



大学英语新六级本领丛书

# 710分高分攻略 ——综合分册

*Strategies for Conquering 710 Scores*  
*—Cloze, Error Correction, Translation*

总主编 李鲁平 张彩华  
本册主编 马碧英

CET6



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

大学英语新六级本领丛书

# 710 分高分攻略

## ——综合分册

总 主 编	李鲁平	张彩华			
本 册 主 编	马碧英				
本册副主编	叶 燕	柳 得			
参 编	赵劲鹰	宋彦英	陈玉萍	许 峰	
(排名不分先后)	赵 星	钟 燕	刘海英	唐 莹	
	徐淑兰	杨敬丛			



机 械 工 业 出 版 社

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

710 分高分攻略. 综合分册/马碧英主编. —北京: 机械工业出版社, 2007. 9

(大学英语新六级本领丛书/李鲁平, 张彩华主编)

ISBN 978-7-111-22450-1

I. 7... II. 马... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310. 42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 151475 号

机械工业出版社 (北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

责任编辑: 杨 娟 茹雪飞 封面设计: 张 静 责任印制: 李 妍  
保定市中国画美凯印刷有限公司印刷

2007 年 10 月第 1 版·第 1 次印刷

169mm × 239mm · 6.75 印张 · 252 千字

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-111-22450-1

定价: 19.00 元

凡购本书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社发行部调换  
销售服务热线电话: (010) 68326294

购书热线电话: (010) 88379639 88379641 88379643

编辑热线电话: (010) 88379710

封面无防伪标均为盗版

# 前言

根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（试行）》，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会设计了六级考试新题型样卷并于2006年8月公布。新六级考试于2006年12月在全国180所高校进行了试点，并于2007年6月正式全面实行。

改革之后六级考试的第三部分为综合测试。备选题型包括：完形填空（Cloze）或短文改错（Error Correction），占10%；句子翻译（Chinese-English Translation），占5%。这是新六级考试中较有新意的一部分，特点是题型选择多样，并有一定比例的主观题。无论采用何种题型，这部分题目的主要意图在于测出考生在英语语法、词汇、逻辑及翻译等方面的综合能力。考生要想在六级考试中取得具有较强竞争力的成绩，对于综合测试部分，绝不能掉以轻心，等闲视之。

本书是在新形势下，为帮助考生适应新题型，做好六级综合测试试题，以高分通过六级考试为目的而编写的。全书分章节对新六级综合测试备选题型（完形填空、短文改错和句子翻译）一一作了详尽的分析。

为了帮助考生全方面透彻地把握各类题型以及有关应试技巧，本书的每一章都分为5个部分：题型概述、命题规律及主要考点、高分突破技巧、历年真题回顾与分析，以及全新仿真训练（12/20套仿真模拟自测试题及详解）。编者从1999年6月至2007年6月共九年数十套实考试题中分别挑出10套左右较为典型的题目进行分析。考生可以通过解题并阅读题后的解析，了解命题特点与规律，熟悉答题技巧。另外，汉译英句子翻译类题目在2006年12月新六级试点考试中第一次出现，因此，翻译部分的真题回顾主要围绕2006年12月新六级试点考试试题、2007年6月的新六级试题以及2006年9月大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的六级考试新题型样卷进行分析。考过的试题是专家们经过深思熟虑打造的佳作名篇，最能反映命题意向。它们所测试的考点必将在未来的试题里再现；它们所体现的出题原则、组合规律以及命题风格也必定在今后的试卷上延续。

本书中的全新仿真自测试题覆盖面广，紧密结合2006年12月新六级试点考试题、2007年6月的新六级试题及2005年9月大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的六级考试新题型样卷，以最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》（试行）为指导，在内容和难度上力求最大限度地贴近真题。由于句子翻译真题较少，故精心准备了20套仿真模拟自测试题，以保证足够的练习量。试题所附的答案解析详尽透彻，重点突出，注重引导学生的做题思路和方法运用，可以帮助学生在练习中掌握六级考试的考点和答题规律，在尽可能短的时间内时刻检测自己，不断地弥补不足，尽快提高英语水平和应试能力。另外，本书还在附录一和附录二部分对新英语六级常考语法和词汇进行了总结和归类，希望能给读者更全面的备考帮助。

