

巧·解·英·语·题·典·丛·书



# 大学英语六级 考试题型通

浙江大学外国语学院 吴越民 主编  
广西科学技术出版社





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# 大学英语六级考试题题通

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# 前言

国家教育部于1999年5月颁发了高等学校本科用《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》。新大纲对学生需要掌握的读、听、说、写、译等各项技能提出了更高的目标和要求。为了帮助广大学生迅速适应这一发展趋势,使他们能够系统地、有针对性地进行应试复习,提高复习效率和应试能力,从而顺利地通过大学英语六级考试,我们严格按照《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求,编写了这本《大学英语六级考试题通》。本书的编写有以下几个显著的特点

一、**新颖**。本书涵盖了大学英语六级考试所有题型。在题型编排上我们采用了新旧题型相结合的方式,这样既可帮助学生全面了解六级考试的各种题型,同时也使每套试题的题型有所变化,增加学生做题的兴趣。模拟试题材料多选自国内外最新出版的各种图书、报刊和词典,文章覆盖面广,所选题材涉及社会和经济生活、科普、政治、文学、史地、商贸、新闻报道和教育等各个方面。写作部分的选题以讨论与学生生活相关的话题为主,贴近生活,富有时代感。

二、**准确**。本书根据《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的要求,对试题进行了精心的选编,既注意了知识的覆盖面,又使每套试题在内容、形式与难易程度上与真题保持一致。为了适应新大纲的要求,我们在研究近几年真题的基础上,在“阅读理解”部分适当增加了阅读词汇,加大了通过上下文理解词、句和文章中心思想的题项比例,以训练学生在语篇水平上的阅读理解能力。本书“词汇”部分所编的试题均为新大纲规定的六级词汇,主要测试同(近)词、近形词辨析以及根据上下文选择词和短语的能力,以适应六级考试的发展趋势。

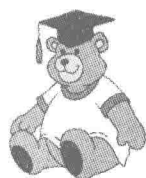
三、**详解**。本书的试题解析部分重点突出,难点讲透,力求做到深入浅出。如在解析语法和词汇题时,不仅解释了选择该答案的原因,而且还举例说明,以帮助学生进一步了解语法结构和词语搭配;在解释阅读理解题时,主要告诉学生解题的思路和方法,使学生不但知其然,而且知其所以然。翻译和写作部分均附有译文和范文。

我们希望本书能对广大学生和社会上立志通过全国大学英语六级考试的考生有所帮助,更盼外语界的专家、同行及广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

于浙江大学外国语学院

2001年1月



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## Model Test One

### 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. A. He ran a red light.  
C. He went through a stop sign.
  2. A. She'll give the man a new prescription right away.  
B. She'll be away from the office for two days.  
C. The man doesn't need anything for his cough.  
D. The man should continue using the medicine.
  3. A. She will go away.  
B. She will not want a gift.  
C. She will be sorry.  
D. She won't quit her job.
  4. A. 6,400 kilometers.  
C. 3,268 kilometers.
  5. A. He already has plans for Saturday night.  
B. The woman should decide where to eat Saturday.  
C. The woman should ask her brother for a suggestion.  
D. He will make a reservation at the restaurant.
  6. A. Call a repair person soon.  
B. Ask the man to fix her refrigerator.  
C. Find a book on how to make repairs.  
D. Wait to see if the problem disappears.
  7. A. Reading.  
C. Sweeping.
  8. A. Move the plants away from the window.
- B. He was speeding.
  - D. He turned a corner too fast.
  - B. 2,168 kilometers.
  - D. 2,186 kilometers.
  - B. Smoking.
  - D. Studying.



- B. Water the plants more often.
- C. Put the plants in a place where there is more sunlight.
- D. Let her take care of the plants for a while.

