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CET-6

6级

谢忠明 主编

2000.1-2004.6

历年大学英语六级考试

真题
精析

考点定位，直击考官意图

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前言

本书是专为参加全国大学英语六级考试的考生编写的。出版多年来,受到全国广大考生的肯定与欢迎,并被北京、上海、南京、西安、武汉等城市的一些高校和社会辅导班作为六级考试辅导的首选教材,其销量一直位居同类书的最前列。

经过多年的使用,编者发现仍有不少地方需要进一步完善,以更好地贴近广大考生。全国各地的考生也经常来信、来电或通过 E-mail,向编者提出一些非常中肯的建议。为使考生通过本书的学习,进一步领悟六级考试的真谛、解题思路和解题技巧,获取理想的六级成绩,编者特根据六级考试的发展趋势以及考生提出来的种种需求,对本书进行了修订。其特色主要体现在:

解析中肯、透彻到位 书中解析部分由全国著名六级考试辅导专家,根据其十多年语言测试教学的经验,从命题和实战的角度,作出详尽的分析与解释。每道试题的解析思路清晰,过程简明,力图使考生举一反三,触类旁通,其目的是帮助考生在缺少老师指导的情况下,进行独立地复习。

编排方式独特 本书中的试题依年倒排,有助于由此及彼地掌握六级考试命题轨迹;双色印刷,层次感强,内容鲜明突出,使考生更容易抓住试题解析的要义所在;书末附答案速查表,便于考生对自测结果进行评估。

编者特别建议考生在使用本书时,先做题自测,再仔细阅读解析,及时进行归纳总结,以提高应试能力。我们相信,当做完全部试题,同时掌握了应试技巧后,考生朋友的六级综合应试水平会得到很大的提高。在本书前几版中,吴玮翔老师也参与了编写工作,在此谨表谢意。

本书不仅给广大考生提供了真题实时操练的机会,同时也是六级辅导班学员的理想教材。

编者

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2004 年 6 月大学英语六级考试

试 卷 一

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 by 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) Dick's trousers don't match his jacket.
C) The color of Dick's jacket is too dark.
2. A) Call the police station.
C) Show the man her family pictures.
3. A) The temperature is not as high as the man claims.
B) The room will get cool if the man opens the windows.
C) She is following instructions not to use the air-conditioning.
D) She is afraid the new epidemic SARS will soon spread all over town.
4. A) She lost a lot of weight in two years.
C) She had a unique way of staying healthy.
5. A) The man is not suitable for the position.
C) She had received only one application letter.
6. A) He's unwilling to fetch the laundry.
C) He will go before the laundry is closed.
7. A) At a shopping center.
C) At an international trade fair.
8. A) The woman hated the man talking throughout the movie.
B) The woman saw a comedy instead of a horror movie.
C) The woman prefers light movies before sleep.
D) The woman regrets going to the movie.
9. A) He is the right man to get the job done.
C) He is not easy to get along with.
10. A) It is being forced out of the entertainment industry.
B) It should change its concept of operation.
C) It should revolutionize its technology.

- D) It is a very good place to relax.

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) He set up the first university in America.
B) He was one of the earliest settlers in America.
C) He can best represent the spirit of early America.
D) He was the most distinguished diplomat in American history.
12. A) He provided Washington with a lot of money.
B) He persuaded France to support Washington.
C) He served as a general in Washington's army.
D) He represented Washington in negotiations with Britain.
13. A) As one of the greatest American scholars.
B) As one of America's most ingenious inventors.
C) As one of the founding fathers of the United States.
D) As one of the most famous activists for human rights.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Because we might be offered a dish of insects.
B) Because nothing but freshly cooked insects are served.
C) Because some yuppies like to horrify guests with insects as food.
D) Because we might meet many successful executives in the media industry.
15. A) From yuppie clubs.
B) In the seafood market.
C) In the supermarket.
D) On the Internet.
16. A) It's easy to prepare.
B) It's tasty and healthful.
C) It's exotic in appearance.
D) It's safe to eat.
17. A) It will be consumed by more and more young people.
B) It will become the first course at dinner parties.
C) It will have to be changed to suit local tastes.
D) It is unlikely to be enjoyed by most People.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Their business hours are limited.
B) Their safety measures are inadequate.
C) Their banking procedures are complicated.
D) They don't have enough service windows.
19. A) People who are in the habit of switching from one bank to another.
B) Young people who are fond of modern technology.
C) Young people who are wealthy and well-educated.