因编者的水平有限，疏漏之处在所难免。恳请广大读者在使用过程中多提宝贵意见，从而帮助我们不断完善。

编者

# 目 录

## 前 言

第一章 完形填空 (Cloze)	1
一、题型概述	1
二、完形填空命题规律及主要考点	1
(一) 完形填空命题规律	1
(二) 完形填空主要考点	2
三、完形填空高分突破技巧	5
四、完形填空真题回顾与详解	8
(一) 历年真题精选	8
(二) 历年真题答案精析	15
五、完形填空全新仿真训练	30
(一) 全新仿真自测试题	30
(二) 全新仿真自测试题详解	47
第二章 短文改错 (Error Correction)	86
一、题型概述	86
二、短文改错命题规律及主要考点	87
三、短文改错高分突破技巧	95
四、短文改错真题回顾与详解	96
(一) 历年真题精选	96
(二) 历年真题答案精析	104
五、短文改错全新仿真训练	117
(一) 全新仿真自测试题	117
(二) 全新仿真自测试题详解	128
第三章 句子翻译 (Chinese-English Translation)	143
一、题型概述	143
二、句子翻译命题规律及主要考点	145

三、句子翻译高分突破技巧 .....	146
四、句子翻译真题回顾与详解 .....	147
(一) 历年真题精选 .....	147
(二) 历年真题答案精析 .....	149
五、句子翻译全新仿真训练 .....	152
(一) 全新仿真自测试题 .....	152
(二) 全新仿真自测试题详解 .....	161
附录一 六级常考语法点汇编 .....	177
附录二 六级常考词汇及短语汇编 .....	201

## 第一章

## 完形填空 (Cloze)

## 一、题型概述

完形填空 (Cloze) 又称综合填空, 是大学英语六级考试中的传统题型。题目给出一篇字数约 300 字左右的短文, 从中去掉 20 个词, 并就每个空给出四个选项, 填空的词项包括结构词和实义词, 要求考生在 15 分钟内填完这 20 个空, 使文章复原, 分值 10 分, 占总分的 10%。文章的体裁一般是说明文或议论文。文章的题材内容广泛, 可涉及政治经济、天文地理、社会人文历史或自然科学等诸方面。文章的难度一般低于阅读理解的文章。该部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力, 要求考生在全面了解文章内容的基础上选出一个最佳答案, 使文章的意思和结构恢复完整。这一题型的特点在于它的综合性, 也就是说, 它对于考生的阅读能力、语法分析能力、词汇熟练掌握程度都进行了考查, 因而具有相当的难度。学生要对英语的基本知识有较牢固的掌握, 包括字词、句法和一些特殊的结构。更重要的是要求学生对话篇能够充分理解并有综合运用英语的能力。考生如有扎实的语言功底和丰富的知识面, 并掌握一定的做题步骤和思路, 完形填空应该是能够取得高分的。

## 二、完形填空命题规律及主要考点

## (一) 完形填空命题规律

## 1. 文章体裁以说明文为主, 有的文章辅以论述

自 1999 年以来, 六级完形填空共考过五次: 1) 1999 年 6 月为说明文, 介绍了飞行时差反应; 2) 2001 年 1 月为说明文, 介绍了美国托儿所的发展; 3) 2003 年 1 月为说明文, 主要探讨了女性管理人员在公司经营管理中的优势和特点; 4) 2005 年 6 月为说明文, 文章介绍了一种为盲人设计的电脑 Cyclops; 5) 2007 年 6 月为记叙描写类文章, 主要讲述了人类在面临自然灾害时的表现和



例 2: (2005-6) This remarkable invention represents a tremendous 69 forward in the education of the handicapped.

69. A) stride                      B) haul                      C) trail                      D) footprint

【解析】选项 A) stride 含义为“大踏步走，进展”；选项 B) trail 含义为“踪迹，形迹”；选项 C) haul 含义为“拖，拉”；选项 D) footprint 含义为“足迹，脚印”。本句话意思是说，这个发明是残障人士教育的一大进步。故选项 A) stride 为正确答案。这类题目往往不仅仅是词义的辨析，更重要的是上下文语义理解。很多时候备选单词都符合句子的句法结构，考生只有在理解上下文意义的基础上才能作出正确判断。该类试题是考试的重点，例如：

(2005-6) Michael Hingson, Director of the National Federation for the Blind, hopes that 75 will be able to buy home 76 of Cyclops for the price of a good television set.

