

1431.6  
A44

# 大学英语

## 六级考试综合测试

主 编 宁 平 蔡殿梅 李炳军

主 审 董广才

副主编 张丽君 王秀荣 和淑霞 秦 颖

编 委 杨纪平 崔东辉 刘 荣 徐 丹

东北大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试综合测试/宁平等主编. —沈阳:东北大学出版社, 2002.4  
ISBN 7-81054-719-4

I. 大… II. 宁… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 015169 号

---

出 版 者: 东北大学出版社

(邮编: 110004 地址: 沈阳市和平区文化路 3 号巷 11 号)

出 版 人: 李毓兴

印 刷 者: 沈阳市第六印刷厂

发 行 者: 新华书店总店北京发行所

开 本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16

字 数: 503 千字

印 张: 16.25

出版时间: 2002 年 4 月第 1 版

印刷时间: 2002 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 刘 莹 刘宗玉

责任出版: 秦 力

封面设计: 唐敏智

---

定 价: 18.00 元

垂询电话: 024—83680267 (社务办)

024—83680265 (传 真)

83687331 (发行部)

83687332 (出版部)

E-mail: neuph@neupress.com

http: //www.neupress.com

# 前言

《大学英语六级考试综合测试》是根据国家教育部颁布的“大学英语教学大纲”修订本及“大学英语考试大纲”编写而成。本书旨在帮助已通过大学英语四级考试的学生全方位复习、巩固、总结强化已经学过的大学英语应掌握的重点内容,同时,能在较短时间内高效率地提高学生综合能力和六级考试应试能力。

本书共有 15 套模拟试题,侧重的是考试前的模拟训练。本书主要内容及特点是:

① 模拟考试真题。形式与真题完全一致、程度与真题相当的模拟试题,十分适用于学生考前的强化训练。

② 内容新颖,知识性、趣味性强。阅读理解短文大多选自最新的英美报刊,题材广泛,可读性强。

③ 针对性强。模拟试题的选取力求体现大学英语六级考试中的重点、难点,部分内容是作者根据多年六级考试辅导经验与阅卷体会而精心编出,针对学生实际,有益于学生应试能力的提高。

④ 注释详尽。所有试题均有详尽的注释,对知识点、考点等都有提示,既知其然,又知其所以然。

经过 15 套模拟试题的强化训练,相信学生们六级考试应试能力将有增强,一定能全面提高他们的英语语言素质和运用英语的综合技能,较顺利地尽早通过六级考试。

本书由具有丰富教学经验和四、六级考试辅导经验的大学英语教师编写。按题型来分,听力部分由李炳军编写;词汇结构部分由张丽君、蔡殿梅、徐丹编写;阅读理解部分由刘荣、崔东辉、杨纪平、秦颖编写;改错、综合填充和简短回答由和淑霞编写;作文部分由王秀荣编写。

全书策划、编写体例、统稿由宁平完成。审订由董广才教授完成。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在不妥之处,恳请读者不吝赐教。

编者

2002-02-14

# Contents

---

<b>Model Tests</b> .....	1
<b>Test 1</b> .....	1
<b>Test 2</b> .....	11
<b>Test 3</b> .....	21
<b>Test 4</b> .....	31
<b>Test 5</b> .....	41
<b>Test 6</b> .....	51
<b>Test 7</b> .....	61
<b>Test 8</b> .....	71
<b>Test 9</b> .....	81
<b>Test 10</b> .....	91
<b>Test 11</b> .....	101
<b>Test 12</b> .....	111
<b>Test 13</b> .....	121
<b>Test 14</b> .....	131
<b>Test 15</b> .....	141
 <b>Scripts for Listening Comprehension and Key to Model Tests</b> .....	 151

# Test 1

## 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. 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 center.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) John bought two tickets three days ago.  
B) The woman wants to go with John.  
C) They are lucky enough to get the last two tickets.  
D) No tickets are available for the concert.
2. A) He prefers country life to city life all the time.  
B) Country life turned out to be not as good as he had thought.  
C) He plans to move to the countryside after retirement.  
D) He had to take a two-week holiday in the countryside.
3. A) He is always talking big.  
B) He is good at English.  
C) He is always ready to help others.  
D) He is the worst in English.
4. A) The man didn't greet him yesterday.  
B) The man would take Henry's position.  
C) Henry didn't notice the man yesterday.  
D) Henry didn't get the promotion but the man did.
5. A) She was caught in a shower yesterday.  
B) She had no interest in dancing at all.  
C) She didn't have a good time.  
D) She was unable to have a shower.
6. A) Sam hated writing and posting cards.  
B) Sam forgot the addresses of their friends.  
C) Sam had bought lots of cards himself.  
D) They forgot to post those of last Christmas.