- D) People who have computers at home.
20. A) To compete for customers.
B) To reduce the size of their staff.
C) To provide services for distant clients.
D) To expand their operations at a lower cost.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

It was the worst tragedy in maritime (航海的) history, six times more deadly than the Titanic. When the German cruise ship Wilhelm Gustloff was hit by torpedoes (鱼雷) fired from a Russian submarine in the final winter of World War II, more than 10,000 people—mostly women, children and old people fleeing the final Red Army push into Nazi Germany—were packed aboard. An ice storm had turned the decks into frozen sheets that sent hundreds of families sliding into the sea as the ship tilted and began to go down. Others desperately tried to put lifeboats down. Some who succeeded fought off those in the water who had the strength to try to claw their way aboard. Most people froze immediately. "I'll never forget the screams," says Christa Nützmann, 87, one of the 1,200 survivors. She recalls watching the ship, brightly lit, slipping into its dark grave—and into seeming nothingness, rarely mentioned for more than half a century.

Now Germany's Nobel Prize-winning author Günter Grass has revived the memory of the 9,000 dead, including more than 4,000 children—with his latest novel *Crab Walk*, published last month. The book, which will be out in English next year, doesn't dwell on the sinking; its heroine is a pregnant young woman who survives the catastrophe only to say later: "Nobody wanted to hear about it, not here in the West (of Germany) and not at all in the East." The reason was obvious. As Grass put it in a recent interview with the weekly *Die Woche*: "Because the crimes we Germans are responsible for were and are so dominant, we didn't have the energy left to tell of our own sufferings."

The long silence about the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was probably unavoidable—and necessary. By unreservedly owning up to their country's monstrous crimes in the Second World War, Germans have managed to win acceptance abroad, marginalize (使...不得势) the neo-Nazis at home and make peace with their neighbors. Today's unified Germany is more prosperous and stable than at any time in its long, troubled history. For that, a half century of willful forgetting about painful memories like the German Titanic was perhaps a reasonable price to pay. But even the most politically correct Germans believe that they've now earned the right to discuss the full historical record. Not to equate German suffering with that of its victims, but simply to acknowledge a terrible tragedy.

21. Why does the author say the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was the worst tragedy in maritime history?

- ☒ A) It was attacked by Russian torpedoes.
B) Most of its passengers were frozen to death.
C) Its victims were mostly women and children.
D) It caused the largest number of casualties.

22. Hundreds of families dropped into the sea when _____.

- ☒ A) a strong ice storm tilted the ship
B) the cruise ship sank all of a sudden
C) the badly damaged ship leaned toward one side

- D) the frightened passengers fought desperately for lifeboats
23. The Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy was little talked about for more than half a century because Germans _____.
- B ~~A~~ A) were eager to win international acceptance
- B) felt guilty for their crimes in World War II
- C) had been pressured to keep silent about it
- D) were afraid of offending their neighbors
24. How does Günter Grass revive the memory of the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy?
- 1) A) By presenting the horrible scene of the torpedo attack.
- B) By describing the ship's sinking in great detail.
- C) By giving an interview to the weekly *Die Woche*.
- D) By depicting the survival of a young pregnant woman.
25. It can be learned from the passage that Germans no longer think that _____.
- A ~~A~~ A) they will be misunderstood if they talk about the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy
- B) the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy is a reasonable price to pay for the nation's past misdeeds
- C) Germany is responsible for the horrible crimes it committed in World War II
- D) it is wrong to equate their sufferings with those of other countries