9. A. Student—Professor. B. Customer—Shop assistant.  
C. Customer—Watch-maker. D. Client—Lawyer.
10. A. The woman doesn't lend books to people.  
B. The man is too embarrassed to borrow a book from the woman.  
C. The woman is satisfied that the book has been returned.  
D. The man can't find the book he borrowed from the woman.

### 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

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

11. A. Power. B. Academic degree.  
C. Wealth. D. The change of life-style.
12. A. The change of life-style.  
B. The change of the nature of occupations.  
C. The increase of social wealth.  
D. The increase of job opportunities.
13. A. Politicians. B. Clerks.  
C. Manual workers. D. Lawyers.

#### Passage Two

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

14. A. Donating one of one's kidneys to a relative.  
B. Donating one of one's kidneys to a friend.  
C. Donating one of one's kidneys to one's best friend.  
D. Donating one of one's kidneys to a stranger.
15. A. That it is acceptable whether the donor is a relative or a strange to the patient.  
B. That it is acceptable only when the donor is a relative to the patient.  
C. That it should be strictly controlled.  
D. That it should be encouraged.
16. A. Improve their facilities.  
B. Alter their ideas about donors.  
C. Carry out more surveys among physicians and non-physicians.  
D. Advertise for more donors.

#### Passage Three

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

17. A. One dollar. B. Ten dollars.  
C. From one to ten dollars. D. A million dollars.
18. A. Many people envy them.

- Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Few of us take the pains to study the origins of our cherished beliefs, we have a natural dislike for so doing. We like to continue believing what we have been accustomed to accepting as true, and the resentment aroused when doubt is cast upon our assumptions leads us to seeking every manner of excuse for clinging to them. The result is that most of so-called reasoning consists of finding arguments for continuing to believe as we already do.

This natural and loyal support of our beliefs—this process of finding “good reasons” to justify our routine beliefs—is known to modern psychologists as “rationalization”, clearly a new name for a very ancient thing. Our good reasons ordinarily have no value in promoting honest enlightenment, because, no matter how solemnly they may be arranged, they are at bottom the result of personal preference or prejudice, and not of an honest desire to seek or accept new knowledge.

In our dreams, we are frequently engaged in self-justification, for we cannot bear to think ourselves wrong; yet we have constant illustrations of our weaknesses and mistakes. So we spend much time finding fault with circumstances and the conduct of others, and shifting onto them with great skill the burden of our own failures and disappointments. Rationalization is the self-exculpation which occurs when we feel ourselves, or our group, accused of misunderstanding or error.

21. The author cites the senator's remark in order to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the senator is extremely stubborn  
B. self-esteem is dear to us all  
C. people should be more open-minded  
D. one is reluctant to admit his defeat
22. Rationalization is likely to occur when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. our weaknesses are exposed





- B. our assumptions turn out to be rational  
C. we are absorbing new ideas  
D. we are wronged by others
23. The author indicates in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we should not care too much about our beliefs  
B. it is by no means easy to defend one's self-esteem  
C. it is worthwhile to find good reasons for our assumptions  
D. it is human nature to defend his beliefs
24. From the context, the word "self-exculpation" most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. self-justification  
B. self-esteem  
C. self-examination  
D. self-expression
25. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?  
A. In the intellectual field, success belongs to those who defend their own beliefs.  
B. One may solemnly arrange his reasons for the sake of truth.  
C. A new idea may not be accepted because of people's routine beliefs.  
D. When accused of error, one may shift his responsibilities onto others.

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

A useful definition of an air pollutant is a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials adversely. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled—a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentrations of these pollutants were altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. These serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities. However, human production usually occurs in a localized area, such as a city.

