

◎ 大学英语四六级考试新题型 高分突破 丛书 ◎

丛书主编/陈开顺 丛书策划/茅风华



大学英语六级 历年全真试题点评

大学英语教学与测试研究中心 编写
上海交通大学 刘雅敏 主编

- 保留未改题型 补充新增题型
- 名师划线点评 定位考点信息
- 八套全新试卷 重现全真考场

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世界图书出版公司

710分新题型

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2006年9月全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会在试测的基础上推出了《大学英语六级考试(CET6)试点考试样卷》，即改革后大学英语六级考试的样卷。2006年12月，六级新题型在全国180所试点院校使用，2007年6月起，六级新题型在全国推广。

与历年全真试题相比，大学英语六级新题型考试在题型上有很大的变动，特别是新增加了5种题型——听力部分的长对话、阅读部分的快速阅读理解（是非判断题和完成句子题）和仔细阅读理解（短句回答题）以及改错等，无论是从题型的种类，还是从规定时间内需完成的题量都有大幅度的增加，因而考试的难度无疑加大了很多。这表明新的六级考试在逐步与国际上主流英语测试相接轨的同时，也对广大考生提出了更新、更高的要求。

全真题是最权威的考试指导，在信度方面能给学生应考提供较大帮助，需要我们当成教材去细细钻研。但学生在做全真题的过程中，不时会碰到新题型不再测试的题型，这样会造成考生时间上的浪费，以及心理上的抵触。

从上述两点出发，完全依照样卷和新题型全真题，我们编写了这套含有新题型预测的历年全真点评试卷。

一、对于历年真题中新旧考纲共有的测试题型，我们予以保留，从而保证全真题的测试信度；

二、对于改革后不再出现的题型，我们予以删除，以便为考生节省复习时间。

三、对于往年真题没有的新题型，我们提供了选自试点院校的试测样卷的新题型预测试题，具有很高的权威性。

本书具有以下特点

1. 划线点评、选项预测、中英对照、答案评析、充分解读解题思路 我们在听力部分进行了划线点评，指出了出题的信息点所在，并进行了选项预测，教给学生如何通过4个选项去预测试题要问的问题，借以把握先机；快速阅读部分划线指出信息点；仔细阅读部分提供了参考译文和篇章点评；翻译部分提供了针对性极强的采分点评析。所有这些能帮助考生充分理解解题思路。

2. 全真题与模拟题完美结合 本书收录的是带有新题型模拟题的近年大学英语六级考试试题。由于采取了全真题里面穿插模拟部分的方式，做到了最大限度地与新大纲契合。这样使得本试卷在保持全真题信度的同时，也更加符合新题型考试的要求，从而使得本书具有极强的权威性和针对性。

3. 新题型预测试题题材新颖、命题科学、预测性强 本书收录的新题型模拟题均选自国内外最新报刊、电台、杂志上的文章，由国内工作在教学科研一线的语言学测试专家，在认真研究《大学英语六级考试(CET6)试点考试样卷》和近几次新题型全真题题源的基础上，结合国际上主流英语测试的权威考题，精心编撰而成，试题严谨科学、难度适中、预测性强。

本书分为二大部分：第一部分为8套大学英语六级考试历年真题（2007.06-2004.01）；第二部分为历年真题的详细划线点评。

语言能力的提高是学习者长期不懈努力的结果，不是靠走捷径就能实现的。一步一个脚印，踏踏实实认真地学好基础知识，并结合本书对新题型进行了解、熟悉及实战演练，广大考生一定能突破新的六级考试。

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大学英语六级历年全真试卷点评

2007年6月

Part I Writing

审题点评

本次六级考试抛弃了以往常考的热门话题,考查了论说文写作,题目是关于“做好事不图回报”的一个老话题,难度不算太大。根据近年来六级写作题目所给出的提纲可知,六级写作一般都是三点式提纲,考生应严格按照提纲写成三段,基本上根据每点提纲按照顺序展开写一段。但是,要注意的是,本次提纲第一点为反方观点,第二点为正方观点,最后一点一如既往还是考生自己的观点。由此可以勾画出本次写作的框架:前两段是对立的两种观点陈述,末段提供考生本人的看法或意见,得出一个归纳性结论。

范文分析

Should One Expect a Reward when Doing a Good Deed?

Nowadays, it is common for us to hear about getting a reward in doing a good deed. However, when asked about whether or not one should expect a reward when doing a good deed, different people have different opinions. Some hold that they should expect a reward, claiming that without a certain reward they may sometimes find themselves in some difficulties or dilemmas when doing a good deed. For instance, in order to help other poor elderly people, they often have to put in a part of their income or time and thus they may not take care of families well.

Conversely, others believe that they should follow the example of Lei Feng and help others without expecting any reward. In their views, helping others is an indispensable part of their virtues and a kind of inner peace of their hearts. Therefore, they are willing and prepared to offer some help to those who are in difficulties or in trouble.

As for me, as a student on campus, I do not expect any reward when doing a good deed. For one thing, what I regard most is the initiative, self-fulfillment and spiritual enhancement to help others. For another, if we all take action to help each other willingly, our society will always be kept in harmony.

范文分析

本篇范文由3段11句组成,不算标题共218词,结构严谨、紧扣提纲、表达清晰。文章首段指出了问题,根据第1点提纲展开第一种观点论述;第二段则按照第2点提纲陈述另一种对立的观点;第三段给出作者本人意见来归纳结论,共三句,首句为主题句。值得指出的是,文中使用了多个精彩关联词,例如however, conversely, therefore, as for me, for one thing, for another等,这些词让文章的过渡更加自然、表达更加连贯。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

Seven Steps to a More Fulfilling Job

Many people today find themselves in unfulfilling work situations. (1) In fact, one in four workers is dissatisfied with their current job, according to the recent "Plans for 2004" survey. Their career path may be financially rewarding, but it doesn't meet their emotional, social or creative needs. They're stuck, unhappy, and have no idea what to do about it, except move to another job.

(2) Mary Lyn Miller, veteran career consultant and founder of the Life and Career Clinic, says that when most people are unhappy about their work, their first thought is to get a different job. Instead, Miller suggests looking at the possibility of a different life. Through her book, *8 Myths of Making a Living*, as well as workshops, seminars and personal coaching and consulting, she has helped thousands of dissatisfied workers reassess life and work.