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Given the lack of fit between gifted students and their schools, it is not surprising that such students often have little good to say about their school experiences. In one study of 400 adults who had achieved distinction in all areas of life, researchers found that three-fifths of these individuals either did badly in school or were unhappy in school. Few MacArthur Prize fellows, winners of the MacArthur Award for creative accomplishment, had good things to say about their precollegiate schooling if they had not been placed in advanced programs. *Anecdotal* (名人轶事的) reports support this. Pablo Picasso, Charles Darwin, Mark Twain, Oliver Goldsmith, and William Butler Yeats all disliked school. So did Winston Churchill, who almost failed out of Harrow, an elite British school. About Oliver Goldsmith, one of his teachers remarked, "Never was so dull a boy." Often these children realize that they know more than their teachers, and their teachers often feel that these children are arrogant, inattentive, or unmotivated.

Some of these gifted people may have done poorly in school because their gifts were not scholastic. Maybe we can account for Picasso in this way. But most fared poorly in school not because they lacked ability but because they found school unchallenging and consequently lost interest. Yeats described the lack of fit between his mind and school: "Because I had found it difficult to attend to anything less interesting than my own thoughts, I was difficult to teach." As noted earlier, gifted children of all kinds tend to be strong-willed nonconformists. Nonconformity and stubbornness (and Yeats's level of arrogance and self-absorption) are likely to lead to conflicts with teachers.

When highly gifted students in any domain talk about what was important to the development of their abilities, they are far more likely to mention their families than their schools or teachers. A writing *prodigy* (神童) studied by David Feldman and Lynn Goldsmith was taught far more about writing by his journalist father than his Irish teacher. High-IQ children in Australia studied by Miraca Gross had much more positive feelings about their families than their schools. About half of the mathematicians studied by Benjamin Bloom had little good to say about school. They all did well in school and took honors classes when available, and some skipped grades.

26. The main point the author is making about schools is that _____.
- C ~~A~~ A) they should satisfy the needs of students from different family backgrounds
- B) they are often incapable of catering to the needs of talented students
- B C) they should organize their classes according to the students' ability

- D) they should enroll as many gifted students as possible
27. The author quotes the remarks of one of Oliver Goldsmith's teachers _____.
A) to provide support for his argument
B) to illustrate the strong will of some gifted children
C) to explain how dull students can also be successful
D) to show how poor Oliver's performance was at school
28. Pablo Picasso is listed among the many gifted children who _____.
A) paid no attention to their teachers in class
B) contradicted their teachers much too often
C) could not cope with their studies at school successfully
D) behaved arrogantly and stubbornly in the presence of their teachers
29. Many gifted people attributed their success _____.
A) mainly to parental help and their education at home
B) both to school instruction and to their parents' coaching
C) more to their parents' encouragement than to school training
D) less to their systematic education than to their talent
30. The root cause of many gifted students having bad memories of their school years is that _____.
A) their nonconformity brought them a lot of trouble
B) they were seldom praised by their teachers
C) school courses failed to inspire or motivate them
D) teachers were usually far stricter than their parents

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

When we worry about who might be spying on our private lives, we usually think about the Federal agents. But the private sector outdoes the government every time. It's Linda Tripp, not the FBI, who is facing charges under Maryland's laws against secret telephone taping. It's our banks, not the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), that pass our private financial data to telemarketing firms.

Consumer activists are pressing Congress for better privacy laws without much result so far. The legislators lean toward letting business people track our financial habits virtually at will.

As an example of what's going on, consider U. S. Bancorp, which was recently sued for deceptive practices by the state of Minnesota. According to the lawsuit, the bank supplied a telemarketer called MemberWorks with sensitive customer data such as names, phone numbers, bank-account and credit-card numbers, Social Security numbers, account balances and credit limits.

With these customer lists in hand, MemberWorks started dialing for dollars—selling dental plans, videogames, computer software and other products and services. Customers who accepted a “free trial offer” had 30 days to cancel. If the deadline passed, they were charged automatically through their bank or credit-card accounts. U. S. Bancorp collected a share of the revenues.

