

要想场上从容应对，考前至少听20套题

**CET-6**  
长喜英语

# 大学英语⑥级考试 标准听力

《长喜英语》图书编委会 编 王长喜 主编

**喜报**

本书上版准确命中07年12月六级听力一篇短文理解、两个短对话，见扉页后展示。

**特邀六级考试真题听力主播朗读**

比对真题，6项标准一丝不苟

题目标准

英音美音，真题主播倾情朗读

录音权威

考点全面

解析清晰

设计精巧，渗透所有常考考点

稳定思路，把握主动从容不迫

**6项标准**

1. 题材分布
2. 设题环节
3. 答案内容
4. 答案出处
5. 提问方式
6. 语料长度



听力必备  
**附含**  
知识手册



**710分**  
新题型

**CET-6**

中国和平音像电子出版社

710分  
新题型

大学英语 ⑥ 级考试

# 标准听力

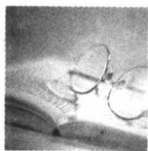
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《长喜英语》图书编委会 编

中国和平音像电子出版社

# 前言



## 众里寻她千百度

目前市场上，六级听力书不可谓不多——配磁带的、配 MP3 的、厚的、薄的，让人眼花缭乱。

但，仔细翻看这些书，冷静分析这些书，你会发现，他们几乎无一例外都有一个共同的缺陷。

讲得太多。从语音到语调、从词汇到语法、从题型到考点、从思路到技巧，绝大部分篇幅都在讲，而不是在练。

练得太少。洋洋洒洒讲了半天，到了练习时，却题目、录音少得可怜，懂是都懂了，但耳朵听得不够，还是没用。

听力的提高、耳朵的打通，归根到底，还是要多练、多听——这是一条铁律。没有充分的练习、充分的听音，规律讲得再透、技巧讲得再多，都只能是帮衬，唯有多听、多练，才是根本。

一年来，我们在和考生交流中、在培训课堂上、在考生来信来电中，也经常听到这样的呼声——

老师，我买了很多听力书，讲的都差不多，头头是道的，可一戴上耳机开始听了，还是听不懂。

老师，我买了几本听力书，其实，仅仅是为了要里面的练习。你们出本纯练习的听力书，好吗？

考生的呼声，再次印证——提高听力，需要多练，市场不缺讲的书，而缺练的书。他们在盼望。

我们的《标准听力》，正是顺应了考生的渴望、适应了复习的需求，在一片欢呼中，横空出世。全书 25 套标准试题，相当于 13 盒磁带容量的标准录音，给您最充分的实战练习，彻底打通您的耳朵。

众里寻她千百度，那书已在您手中。好好利用她吧，她颠覆了普通听力书的概念，也将改观您的听力复习。



## 本书内容与特色

1、标准语料 全新选辑 25 套试题, 所有语料均为最新选辑, 题材分布、场景分布、语料长度、语体特点, 均与真题严格一致, 涵盖常考话题、瞄准最新热点, 让您听透最鲜活的语料。

2、标准设题 尺度严谨 25 套试题, 所有题目设置, 均经过严谨的分析、评估, 并进行真实检测, 保证每一个设题环节科学、严谨, 每一个听音关键考到、点到, 与真题质量相差无几。

3、标准难度 持续统一 25 套试题, 每一个题型的难度, 整套试题的难度都和真题严格一致, 且各套题之间的难度维持了统一, 保证考生在一个标准的难度下做最有效度的练习。

4、标准解析 点拨思路 25 套试题, 每一个题目的解析中, 都贯穿了一些统一的解析原则、通用说法, 利于考生形成相对固定的做题思路, 且处处渗透一些做题技巧、知识考点的点拨。

5、标准语速 专业录音 25 套试题, 按照真题考试标准语速, 由六级真题听力主播权威朗读, 全部录音达到了 13 盒磁带的容量, 保证考生有真实、充分的听音练习, 彻底打通耳朵。