Like the way of Zen, which includes understanding of oneself as one really is, Miller encourages job seekers and those dissatisfied with work or life to examine their beliefs about work and recognize that "in many cases your beliefs are what brought you to where you are today." You may have been raised to think that women were best at nurturing and caring and, therefore, should be teachers and nurses. So that's what you did. Or, perhaps you were brought up to believe that you should do what your father did, so you have taken over the family business, or become a dentist "just like dad."

If this sounds familiar, it's probably time to look at the new possibilities for your future.

Miller developed a 7-step process to help potential job seekers assess their current situation and beliefs, identify their real passion, and start on a journey that allows them to pursue their passion through work.

Step 1: Willingness to do something different.

Breaking the cycle of doing what you have always done is one of the most difficult tasks for job seekers. (4)Many find it difficult to steer away from a career path or make a change, even if it doesn't feel right. Miller urges job seekers to open their minds to other possibilities beyond what they are currently doing.

Step 2: Commitment to being who you are, not who or what someone wants you to be.

(5)Look at the gifts and talents you have and make a commitment to pursue those things that you love most. If you love the social aspects of your job, but are stuck inside an office or "chained to your desk" most of the time, vow to follow your instinct and investigate alternative careers and work that allow you more time to interact with others. Dawn worked as a manager for a large retail clothing store for several years. Though she had advanced within the company, she felt frustrated and longed to be involved with nature and the outdoors. She decided to go to school nights and weekends to pursue her true passion by earning her master's degree in forestry. She now works in the biotech forestry division of a major paper company.

Step 3: Self-definition

(6)Miller suggests that once job seekers know who they are, they need to know how to sell themselves. "In the job market, you are a product. And just like a product, you must know the features and benefits that you have to offer a potential client, or employer." Examine the skills and knowledge that you have and identify how they can apply to your desired occupation. Your qualities will exhibit to employers why they should hire you over other candidates.

Step 4: Attain a level of self-honoring.

Self-honoring or self-love may seem like an odd step for job hunters, but being able to accept yourself, without judgment, helps eliminate insecurities and will make you more self-assured. By accepting who you are—all your emotions, hopes and dreams, your personality, and your unique way of being—(7)you'll project more confidence when networking and talking with potential employers. The power of self-honoring can help to break all the falsehoods you were programmed to believe—those that made you feel that you were not good enough, or strong enough, or intelligent enough to do what you truly desire.

Step 5: Vision.

(8)Miller suggests that job seekers develop a vision that embraces the answer to "What do I really want to do?" one should create a solid statement in a dozen or so sentences that describe in detail how they see their life related to work. For instance, the secretary who longs to be an actress describes a life that allows her to express her love of Shakespeare on stage. A real estate agent, attracted to his current job because he loves fixing up old homes, describes buying properties that need a little tender loving care to make them more saleable.

Step 6: Appropriate risk.

Some philosophers believe that the way to enlightenment comes through facing obstacles and difficulties. Once people discover their passion, (9)many are too scared to do anything about it. Instead, they do nothing. With this step, job seekers should assess what they are willing to give up, or risk, in pursuit of their dream. For one working mom, that meant taking night classes to learn new computer-aided design skills, while still earning a salary and keeping her day job. For someone else, it may mean quitting his or her job, taking out loan and going back to school full time. You'll move one step closer to your ideal work life if you identify how much risk you are willing to take and the sacrifices you are willing to make.

Step 7: Action.

Some teachers of philosophy describe action in this way, "If one wants to get to the top of a mountain, just sitting at the foot thinking about it will not bring one there. It is by making the effort of climbing up the mountain, step by step, that eventually the summit is reached." (10)All too often, it is the lack of action that ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals. Creating a plan and taking it one step at a time can lead to new and different job opportunities. Job-hunting tasks gain added meaning as you sense their importance in your quest for a more meaningful work life. The plan can include researching industries and occupations, talking to people who are in your desired area of work, taking classes, or accepting volunteer work in your targeted field.

Each of these steps will lead you on a journey to a happier and more rewarding work life. After all, it is the journey, not the destination, that is most important.

篇章点评

本文是一篇介绍说明性文章,谈及的是关于在职场如何寻找更好工作的话题。作者主要介绍了一位生活与职业诊所咨询师 Mary Lyn Miller 关于更好地“跳槽”的7大步。文中还加以段落标题对各大步骤都展开了较为详细的说明,让文章看起来更清晰、具体、明了。

答案评析

1. 【题意】根据最近的“2004年计划”调查可知,大多数人对目前的工作不满意。

【答案】N

【评析】本题题干的关键词显然是带有引号的“Plans for 2004”,根据此关键词浏览原文,可把本题定位到第1段第2句: In fact, one in four workers is dissatisfied ... job, ... “Plans for 2004” survey. 对照原文可发现,题干所说的“happy”与原文的“dissatisfied”不一致。因此,本题应选N。

2. 【题意】玛丽·琳·米勒的工作就是在生活和职业上给人们提建议。

【答案】Y

【评析】本题的关键词应该可以确定为人名 Mary Lyn Miller, 根据该关键词可把本题定位到原文第2段第1句来解答: Mary Lyn Miller, veteran career consultant and founder of the Life and Career Clinic. 根据原文可断定 Mary Lyn Miller 是某家生活与职业诊所的咨询师。可见,她的工作是在生活和职业方面给人们提供建议。故本题应选Y。

3. 【题意】玛丽·琳·米勒本人曾经对自己的工作相当不满意。

【答案】NG

【评析】本题的关键词如上题一样可确定为人名 Mary Lyn Miller, 根据该关键词搜寻全文可发现,原文从头到尾都没有提及到“Mary Lyn Miller was once quite dissatisfied with her own work”这样的信息,由此可以断定本题的说法在原文并没指出或提过,显然应选NG。