In this localized region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious (有毒的) chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effect appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has detectable health effects at 0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

26. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the serious impact of air pollution  
B. what constitutes an air pollutant  
C. how much harm air pollutants can cause



- D. the effects of compounds added to the atmosphere
27. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas  
B. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled  
C. the definition of air pollution will continue to change  
D. a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities
28. Natural pollutants can play an important role in controlling air pollution because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they function as part of a purification process  
B. they occur in greater quantities than other pollutants  
C. they are less harmful to living beings than are other pollutants  
D. they have existed since the Earth developed
29. According to the passage, which of the following is true about human-generated air pollution in localized regions?  
A. It can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants in the localized region.  
B. It can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants.  
C. It will damage areas outside of the localized regions.  
D. It will react harmfully with naturally occurring pollutants.
30. According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is in a localized area  
B. it can be calculated quickly  
C. the naturally occurring level is also known  
D. the other substances in the area are known

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and "human-relations" experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not whole-heartedly participate in his work and that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue-and the white-collar workers have become economic puppets (傀儡) who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The workers and employees are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the right mixture of submission and independence. From that moment on they are tested again and again—by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the preindustrial mode of production or to nineteenth century "free enterprise" capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his poten-



tialities—those of love and of reason—are the aims of all social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

31. By saying “a well-oiled cog in the machinery” (Sentence 1, Para. 1), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. man is integral to the machinery of the society  
B. man works in complete harmony with the rest of the society  
C. man has lost independence in the industrialized society  
D. the function of man is negligible in the industrialized society
32. Which of the following does NOT account for the anxiety of the workers and employees?  
A. That they are likely to lose their job  
B. That they have no genuine satisfaction or interest in life  
C. That they are faced with the fundamental realities of human existence  
D. That they are deprived of their independence and creativity
33. It can be inferred from the passage that real happiness of life belongs to those who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are at the bottom of the society  
B. are higher up in their social status  
C. prove better than their fellow-competitors  
D. are not involved in fierce competitions
34. To solve the present social problems, the author suggests that we should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. employ our ancestors' mode of production  
B. transform our social system into capitalism  
C. enable man to bring his potentials into full play  
D. manage to achieve maximal production and consumption
35. The author's attitude towards the bureaucratically managed industrialism is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. favorable  
B. suspicious  
C. tolerant  
D. disapproving

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

The newspaper must provide for the reader the facts, unprejudiced, objectively selected facts. But in these days of complex news it must provide more; it must supply interpretation, the meaning of the facts. This is the most important assignment confronting American journalism — to make clear to the reader the problems of the day, to make international news understandable as community news, to recognize that there is no longer such thing (with the possible exception of society news) as “local” news, because any event in the international area has local reaction in the financial market, political circles, in terms, indeed, of our very way of life.

There is in journalism a widespread view that when you consider giving an interpretation, you are entering dangerous waters, the swirling (打旋) tides of opinion. This is nonsense.

The opponents of interpretation insist that the writer and the editor shall confine himself to the “facts”. This insistence raises two questions. What are the facts? And are the bare facts enough?

As for the first question, consider how a so-called “factual” story comes about. The reporter collects, say, fifty facts; out of these fifty, his space being necessarily restricted, he selects the ten which he considers most important. This is Judgement Number One. Then he or his editor decides which of these ten facts shall constitute the beginning of the article. (This is an important decision because many readers do not proceed beyond the first paragraph.) This is Judgement Number Two. Then the night editor determines whether the article shall be presented on page one, where it has a large influence, or on page twenty-four, where it has little. Judgement Number Three.

Thus in the presentation of a so-called “factual” or “objective” story, at least three judgements are involved.



And they are judgements not at all unlike those involved in interpretation, in which reporter and editor, calling upon their research resources, their general backgrounds, and their “news neutralism”, arrive at a conclusion as to the significance of the news.

The two areas of judgement, presentation of the news and its interpretation, are both objective rather than subjective processes — as objective that is as many human beings can be. (Even though complete objectivity can never be achieved, nevertheless the ideal must always be the light in the murky news channels.) If an editor is intent on giving a prejudiced view of the news, he can do it in other ways and more effectively than by interpretation. He can do it by the selection of those facts that support his particular viewpoint. Or he can do it by the play he gives a story— promoting it to page one or putting it on page thirty.