6、双栏笔记 边听边记 25 套试题, 所有题目右侧都留出了一栏空白作为作笔记的空间, 双栏笔记、个性设计, 给大家创造了实战的感觉, 也利于大家培养边听边记的良好听音习惯。

7、必备讲解 随书附含 本书为纯练习的形式, 以“练习量大”的特点满足了考生最实际、最渴望的需求。但, 我们对于一些必备的听音知识、场景词汇、常考语法等, 也没忽视, 做成小册子随书附送。

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二、长对话 .....	前言前
三、短文理解 .....	前言前
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# Model Test 1



## Section A

边听边记

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. [A] Because the elevator doesn't stop below the tenth floor.  
[B] Because the ninth floor is an odd one.  
[C] Because the elevator got stuck.  
[D] Because there are too many people in the elevator.
12. [A] Buy some food in a restaurant.  
[B] Eat some fast food.  
[C] Eat some dog meat.  
[D] Buy some hot drinks.
13. [A] A traffic guard. [B] A sociologist.  
[C] A student. [D] A salesperson.
14. [A] Very happy. [B] Greatly surprised.  
[C] Rather disappointed. [D] Very angry.
15. [A] At 10:45. [B] At 11:45.  
[C] At 12:45. [D] At 13:45.
16. [A] Bob is leaving for Hong Kong to see Tina.  
[B] Tina is leaving for Hong Kong to see Bob.  
[C] Bob wants to meet Tina on Saturday.  
[D] Tina wants to meet Bob in Hong Kong tomorrow.
17. [A] Hiring someone to do the work.

- [ B ] Forgetting about the work.
- [ C ] Putting off the work till tomorrow.
- [ D ] Their doing the job together.

边听边记

18. [ A ] The man lives in the city.  
[ B ] The city has a special name.  
[ C ] The other tourists in the man's group dislike the city.  
[ D ] The people in the city are attractive.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. [ A ] Physical scientist. [ B ] Safeguard.  
[ C ] Policewoman. [ D ] Psychologist.
20. [ A ] She wants to help and protect people.  
[ B ] She wants to have a further study on psychology.  
[ C ] She wants to make more contributions to human beings.  
[ D ] She wants to prove her ability.
21. [ A ] Go back to dormitory to pack his luggage.  
[ B ] Go shopping with his mother.  
[ C ] Start his new summer job.  
[ D ] Study for his coming examination.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. [ A ] The deadline for submitting a term paper.  
[ B ] The topic a student has chosen for his term paper.  
[ C ] Why a term paper should be outlined.  
[ D ] Why the man got a poor grade on his term paper.
23. [ A ] He tried to cover too much.  
[ B ] He didn't organize it correctly.  
[ C ] He couldn't find the information he needs.  
[ D ] He included too many minor details.
24. [ A ] Rewrite it.  
[ B ] Redefine what it will include.  
[ C ] Broaden the topic of it.  
[ D ] Start it over with a completely different topic.
25. [ A ] Reevaluate his outline.  
[ B ] Provide him with some good sources of information.  
[ C ] Extend the deadline for his turning in the paper.  
[ D ] Show him some sample outlines.



## Section B

边听边记

**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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. [A] In 1869. [B] In 1959.  
[C] In 1867. [D] In 1872.
27. [A] It is a foolish thing. [B] It is a wise decision.  
[C] It is just waste of money. [D] It will bring a huge profit.
28. [A] To enjoy its freezing weather.  
[B] To study its importance in war.  
[C] To study its volcanoes.  
[D] To enjoy its beauty of nature.

### Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. [A] Near 20%. [B] Near 30%.  
[C] Near 50%. [D] Near 80%.
30. [A] By the first year of medical school.  
[B] By the second year of medical school.  
[C] By the third year of medical school.  
[D] By the fourth year of medical school.
31. [A] Medical competition. [B] Treatment competition.  
[C] Medical treatment. [D] Medical residency.

### Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. [A] Southampton. [B] New York.  
[C] London. [D] Paris.
33. [A] Because the ship was said to be unsinkable.  
[B] Because the ship was perfect.  
[C] Because the ship was prepared for it.

[ D ] Because the ship had the same experience before.

[ A ] They didn't hear the calls for help.

[ B ] They didn't think it is serious.

[ C ] They met iceberg too.

[ D ] They were not fast enough.

[ A ] One-fourth.

[ B ] One-fifth.

[ C ] One-third.

[ D ] A half.

## Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

If leadership consists of getting things done through others, then persuasion is one of the leader's essential tools. Many executives have (36) \_\_\_\_\_ that this tool is beyond their grasp, (37) \_\_\_\_\_ only to the charismatic and the eloquent. Over the past several decades, though, experimental (38) \_\_\_\_\_ have learned which methods (39) \_\_\_\_\_ lead people to concede, (40) \_\_\_\_\_, or change. Their research shows that persuasion is (41) \_\_\_\_\_ by several principles that can be taught and applied. The first principle is that people are more likely to follow someone who is similar to them than someone who is not. Wise managers, then, ask peers to help make their cases. Second, people are more willing to cooperate with those who are not only like them but those who like them, as well. So it's worth the time to (42) \_\_\_\_\_ real similarities and offer (43) \_\_\_\_\_ praise. Third, (44) \_\_\_\_\_. It's sound policy to do a favor before seeking one. Fourth, (45) \_\_\_\_\_. The message for managers here is to get commitments in writing. Fifth, studies show

that people really do defer to experts. So before they attempt to exert influence, executives should (46) \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, people want more of a commodity when it's scarce; it follows, then, that exclusive information is more persuasive than widely available data.

### 听力原文与答案详解

#### Section A & Section B

11	B	12	B	13	C	14	C	15	C	16	A	17	D	18	C	19	C
20	A	21	B	22	B	23	A	24	B	25	A	26	C	27	A	28	D
29	C	30	C	31	D	32	B	33	A	34	A	35	C				

#### Section C

36. assumed                      37. available                      38. psychologists                      39. reliably  
40. comply                      41. governed                      42. uncover                      43. genuine  
44. experiments confirm the intuitive truth that people tend to treat you the way you treat them  
45. individuals are more likely to keep promises they make voluntarily and clearly  
46. take pains to establish their own expertise and not consider that it's self-evident

#### Section A

11.

- [A] Because the elevator doesn't stop below the tenth floor.      W: Does this elevator stop on the ninth floor?  
[B] Because the ninth floor is an odd one.      M: No, it stops only on the even ones.  
[C] Because the elevator gets stuck.      If you want an odd one, go to the even one above it and then walk down.  
[D] Because there are too many people in the elevator.      Q: Why does not the elevator stop on the ninth floor?

【解析】事实状况题。由男士话中的...it stops only on the even ones 可知，电梯只在 even ones(偶数楼层)停，而 the ninth floor 是 odd(奇数)楼层，所以电梯不停。

12.

- [A] Buy some food in a restaurant.      M: I'm hungry. Do you know if there's a restaurant near here?  
[B] Eat some fast food.      W: Well, it's not a restaurant, but I saw a hot dog stand near the front gate.  
[C] Eat some dog meat.      Q: What are the two speakers probably going to do?  
[D] Buy some hot drinks.

【解析】行为活动题。男士说他现在 hungry, 问女士附近有没有 restaurant, 女士回答说她看见 a hot dog stand (一个卖热狗的摊子), 由此可推断两人很可能会去吃 hot dogs, 而 hot dogs 属于 fast food 的一种。

13.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| [A] A traffic guard. | W: I'm looking for a textbook for my sociology course. It's called        |
| [B] A sociologist.   | <i>American Society at the crossroads.</i> Do you have it?                |
| [C] A student.       | M: Yes, we do. You'll find it in Section 24, on the top shelf.            |
| [D] A salesperson.   | Q: What is the woman's possible occupation according to the conversation? |

【解析】身份关系题。由女士话中的关键信息 a textbook for my sociology course (社会学课程的教科书) 可知, 女士很可能是 a student。

14.