4. 【题意】许多人发觉,在是否改变自己的职业之路方面很难下定决心。

【答案】Y

【评析】本题的关键词可以看作是 difficult 以及 career path, 由此可浏览原文并在小标题“Step 1: Willingness to do something different.”下面第一段的第2句找到本题的出处。对照原文可看出,本题的题干基本上是原文信息的重复,因此是正确的说法,故本题选Y。

5. 【题意】根据玛丽·琳·米勒,考虑改变职业的人应该致力于对___的追求。

【答案】those things that they love most

【评析】本题的关键词可以定为 commit 以及 the pursuit of, 以此为根据来浏览原文可以定位到小标题“Step 2: Commitment to being who you are, ... to be.”下面第一段首句。根据原文所说“Look at ... and make a commitment to pursue those things that you love most.”并结合题干给出的信息不难断定答案。

6. 【题意】在求职市场上,求职者们需要知道如何像推销___一样推销自己。

【答案】products

【评析】本题的关键词应该是 the job market, job seekers 以及 sell themselves, 由此可定位到原文小标题“Step 3: Self-definition”下面段落的开头部分来找出答案。根据原文可确定 products 就是本题要填的词。

7. 【题意】在与求职雇员的面试中,自重或自爱可能会有助于某位求职者展示___。

【答案】more confidence

【评析】本题的关键词显然是两个名词 self-honoring 和 self-love, 根据以上两词可在原文小标题“Step 4: Attain a level of self-honoring.”下面的一段来寻读。根据原文具体信息“you'll project more confidence when networking and talking with potential employers”可确定,本题要填写的信息是: more confidence。

8. 【题意】玛丽·琳·米勒建议,求职者最好针对“___”这样的问题建立自己的看法。

【答案】What do I really want to do?

【评析】本题的关键词可以看作是 vision 以及 answers the question, 根据关键词可轻易定位到原文小标题“Step 5: Vision.”下面的段落来寻找要填的信息: Miller suggests that job seekers develop a vision that embraces the answer to “What do I really want to do?” 由此不难发现,答案在原文就完整提供了。

9. 【题意】许多人之所以太害怕去追求自己的梦想,是因为他们不愿意去___。

【答案】give up, or risk

【评析】本题的关键词为 too scared 和 pursue their dreams, 由此可定位到原文小标题“Step 6: Appropriate

risk.”下面一段的第2到4句来寻找恰当信息。不难看出,本题的题干基本就是原文意思的复述,对照原文所说可以确定,本题应填的是: give up, or risk.

10. 【题意】让人们最终还是不能实现理想的因素是_____。

【答案】the lack of action

【评析】本题的关键词应该是 ultimately 以及 attaining their ideals, 根据关键词可轻易定位到原文倒数第2段中间部分的 “All too often, it is the lack of action that ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals.” 对照原文可断定, 本题要填的信息为: the lack of action.

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. **A) Surfing the net.** W: **Jim, you are on the net again!** We are going to get off. It's time for the talk show!
 B) Watching a talk show.
 C) Packing a birthday gift. M: Just a minute, dear! I'm looking at a new jewelry site. I want to make sure I get the right gift for mom's birthday.
 D) Shopping at a jewelry store. Q: What is the man doing right now?

答案A。细节理解题。本题不难, 根据录音中女士所说的第一句可知, 男士正在上网, 选项A说的 “Surfing the net” 意思为 “网上冲浪”, 正好与原文说法一致。可见只有A正确。

12. A) He enjoys finding fault with exams. W: I've never seen you have such confidence before in the exam!
B) He is sure of his success in the exam. M: It's more than confidence! Right now **I felt that if I got less than an A, it will be the fault of the exam itself**
 C) He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam.
 D) He used to get straight A's in the exams Q: What does the man mean?
 he took.

答案B。语义题。根据录音中男士所说的 “I felt that if I got less than an A, it will be the fault of the exam” 可以看出, 他很自信地说, 如果拿不到A就是考试本身有问题了, 即他对自己考试拿到高分绝对有信心。因此, 本题应选B。

13. A) The man is generous with his good comments on people. W: Just look at this newspaper! Nothing but murder, death and war! **Do you still believe people are basically good?**
 B) The woman is unsure if there will be peace in the world.
 C) The woman is doubtful about newspaper stories. M: **Of course I do!** But newspapers hardly ever report stories about peace and generosity. They are not news!
D) The man is quite optimistic about human nature. Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

答案D。推断题。本题有一定的难度, 解答时要注意录音中女士所说的最后一句以及男士说的第一句话 “Of course I do!”。根据原文我们可以推断出, 尽管报纸对和平与慷慨事件报道得少, 但男士对人们本性仍然持相当乐观的态度。

14. A) Study for some profession. M: Tom must be joking when he said he plans to sell his shop and go to medical school.
 B) Attend a medical school.
C) Stay in business. W: **You are quite right! He's just kidding!** He's also told me time and time again he wished to study for some profession instead of going into business.
 D) Sell his shop. Q: What will Tom probably do according to the conversation?

答案C。推断题。本题较难, 要根据录音中男士和女士所表达的意思来解题。根据两者有同感的说法可知, Tom只是在开玩笑, 他并不会卖掉自己店去学医。因此, 本题应选C。

15. **A) More money.** W: I hear your boss has a real good impression of you, and he is thinking about giving you two more days off each month.
 B) Fair treatment.
 C) A college education. M: I hope not. I'd rather get more work hours **I can get enough bucks to help out my two kids at college.**
 D) Shorter work hours.

Q: What does the man truly want?

答案A。细节理解题。本题的解答关键是要理解录音中男士所说,尤其是“get enough bucks”这个重点词;bucks是美国人口语常说的“美元”,相当于dollars。可见,本题选A。

16. A) She was exhausted from her trip.

M: I heard you took a trip to Mexico last month. How did you like it?

B) She missed the comforts of home.

W: Oh, I got sick and tired of the hotel and hotel food! So now

C) She was impressed by Mexican food.

I understand the saying: **East, west, home's best!**

D) She will not go to Mexico again.

Q: What does the woman mean?

答案B。语义题。本题不难,根据录音中女士所说的一句英语常用口头表达“East, west, home's best!”我们可以断定,女士显然是在怀念自己舒服的家了。故本题应选B。

17. A) Cheer herself up a bit.

W: I'm worried about Anna. She's really been depressed lately. All she does is staying in her room all day.