7. A) Her neighbor likes to talk with strangers.  
B) Her neighbor cares too much for himself.  
C) Her neighbor seldom communicates with others.  
D) Her neighbor always seeks to talk to her.
8. A) The price is reasonable.  
C) Peaches are out of season now.
9. A) To hand in the assignment.  
C) To borrow some books.
10. A) Stella would go to France alone.  
C) Jackie would cancel his trip to France.
- B) Peaches are really expensive at present.  
D) They can buy as many peaches as they want.
- B) To see a doctor.  
D) To have a discussion.
- B) Stella would go to France with Jackie.  
D) Stella has some other things to do.

## 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 center.*

### Passage One

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

11. A) Every child from the age of 5 to 15 must attend school.  
B) The education of children is guaranteed by law.  
C) Parents can educate the child themselves as far as it is approved.  
D) Parents can choose what school the child goes to.
12. A) Because education is free there.  
C) Because they like state schools.
13. A) Nursery schools.  
C) State schools where education is free.
- B) Because education quality is better there.  
D) Because schools are co-educational.
- B) Kindergartens.  
D) Schools where boys and girls study together.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) London.  
B) Paris.  
C) Geneva.  
D) Holland.
15. A) Because he couldn't find the hotel.  
B) Because he couldn't understand Jim at all.  
C) Because the hotel is too far away to reach by taxi.  
D) Because Jim talked to him while asleep.
16. A) London.  
B) Paris.  
C) Geneva.  
D) Holland.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) There was a land bridge between them.  
B) They crossed the Bering Strait by ship.  
C) They crossed the Bering Strait on a bit ice.

- D) They swam across the Bering Strait.
18. A) 20,000.                      B) 1,000.                      C) 2,000.                      D) 10,000.
19. A) Training sea animals.                      B) Hunting and fishing.  
C) Building wooden houses.                      D) Fishing and camping.
20. A) They lived on the ice in summer for cool.  
B) They moved away from the sea in winter.  
C) They hunted land animals in winter.  
D) They lived in sealskin tents in summer.

## 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 center.*

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

**A**lmost daily, news reports include accounts of public figures or heads of companies being forced to say they're sorry. In a recent case, Marge Schott, managing partner of the Cincinnati Reds, at first did not want to apologize for her remark that Hitler "was good at the beginning but he just went too far." Under pressure, she finally said that she regretted her remarks "offended many people". Predictably — and especially given her history with such comments — many were not satisfied with this response and successfully lobbied for her resignation.

This particular use of "I'm sorry" has a familiar ring. The other day my husband said to me, "I'm sorry I hurt your feelings." I knew he was really trying. He has learned, through our years together, that apologies are important to me. But he was grinning, because he also knew that "I'm sorry I hurt your feelings" left open the possibility—indeed, strongly suggested—that he regretted not what he did but my emotional reaction. It sometimes seems that he thinks the earth will open up and swallow him if he admits fault.

It may appear that insisting someone admit fault is like wanting him to humiliate himself. But I don't see it that way, since it's no big deal for me to say I made a mistake and apologize. The problem is that it becomes a big deal when he won't.

This turns out to be similar to the Japanese view. Following a fender bender, according to a Times article, the Japanese typically get out of their cars and bow, each claiming responsibility. In contrast, Americans are instructed by their insurance companies to avoid admitting fault. When an American living in Japan did just that—even though he knew he was to blame—the Japanese driver "was so incensed by the American's failure to show contrition that he took the highly unusual step of suing him".

