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大学英语等级考试阶梯训练试卷

(六级)

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出版者手记

呈现在您面前的这套《大学英语等级考试阶梯训练试卷》是我们继《大学英语等级考试试卷》推出的又一套四六级考试备考辅导用书。《大学英语等级考试试卷》自面世以来,就受到了读者和图书市场的积极反馈,在全国图书的畅销书榜上久居不下。这的确给了我们出版者以极大的鼓舞。同时我们也感到了我们肩上的重任。为给广大读者奉献更好的精神食粮,我们一次次深入读者和图书市场,了解教学双方的实际情况,了解目标读者的实际需求,根据我们掌握的这些信息,在与作者和读者的座谈中,共同设计了这套《大学英语等级考试阶梯训练试卷》。

本套试卷包括 15 套试题,遵循由易到难、循序渐进的原则分为三个阶段,力争帮助考生实现对知识从认知到熟练掌握到自如运用的过程。

第一阶段:系统复习阶段 题型考点全覆盖。包括供考生进行自我检测的 1 套真题和 4 套模拟试题。在这 4 套模拟试题中,囊括了四六级考试的所有题型和考点,旨在导引考生进行全面系统的复习。为实现这个目的,本阶段的注释增设了“拓展迁移”这个版块,对相关知识点做全面拓展,帮助考生对四六级考试的题型考点作全方位的了解和掌握。

第二阶段:强化训练阶段 应试重点难点直击。在经过了第一阶段的全面复习后,考生面临的问题就是对所有知识点的熟练掌握问题,我们在本阶段再次为考生设计 1 套真题和 4 套模拟试题,目的就是四六级考试的核心考点进行强化训练,帮助考生实现从认知到熟练掌握的过程。在注释部分我们帮助考生提炼四六级考试中的一些重点和难点,为考生获得高分打下基础。

第三阶段:内化提高阶段 密集训练,全程突破。经过以上两个阶段的复习,考生接下来的任务就是知识点的内化和提高问题。本阶段仍然由 1 套真题和 4 套模拟试题组成。在考虑考点和题型全面的同时,我们有意地增加了一些试题的难度,力争保证过关和高分的双重要求。经过密集训练以后,最后为考生安排了一次考前的自我检测,利用最新的一次四六级考试真题,检测自己考前的状态,找出差距和不足。对于自测中出现的问题,建议考生一定要再回到第一阶段的注释中,回顾知识点,力争消除一切应试盲点。

本书主编:钱志豪、杨智敏,副主编:王毅、陈红锐,编委:李宁、郭彦洁、孙晓霞、李宏、张玉环、林红、秦颖、田华、孙德香、廖世敬、蒋立贞、冷晓平、凌冰、栗红、任永青、张克荣。

相信考生通过使用我们的试卷,加上自己的勤奋努力,一定会在四六级考试中顺利过关并取得好成绩!

答 题 须 知

本套试卷从阶梯训练的角度出发,试题和注释按照考试梯度设计,请读者严格遵循答题须知的内容进行模拟训练。

第一阶段:掌握题型、考点,轻轻松松拿分

古人云:知己知彼,百战不殆。六级考试与四级考试在题型方面存有一些差异。六级考试题型有:听力理解、阅读理解、词汇、改错题、简答题、完形填空、写作。其中改错题、简答题、完形填空每次只可能出现一种。

一、听力理解

听力理解部分时间为 20 分钟,分为 Section A 和 Section B 两部分。Section A 部分有 10 个对话,录音只放一遍,男士和女士各说一次。命题方式和核心考点主要有:①谈话双方的关系;②时间、地点;③因果关系;④方式题;⑤计算题;⑥词汇、词组题;⑦建议题;⑧评论题;⑨推理题;⑩结论题;⑪做什么题。其中结论题、做什么、评论和原因题为考试频率最高的出题形式。

Section B 一般为三个短文。内容题材广泛,多为浅显易懂的科普知识、人物传记和社会知识。文体多为记叙文,少数为说明文和议论文。有关短文的设题形式主要有三大类:是非题、推理概括题及主旨题。

对于上述两类听力题型,切忌无所事事地等待听音,应尽量利用朗读 directions 的时间快速浏览选项,了解可能要听到的内容,注意重复出现的词。对于需要区别的时间、地点、人物,在听音过程中有必要做标记。在平时的训练中,应有意识地形成自己的一套标记。