B) Find a more suitable job.

C) Seek professional advice.

M: That sounds serious! **She'd better see a psychiatrist at**

D) Take a psychology course.

the counseling centre.

Q: What does the man suggest Anna do?

答案C。细节理解题。本题有一定难度,根据录音中男士所说,Anna最好去一趟咨询中心看心理医生。仔细对比4个选项,只有C项才正确,而D项的psychology有较强的干扰性。

18. **A) He dresses more formally now.**

M: I could hardly recognize Sam after we got that new job!

B) What he wears does not match his position.

He's always in a suit and tie now.

C) He has ignored his friends since graduation.

W: Yeah. He was never liked that in college. Back then, he

D) He failed to do well at college.

went around in old T-shirts and jeans.

Q: What does the first speaker say about Sam?

答案A。细节理解题。根据录音中第一个说话者所说的“He's always in a suit and tie now.”可以发现, Sam现在穿西装大领带,衣着更加正式了。A项正好意思相符。因此,本题选A。

◆ Conversation One

M: Hi, Ann! Welcome back! How's your trip to the States?

W: Very busy. (19) I had a lot of meetings; so, of course, I didn't have much time to see New York.

M: What a pity! Actually, I have a trip there myself next week.

W: Do you? Then take my advice, do the well-being in the air program. It really works.

M: Oh, I read about that in a magazine. You say it works?

W: Yes, I did the program on the flight to the States, and when I arrived in New York, (20) I didn't have any problem, no jet lag at all. On the way back, I didn't do it, and I felt terrible.

M: You're joking!

W: Not at all, it really meant a lot of difference.

M: Hmm... So what did you do?

W: Well, I didn't drink an alcohol or coffee, and (21) I didn't eat any meat or rich food. I drink a lot of water, and fruit juice, and I eat the meals on the well-being menu. They're lighter. They have fish, vegetables, and noodles, for example, and I did some of the exercises of the program.

M: Exercises? On a plane?

W: Yes. I didn't do many, of course; there isn't much space on a plane.

M: How many passengers do the exercises?

W: (22) Not many.

M: Then how much champagne did they drink?

W: (22) A lot! It was more popular than mineral water.

M: So, basically, it's a choice. Mineral water and exercises, or champagne and jet lag.

W: That's right! It's a difficult choice.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

19. Why did the woman go to New York?
20. What does the woman say about the well-being in the air program?
21. What did the woman do to follow the well-being menu?
22. What did the woman say about other passengers?

答案评析

快速浏览这4个题目所给出的选项可以发现,这里多次出现了“air travel”以及与之相关的其他字眼,如“passenger”、“discomfort”和“plane”等,由此我们可以推测这应该是与航空旅程相关的对话。

19. 【评析】选B。本题不难,根据对话中女士所说的第一句“I had a lot of meetings, so, of course, I ... New York”,可以确定她去 New York 的目的是开会。故本题选B。
20. 【评析】选D。本题有一定的难度,解题的关键是要抓住女士所说的“I did the program on the flight ... I didn't have any problem, no jet lag at all.”尤其是jet lag一词,它指的是“由飞行引起的身体不适”。由此可以看出,选项D正好符合题意。
21. 【评析】选D。本题难度不高,在谈到如何遵照 well-being menu 时,女士说了这样一句话“I didn't eat any meat or rich food.”,显然选项A的意思与此一致。
22. 【评析】选C。本题要综合最后几句对话来解答,从女士所说的不难看出,飞机上很少乘客跟她那样少吃油腻事物和做运动。因此,只有C与女士所表达的信息相符。故本题选C。

◆ Conversation Two

W: Morning. Can I help you?

M: Well, I'm not really sure. I'm just looking.

W: I see. Well, there's plenty to look at it again this year. I'm sure you have to walk miles to see each stand.

M: That's true.

W: Er ..., would you like a coffee? Come and sit down for a minute. No obligation.

M: Well, that's very kind of you, but ...

W: Now, please. Is this (23) the first year you've been to the fair, Mr ...

M: Yes, Johnson. James Johnson.

W: My name's Susan Carter. (24) Are you looking for anything in particular, or are you interested in computers in general?

M: Well, actually, I have some specific jobs in mind. I owe a small company, we've grown quite dramatically over the past 12 months, and (24) we really need some technological help to enable us to keep on top of everything.

W: What's your line of business, Mr Johnson?

M: (25) We're a training consultancy.

W: I see. And what do you need to keep on top?

M: The first thing is correspondence. We have a lot of standard letters and forms. So I suppose we need some kind of word processor.

W: Right. Well, that's no problem. But it may be possible for you to get a system that does a lot of other things in addition to word processing. What might suit you is the MR5000. That's it over there! It's IBM compatible.

M: What about the price?

W: Well, the MR5000 costs 1,050 pounds. Software comes free with the hardware.

M: Well, I'll think about it. Thank you.

W: Here's my card. Please feel free to contact me.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

23. Where did the conversation take place?
24. What are the speakers talking about?
25. What is the man's line of business?

答案评析

从几道题目的选项看来,我们可以大概地猜测到本对话会考查哪些内容,第一道应该是考查场合,第二道

估计是问对话人谈到的话题或事物,第最后一道则是与对话人谈到的话题或事物相关的其他内容(对话人的职业或工种等)。

23.【评析】选A。本题难度不高,女士在录音开头就说了这样一句话“the first year you've been to the fair.”显然,她明示了对话的场合应是交易会。因此,选项A为本题答案。

24.【评析】选C。本题较难,要综合对话者几句对话来解答,从女士所问以及男士所回答的“we really need some technological help to ... everything.”可以推断出,男士应该是想在交易会上找些有用的东西买,以维持自己公司的竞争力。可见,本题正确选项应是C。

25.【评析】选B。本题不难,考查的是很容易就能听出来的细节信息。录音最后部分就在男士口中指明了答案“We're a training consultancy”。故本题选B。

Section B

★ Passage One

本文是一段有关人们新年许愿又如何放弃新年目标的短文。短文具有典型的议论文结构:揭示现象,提出自己观点,实例论证。文中通过对比、举例等说明了人们如何轻易地立下新年的愿望,又如何轻易地放弃新年的目标,同时说话者也给出了自己相关的观点和意见。