The Japanese driver and I are not the only ones who are offended when someone obviously at fault doesn't just fess up and apologize. A woman who lives in the country told me of a similar reaction. One day she gave her husband something to mail when he went into town. She stressed that it was essential the letter be mailed that day, and he assured her it would. But the next day, when they left the house together, she found her unmailed letter in the car. He said, "Oh, I forgot to mail your letter." She was furious — not because he had forgotten, but because he didn't apologize.

21. What was Marge Schott forced to do?

- A) To make a prediction of the future.

- B) To say "Hitler was good at the beginning."  
 C) To say "I'm sorry."  
 D) To count figures.
22. The author felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) her husband regretted the choice he had made  
 B) her husband regretted what he did  
 C) her husband regretted her emotional response  
 D) her husband regretted the dirty words he had used
23. According to the author, when one makes a mistake, he should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) admit it and apologize  
 B) avoid admitting it  
 C) explain it away  
 D) make every effort to maintain his face
24. According to the passage, what would Japanese drivers usually do after a car accident?  
 A) They would admit their own faults.  
 B) They would blame each other.  
 C) They would avoid admitting faults.  
 D) They would sue each other.
25. What was the woman angry about?  
 A) Her husband's failure to apologize.  
 B) Her husband's failure to mail the letter.  
 C) Her husband's failure to go into town.  
 D) Her husband's failure to leave the house together with her.

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

**T**he history of clinical nutrition, or the study of the relationship between health and how the body takes in and utilizes food substances, can be divided into four distinct eras: the first began in the nineteenth century and extended into the early twentieth century when it was recognized for the first time that food contained constituents that were essential for human function and that different foods provided different amounts of these essential agents. Near the end of this era, research studies demonstrated that rapid weight loss was associated with nitrogen imbalance and could only be rectified by providing adequate dietary protein associated with certain foods.

The second era was initiated in the early decades of the twentieth century and might be called "the vitamin period". Vitamins came to be recognized in foods, and deficiency syndromes were described. As vitamins became recognized as essential food constituents necessary for health, it became tempting to suggest that every disease and condition for which there had been no previous effective treatment might be responsive to vitamin therapy. At that point in time, medical schools started to become more interested in having their curricula integrate nutritional concepts into the basic sciences. Much of the focus of this education was on the recognition of vitamin deficiency symptoms. Herein lay in the beginning of what ultimately turned from ignorance to denial of the value of nutritional therapies in medicine. Reckless claims were made for effects of vitamins that went far beyond what could actually be achieved from the use of them.

In the third era of nutritional history in the early 1950's to mid 1960's, vitamin therapy began to fall into disrepute. Concomitant with this, nutrition education in medical schools also became less popular. It was just a decade before this that many drug companies had found their vitamin sales skyrocketing and



were quick to supply practicing physicians with generous samples of vitamins and literature extolling the virtue of supplementation for a variety of health-related conditions. Expectations as to the success of vitamins in disease control were exaggerated. As is known in retrospect, vitamin and mineral therapies are much less effective when applied to health-crisis conditions than when applied to long-term problems of undernutrition that lead to chronic health problems.

26. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) The effects of vitamins on the human body.
- B) The history of food preferences from the nineteenth century to the present.
- C) The stages of development of clinical nutrition as a field of study.
- D) Nutritional practices of the nineteenth century.

27. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following discoveries was made during the first era in the history of nutrition?

- A) Protein was recognized as an essential component of diet.
- B) Vitamins were synthesized from foods.
- C) Effective techniques of weight loss were determined.
- D) Certain foods were found to be harmful to good health.

28. It can be inferred from the passage that medical schools began to teach concepts of nutrition in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) convince medical doctors to participate in research studies on nutrition
- B) encourage medical doctors to apply concepts of nutrition in the treatment of disease
- C) convince doctors to conduct experimental vitamin therapies on their patients
- D) support the creation of artificial vitamins

29. The word "them" in line 9, para. 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) therapies
- B) claims
- C) effects
- D) vitamins

30. Why did vitamin therapy begin losing favor in the 1950's?

- A) The public lost interest in vitamins.
- B) Medical schools stopped teaching nutritional concepts.
- C) Nutritional research was of poor quality.
- D) Claims for the effectiveness of vitamin therapy were seen to be exaggerated.