36. The topic discussed in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. objectivity and subjectivity  
B. interpretation of the news  
C. a journalist's dilemma  
D. journalists' new assignment
37. It can be learned from the passage that to write a factual story, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the writer must use judgement  
B. the reporter should confine himself to facts  
C. the writer must give a detailed account of the story  
D. the editor should control what the reporter writes
38. In the author's opinion, interpretation of the news can be objective because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is based on facts  
B. “news neutralism” is involved in interpretation  
C. it is the most important assignment of journalists  
D. objectivity is the prime concern of the newspaper
39. It can be concluded from the passage that the most important aspect of the news is that it should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. interpreted in detail  
B. objectively presented  
C. properly edited  
D. promptly reported
40. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. The judgements involved in interpretation are similar to those of presentation.  
B. The editor may give a prejudiced view of the news by promoting it to page one.  
C. There is no longer any such thing as “local” news because the world is getting smaller.  
D. The writer should attach importance to the beginning of the article because many readers may easily give up reading.

### Part III Vocabulary ( 20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. Every aircraft undergoes the most \_\_\_\_\_ mechanical inspection before takeoff.  
A. rigorous  
B. judicial  
C. provocative  
D. sophisticated





42. I am not questioning the \_\_\_\_\_ of his argument.  
A. validity  
B. honesty  
C. sincerity  
D. sensitivity
43. This was nothing compared with that \_\_\_\_\_ case, in which seven people had been convicted of fraud.  
A. vicious  
B. gigantic  
C. notorious  
D. prominent
44. We tried to make a success of the business, but were \_\_\_\_\_ by difficulties at every turn.  
A. intruded  
B. flustered  
C. plagued  
D. surmounted
45. Advice to investors was based on the \_\_\_\_\_ that interest rates would continue to fall.  
A. condition  
B. premise  
C. argument  
D. proposition
46. We mustn't underestimate the \_\_\_\_\_ of the problem we face.  
A. scope  
B. volume  
C. dimension  
D. magnitude
47. \_\_\_\_\_ by the suppressing atmosphere, I dared not raise a protest against working overtime.  
A. Overwhelmed  
B. Preoccupied  
C. Embarrassed  
D. Dominated
48. He described her as an inspired writer, which is indeed a \_\_\_\_\_ coming from such a great poet.  
A. implement  
B. complement  
C. compliment  
D. supplement
49. The energy which the sun radiates goes in every direction, and only a \_\_\_\_\_ part of it falls on the earth.  
A. minor  
B. minute  
C. miniature  
D. minimum
50. I've never \_\_\_\_\_ the theory that people are more important than animals.  
A. adhered to  
B. ascribed to  
C. subscribed to  
D. subjected to
51. You should not \_\_\_\_\_ against anybody on the grounds of his or her color, race, sex or religion.  
A. distinguish  
B. prejudice  
C. prosecute  
D. discriminate
52. Learning poetry and literature by heart when your memory is young pays \_\_\_\_\_ in later life.  
A. patent  
B. heritage  
C. mortgage  
D. dividend
53. He drank too much, and neglected his wife and children, and was, \_\_\_\_\_ a disgrace to the village.  
A. in particular  
B. in addition  
C. in general  
D. in effect
54. She was \_\_\_\_\_ for four hours at the police station for questioning.  
A. contained  
B. retained  
C. detained  
D. maintained
55. I should made a few \_\_\_\_\_ inquires about the firm before you sign anything.  
A. concrete  
B. discreet  
C. discrete  
D. legitimate
56. The \_\_\_\_\_ of white light seemed to illuminate the whole countryside for an instant.