Customers were doubly deceived, the lawsuit claims. They didn't know that the bank was giving account numbers to MemberWorks. And if customers asked, they were led to think the answer was no.

The state sued MemberWorks separately for deceptive selling. The company denies that it did anything wrong. For its part, U. S. Bancorp settled without admitting any mistakes. But it agreed to stop exposing its customers to nonfinancial products sold by outside firms. A few top banks decided to do the same. Many other banks will still do business with MemberWorks and similar firms.

And banks will still be mining data from your account in order to sell you financial products, including things of little value, such as credit insurance and credit-card protection plans.

You have almost no protection from businesses that use your personal accounts for profit. For example, no federal law shields “transaction and experience” information—mainly the details of your bank and credit-card accounts. Social Security numbers are for sale by private firms. They’ve generally agreed not to sell to the public. But to businesses, the numbers are an open book. Self-regulation doesn’t work. A firm might publish a privacy-protection policy, but who enforces it?

Take U. S. Bancorp again. Customers were told, in writing, that “all personal information you supply to us will be considered confidential.” Then it sold your data to MemberWorks. The bank even claims that it doesn’t “sell” your data at all. It merely “shares” it and reaps a profit. Now you know.

31. Contrary to popular belief, the author finds that spying on people’s privacy _____.
A) is mainly carried out by means of secret taping
B) has been intensified with the help of the IRS
C) is practiced exclusively by the FBI
D) is more prevalent in business circles
32. We know from the passage that _____.
A) legislators are acting to pass a law to provide better privacy protection
B) most states are turning a blind eye to the deceptive practices of private businesses
C) the state of Minnesota is considering drawing up laws to protect private information
D) lawmakers are inclined to give a free hand to businesses to inquire into customers’ buying habits
33. When the “free trial” deadline is over, you’ll be charged without notice for a product or service if _____.
A) you fail to cancel it within the specified period
B) you happen to reveal your credit card number
C) you find the product or service unsatisfactory
D) you fail to apply for extension of the deadline
34. Businesses do not regard information concerning personal bank accounts as private because _____.
A) its revelation will do no harm to consumers under the current protection policy
B) it is considered “transaction and experience” information unprotected by law
C) it has always been considered an open secret by the general public
D) its sale can be brought under control through self-regulation
35. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A) banks will have to change their ways of doing business
B) privacy protection laws will soon be enforced
C) consumers’ privacy will continue to be invaded
D) “free trial” practice will eventually be banned

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It’s hardly news that the immigration system is a mess. Foreign nationals have long been slipping across the border with fake papers, and visitors who arrive in the U. S. legitimately often overstay their legal welcome without being punished. But since Sept. 11, it’s become clear that terrorists have been shrewdly factoring the weaknesses of our system into their plans. In addition to their mastery of forging passports, at least three of the 19 Sept. 11 hijackers (劫机者) were here on expired visas. That’s been a safe bet until now. The *Immigration and Naturalization Service* (INS) (移民归化局) lacks the resources, and apparently the inclination, to keep track of the estimated 2 million

foreigners who have intentionally overstayed their welcome.

But this *laxness* (马虎) toward immigration fraud may be about to change. Congress has already taken some modest steps. The U. S. A. Patriot Act, passed in the wake of the Sept. 11 tragedy, requires the FBI, the Justice Department, the State Department and the INS to share more data, which will make it easier to stop watch-listed terrorists at the border.

But what's really needed, critics say, is even tougher laws and more resources aimed at tightening up border security. Reformers are calling for a rollback of rules that hinder law enforcement. They also want the INS to hire hundreds more border patrol agents and investigators to keep illegal immigrants out and to track them down once they're here. Reformers also want to see the INS set up a database to monitor whether visa holders actually leave the country when they are required to.