The new year always brings with the cultural tradition of new possibilities. (26)We see it as a chance for renewal. We begin to dream of new possible selves. We design our ideal self or an image that is quite different from what we are now. For some of us, we roll that dreamy film in our heads just because it's the beginning of a new year. But we aren't serious about making changes. We just make some half-hearted resolution and it evaporates after a week or two. The experience makes us feel less successful and leads us to discount our ability to change in the future. It's not the change impossible but that it would last unless our resolutions are supported with plans for implementation. (27)We have to make our intentions manageable by detailing the specific steps that will carry us to our goal. Say your goal is to lose weight by dieting and cutting off sweets. But one night you just have to have a cookie. And you know there's a bag of your favorites in the cupboard. You want one; you eat two; you check the bag and find out you've just shot 132 calories. You say to yourself, “What the hell!” and polish off the whole bag. Then you begin to draw all kinds of unpleasant conclusions about yourself. To protect your sense of self, (28)you begin to discount the goal. You may think:—“Well, dieting wasn't that important to me and I won't make it anyhow.” (28)So you abandon the goal and return to your bad habits.

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

26. What do people usually wish to do at the beginning of a new year?

27. How can people turn their new year's resolutions into reality?

28. Why does the speaker mention the example of sweets and cookies?

答案评析

26.【评析】选A。推断题。本题问的是:人们在一年之初常常希望做些什么?本题较难,要综合录音中的讲话者开头几句话来综合推断。讲话者一开始说的无非是新年有机会重头开始、有新的自我梦想等,其实际意思就是新年要有所进步,故选项A符合题意。

27.【评析】选D。推断题。本题问的是:人们怎样才能实现他们的新年打算?本题难度不高,从录音中间部分提到的“We have to make our intentions manageable by detailing the specific steps that will carry us to our goal.”可以推断出,人们要付诸计划并努力实现之。可见,本题选D。

28.【评析】选D。细节题。本题问的是:为什么该说话者提到“sweets and cookies”这个例子?该题也不难,根据录音最后部分提及的细节信息可知,说话者想以实例说明人们如何轻易地放弃目标。选项D正好与之一致。故本题选D。

★ Passage Two

本文是一段关于两个年轻人身世故事的短文。Karen的母亲Sandra再5年前因一场车祸去世,而Michael的父亲Andersen却是当时车祸现场的目击者,他当时冒着危险救出了才3个月大的Karen,最后还是牺牲了生命。Karen和Michael这对情侣长大后才揭开了这过去多年的感动一幕。本文符合一般记叙文写作规律,文章开头为故事起因,中间部分为故事经过,文章结尾为结局。

25 years ago, Ray Anderson, a single parent with a one-year-old son, witnessed a terrible accident which took place when the driver of a truck ran a red light and collided with the car of Sandra Drinkens. (29)The impact of the collision killed

Sandra instantly. But her three-month-old daughter was left trapped in the burning car. While others looked on in horror, Andersen jumped out of his vehicle and crawled into the car through the shadowed rear window to try to free the infant. Seconds later, the car was enclosed in flames. But to everyone's amazement, Andersen was able to pull the baby to safety. (30) While the baby was all right, Andersen was seriously injured. Two days later he died. But his heroic act was published widely in the media. His son was soon adopted by relatives. The most remarkable part of the story was unfolded only last week. Karen and her boyfriend Michael were looking through some old boxes when they came across some old newspaper clippings. "This is me when I was a new born baby. I was rescued from a burning car. (29) But my mother died in the accident," explained Karen. Although Michael knew Karen's mother had died years earlier, he never fully understood the circumstances until he skimmed over the newspaper article. To Karen's surprise, Michael was absorbed in the details of the accident, and he began to cry uncontrollably. (31) Then he revealed that the man that pulled Karen from the flames was the father he never knew. The two embraced and shed many tears, recounting stories told to them about their parents. Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29 What happened twenty-five years ago?

30 What does the speaker say about Michael's father?

31 Why did Michael cry uncontrollably when he skimmed over the newspaper article?

答案评析

29. 【评析】选C。推断题。本题问的是：25年前发生了什么？本题有一定的难度，问题问得比较笼统，录音开头的人物关系刚听起来也比较复杂。要综合录音中的讲话者开头几句话，以及中间Karen说到的“But my mother died in the accident”才能推断出Sandra的身份正是Karen的母亲。因此，本题选C。

30. 【评析】选B。细节题。本题问的是：该讲话者谈到关于Michael父亲哪些信息？本题难度不高，从录音前半部分具体提到关于Michael父亲的描述，尤其是这句“While the baby was all right, Andersen was seriously injured. Two days later he died”可以断定，本题应选B。

31. 【评析】选A。推断题。本题问的是：为什么Michael在看到报纸上那篇文章时失控地哭了起来？该题有一定的难度，根据录音最后部分提及的细节推断，Michael知道了自己的父亲原来就是当年舍身救女童的英雄，他不禁感动得哭了。选项A正好与之一致。故本题选A。

★ Passage Three

本文是一段关于美国工人工作时间以及相关问题的短文。美国工人在工作时间的长短上仅次于日本工人，他们正在忍受着超负荷劳动，每年得到的休假越来越少。这一切都是因为企业为保持自己的竞争力、提高生产力而延长劳动时间所导致的。这些得引起政府的重视。

Americans suffer from an overdose of work. Regardless of who they are or what they do, Americans spend more time at work than that any time since World War II. In 1950, the US had fewer working hours than any other industrialized country. Today, (32) it exceeds every country but Japan where industrialized employees load 2,155 hours a year compared with 1,951 in the US and 1,603 in the former West Germany. Between 1969 and 1989, employed Americans add an average of 138 hours to their yearly work schedules. The workweek has remained above 40 hours. But people are working more weeks each year. (33) Specifically pay time off holidays, vacations, sick leave shrink by 50% in the 1980s. (34) As corporations have experienced stiff competitions and slow in growth of productivity, they have pressed employees to work longer. Cost-cutting lay-offs in the 1980s reduce the professional and managerial runs, leaving fewer people to get the job done. In lower paid occupations where wages have been reduced, workers have added hours in overtime or extra jobs to preserve their living standards. The government estimates that more than 7 million people hold a second job. For the first time, (35) large numbers of people say they want to cut back on working hours even it means earning less money. But most employers are unwilling to let them do so. The government which has stepped back from its traditional role as a regulator of work time should take steps to make shorter hours possible.