- A. flash  
C. flare
- B. glory  
D. glare
57. We shall ensure that the building work will cause minimum \_\_\_\_\_ to readers using the library.  
A. resistance  
C. diversion  
B. limitation  
D. disturbance
58. The professor had to explain the profound theory in a \_\_\_\_\_ language because of the audience's poor knowledge in this field.  
A. credible  
C. tentative  
B. luminous  
D. reciprocal
59. When he had to speak to her, he found his courage suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. vanished  
C. exiled  
B. isolated  
D. deserted
60. The power of a grain of wheat to grow into a plant remains \_\_\_\_\_ if it is not planted.  
A. latent  
C. coherent  
B. inherent  
D. permanent
61. Light \_\_\_\_\_ will be available during the interval.  
A. meal  
C. food  
B. drinks  
D. refreshments
62. \_\_\_\_\_ human behavior may be caused by eating substances that upset the delicate chemical balance in the brain.  
A. Irregular  
C. Inconsistent  
B. Abnormal  
D. Deliberate
63. The police finally \_\_\_\_\_ information from the criminal after hours of questioning.  
A. expired  
C. extracted  
B. exempted  
D. expended
64. The police can not enter these houses without a search \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. license  
C. certificate  
B. passport  
D. warrant
65. Students learning about how life began on earth may be presented with the \_\_\_\_\_ question, "Which came first, the chicken or the egg?"  
A. provoking  
C. penetrating  
B. perplexing  
D. permeating
66. The present disputes were \_\_\_\_\_ off by a rumor that some workers are to lose their jobs.  
A. triggered  
C. uttered  
B. flattered  
D. murmured
67. At night villagers could hear wolves \_\_\_\_\_ mournfully in the nearby forest.  
A. howling  
C. growling  
B. barking  
D. roaring
68. His name is on the \_\_\_\_\_ of my tongue, but I just couldn't remember it.  
A. point  
C. top  
B. tip  
D. edge
69. These medical conditions can often cure themselves \_\_\_\_\_, without medical intervention.  
A. spontaneously  
B. simultaneously



- C. instantaneously  
70. Applicants for the typist's job will be judged \_\_\_\_\_ accuracy as well as speed.  
A. by means of  
C. in terms of  
D. homogeneously  
B. by virtue of  
D. in response to

### Part IV Error Correction (15 Minutes)

**Directions:** This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to add a word, cross out a word, or change a word. If you add a word, put an insertion mark ( ^ ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you cross a word, put a slash ( / ) in the blank. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank.

**Example:**

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods. Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

1. time  
2. /  
3. the

What is the nature of the scientific attitude, the attitude of the man or woman who studies and applies physics, chemistry or another science?

We all know that science plays an important role in the societies which we live. Many people believe, however, that our progress depends on two different aspects of science. The first of these is application of the machines and products that scientists and technologists develop. New drugs, faster and safer means of transport, new systems of applied knowledges are some examples of this aspect of science.

71. \_\_\_\_\_  
72. \_\_\_\_\_  
73. \_\_\_\_\_

The second aspect is the application of the special methods of thought and action that scientists use in its work.

74. \_\_\_\_\_  
75. \_\_\_\_\_

Which are these special methods of thinking and acting? First of all, it seems that a successful scientist is full of curiosity—he wants to find out how and why the universe works. He rarely directs his attention towards problems which he notices has no satisfactory explanation, and his curiosity makes him look for underlying relationships even if the data available seem to be connected. Moreover, he thinks he can improve the existing conditions, whether of pure or applying knowledge, and enjoys trying to solve the problems which involves.

76. \_\_\_\_\_  
77. \_\_\_\_\_  
78. \_\_\_\_\_  
79. \_\_\_\_\_  
80. \_\_\_\_\_

### Part V Writing (30 Minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **The Internet and Our Life**. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 因特网给人们带来很多好处。
2. 因特网也带来很多问题。
3. 你如何利用因特网。



## 模拟试题解析 (一)

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. C 11. D 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. B 19. D 20. D