Section B 中有时会出现复合式听写,旨在考核考生的理解能力和表达能力。其考点一般为:填写单词、词组,概括句子大意。该部分录音播放三遍。在播放说明的时间里,尽量快速浏览短文,了解短文的内容,猜测所缺内容。第一遍时,录音没有停顿,最好不要急于答题,以听懂短文为主;第二遍时,在停顿的时间,填写答案,或利用自己的一套标记速记,然后在第三遍时补充完整并检查错误,进行修改。

二、阅读理解

该部分有四篇短文,时间为 35 分,没有题材和体裁的限制。主要考点有:①逻辑推理题;②细节题;③态度情感题;④主旨题;⑤词汇和语义题。

对于阅读的短文,首先应该了解英文短文的结构特点:主题段和主题句。可以先通读全文,然后进行选择,也可先浏览问题,然后有的放矢地阅读短文。对于词汇和语义题,应注意转折词和并列词的提示作用;同时可以利用构词法寻找线索。

三、词汇

词汇题可以说是六级考试的难点,考试技巧在这里没有太多的用武之地,考生必须有大量充足的词汇,才有可能获得高分。排除法在这里是很好的选择,注意固定的词组搭配中一些常用介词、副词在词组中的提示作用,同时要能够从词汇所依托的句子中找出具有提示作

用的介词、副词、连词。考点一般为:①词组短语的辨析;②近义词和反义词;③形近词辨析;④词义辨析。

四、改错题

改错题为短文式改错形式,目的同样是为了测试考生的综合语言能力。该部分语法知识所占的比例较大,主要范围为考生平时常犯语法错误:时态错误、语态错误、主谓一致问题、指代错误、单复数错误、冠词问题、动词-ing形式和-ed形式的误用等,所以应培养对这类语法的敏感性。

五、简答题

该部分不仅考核了考生的阅读能力,还考核了学生的书面表达能力。考生一定要注意的是回答问题时不能超过10个单词。出题形式有回答问题和补充不完整的句子。对于回答问题,必须具有概括性,不能超出所问的问题,也不要不全面。对于不完整的句子,可以容易地在原文中找到相应的句子。

六、完形填空

该部分考试时间为15分钟,目的在于测试考生的综合语言能力:语法知识、阅读能力、词汇/短语和逻辑推理能力,所以考点通常涉及到时态、虚拟语气、比较级、不定式、人称指代、固定词组搭配、词汇。建议先通读全文,了解大意,整理出文章的逻辑关系,这样就可以容易地选出正确答案。

七、写作

考生应该了解作文的两个评分标准:

13~15分段:切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性好,用词丰富,句型有变化。基本无语言错误。

8分段(不及格):基本切题。表达思想较清楚,文章较连贯,但语言错误较多,其中有少量严重错误,词汇量少,句型缺乏变化。

作文多为提纲式,也有一些图表作文。

冰冻三尺非一日之寒。要写出好的文章需要平时多读好的范文,勤动笔。不要幻想考试时依靠提纲,稍加发挥就可以有好的成绩。

第二阶段 提炼重点、难点,目标强化训练

通过第一阶段的训练,考生对于各部分的考点、出题形式和应试策略已有了一定的了解,但缺乏对这些内容的熟知和敏感性。第二阶段帮助考生提炼重点和难点,加强对考点和应试的熟练程度,做到举一反三,融会贯通,同时可以对比自己的解题策略和书中的策略的差异在哪里,为什么会有这样的差异?可以相互取长补短,进一步地提高自己的语言技能和应试技能。