75. A) schools                      B) children                      C) families                      D) companies

【解析】选项中的 4 个单词在句意和句法上都符合英语的表达习惯，这时就要结合上下文考虑。下文中出现了 buy home “将……买回家”，那么其主语应该是 families。故选项 C) families 为正确答案。

## 2. 词组、习语和惯用法

惯用法和固定搭配是完形填空的必考内容，主要包括动词短语、名词短语、形容词短语、介词短语以及其他一些习惯性搭配。

例 1: (2007-6) But a review of the past year in disaster history suggests that modern Americans are particularly bad at 70 themselves from guaranteed threats.

70. A) preparing                      B) protesting                      C) protecting                      D) prevailing

【解析】选项 A) prepare 意思是“准备”；选项 B) protest 意思是“抗议”；选项 D) prevail 意思是“流行、成功”，均不符合上下文。protect sb. from sth. 为固定搭配，意思是“保护某人免受……”。故选项 C 为正确答案。

例 2: (2005-6) They are thereby shut 61 from the world of books and newspapers, having to 62 on friends to read aloud to them.

61. A) up                      B) down                      C) in                      D) off  
62. A) dwell                      B) rely                      C) press                      D) urge

【解析】这句话是说，盲人因此与书和报纸世界隔绝，只能依靠朋友读给他们听。shut up 意思是“关闭，闭嘴”；shut down 意思是“停工，关闭”；shut in 意思是“关进，禁闭，”；shut off 意思是“切断，中断（供水、供气），与……隔绝”。只有 shut off 符合上下文。因此 61 题选 D。在 62 题中，“依靠朋友”当然是 rely on friends。但也要注意 dwell on 的意思是“细思，详述，详

they were before Katrina, more or less.

76. A) which                      B) where                      C) what                      D) when

【解析】本题考查介词后宾语从句。上句提到“美国陆军工程兵团日夜奋战重建防洪墙，然后他们把这些墙置于……”to 后面应该是一个宾语从句，需要填入一个表地点的连接副词，where 符合句意和语法结构，意思是说“把这些防洪墙重新置于它们在 Katrina 飓风袭击之前的地方”，故选项 B 为正确答案。

例 2: (2007-6) But it may be all 78 can be expected from one year of hustle (忙碌).

78. A) but                      B) as                      C) that                      D) those

【解析】本题考查不定代词 all 充当定语从句的先行词时，关系代词的用法。先行词为不定词 all 时，定语从句的关系代词要用 that，故选项 C) that 为正确答案。

### 三、完形填空高分突破技巧

完形填空不同于单项选择，作为一个意思连贯、结构完整的语篇，篇章知识是做完形填空非常重要的技巧和手段。虽然所给出的文章被抽去了 20 个词，但是整篇文章的内容仍是可以理解的。如果考生不能理解文章内容，就难以将正确的词填入文中。这也就是完形填空题与以单句形式考查词汇和语法的根本区别。

#### 1. 细读首句，快速浏览全文，把握文章的大意

首先快速浏览文章，尽管有空格，也要坚持往下看，弄清文章的大意和结构。一般来讲，文章的首句一般没有空格。对于首句应该给予足够的重视，因为它往往就是中心句或是引导句，它的时态往往决定了全文的时态。要善于从文章开头的几句话中把握文章的主题、结构和背景，把文章的内容和自己的背景知识结合起来，进行合理预测推断，并在阅读中不断修正。

例如，2007 年 6 月 23 日新六级考试真题中的第一句：Historically, humans get serious about avoiding disasters only after one has just struck them. 从此句可以推测出，本文首先回顾历史上人类在面临自然灾害时的表现和所采取的措施，然后再联系当今。在读后面的句子和段落时，可以根据这一线索理解和选择答案。

又如，2005 年 6 月六级考试真题中的第一句：Although there are many skillful Braille readers, thousands of other blind people find it difficult to learn that system. 从此句可以推测出，本文介绍的内容肯定和帮助盲人阅读有关。在读后面的句子和段落时，可以根据这一线索理解和选择答案。

B)、C) 和 D) 三个有否定含义的单词。但是通过分析这个复杂句我们可以看到前面的一个关键词 willful blindness “故意漠视，装傻”。该复杂句可以翻译为：因为人们都在装傻，所以事情变得更糟糕。除非真的死到临头了，否则人们都会尽最大可能不合作。而这里用 reluctance，正好和前面的 willful blindness 构成词语复现关系。故选项 A 为正确答案。

例 2: (2001-1) Soon afterward, the Federal government 78 cut down its expenditures for this purpose and later 79 them, causing a sharp drop in the number of nursery schools in operation.