All these proposed changes were part of a new border-security bill that passed the House of Representatives but died in the Senate last week. Before Sept. 11, legislation of this kind had been blocked by two powerful lobbies: universities, which rely on tuition from foreign students who could be kept out by the new law, and business, which relies on foreigners for cheap labor. Since the attacks, they've backed off. The bill would have passed this time but for congressional maneuverings and is expected to be reintroduced and to pass next year.

Also on the agenda for next year: a proposal, backed by some influential law-makers, to split the INS into two agencies—a good cop that would tend to service functions like processing citizenship papers and a bad cop that would concentrate on border inspections, deportation and other functions. One reason for the division, supporters say, is that the INS has in recent years become too focused on serving tourists and immigrants. After the Sept. 11 tragedy, the INS should pay more attention to serving the millions of ordinary Americans who rely on the nation's border security to protect them from terrorist attacks.

36. Terrorists have obviously taken advantage of _____.

- ☐ A) the legal privileges granted to foreigners
- ☐ B) the excessive hospitality of the American people
- ☐ C) the irresponsibility of the officials at border checkpoints
- ☒ D) the low efficiency of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

37. We learn from the passage that coordinated efforts will be made by various U. S. government agencies to _____.

- ☐ A) refuse the renewing of expired visas
- ☒ B) ward off terrorist suspects at the border
- ☐ C) prevent the forgery of immigration papers
- ☐ D) limit the number of immigrants to the U. S.

38. It can be inferred from the passage that before Sept. 11, aliens with expired visas _____.

- ☒ A) might have them extended without trouble
- ☐ B) would be closely watched by FBI agents
- ☒ C) might stay on for as long as they wished
- ☐ D) would live in constant fear of deportation

39. It is believed by many that all these years the INS _____.

- ☐ A) has been serving two contradictory functions
- ☐ B) has been too liberal in granting visas to tourists and immigrants indiscriminately
- ☒ C) has over-emphasized its service functions at the expense of the nation's security
- ☐ D) has ignored the pleas of the two powerful lobbies

40. Before Sept. 11, the U. S. Congress had been unable to pass stricter immigration laws because _____.

- ☒ A) they might have kept away foreign students and cheap labor
 B) it was difficult to coordinate the efforts of the congressmen
 C) education and business circles cared little about national security
 D) resources were not available for their enforcement

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 answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. It is generally known that New York is a city for _____ and a center for odd bits of information.
 A) veterans B) victims C) pedestrians D) ☒ eccentrics
42. High grades are supposed to _____ academic ability, but John's actual performance did not confirm this.
 A) ☒ certify B) clarify C) classify D) notify
43. In spite of the _____, it seemed that many of the invited guests would still show up.
 A) deviation B) ☒ distinction C) controversy D) comparison
44. The relatives of those killed in the crash got together to seek _____.
 A) premium B) ☒ compensation C) repayment D) refund
45. At first everything went well with the project but recently we have had a number of _____ with the machinery.
 A) ☒ disturbances B) setbacks C) outputs D) distortions
46. He tried to hide his _____ patch by sweeping his hair over to one side.
 A) barren B) bare C) ☒ bald D) bleak
47. The old couple now still _____ for their beloved son, 30 years after his death.
 A) cherish B) groan C) immerse D) ☒ mourn
48. Coffee is the _____ of this district and brings local farmers a lot of money.
 A) majority B) staple C) spice D) elite
49. Before we move, we should _____ some of the old furniture, so that we can have more room in the new house.
 A) ☒ discard B) dissipate C) cancel D) conceal
50. You cannot imagine how _____ I feel with my duties sometimes.
 A) overflowed B) overthrown C) ☒ overwhelmed D) overturned
51. Anyone not paying the registration fee by the end of this month will be _____ to have withdrawn from the program.
 A) ☒ contemplated B) deemed C) acknowledged D) anticipated
52. Although he was on a diet, the delicious food _____ him enormously.
 A) distracted B) ☒ stimulated C) inspired D) tempted
53. The police are trying to _____ what really happened.
 A) ☒ ascertain B) assert C) avert D) ascribe
54. He said that ending the agreement would _____ the future of small or family-run shops, lead to fewer books being published and increase prices of all but a few bestsellers.
 A) venture B) expose C) ☒ jeopardize D) legalize
55. As we know, computers are used to store and _____ information efficiently.
 A) reclaim B) ☒ reconcile C) reassure D) retrieve
56. His illness first _____ itself as severe stomach pains and headaches.