### Part II Reading comprehension (40 points)

21. (D) 本题考查例子与观点的关系。作者用参议员的例子来说明自己的观点。第一段中作者谈到:我们在形成观点时,往往漫不经心,而一旦我们的观点受到怀疑或挑战时,我们便热血沸腾。显然,并不是因为这些观点对我们有多重要,而是我们的自尊受到了威胁。我们天生会顽固地拼命地抵抗外来的攻击,保护我们自己、我们的家人、我们的财富或者我们的观点。
22. (A) 本题考查对 rationalization 一词的理解。文中第三段第一句对它的定义为:找合理的理由为我们固有的观点辩护。文章最后也说明人们在被指责犯错时,常常采取自我开脱的方式。
23. (D) 本题涉及作者的观点。作者在文章中多次提到维护自身观点是人的一种天性,如文章第二段第二句作者谈到:我们喜欢继续相信我们已经习惯接受的观点,而当有人对我们的设想提出质疑时,我们会很气愤并想尽办法寻找借口维护这些设想。
24. (A) 本题考查 self-justification、self-exculpation、rationalization 三个词之间的关系。从上下文可以推断出这三个词表达了相近的概念,即自我辩护、自我开脱的意思。
25. (B) 本题是推断题。选项 A、C、D 属正确推理。选项 A 参照文中第一段最后一句:In the intellectual world, at least, peace is without victory. peace 和 victory 有其引申义。选项 C 参阅文章第二段。第二段的大致意思为:我们喜欢坚信我们固有的观念,而一旦有人怀疑,我们会气愤地寻找各种理由维护这些观念。选项 D 参阅文章第四段第二句。“So we spend...shifting onto them with great skills the burden of our failures and disappointments.” 这里 them 指代 others。
26. (B) 本题是主旨题。文章开头就是对空气污染物的一种定义:空气污染物是人类直接或间接排放到空气中的一种混合物,其达到一定的量后,会对人类、动物、植物或原料产生副作用。随后作者在第二、第三段分别谈论了天然的空气污染物与人为的空气污染物。
27. (C) 第一段告诉我们对空气污染的定義是灵活的、不断变化的。随着科技的发展以及对各种化学制品认识的加深,被列为空气污染物的东西增多了。将来,在一定的条件下,甚至水蒸气也会被认为是空气污染物。
28. (A) 本题是细节题,关键要搞清代词所具体指代的内容。文章第二段谈到:在自然界中能找到诸如氧化硫,一氧化碳,氮氧化物等许多更重要的空气污染物。随着地球的发展变化,这些污染物的浓度被各种化学反应改变;它们(一氧化碳等天然污染物)成为生物地质化学循环的组成部分。而这些循环又形成空气过滤体系,使混合物从空气过滤到水或土壤中。因此天然污染物对控制空气污染有重要作用是因为它们是过滤过程的一部分。
29. (B) 本题是细节题。第三段开头,作者谈到:在局部区域里,人类制造的污染物可能占主导地位并且暂时使天然的循环过滤体系超负荷,造成的结果是空气中有毒化学物质的浓度增加。
30. (C) 本题是推断题。文章第三段第三句话,作者谈到:产生不利结果的浓度,大于没有人为因素时污染物的浓度。要称一物质为污染物,其实际浓度并不需太高;实际上,只有当我们知道数值是代表超过这一区域可能产生的天然浓度的量时,该数值才有意义。因此可以推断:只有同时知道它的天然浓度,一种物质的浓度值才有意义。
31. (C) 本题基于对文章第一段的综合理解。第一段最后一句告诉我们:事实上,蓝领与白领工人已经成为随着自动化机器和官僚主义管理的曲调翩翩起舞的经济傀儡。由此我们可以得知作者认为人在工业化社会失去了真正意义上的独立,成了依赖机器的傀儡。