78. A) prevalently B) furiously C) statistically D) drastically

【解析】本句的意思为：之后不久，联邦政府大力缩减甚至完全取消用于建立托儿所的费用，致使大量的托儿所难以维持。选项 A) prevalently “普遍地，盛行地”；选项 B) furiously “狂暴地，狂怒地”；选项 C) statistically “统计地，统计学上地”；选项 D) drastically “大幅地，剧烈地”。本句中所填词修饰 cut down，照应线索是后面出现的 sharp drop，因此所填词也应该与 sharp 同义，故选项 D) drastically 为正确答案。

2) 词汇的同现关系。词汇的同现关系是指词汇共同出现的倾向性。在语篇中，围绕一定的主题，一定的词就会同时出现，这种词的同现关系与语篇范围关系密切，根据这个原则，我们可以删除一些语篇范围以外的选项，而将重点放在语篇范围以内的选项上。

例 1: (2007-6) But a 69 of the past year in disaster history suggests that modern Americans are particularly bad at 70 themselves from guaranteed threats.

69. A) review B) reminder C) concept D) prospect

【解析】选项 A) review 意思是“回顾”；选项 B) reminder 意思是“暗示，提醒者，提醒物”；选项 C) concept 意思是“概念”；选项 D) prospect 意思是“希望，前景”。句子开头一个强转折 but，表示后面要说的和前面的内容是相反的意思。同时，后面有一个 history，通过这个单词就知道前面用 review 最合适。review 和 history 在这里属于同现关系。故选项 A 为正确答案。

例 2: (2001-1) 66 the number of nurseries in the U. S. also rose 67, this rise was accomplished without government aid of any kind.

67. A) unanimously B) sharply  
C) predominantly D) militantly

【解析】选项 A) unanimously “一致地，全体地”；选项 B) sharply “急剧地”；选项 C) predominantly “占优势地，主要地，压倒性地”；选项 D) militantly “好战地，好斗地，激进地”，都不能用来说明 rise 的程度。该空格中需

immediately went to work 68, in the same spot—until they were buried altogether by a volcano eruption 16 years later. But a 69 of the past year in disaster history suggests that modern Americans are particularly bad at 70 themselves from guaranteed threats. We know more than we 71 did about the dangers we face. But it turns 72 that in times of crisis, our greatest enemy is 73 the storm, the quake or the 74 itself. More often, it is ourselves.

So what has happened in the year that 75 the disaster on the Gulf Coast? In New Orleans, the Army Corps of Engineers has worked day and night to rebuild the flood walls. They have got the walls to 76 they were before Katrina, more or less. That's not 77, we can now say with confidence. But it may be all 78 can be expected from one year of hustle (忙碌).

Meanwhile, New Orleans officials have crafted a plan to use buses and trains to 79 the sick and the disabled. The city estimates that 15,000 people will need a 80 out. However, state officials have not yet determined where these people will be taken. The 81 with neighboring communities are ongoing and difficult.

- |                   |               |                 |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 62. A) To         | B) By         | C) On           | D) For          |
| 63. A) fresh      | B) obvious    | C) apparent     | D) evident      |
| 64. A) visual     | B) vivid      | C) live         | D) lively       |
| 65. A) little     | B) less       | C) more         | D) much         |
| 66. A) reluctance | B) rejection  | C) denial       | D) decline      |
| 67. A) natural    | B) world      | C) social       | D) human        |
| 68. A) revising   | B) refining   | C) rebuilding   | D) retrieving   |
| 69. A) review     | B) reminder   | C) concept      | D) prospect     |
| 70. A) preparing  | B) protesting | C) protecting   | D) prevailing   |
| 71. A) never      | B) ever       | C) then         | D) before       |
| 72. A) up         | B) down       | C) over         | D) out          |
| 73. A) merely     | B) rarely     | C) incidentally | D) accidentally |
| 74. A) surge      | B) spur       | C) surf         | D) splash       |
| 75. A) ensued     | B) traced     | C) followed     | D) occurred     |
| 76. A) which      | B) where      | C) what         | D) when         |
| 77. A) enough     | B) certain    | C) conclusive   | D) final        |
| 78. A) but        | B) as         | C) that         | D) those        |
| 79. A) exile      | B) evacuate   | C) dismiss      | D) displace     |
| 80. A) ride       | B) trail      | C) path         | D) track        |

81. A) conventions                      B) notifications  
C) communications                    D) negotiations

## Test 2 (2005-6)

Although there are many skillful Braille readers, thousands of other blind people find it difficult to learn that system. They are thereby shut 61 from the world of books and newspapers, having to 62 on friends to read aloud to them.