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

**W**ith the great expansion of world trade after World War II, giant U.S. corporations that had established an increasing share of their sales in other countries started to develop subsidiaries in these other nations. These firms with international investments soon became known as multinational corporations. U.S.-based corporations such as Exxon, General Electric, General Motors, IBM, Westinghouse, and Ford started the trend. First they built plants abroad, partly to avoid the high cost of U.S. labor and partly to ward off foreign competition. Thus General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler made cars in Europe to be sold in both Europe and the United States. A second approach U.S. firms used was to invest some of their surplus capital in foreign corporations.

In the late 1960s, other nations that had accumulated surplus capital and had expanded their sales volume in the United States started to follow this pattern. Japanese corporations, particularly those in electronics, started assembly plants in the United States and then began investing in land and raw materials. Auto firms in Germany and Japan built assembly plants in the United States. Perhaps most significant were the large investments made by Middle Eastern oil-producing nations in established corporations in Germany, Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Over one-quarter of the income of the larger multinationals was produced by their foreign affiliates. For petroleum products, income from abroad exceeded 50 percent of total income; for office and computing machines, foreign income constituted 45 percent of total income.

Those who support multinationals argue that by producing in the least-cost area, multinationals make their products available to consumers at a lower price than if they confined their production to one country. Furthermore, they speed up the spread of technology, which helps the economic progress of poor countries. Although employment may be reduced in some industries in the United States because of multinationals, it is increased in areas where we are more efficient.

Critics point out that multinationals export U.S. jobs when they produce abroad. In addition, they hurt the nation as a whole by shifting some of their taxes out of this country. They also show some of the worst aspects of imperialism by exploiting cheap foreign labor and sometimes interfering with the foreign policy of their host.

Nevertheless, multinationals can exert a positive force by increasing competition and keeping costs low, and they reduce the differential in technology between rich and poor countries.

31. The first paragraph mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the importance of multinational corporations in a global economy  
B) the component parts of multinational corporations  
C) the history of multinational corporations  
D) some famous American multinational corporations
32. The passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Japan initiated the formation of multinational corporations  
B) Germany initiated the formation of multinational corporations  
C) Great Britain initiated the formation of multinational corporations  
D) America initiated the formation of multinational corporations
33. Which of the following views supports the idea of multinational corporations?  
A) Multinational corporations make their products more competitive.  
B) They promote the spread of technology.  
C) They can even increase employment in some places.  
D) All of the above.
34. Critics of multinational corporations hold the view that, as far as the host country is concerned, multinational corporations result in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) exploitation    B) lost tax revenue    C) lost jobs    D) all of the above
35. We can safely conclude from this passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) multinational corporations do more harm than good  
B) the expansion of multinational corporations should be controlled  
C) multinational corporations should not be encouraged in the third world  
D) multinational corporations benefit both the host country and the home country.

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

A great deal can be learned from the actual traces of ancient human locomotion: the footprints of early hominids. The best-known specimens are the remarkable tracks discovered at Lactoli, Tanzania, by Mary Leakey. These were left by small hominids around 3.6 to 3.75 million years ago, according to potassium-argon dates of the volcanic rocks above and below this level. These hominids walked across a stretch of moist volcanic ash, which was subsequently turned to mud by rain, and which then set like concrete.

Examination of the shape of the prints revealed to Mary Leakey that the feet had a raised arch, a rounded heel, a pronounced ball, and big toe that pointed forward. These features, together with the weight-bearing pressure patterns, resembled the prints of upright-walking modern humans. The pressures exerted along the foot, together with the length of stride, which averaged 87 centimeters, indicated that the hominids had been walking slowly. In short, all the detectable morphological features implied that the feet that left the footprints were very little different from those of contemporary humans.

A detailed study has been made of the prints using photogrammetry, a technique for obtaining measurements through photographs, which created a drawing showing all the curves and contours of the prints. The result emphasized that there were at least seven points of similarity with modern bipedal prints, such as the depth of the heel impression, and the deep imprint of the big toe. M. Day and E. Wilckens also took stereophotographs of the Lactoli prints and compared them with modern prints made by men and women in similar soil conditions. Once again, the results furnished possible evidence of bipedalism. Footprints thus provide us not merely with rare impressions of the soft tissue of early hominids, but also with evidence of upright walking that in many ways is clearer than can be obtained from the analysis of bones.