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

32. In which country do industrial employees work the longest hours?

33. How do employed Americans manage to work more hours?

34. Why do corporations press their employees to work longer hours according to the speaker?

35. What does the speaker say many Americans prefer to do?

答案评析

32. 【评析】选B。细节题。本题问的是：哪个国家的工人有最长的工作时间？本题不难，从录音开始不久就说到的“... it exceeds every country but Japan where industrialized employees load 2, 155 hours a year”可以看出日本工人的工作时间最长。因此，选项B为本题答案。
33. 【评析】选D。推断题。本题问的是：受雇的美国工人是怎样做到更长时间工作的？本题要根据录音中间部分的具体信息，尤其是这句“Specifically pay time off holidays, vacations, sick leave shrink by 50%”来推断，他们的假期减少一半才保证有更长的工作时间，故本题选D。
34. 【评析】选A。细节题。本题问的是：根据讲话者，为什么企业强迫工人们更长时间地工作？该题根据录音中间部分提及的相关细节“As corporations have experienced stiff competitions and slow in growth of productivity, they have pressed employees to work longer.”可以断定，选项A正好与之一致。故答案为A。
35. 【评析】选C。推断题。本题问的是：讲话者说到许多美国人更愿意做什么？根据录音最后部分提及的细节“large numbers of people say they want to cut back on working hours even ...”，cut back 在这里的意思是“减短，缩少”。由此推断出，美国人宁愿少点工作时间，少赚点钱。可见，本题应选C。

Section C

Nursing, as a typically female profession, must deal constantly with the false impression that nurses are there to wait on the physician. As nurses, we are (36) licensed to provide nursing care only. We do not have any legal or moral (37) obligation to any physician. We provide health teaching, (38) assess physical as well as emotional problems, (39) co-ordinate patient-related services, and make all of our nursing decisions based upon what is best or suitable for the patient. If, in any (40) circumstance, we feel that a physician's order is (41) inappropriate or unsafe, we have a legal (42) responsibility to question that order or refuse to carry it out.

Nursing is not a nine-to-five job with every weekend off. All nurses are aware of that before they enter the profession. The emotional and physical stress, however, that occurs due to odd working hours is a (43) prime reason for a lot of the career dissatisfaction. (44) It is sometimes required that we work overtime, and that we change shifts four or five times a month. That disturbs our personal lives, disrupts our sleeping and eating habits, and isolates us from everything except job-related friends and activities.

The quality of nursing care is being affected dramatically by these situations. (45) Most hospitals are now staffed by new graduates, as experienced nurses finally give up trying to change the system. Consumers of medically related services have evidently not been affected enough yet to demand changes in our medical system. But if trends continue as predicted, (46) they will find that most critical hospital cares will be provided by new, inexperienced, and sometimes inadequately trained nurses.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

参考译文

Google公司是一家世界著名的公司，它的总部位于美国加州的山景城(Mountain View)。1998年，该公司是在硅谷一间车库里建立起来的，随着互联网泡沫进行的同时，它不断膨胀壮大。尽管在周围公司不断倒闭的时候，它也没有提示扩张的脚步。Google的搜索引擎在全世界是如此流行，以致“搜索”变成了Google的代名词，而“google”也变成了一个动词。全世界都喜欢上了它这项有效而神奇的快捷技术。

Google公司的成功很大程度上归功于S. Brin和L. Page的睿智，同时也是拜一系列幸运事情所赐。正是Page在1996年在丹佛开始了他的研究项目，才逐渐发展变成了后来的Google搜索引擎。Brin在早一年前的一次新同学介绍中认识了Page，也早早地加入了这个项目。他们两人当时都是在读博士，那时候他们发明的搜索引擎比其他的都要好，不用市场推广，只是经过初期使用者口头宣传，就逐渐地让你的祖母一辈也知道了。

他们的突破之处，简单来说，是放他们的搜索引擎连上网络之后，它不仅仅只是查找字符匹配的信息，而且还作出统计，排列出大量的重要信息，比如说如何让网络互相链接等。那样就比其他引擎展示出好得多的搜索结果。Brin和Page本想把自己的发明命名为“Googol”(表示1后面跟有100个0的数学术语)，但是某人拼写出现了错误，因此Googol写成了Google。他们从一些有先见之明的教授和投机者身上筹集了资金，并且离开了校园，把Google引擎变成了生意。或许，他们最大的运气在他们把自己的技术出售给其他搜索引擎公司时就来临了，但是当时却没有人出得起他们要求的价钱，所以他们决定自己建立公司。

他们的下一个突破在2000年来临，当时Google公司想出如何赚钱了。它拥有大量的用户，但几乎没有一个

是付款使用的。它的出路最后证明是——广告,而现在可以毫不夸张地说,Google现在本质上是个广告公司,毕竟广告几乎构成了它的全部营业收入。如今,Google已经成为了一个广告公司巨头,市值达到1000亿美元。

篇章点评

本文是一篇介绍说明性文章,整篇文章讲述了Google公司创始人Page和Brin创建Google的历史。文中谈到了Google公司的前身、发展的主要过程以及成功的原因等,简单的四段文字却让读者对Google有了大致的了解。

答案评析

47.【题意】除了一系列幸运事件外,还有什么因素令Google如此成功?

【答案】The brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page.

【评析】根据本题的题干信息,可把a series of fortunate以及successful定为关键词来对原文进行搜索。浏览全文后,可发现原文第2段开头就是本题的出处:Google owes much of its success to the brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page, ... events.对照原文可断定本题答案: The brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page.

48.【题意】Google的搜索引擎起源于由L. Page始创的_____。

【答案】the academic project

【评析】本题的题干缺少的成分应该是宾语,可以估计空格应填一个名词。本题的关键词可以看作是Google's search engine和L. Page,根据以上关键词可同样定位到原文第2段。对照原文"It was Page who, ..., initiated the academic project that eventually became Google's search engine."可知,本题的题干基本是对原文的复述,因此要填的答信息在原文就有现成的: the academic project.