A young scientist named Raymond Kurzweil has now designed a computer which is a major 63 in providing aid to the 64. His machine, Cyclops, has a camera that 65 any page, interprets the print into sounds, and then delivers them orally in a robot-like 66 through a speaker. By pressing the appropriate buttons 67 Cyclops's keyboard, a blind person can "read" any 68 document in the English language.

This remarkable invention represents a tremendous 69 forward in the education of the handicapped. At present, Cyclops costs \$50,000. 70, Mr. Kurzweil and his associates are preparing a smaller 71 improved version that will sell 72 less than half that price. Within a few years, Kurzweil 73 the price range will be low enough for every school and library to 74 one. Michael Hingson, Director of the National Federation for the Blind, hopes that 75 will be able to buy home 76 of Cyclops for the price of a good television set.

Mr. Hingson's organization has purchased five machines and is now testing them in Maryland, Colorado, Iowa, California, and New York. Blind people have been 77 in those tests, making lots of 78 suggestions to the engineers who helped to produce Cyclops.

"This is the first time that blind people have ever done individual studies 79 a product was put on the market," Hingson said. "Most manufacturers believed that having the blind help the blind was like telling disabled people to teach other disabled people. In that 80, the manufacturers have been the blind ones."

61. A) up                      B) down                      C) in                      D) off  
62. A) dwell                      B) rely                      C) press                      D) urge  
63. A) execution                      B) distinction  
C) breakthrough                      D) process  
64. A) paralyzed                      B) uneducated                      C) invisible                      D) sightless  
65. A) scans                      B) enlarges                      C) sketches                      D) projects

66. A) behavior      B) expression      C) movement      D) voice  
 67. A) on              B) at              C) in              D) from  
 68. A) visual          B) printed          C) virtual          D) spoken  
 69. A) stride          B) trail            C) haul            D) footprint  
 70. A) Likewise        B) Moreover        C) However        D) Though  
 71. A) but            B) than            C) or            D) then  
 72. A) on            B) for            C) through        D) to  
 73. A) estimates        B) considers        C) counts          D) determines  
 74. A) settle          B) own            C) invest          D) retain  
 75. A) schools          B) children          C) families          D) companies  
 76. A) models          B) modes            C) cases            D) collections  
 77. A) producing        B) researching      C) ascertaining    D) assisting  
 78. A) true            B) valuable        C) authentic        D) pleasant  
 79. A) after            B) when            C) before           D) as  
 80. A) occasion        B) moment          C) sense            D) event

## Test 3 (2003-4)

When women do become managers, do they bring a different style and different skills to the job? Are they better, or worse, managers than men? Are women more highly motivated and 71 than male managers?

Some research 72 the idea that women bring different attitudes and skills to management jobs, such as greater 73, an emphasis on affiliation and attachment, and a 74 to bring emotional factors to bear 75 making workplace decisions. These differences are 76 to carry advantages for companies, 77 they expand the range of techniques that can be used to 78 the company manage its workforce 79.

A study commissioned by the International Women's Forum 80 a management style used by some women managers (and also by some men) that 81 from the command-and-control style 82 used by male managers. Using this "interactive leadership" approach, "women 83 participation, share power and information, 84 other people's self-worth, and get others excited about their work. All these 85 reflect their belief that allowing 86 to contribute and to feel 87 and important is a win-win 88 good for the employees and the organization." The study's director 89 that "interactive leadership may emerge 90 the management style of choice for many organizations".