The study of fossil footprints is not restricted to examples from such remote periods. Hundreds of prints are known, for example, in French caves dating from the end of the last ice age, approximately 10,000 years ago. Research by Lion Pals, using detailed silicon resin molds of footprints mostly made by bare feet, has provided information about this period.

36. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A) The analysis of footprint fossils.                      B) Accurate dating of hominid remains.  
C) The career of Mary Leakey.                              D) Behavioral patterns of early humans.
37. The age of the Lactoli footprints was estimated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) testing the fossilized bones of the hominids  
B) studying the shape of the footprints  
C) analyzing nearby rock layers  
D) comparison with footprints from other locations
38. It can be inferred that the footprints in volcanic ash at Lactoli were well preserved because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they were buried by a second volcanic eruption  
B) the ash contained potassium and argon  
C) the ash was still warm from the volcanic eruptions  
D) suitable conditions caused the ash to harden
39. Why does the author mention the "heel impression" in line 4, para.3 ?  
A) To emphasize the size of the hominid foot.  
B) To speculate on a possible injury the hominid had suffered.  
C) To give an example of similarity to modern human footprints.  
D) To indicate the weight of early hominids.
40. What can be inferred about the footprints found in French caves mentioned in the last paragraph?  
A) They show more detail than the Lactoli prints.  
B) They are of more recent origin than the Lactoli prints.  
C) They are not as informative as the Lactoli prints.  
D) They are more difficult to study than the Lactoli prints.

### Part III

### Vocabulary and Structure

(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 sentences. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. The survival \_\_\_\_\_ of some wild animals is not only very high as they are ruthlessly hunted for their skins.  
A) rate                      B) degree                      C) ratio                      D) scale
42. David was completely \_\_\_\_\_ by the robber's disguise.  
A) taken to                      B) taken down                      C) taken in                      D) taken away
43. The salesman told me that this furniture was different from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) that kind                      B) that                      C) those ones                      D) that one
44. In the Middle East areas, oil is found in \_\_\_\_\_ and its production has been able to keep up with the world demand.  
A) elaboration                      B) efficiency                      C) elegance                      D) abundance
45. \_\_\_\_\_ when his mother started complaining.  
A) No sooner had his father arrived                      B) Hardly had his father arrived  
C) Not until his father arrived                      D) Scarcely did his father arrive
46. When I applied for a \_\_\_\_\_ in the office of the local newspaper I was told to see the manager.  
A) career                      B) profession                      C) location                      D) position
47. We made an \_\_\_\_\_ study of English literature in the recent years.  
A) exhaustive                      B) exhausting                      C) exhausted                      D) exhaustible
48. Language, culture and personality may be considered \_\_\_\_\_ of each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.  
A) separately                      B) indistinctly                      C) independently                      D) irrelevantly
49. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ her mother's letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.  
A) shouldn't have received                      B) couldn't have received  
C) has received                      D) ought to have received
50. The world's greatest sporting event, the Olympic Games, upholds the amateur ideal that \_\_\_\_\_ matters is not winning but participating.  
A) it                      B) everything                      C) what                      D) anything
51. China started its nuclear power industry only in recent years, and should \_\_\_\_\_ no time in catching up.  
A) lessen                      B) lag                      C) delay                      D) lose
52. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a cultural phenomenon is usually a logical outgrowth of some physical aspect on the life-style of the people.  
A) manifestation                      B) exhibition                      C) display                      D) manipulation
53. The mountain village was \_\_\_\_\_ by the snow for more than one month.  
A) cut back                      B) cut out                      C) cut off                      D) cut away
54. Did you notice the little boy \_\_\_\_\_ away?  
A) who taking the candy and run                      B) take the candy and run  
C) taking the candy and run                      D) took the candy and run