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| [A] Very happy.          | M: Mary, I'm sorry. They've just said they couldn't supply |
| [B] Greatly surprised.   | the tickets for the show this evening.                     |
| [C] Rather disappointed. | W: Oh, no! I was really looking forward to that. What a    |
| [D] Very angry.          | shame! I hope we can go there sometime next month.         |
|                          | Q: How did the woman feel about the man's words?           |

【解析】观点态度题。男士告诉女士今天晚上的表演的票都卖完了, 女士通过 Oh, no! I was really ... 和 What a shame! 等回答表明她对没有看成表演感到 rather disappointed (很失望)。

15.

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| [A] At 10:45. | W: The film will run from 9:30 to 11:45 a. m.                 |
| [B] At 11:45. | M: Great! We will have an extra hour before the train starts. |
| [C] At 12:45. | Shall we go to have lunch then?                               |
| [D] At 13:45. | Q: When will the train start according to the conversation?   |

【解析】数字信息题。男士说电影到 11:45 结束, 女士说那他们 have an extra hour before the train starts (离火车出发还有一个小时的时间), 由此可知火车应该在 12:45 出发。

16.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| [A] Bob is leaving for Hong Kong to see Tina. | W: Are you really leaving for Hong Kong      |
| [B] Tina is leaving Hong Kong to see Bob.     | today, Bob?                                  |
| [C] Bob wants to meet Tina on Saturday.       | M: I guess so, I've got my ticket and I'm    |
| [D] Bob will arrive at Hongkong on Sunday.    | anxious to see Tina there on Sunday.         |
|   | Q: What can we learn from this conversation? |

【解析】事实状况题。女士问男士(Bob)是否今天要去香港,男士给予了肯定回答 I guess so,并陈述了理由:他渴望 see Tina there on Sunday,由此可知男士即将去香港看望 Tina。

17.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| [A] Hiring someone to do the work.      | M: I really don't feel like cleaning the house today. I had an awful sleep last night.              |
| [B] Forgetting about the work.          |   |
| [C] Putting off the work till tomorrow. | W: Let me give you a hand and we'll get it over quickly. I don't think it will take us a long time. |
| [D] Their doing the work together.      | Q: What does the woman suggest?   |

【解析】行为活动题。女士通过祈使句 Let me give you a hand...提议她和男士一起打扫房间,即 their doing the job together. give sb. a hand 意为“帮某人的忙”。

18.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| [A] The man lives in the city.                              | M: Your city is worth its name—tourist attraction. I like it.                      |
| [B] The city has a special name.                            |  |
| [C] The other tourists in the man's group dislike the city. | W: Well, you said that. But none of the people in your group would agree with you. |
| [D] The people in the city are attractive.                  | Q: What can we learn from the conversation?  |

【解析】事实状况题。男士通过转折句 But none of the people in your group would agree with you 表明,只有男士认为女士的城市很美丽,但 the other tourists dislike the city。

### Conversation One

#### 【听力原文】

W: I can't believe that we finally graduated from high school! I'm so happy that graduation is behind us!

M: Yeah! How are your preparations for the academy? When is your physical exam?

W: Well, I'm taking the physical exam this week. I know it will be tough but I have been training for two months now and I feel pretty strong. After that, [19①] I must take a psychological test to see if I am a good candidate for the rigor and stress of police work.

M: Is that all? It sounds pretty tough.

W: No, that's not all. Next, I have to take the lie detector test. Finally, if I pass all of these hurdles, I must submit to a background check. At this final stage, the academy will call my family, friends and teachers to check for any criminal records or credit problems.

M: Wow! That's so intense! [19②] Are you sure that you really want to be a policewoman?

W: Yes! [20] I really want to be able to help and protect people. What are your plans?  
Are you all ready to move?

M: Are you kidding? It's a good thing that I have two months to get ready. I start my new summer job next week, so that should keep me busy.