71. A) confronted B) commanded C) confined D) committed
72. A) supports B) argues C) opposes D) despises
73. A) combination B) cooperativeness  
C) coherence D) correlation
74. A) willingness B) loyalty C) sensitivity D) virtue
75. A) by B) in C) at D) with
76. A) disclosed B) watched C) revised D) seen
77. A) therefore B) whereas C) because D) nonetheless
78. A) help B) enable C) support D) direct
79. A) evidently B) precisely C) aggressively D) effectively
80. A) developed B) invented C) discovered D) located
81. A) derives B) differs C) descends D) detaches
82. A) inherently B) traditionally C) conditionally D) occasionally
83. A) encourage B) dismiss C) disapprove D) engage
84. A) enhance B) enlarge C) ignore D) degrade
85. A) themes B) subjects C) researches D) things
86. A) managers B) women C) employees D) males
87. A) faithful B) powerful C) skillful D) thoughtful
88. A) situation B) status  
C) circumstance D) position
89. A) predicted B) proclaimed C) defied D) diagnosed
90. A) into B) from C) as D) for

## Test 4 (2001-1)

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

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

- |                     |                  |                 |               |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 61. A) latter       | B) late          | C) other        | D) first      |
| 62. A) those        | B) them          | C) whose        | D) whom       |
| 63. A) impetus      | B) input         | C) imitation    | D) initiative |
| 64. A) sources      | B) abundance     | C) shortage     | D) reduction  |
| 65. A) hardly       | B) entirely      | C) only         | D) even       |
| 66. A) Because      | B) As            | C) Since        | D) Although   |
| 67. A) unanimously  |                  | B) sharply      |               |
|                     | C) predominantly | D) militantly   |               |
| 68. A) therefore    |                  | B) consequently |               |
|                     | C) however       | D) moreover     |               |
| 69. A) over         | B) in            | C) at           | D) about      |
| 70. A) formulating  | B) labeling      | C) patenting    | D) licensing  |
| 71. A) outset       |                  | B) outbreak     |               |
|                     | C) breakthrough  | D) breakdown    |               |
| 72. A) again        | B) thus          | C) repeatedly   | D) yet        |
| 73. A) circumstance |                  | B) occasion     |               |
|                     | C) case          | D) situation    |               |
| 74. A) regulating   |                  | B) summoning    |               |
|                     | C) allocating    | D) transferring |               |
| 75. A) expanded     |                  | B) facilitated  |               |
|                     | C) supplemented  | D) compensated  |               |
| 76. A) by           | B) after         | C) of           | D) for        |
| 77. A) pensions     | B) subsidies     | C) revenues     | D) budgets    |



78. A) prevalently    B) furiously    C) statistically    D) drastically  
79. A) abolished    B) diminished    C) jeopardized    D) precluded  
80. A) nurseries    B) homes    C) jobs    D) children

Test 5 (1996-6)

Most people who travel long distances complain of jetlag (飞行时差反应). Jetlag makes business travelers less productive and more prone 61 making mistakes. It is actually caused by 62 of your "body clock" —a small cluster of brain cells that controls the timing of biological 63. The body clock is designed for a 64 rhythm of daylight and darkness, so that it is thrown out of balance when it 65 daylight and darkness at the "wrong" times in a new time zone. The 66 of jetlag often persist for days 67 the internal body clock slowly adjusts to the new time zone. Now a new anti-jetlag system is 68 that is based on proven 69 pioneering scientific research. Dr. Martin Moore-Ede has 70 a practical strategy to adjust the body clock much sooner to the new time zone 71 controlled exposure to bright light. The time zone shift is easy to accomplish and eliminates 72 of the discomfort of jetlag. A successful time zone shift depends on knowing the exact time to either 73 or avoid bright light. Exposure to light at the wrong time can actually make jetlag worse. The proper schedule 74 light exposure depends a great deal on 75 travel plans. Data on a specific flight itinerary (旅行路线) and the individual's sleep 76 are used to produce a Trip Guide with 77 on exactly when to be exposed to bright light. When the Trip Guide calls 78 bright light you should spend time outdoors if possible. If it is dark outside, or the weather is bad, 79 you are on an aeroplane, you can use a special light device to provide the necessary light 80 for a range of activities such as reading, watching TV or working.

61. A) for    C) from    B) to    D) of  
62. A) rupture    B) corruption    C) eruption    D) disruption  
63. A) actions    B) functions    C) reflection    D) behavior  
64. A) regular    B) formal    C) continual    D) circular  
65. A) retains    B) encounters    C) possesses    D) experiences  
66. A) diseases    B) symptoms    C) signs    D) defects  
67. A) while    B) whereas    C) if    D) although  
68. A) adaptable    B) approachable  
C) available    D) agreeable