32. (C) 本题是细节题。文章第二段告诉我们工人与雇员产生焦虑是因为担心失去工作,对生活没有兴趣或不满意。他们在一生中没有真正面对人类生存的基本现实,成为情感与思想上独立的、有创造力的人。
33. (D) 本题是推断题。文章第三段最后一句告诉我们:要不断证明自己和竞争对手一样出色或胜过他们,由此产生的焦虑与紧张,正是导致不幸福与疾病的原因。因此可以推断没有被卷入激烈竞争的人是幸福的。
34. (C) 本题是细节题。作者在第四段建议:应该转变我们的社会体系,把以官僚方式管理的工业化社会转变为充满人文色彩的工业化社会——在那样的社会里,人和对人潜力的挖掘是所有社会活动的目标。
35. (D) 本题是态度题。作者对现有的工业化社会持不认可的态度。文章第四段作者明确指出:以官僚方式管理的工业化社会把最高的生产与消费视为终极目标,但生产与消费应只为实现人的潜力这一目标服务,而不应主宰人。
36. (B) 本题是主旨题。作者在这篇文章中显然是为 interpretation of the news 辩护,指出 interpretation of the news 的必要性及其客观性的原因。
37. (A) 本题涉及文章的第四、五段。记者在写一篇纪实报道时,必须运用判断,挑选最重要的内容,确定文章的开头,并且在解释说明新闻时,也要运用判断能力。因此选项 A 最符合题意。
38. (B) 文章第五段提供了判断的依据。记者在解释、说明一则新闻时,必须调动“their research resources, their general background, and their ‘news neutralism’”。因此新闻的中立态度可以使 interpretation of the news 保持客观性。
39. (B) 文章最后一段括号中的说明提供了判断依据。尽管绝对的客观是不可能的,但这种理想引导新闻报道朝更客观的方向发展。
40. (C) 选项 A、B、D 都是正确的。选项 A 参阅文章第五段第二句:“And they are judgements not at all unlike those involved in interpretation.”双重否定即表示肯定。选项 B 参阅文章最后一句:编辑可以耍花样,把一则故事放在头版或第 30 版,从而体现他的偏好。选项 D 参阅第四段括号中的说明。选项 C 看似正确,却不完全符合第一段最后一句的内容,有歧义。

### Part III Vocabulary ( 15 points )

41. (A) 句意为:每架飞机起飞之前,都经过彻底的机械检查。rigorous 仔细的,彻底的;judicial 法庭的,司法的;provocative 引起争执的,挑衅的;sophisticated 老于世故的,复杂的。
42. (A) 句意为:我并不怀疑他的论点的正确性。validity 还可解释为效力,如:the term of validity 有效期。
43. (C) 句意为:与那件七人被判诈骗罪、臭名远扬的案例相比,这真算不了什么。notorious 臭名远扬的,声名狼藉的;vicious 恶毒的,凶恶的,如:a vicious attack 恶毒的攻击;gigantic 巨大的,庞大的;prominent 显著的,突出的。
44. (C) 句意为:我们试图做成这笔生意,但每到关键时刻总被各种困难困扰。plague 折磨,烦恼;intrude 侵入,打扰;fluster 使激动,使慌张;surmount 克服(尤指困难)。
45. (B) 句意为:给予投资者的建议是基于利息率继续下降这一点为前提的。premise 前提, on the premise of /that... (正式)在……前提下;condition 条件, on/upon condition that... 在……条件下,如:I'll come on condition that John is invited too. argument 论点,理由;proposition 提议,主张。
46. (D) 句意为:我们不能低估我们面临的问题的重要性。magnitude 重要性,量,如:the magnitude of currency 电流量;scope 最基本的意思为(活动、影响等的)范围,(发挥能力的)余地,机会(不可数),如:be within (beyond) the scope of sb's understanding; volume 容量,音量;dimension 尺度,深度,如:of three dimensions 立体的。
47. (A) 句意为:这种压抑的氛围使我感到压抑至极,不敢对超时工作提出抗议。overwhelm 制服,压倒;常用于被动结构或其过去分词作定语或表语,表示“……之极”,“非常激动”等;preoccupy 用于被动,