49.【题意】Google的搜索引擎是如何推广到全世界的?

【答案】By word of mouth.

【评析】本题的关键词同样可以定为Google's search engine,由此可以锁定主要讲述search engine的原文第2段来寻找本题的答案。通过该段最后部分的信息"the search engine ..., without any marketing, spread by word of mouth from ..."可知,搜索引擎是通过使用者的口头宣传而普及起来的。

50.【题意】Brin和Page决定建立自己的公司,因为当时没有人能_____。

【答案】meet their price

【评析】根据本题的题干信息可知,空格应填的是一个动宾短语,而本题的关键词应该是短语set up their own business,在浏览了全文之后,我们可以在第3段最后一句找到本题的出处"...they tried to sell their technology ..., but no one met their price, and they built it up on their own."根据原文可断定答案: meet their price.

51.【题意】Google公司的收入大部分来自于_____。

【答案】advertising

【评析】从题干句型看来,本题跟第48题属于同一类题目,空格要填的应该是名词或动名词。通过题干的关键词The revenue of the Google可把本题定位到原文最后一段来寻求解答。根据原文所说的"The solution turned out to be advertising, and ... an advertising company, given that that's the source of nearly all its revenue."可知,该公司的收入主要是依靠广告。

Section B

★ Passage One

参考译文

你总会听到这样重复的一句话:美国的经济从数据上看来不错,但其实它并不那么好。为什么比以往更多的财富却没有催生出比以往更多的幸福?这是一个问题,它的起源起码要追溯到1958年John Kenneth Galbraith(他不久前辞世,享年97岁)所写的《富裕的社会》一书的面世。

《富裕的社会》这本书是一个现代的经典之作,因为它有助于解释人类的生存条件的一个新时刻。Galbraith写道,在历史的大部分里,“饥饿、疾病还有寒冷”威胁到几乎每一个人。“在世界每一处地方都可以看到贫困。显然,它并不是只属于我们的。”在第二次世界大战以后,另一次经济大萧条的恐惧为一片经济繁荣让路了。20世纪30年代,失业率曾达到18.2%;而20世纪50年代,失业率却变成了4.5%。

对于Galbraith来说,唯物主义像疯了般发展而且会滋生人们的不满足。商家通过广告决定了消费者买些他们并不真的想要或需要的东西。因为这么多的消费是人为的,所以它也不会让人满足。同时,本来会让更多人过得更好的政府支出却缩减了,毕竟人们只是本能地或者错误地给政府贴上“必然的邪恶”这样的标签。

人们常说“只有富人在不断前进,其他人都是原地踏步或者落后于人。”哎,我们也有许多不配成为富人的

人——例如待遇过高的行政主管。然而，在过去任何意义非凡的时期中，大多数人的收入都在增加。从1995年到2004年，通货膨胀调节后的平均家庭收入增长了14.3%，达到每家庭43000美元。人们有种“被压榨”的感觉，认为增加的收入往往难以满足增长的需求——更大的房子、更多的医疗保健和教育，以及更快的网络连接。

另一个让人感到受挫之处是富裕社会并没有消除不安全感。人们把工作的稳定性看作是他们生活标准的一部分。随着企业下岗者的增加，该部分已经逐渐消蚀掉了。越来越多的工人担心他们成为“可任意处理的美国人”，就如Louis Uchitelle在同名著作上《可任意处理的美国人》所描述的那样。

因为这么多先前的苦痛和社会的矛盾都源自与贫困，广泛富裕的到来预示了各种乌托邦式的可能。我在某种程度上说，富裕成功了。人们现在的身体痛苦比以前少了很多，过得更好了。但不幸的是，富裕同时衍生了不满和矛盾。

先进的社会需要经济的发展来满足其人民倍增的需求，但是对经济增长的寻求却释放出焦虑与经济冲突，这些都干扰了社会秩序。富裕解放了个人，承诺每个人都能够选择一种独特的方式来实现自我价值。但是，这个承诺是如此过度，以致它注定会带来许多失望，并且有时后还会激发一些带来反社会后果的抉择，包括家庭分裂以及肥胖症等。数据显示，幸福并没有伴随着收入一起增多。

我们应该惊讶吗？其实不必要。我们只是重申了一个古老的事实：对富裕的追求不总是以幸福收场。

答案评析

- 52.【评析】选B。细节题。本题难度高，根据原文第1段说到的“Why doesn't ever-greater wealth promote ever-greater happiness? It is a question ... of *The Affluent* (富裕的) *Society* by ...”可以发现，选项B正好与原文相符，由此可断定答案应选B。
- 53.【评析】选D。推断题。本题题干的关键信息是According to Galbraith以及feel discontented，由此可把本题定位到谈到相关内容的原文第3段。该段的主题句显然是首句“To Galbraith, materialism had gone mad and would breed discontent.”由此可知，唯物主义泛滥导致了人们对物质的不满足，前者是因，后者为果。因此，可以推断出选项D为本题的答案。
- 54.【评析】选A。细节题。根据本题题干的主要信息people feel squeezed和their average income可以锁定本题的出处在原文第4段。从文中第4段中的“People feel ‘squeezed’ because their rising incomes often don't satisfy their rising wants”我们可以发现，选项A基本重复了原文的意思，也就指出了本问题的原因所在。因此，本题应选A。
- 55.【评析】选D。语义题。本题的解答要联系上下文来进行理解。不难发现，本题出处在第5段，根据“the disposable American”所在的上文，尤其是开头两句就提到经济增长（富裕）却没有消除工作的不稳定（工人随时有可能下岗），由此可以推知，这里的the disposable American所表达的意思应该“不再拥有安稳工作的工人”。故本题选D。
- 56.【评析】选C。主旨题。本题有一定的难度，要结合全篇来综合考虑，推断出本文的主旨大意。通读全文，尤其是最后两段，我们可以大致总结出：美国经济的发展与社会的进步满足了人们的物质需求，但同时也产生了一定的负面作用，导致了经济矛盾和人们的不满情绪。因此，可排除不恰当的其他选项，选出答案C。