55. If you go to a number of different shops, you'll find great \_\_\_\_\_ of price for the same articles.  
A) scarcity      B) vanity      C) variety      D) variation
56. Every man and every woman has \_\_\_\_\_ own tasks.  
A) his      B) their      C) her      D) its
57. On the night of March 3rd, soon after midnight, they were \_\_\_\_\_ and told to get ready.  
A) arouse      B) awoke      C) arose      D) awoken
58. \_\_\_\_\_ she opposed the advice, but later she changed her mind.  
A) From the first      B) First of all      C) Initially      D) First and last
59. Mary was reading a piece of science fiction, completely \_\_\_\_\_ to the outside world.  
A) being lost      B) having lost      C) losing      D) lost
60. She once again went through her composition carefully to \_\_\_\_\_ all spelling mistakes from it.  
A) eliminate      B) abandon      C) diminish      D) withdraw
61. The prisoner has been \_\_\_\_\_ of many privileges that average citizens enjoy.  
A) convinced      B) deprived      C) informed      D) ensured
62. There was once a town in this country where all life seemed to live in \_\_\_\_\_ with its surroundings.  
A) coincidence      B) harmony      C) uniform      D) alliance
63. We could hardly \_\_\_\_\_ anything in the thick fog.  
A) make for      B) make off      C) make out      D) make up
64. The board of the company has decided to \_\_\_\_\_ its operation to include all aspects of the clothing business.  
A) expand      B) amplify      C) extend      D) enlarge
65. I walked too much yesterday and \_\_\_\_\_ are still aching now.  
A) my leg's muscles      B) my muscles of leg  
C) my leg muscles      D) my muscles of the leg
66. I can't give you \_\_\_\_\_ for the type of car you sell because there is no demand for it in the market.  
A) an expense      B) a charge      C) a purchase      D) an order
67. She has nothing \_\_\_\_\_ her pension.  
A) as for      B) along with      C) beyond      D) in relation to
68. They will not attend the academic conference because they have little \_\_\_\_\_ information about developments in this field.  
A) contemporary      B) up-to-date      C) popular      D) present-day
69. No bread eaten by man is so sweet as \_\_\_\_\_ earned by his own labour.  
A) one      B) that      C) what      D) such
70. Taking advantage of John's \_\_\_\_\_, the dealer sold him a worthless car.  
A) idleness      B) ambition      C) ignorance      D) endurance

## 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 (删除) a word. 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 correct place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and be sure to put a slash ( / ) in the blank.

Living is risky. Crossing the road, driving a car, flying, swallowing an aspirin tablet or eating a chicken sandwich—they can all be fatal. Clearly some risks worth taking, especially when the rewards are high: a man surrounded by flames and smoke generally considers that jumping out of a second-floor window is an acceptable risk to save its life. But in medicine a few procedures, drugs, operations or tests are really a matter of life and death. There may be sound medicine reasons for accepting electrical shock treatment, but such reasons are totally dependent in the balance of risks and benefits for the patients.

Surgery for cancer may cure or prolong a life, but the removal of tonsils (扁桃體) cannot save anything a sore throat. Blood pressure drugs definitely help some people live after a heart attack, but these same drugs may be both necessary and harmful for those with only mild blood pressure problems.

Deciding how much discomfort and risk we are preparing to put up with in the name of better health is a high personal matter, not a decision we should remain to doctors alone.

71. \_\_\_\_\_  
72. \_\_\_\_\_  
73. \_\_\_\_\_  
74. \_\_\_\_\_  
75. \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *My View on Luck*. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

### My View on Luck

1. 一些人把成功归于运气。
2. 另一些人把运气看做是勤奋的结果。
3. 我的看法。

# Test 2

## 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. 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 center.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) Five.                      B) Six.                      C) Eight.                      D) Ten.
2. A) Mr. Smith lives on the top floor.  
B) Mr. Smith has resigned from the company.  
C) The man won't meet Mr. Smith today.  
D) The man met Mr. Smith in the lift.
3. A) Because he was fired.  
B) Because he didn't get along well with his colleagues.  
C) Because he didn't get the position he wanted.  
D) Because he wants to adapt to a new environment.
4. A) The woman is inferior to her sister in many respects.  
B) The woman has a silvery voice.  
C) The woman speaks English very well.  
D) The woman was very surprised at her sister's winning prize.
5. A) She went to see her brother.                      B) She went to the concert.  
C) She went to a lecture.                      D) She stayed at home.
6. A) The woman was late for the appointment.  
B) The man was late for the appointment.  
C) Both the man and the woman was late for the appointment.

