it out, I think that might actually be what they are doing." He says. If Frey is right, how do you think not crying affects those who tend to "hold it in"? Boys, for example, cry only about a quarter as often as girls once they reach their teenage years. And we all cry a lot less now than we did as babies. Could it possibly be that we face less stress? Maybe we've found other ways to deal with it. Or maybe we just feel embarrassed.

【内容概要】本文主要探讨了眼泪对释放人的情感的作用,并介绍了对它如何产生这种作用的相关研究结果,及由此产生的一些疑问。

32. What is the function of tears?

【解析】B)。综合推断题。由选项中的不定式推测本题是就一种现象或活动的目的或作用提问。抓住句子 "Tears keep your eyes...can't infect your eyes." 及句子 "Another thing you can't do without... joy, anger, or sadness" 可知眼泪不但可以保护眼睛,而且可以帮助表达人们内心的情感,如快乐、愤怒、悲伤等。最具干扰性的C)、D)两项太片面,可排除。所以,选项B)正确。

33. What does crying help us to do?

【解析】A)。同义转述题。由选项可推测本题考查对有关目的或作用的细节信息的把握。关键在把握好句子 "...that it somehow helps us cope...situations", 选项A)是对此句的同义转述。

34. How can crying possibly be an adaptive response to stress?

【解析】C)。细节判断题。需抓住相关信息句 "One possibility...is...build up during stress." 再根据后来的题干,可确定选项C)为正确答案。

35. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

【解析】D)。综合推断题。本题可边浏览选项边确定答案。作者在文中提到 "Boys...cry only about a quarter as often as girls..." 可知男孩在十几岁后通过哭泣释放压力的比率要比女孩少75%。结合句子 "And we all cry a lot less...as babies" 可确定选项B)不正确。选项C)则是根据 "And we all cry a lot less...as babies" 设的干扰项,故不正确。根据常识可判断选项A) "哭泣是释放压力的唯一方式" 也不准确。所以,选项D)为正确答案。

Section C

A superstar (36) usually is someone who has become famous in sports, or films, or popular music, someone like Michael Jackson. In the middle nineteen (37) eighties, Michael Jackson made a record (38) album called Thriller. It quickly became the most popular (39) recording in the history of music, and it made Michael Jackson a superstar. The word "super" means something that is (40) extremely good. And of course, a star means a person who is (41) famous. So

people use “superstar” to (42) describe the top people in sports, (43) acting and music.

One of the most famous sports superstars in the United States was a boxer named Muhammad Ali. (44) As a young man, Muhammad Ali won a gold medal in the Olympics as a boxer.

Then he became the heavy-weight boxing champion of the world. (45) Before long, he was known as one of the most famous boxers in sports history.

Muhammad Ali claimed when he became the world champion that he was more famous than the President of the United States. He was a true superstar. Everyone knows his name.

(46) But like the stars in the sky, a superstar fades from the sight as time passes, many young people, for example, know little about Muhammad Ali these days. Superstars are loved by millions of people today, but forgotten tomorrow.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

【短文大意】一项新的研究表明，手机和呼机已经进入人们的生活，它们的全天候可能正在影响人们的家庭生活。持续两年并且参与人数达到 1300 多人的研究指出——持续使用手机和呼机的人在工作和生活之间消极的 “spillover” 可能性更大，反过来，这一点也会导致他们对家庭生活的不满。spillover 的含义为工作和生活之间的联系开始模糊。工作时间开始侵占家庭生活时间——比如：父母一方在家接听工作电话或者家庭琐事占用工作时间。

据 Chesley 发现，手机和呼机的问题看来不断影响工作和家庭之间的关系，并且研究指出：这一点在职业女性身上体现得更明显。对男人而言，持续使用手机和呼机可以让更多的工作事务占用家庭生活时间；但对于女性，这种 spillover 体现在两方面——“联系”意味着“工作进入家庭”、“家庭卷入工作”。

Chesley 说：“手机和呼机看起来正在开辟更多的线路以应对家庭成员之间的消极变化而非积极改变，尽管这样我们也有办法去解决工作和家庭之间的影响。她说，雇主们应该审视一下非工作时间联系员工的有关规定是否合理，而员工们也应当在属于自己的家庭时间内将手机关掉，从而避免工作对家庭生活的影响。

47. 【答案及解析】J)。空格所在位置决定所填词应为动词的过去分词，从该动词的逻辑宾语 The round-the-clock availability 可知，这里表示的是 cell phones and pagers 给人们生活带来的影响，因此选择 brought。bring...to...表示“将……带着……”。
48. 【答案及解析】E)。从空格后的具体人数及时间可以看出，这里表示的是该项研究的持续调查，因此选择 followed。follow 表示“追踪，跟随”的意思。
49. 【答案及解析】H)。空格后 less satisfaction with their family life 是由那些经常使用呼机、手机的人产生的 negative “spillover” between work and home life 所导致的，因此这里选择 turn, in turn 意思是“反过来”。而 in return 则是“作为回报”，因此排除。
50. 【答案及解析】N)。从后面所举的具体例子 taking job-related calls at home 可以看出，这里是指工作占据了家庭生活的空间，因此选择 invade，意思是“侵占，占用”。
51. 【答案及解析】A)。从 or 可以看出这个例子是与上个例子相反的，本句主语为 household issues，从而可以推出这里是指家庭琐事反过来也会占用工作时间，因此选择 work，而不是 leisure。
52. 【答案及解析】F)。本段最后所举的具体事例说明对于女性而言，手机和呼机不仅使她们的家庭生活受到工作的影响，同时也使家庭琐事影响到她们的工作，因此空格处应选择 especially，即 spillover between work and home 在女性身上体现得更明显。partly 则是“部分地”，与这一事实不符，因此排除。
53. 【答案及解析】O)。从空格后的具体阐述可以看出，手机和呼机使得女性的家庭生活和工作互相干扰，列表中只有 directions 符合此意，both directions 即“双方面的”。directories 的意思是“目录”，词义搭配不当。
54. 【答案及解析】B)。后面的 rather than positive ones 说明空格处指的应是与 positive 相反的意思，因此选择 stressful。
55. 【答案及解析】G)。这句是说雇主们应该审视一下非工作时间联系员工的有关规定是否合理，make sure 表示“确信，确认”。
56. 【答案及解析】L)。本句意思是员工也应当在属于自己的家庭时间内将手机、呼机关掉，从而避免工作对家庭生活的影响，因此选择 designated，即“规定的工作以外的”。