W: Where are you working again? That Espresso stand on Market Street?

M: Yeah. You know the one which makes those wicked mocha shakes?

W: I'll be sure to stop by and see you. Let me know if you need any help packing.

M: Thanks, I will. Well, I'd better go. [21] I promised my mom that I would go shopping with her this afternoon.

### 【答案解析】

19. What is the woman's possible profession?

【解析】选[C]。细节题。由女士话中的 I must take a psychological test to see if...for the rigor and stress of police work 及男士话中的 Are you sure that you really want to be a policewoman 可知,如果女士通过各项考核,很可能会成为一名 policewoman (女警)。

20. Why is the woman so determined about her choice of career?

【解析】选[A]。细节题。男士问女士是否真的确定自己想成为一名女警,女士给予了肯定回答,并说她希望自己能够 help and protect people (帮助和保护人们),由此可知女士想成为警察是因为她 wants to help and protect people。

21. What will the man do after meeting with the woman?

【解析】选[B]。推断题。对话结尾处,男士说他答应了他的妈妈下午陪她逛街,由此可推断,男士见过女士后会 go shopping with his mother。

## Conversation Two

### 【听力原文】

M: Professor Barnes, [22①] I've run into problems with the outline for my term paper.

W: What's wrong and how can I help?

M: The whole idea seems to be expanding out of control. There's no way I can cover it all in twenty pages.

W: A good way to start might be to look at your thesis statement. Do you remember what a thesis statement should consist of?

M: I understood that it should contain the subject that will be discussed and the approach that you will take in discussing it.

W: But you have to understand that the thesis statement defines the scope of your paper. If you don't, you'll be in trouble from the very beginning.

M: And that's what I've done, isn't it? [22②] I've made it too broad.

W: I'm afraid so. You say here that the world is on the verge of technological change that will be as far-reaching as that of the Industrial Revolution. [23①] Then you propose to support this claim by examining a number of key technologies.

M: [22③][23②] I guess the most obvious solution would be to limit my discussion somehow.

W: Exactly. But how are you going to do that?

M: [24] I suppose I could examine just one of those technologies, the one that I think will have the greatest impact.

W: Good idea. If you do that, I think you will find your task will become much more manageable.

M: [25①] If I rewrite my thesis statement and outline, could you take another look at it before I start doing the research?

W: [25②] Sure, you can drop it off after class on Thursday.

M: Thank you, professor.

【答案解析】

22. What is the conversation mainly about?

【解析】选[B]。主旨题。对话一开始,男士找女士(professor)讨论 the outline for... term paper,接着两人谈论了论文题目所引发的的问题并找出解决办法,由此可知对话主要是关于 the topic a student has chosen for his term paper。

23. Why was the student having trouble with his outline?

【解析】选[A]。推断题。男士认为提纲难写,所以女士帮忙分析原因,她认为男士为了论证他的观点,列举了 a number of key technologies(大量的关键技术),男士也认为自己应该 limit...discussion somehow(适当缩减一下论文的论证部分),由此可推断因为男士 tried to cover too much(试图涵盖太多的内容),所以写提纲时才遇到了麻烦。

24. What will the man do with his paper?

【解析】选[B]。细节题。男士提到他要 examine just one of those technologies, the one that I think will have the greatest impact(挑选最有影响力的科技来检视),作为论证论文的例子,也就是说他要 redefine what her paper will include(重新对论文的内容加以限定)。

25. What did the professor promise to do for the man?

【解析】选[A]。细节题。对话结尾处男士提到,他重写 thesis statement and outline(论文陈述和提纲)之后,想请女士 take another look,女士答应了男士的请求,也就是说女士答应 reevaluate his outline(重新审核男士的提纲)。