- D) Both the man and the woman failed the appointment.
7. A) Singer.                      B) Typist.                      C) Secretary.                      D) Salesman.
8. A) The loss of the factories.                      B) The shipment of goods.  
C) The collapse of the workshop.                      D) The future of the factories.
9. A) Because he feels sick.  
B) Because he went to sleep late these days.  
C) Because he failed to pass the maths examination.  
D) Because he failed to pass the Chinese test.
10. A) Washington.                      B) New York.                      C) In the office.                      D) At home.

## 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 center.*

### Passage One

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

11. A) Apply to Cambridge.                      B) Apply to a department of Cambridge.  
C) Apply to a college of Cambridge.                      D) Apply to a tutor of Cambridge.
12. A) Two.                      B) Four.                      C) Three.                      D) Five.
13. A) To arrange their own lectures and classes.  
B) To organize the examinations.  
C) To award degrees.  
D) To dismiss their students.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) A university in imagination.                      B) A university on a large plane.  
C) A summer school.                      D) The Open University.
15. A) In 1963.                      B) In 1969.                      C) In 1970.                      D) In 1971.
16. A) It's a great success.                      B) It's a total failure.  
C) It's less expensive but far-reaching.                      D) It costs too much.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) Vehicles in New York.                      B) Subway in New York.  
C) Buses in New York.                      D) Public transportation in New York.
18. A) Before you get to the platform.                      B) After you come to the platform.  
C) Just before you get on the train.                      D) After you enter the train.
19. A) Coins.                      B) Money.                      C) A token.                      D) The exact change.
20. A) During rush hours the subway trains are often crowded while buses are not.



- B) The fares for the bus and the subway are the same.
- C) You have to use a token on a bus.
- D) You give your fare to the bus conductor when you get on.

## 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 center.

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

W e sometimes think humans are uniquely vulnerable to anxiety, but stress seems to affect the immune defenses of lower animals too. In one experiment, for example, behavioral immunologist (免疫学家) Mark Laudenslager, at the University of Denver, gave mild electric shocks to 24 rats. Half the animals could switch off the current by turning a wheel in their enclosure, while the other half could not. The rats in the two groups were paired so that each time one rat turned the wheel it protected both itself and its helpless partner from the shock. Laudenslager found that the immune response was depressed below normal in the helpless rats but not in those that could turn off the electricity. What he has demonstrated, he believes, is that lack of control over an event, not the experience itself, is what weakens the immune system.

Other researchers agree. Jay Weiss, a psychologist at Duke University School of Medicine has shown that animals who are allowed to control unpleasant stimuli don't develop sleep disturbances or changes in brain chemistry typical of stressed rats. But if the animals are confronted with situations they have no control over, they later behave passively when faced with experiences they can control. Such findings reinforce psychologists' suspicions that the experience or perception of helplessness is one of the most harmful factors in depression.

One of the most startling examples of how the mind can alter the immune response was discovered by chance. In 1975 psychologist Robert Ader at the University of Rochester School of Medicine conditioned (使形成条件反射) mice to avoid saccharin (糖精) by simultaneously feeding them the sweetener and injecting them with a drug that while suppressing their immune systems caused stomach upsets. Associating the saccharin with the stomach pains, the mice quickly learned to avoid the sweetener. In order to extinguish this dislike for the sweetener, Ader reexposed the animals to saccharin, this time without the drug, and was astonished to find that those mice that had received the highest amounts of sweetener during their earlier conditioning died. He could only speculate that he had so successfully conditioned the rats that saccharin alone now served to weaken their immune systems enough to kill them.

21. Laudenslager's experiment showed that the immune system of those rats who could turn off the electricity \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) was altered                      B) was strengthened    C) was weakened        D) was not affected
22. According to the passage, the experience of helplessness causes rats to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) turn off the electricity                      B) try to control unpleasant stimuli  
 C) become abnormally suspicious                      D) behave passively in controllable situations
23. The reason why the mice in Ader's experiment avoided saccharin was that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) they associated it with stomachaches                      B) it affected their immune systems  
 C) it led to stomach pains                      D) they disliked its taste