- A) expressed B) manifested ☒ C) reflected D) displayed
57. The _____ they felt for each other was obvious to everyone who saw them.
A) ☒ affection B) adherence C) sensibility D) sensitivity
58. When construction can begin depends on how soon the _____ of the route is completed.
A) conviction B) identity C) ☒ orientation D) survey
59. The government _____ a heavy tax on tobacco, which aroused opposition from the tobacco industry.
A) pronounced B) ☒ imposed C) complied D) prescribed
60. Years after the accident he was still _____ by images of death and destruction.
A) twisted B) dipped C) ☒ haunted D) submerged
61. The boxer _____ and almost fell when his opponent hit him.
A) ☒ staggered B) shattered C) scattered D) stamped
62. In mountainous regions, much of the snow that falls is _____ into ice.
A) dispersed B) embodied C) ☒ compiled D) compacted
63. These continual _____ in temperature make it impossible to decide what to wear.
A) ☒ transitions B) transformations C) exchanges D) fluctuations
64. The post-World War II baby _____ resulted in a 43 percent increase in the number of teenagers in the 1960s and 1970s.
A) boost B) ☒ boom C) production D) prosperity
65. Elisabeth did not enter the museum at once, but _____ in the courtyard.
A) resided B) dwelled C) ☒ lingered D) delayed
66. Henry went through the documents again carefully for fear of _____ any important data.
A) relaying B) ☒ overlooking C) deleting D) revealing
67. The bank is offering a _____ to anyone who can give information about the robbery.
A) ☒ reward B) bonus C) prize D) compliment
68. It is a(n) _____ that the French eat so much rich food and yet have a relatively low rate of heart disease.
A) analogy B) ☒ paradox C) correlation D) illusion
69. For many years the Japanese have _____ the car market.
A) presided B) occupied C) operated D) ☒ dominated
70. The subject of safety must be placed at the top of the _____.
A) agenda B) ☒ bulletin C) routine D) timetable

试 卷 二

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 change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our ~~periods~~.

Many of the arguments ~~have~~ingused for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

1. time/times/period

2. /

3. the

Culture refers to the social heritage of a people—the learned patterns for thinking, feeling and acting that characterize a population or society, include the expression of these patterns in material things. Culture is composed of nonmaterial culture—abstract creations like values, beliefs, customs and institutional arrangements—and material culture—physical objects like cooking pots, computers and bathtubs. In sum, culture reflects both the ideas we share or everything we make. In ordinary speech, a person of culture is the individual can speak another language—the person who is unfamiliar with the arts, music, literature, philosophy, or history. But to sociologists, to be human is to be cultured, because of culture is the common world of experience we share with other members of our group.

Culture is essentially to our humanness. It provides a kind of map for relating to others. Consider how you find your way about social life. How do you know how to act in a classroom, or a department store, or toward a person who smiles or laugh at you? Your culture supplies you by broad, standardized, ready-made answers for dealing with each of these situations. Therefore, if we know a person's culture, we can understand and even predict a good deal of his behavior.

S1. _____

S2. _____

S3. _____

S4. _____

S5. _____

S6. _____

S7. _____

S8. _____

S9. _____

S10. _____

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to the editor of a newspaper *complaining about the poor service of a bookstore*. You should write at least 150 words according to the guidelines given below in Chinese.

设想你买了一本英文词典,发现有这样那样的质量问题,书店的服务态度又不好,因此给报社编辑写信。信中必须包括以下内容:

- 事情的起因
- 与书店交涉的经过
- 呼吁服务行业必须提高服务质量

A Letter to the Editor of a Newspaper