## Section B

## Passage One

## 【听力原文】

Alaska, which was called Russian America before it was sold to the U. S. of America, joined the Union as the Forty-ninth state in 1959. Alaska is now the largest of all the 50 states. A wide open frontier of dense lowland forests, midrange frozen tundra, and the towering peaks and glaciers of its many mountain ranges, are the elements which combine to make Alaska one of America's harshest and most foreboding states. [26] It was in 1867 that President A. Johnson's Secretary of State, Seward bought Alaska from the Russians at a cost of \$ 7.2 million. [27①] The buying of the huge northern land mass seemed at first something foolishly done. Not only was Alaska difficult to reach, but it was also hard to live in, and appeared to have no importance in the time of war. Besides, there are volcanoes there as Alaska lies on the Pacific "ring of fire". In Alaska large treeless areas are covered with snow all the year. For these reasons [27②] the buying of Alaska was called "Seward's Folly" at that time. However in 1896 gold was found in Alaska, and people poured into the land quickly. Since then other important natural resources were discovered, including oil. Soon people changed their thinking about "Seward's Folly". [28] But most people visit Alaska in order to see the endless beauty of nature that the northern land discloses to them. For instance, there are about 11,000 islands in Alaska. And in a certain area of Alaska the sun does not set for 82 days every year.

## 【答案解析】

26. When did the U. S. A buy Alaska from the Russians?

【解析】选[C]。细节题。文章开头明确提到,在1867年,约翰逊总统的国务卿 Seward 以 7.2 million (720 万) 美元的价格买下了 Alaska (阿拉斯加)。

27. What did people think of the buying of Alaska at first?

【解析】选[A]。细节题。文中明确提到,在当时,买下阿拉斯加这件事情似乎是 something foolishly done, 并被人们称为 "Seward's Folly" ("苏厄德的荒唐事"), 由此可知,起初人们认为这一举动是非常愚蠢的。

28. Why do tourists come to Alaska?

【解析】选[D]。细节题。文章结尾处提到,大部分参观阿拉斯加的人来这里都是为了 see the beauty of nature that the northern land discloses to them (欣赏北部地区展现给人们的自然美景), 例如,阿拉斯加有 11,000 个岛屿,而且在某些地区,每年都有 82 天太阳不会落山。



Passage Two

【听力原文】

In the U. S. , those people who want to become doctors must attend four years of college or university. They usually study biology , chemistry and other sciences. There are 125 medical colleges in the U. S. , but it is difficult to gain entrance to them. [29] In 2001 , about 35 ,000 students applied to medical schools in the U. S. , but only about 17 ,000 were accepted. A medical education is also very costly and it costs as much as 30 ,000 dollars for each year.

After entering medical school , students spend the next four years studying only medical sciences. The first two years of medical school are spent mainly in class. The students learn about the body and all its systems. They learn about chemistry and medicines. And they begin studying diseases and how to recognize and treat them. Many students say the first year of medical school is the most difficult. They must remember a great deal of information , for example , many schools require that students remember the names of every bone in the body.

[30] By the third year of medical school , students are ready to use their knowledge to begin helping sick people in a hospital. These students work under the guidance of experienced doctors. Students observe the treatment of patients. They also examine patients and advise treatment. As the students watch and learn , they think about the kind of medicine they would like to practise when they become doctors.

[31] During the fourth year of medical school , students begin seeking to enter a medical training program in a hospital. This training program is called a medical residency. Medical school graduates face strong competition to gain a resident position at the hospitals they want most. Hospitals want the top medical school graduates.

【答案解析】

29. What's the entrance rate of medical schools in the US in 2001?

【解析】选[C]。推断题。文中提到,2001年美国大约有35,000 students applied to medical schools(35000名学生申请医学院),但是only about 17,000 were accepted(只招17000名学生),由此可推断美国2001年医学院的入学率是near 50% ( $17000 \div 35000 \approx 50\%$ )。

30. When are students ready to use their knowledge to begin helping sick people in a hospital?

【解析】选[C]。细节题。文中提到,by the third year of medical school(到了医学院的第三年),这些学医的学生就可以到医院里use their knowledge to begin helping sick people(运用他们所学的知识去照顾那些病人)。

31. What is the training program that students look forward to during their fourth year of