篇章点评

本文是一篇关于美国社会问题的议论文，谈及的是经济发展、社会富裕所伴随而来的矛盾。文章从一本名为《富裕的社会》的书所提出的问题“为何更加富裕没有带来更多幸福？”谈起，中间说到唯物主义的疯狂发展滋生了人们的不满足，富裕并未消除不安全感，最后得出结论：富裕不会总是带来幸福。

★ Passage Two

参考译文

使用敬语是妇女具有儒家典范的象征，儒家典范支配着保守的日本性别规范。这种规范表明，妇女要默默地退居幕后，她的生活和需求要服从于家庭的其他成员以及男性户主。她是一个守本分的女儿、妻子、母亲以及家务的照料人。一个传统的优雅日本妇女要胜在谦逊机敏，她“在这个世界上谨言慎行”，崇尚女性的美丽和幽雅。

如今，年轻妇女不再遵从那种女性言语规范的现象屡见不鲜。她们用更少恭敬有加的“妇女式”语言风格，而且甚至用起我们所知的“男人式”强硬语言形式。这当然吸引了相当大的注意力，已经导致了日本媒体对妇女语言的去女性化的一片声讨。诚然，我们之前没有听说过“男性的语言”，直到人们开始对女孩挪用那些通常为男性所用的语言形式作出反应。现在有一种针对妇女语言“堕落”的观点——当然那是被看成是部分丧失女性典范和道德的——该观点也被由媒体所实施的全国性民意调查具体化。

Yoshiko Matsumoto认为,年轻妇女们很可能从来没有如老一辈女人那样使用那么多高度尊敬的语言形式。这种高度礼貌的风格无疑是年轻妇女们一直期望自己“成长”的东西——毕竟,它不仅仅是妇女特质的符号,而且也是成熟和文雅的标志,而且其作用也能够显示某个人的社会关系在本质上的改变。一个人或许会想象,一个小女孩在过家家或模仿老一辈女人时使用极其礼貌的语言形式——类似于小女孩在角色游戏中使用高音调的声音模仿“老师讲课”或“母亲说话”的方式。

目前的现实是,年轻的日本女人使用更少恭敬语是变化的一个必然信号——不论是社会变化还是语言变化。然而,这却很可能不是女孩“男性化”的信号。在一些例子当中,它或者是女孩们在要求与男性有同样权力的信号,但那与她们试图变得“男性化”的说法有很大的区别。Katsue Reynolds认为,如今的女孩使用更多的进取的语言策略是为了能够在学校和社会外面与男孩子竞争。社会的改变同样不仅带来了妇女地位的改变,而且给生命各阶段带来了各种的关系,而处在青春期的女孩正进入到一种亚文化形式之中。因此,对于一个老一代的说话者来说,那种看起来像“男性化的”语言可能似乎就是如“自由”语言或“随意”语言的青春期。

篇章点评

本文是一篇关于日本语言文化方面问题的文章,谈论的是如今的日本年轻妇女比她们的上一辈女人更少使用敬语形式。文章先从儒家言行规范谈起,然后谈到年轻妇女开始借用“男人式”语言形式并引起很多日本人的反对,文章最后两段还引用了相关看法和观点,分析了年轻妇女语言形式转变的原因以及相关影响等。

答案评析

57. 【答案】B。细节题。本题不难,根据原文第1段第主题句“The use of ... is symbolic of the Confucian ideal of the woman, which ... in Japan.”可知,本段主要是关于the Confucian 日本女人行为规范的影响,显然B项符合原文的意思,本题应选B。
58. 【答案】B。细节题。本题可以用排除法解答。本题题干的关键信息是 change has been observed 以及 young Japanese women, 由此可把本题定位到谈到相关内容的原文第2段。根据该段开头两句所说,可发现A、C、D三项的说法要么与原文不一致,要么原文没有指明,因此都可以排除。只有B项的说法在原文具体提到过。因此,本题应选B。
59. 【答案】D。推断题。本题有一定的难度,建议抓住题干的关键信息 appropriation of men's language forms and the Japanese media, 然后锁定有相关内容的原文第2段中间部分来推断答案。根据该处说到的“This, of course, ... has led to an outcry in the Japanese media against the defeminization of women's language.”从该句关键词“outcry ... against”可以推知,人们对妇女借用男人的语言规范持反对态度。故本题应选D。
60. 【答案】C。推理题。本题较难,根据原文第3段,基本可以排除干扰性不强的选项B和D,但是,在A项和C项之间要取舍就得足够仔细地理解原文意思,尤其是这一句“This highly polite style is ..., and its use could be taken to indicate a change in the nature of one's social relations as well.”该处真正的难度体现在用词“indicate”上,它意思是“暗示,提示,表明”,但并不等同于A项所说中的“lead to”,由此可以排除A,确定答案为C。其实,C项的说法在原文就有所体现。
61. 【答案】C。主旨题。本题考查作者的看法,最后一段综合说明了作者的意见,也就是全文的主旨。根据该段中间的“In some instances, it may be a sign that girls are making the same claim to authority as boys and men, but ... to be “masculine.”以及Katsue Reynolds的看法,我们可以推断出,作者与Katsue Reynolds的看法一致,认为日本年轻女人使用直白的语言是她们在男性主宰的社会中竞争的一种策略。可见,本题的答案为C。

Part V Cloze

篇章点评

今次六级考的是完型填空而不是常考的改错题。文章节选自2006年8月的《时代》杂志上的一篇名为《Why We Don't Prepare》的文章的第5至8段。本文属于批判性文章,主题并非像以往那样积极向上。文章主要谈论的是人类在灾难后应重视痛苦、吸取教训的问题。文中还结合“卡特里娜飓风”这样的具体例子展开论述。

答案评析

62. 【答案】B

【评析】本题考查介词词义辨析。本题要根据上下文来理解,空格所在句承接上句,紧跟的连词应该是表示解释说明,至于, on 关于, 在上面, for 为因果连词, 只有 by 可以表示通过。by that logic 表示“按照那样的逻辑”,正好符合题意。因此,本题选B。