第三阶段 应试技巧点拨,全面内化提高

完成第一和第二阶段后,考生可以通过第三阶段来检验自己,同时可以将前两个阶段的成果巩固,并内化到自己的知识结构中,这样在实际考试时,就能够思路顺畅、顺利过关。

2002 年 1 月 CET-6

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.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A. All the passengers were killed. | B. The plane crashed in the night. |
| C. No more survivors have been found. | D. It's too late to search for survivors. |
| 2. A. Its results were just as expected. | B. It wasn't very well designed. |
| C. It fully reflected the students' ability. | D. Its results fell short of her expectations. |
| 3. A. He believes dancing is enjoyable. | B. He definitely does not like dancing. |
| C. He admires those who dance. | D. He won't dance until he has done his work. |
| 4. A. His computer doesn't work well. | B. He isn't getting along with his staff. |
| C. He didn't register for a proper course. | D. He can't apply the theory to his program. |
| 5. A. Reading on the campus lawn. | B. Depositing money in the bank. |
| C. Applying for financial aid. | D. Reviewing a student's application. |
| 6. A. A new shuttle bus. | B. A scheduled space flight. |
| C. An airplane flight. | D. The first space flight. |
| 7. A. The deadline is drawing near. | B. She can't meet the deadline. |
| C. She turned in the proposals today. | D. They are two days ahead of time. |
| 8. A. By going on a diet. | B. By having fewer meals. |
| C. By doing physical exercise. | D. By eating fruits and vegetables. |
| 9. A. He enjoyed it as a whole. | B. He didn't think much of it. |
| C. He didn't like it at all. | D. He liked some parts of it. |
| 10. A. It looks quite new. | B. It needs to be repaired. |
| C. It looks old, but it runs well. | D. Its engine needs to be painted. |

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. Experience in negotiating. | B. A high level of intelligence. |
| C. The time they spend on preparation. | D. The amount of pay they receive. |
| 12. A. Study the case carefully beforehand. | B. Stick to a set target. |
| C. Appear friendly to the other party. | D. Try to be flexible about their terms. |
| 13. A. Make sure there is no misunderstanding. | B. Try to persuade by giving various reasons. |
| C. Repeat the same reasons. | D. Listen carefully and patiently to the other party. |

Passage Two

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

14. A. They eat huge amounts of food. B. They usually eat twice a day.
C. They usually eat to their hearts' content. D. They eat much less than people assume.
15. A. When it is breeding. B. When it feels threatened by humans in its territory.
C. When its offspring is threatened. D. When it is suffering from illness.
16. A. They are not as dangerous as people think. B. They can be as friendly to humans as dogs.
C. They attack human beings by nature. D. They are really tame sea animals.

Passage Three

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

17. A. Because people might have to migrate there someday.
B. Because it is very much like the earth.
C. Because it is easier to explore than other planets.
D. Because its atmosphere is different from that of the earth.
18. A. Its chemical elements must be studied. B. Its temperature must be lowered.
C. Big spaceships must be built. D. Its atmosphere must be changed.
19. A. It influences the surface temperature of Mars.
B. It protects living beings from harmful rays.
C. It keeps a planet from overheating.
D. It is the main component of the air people breathe.
20. A. Man will probably be able to live there in 200 years.
B. Scientists are rather pessimistic about it.
C. Man will probably be able to live there in 100,000 years' time.
D. Scientists are optimistic about overcoming the difficulties soon.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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.

Navigation computers, now sold by most car-makers, cost \$ 2,000 and up. No surprise, then, that they are most often found in luxury cars, like Lexus, BMW and Audi. But it is a developing technology meaning prices should eventually drop and the market does seem to be growing.

Even at current prices, a navigation computer is impressive. It can guide you from point to point in most major cities with precise turn-by-turn directions—spoken by a clear human-sounding voice, and written on a screen in front of the driver.

The computer works with an antenna(天线) that takes signals from no fewer than three of the 24 global positioning system(GPS) satellites. By measuring the time required for a signal to travel between the satellites and the antenna, the car's location can be pinned down within 100 meters.

The satellite signals, along with inputs on speed from a wheel-speed sensor and direction from a meter, determine the car's position even as it moves. This information is combined with a map database. Streets, landmarks and points of interest are included.

Most systems are basically identical. The differences come in hardware—the way the computer accepts the driver's request for directions and the way it presents the driving instructions. On most systems, a driver enters a desired address, motorway junction or point of interest via a touch screen or disc. But the Lexus screen goes a step further: you can point to any spot on the map screen and get directions to it.

BMW's system offers a set of cross hairs(瞄准器上的十字纹) that can be moved across the map (you have several choices of map scale) to pick a point you'd like to get to. Audi's screen can be switched to TV reception.

Even the voices that recite the directions can differ, with better systems like BMW's and Lexus's having a wider vocabulary. The instructions are available in French, German, Spanish, Dutch and Italian, as well as English. The driver can also choose parameters for determining the route: fastest, shortest or no freeways(高速公路), for example.

21. We learn from the passage that navigation computers _____.
 A. will greatly promote sales of automobiles B. may help solve potential traffic problems
 C. are likely to be accepted by more drivers D. will soon be viewed as a symbol of luxury
22. With a navigation computer, a driver will easily find the best route to his destination _____.
 A. by inputting the exact address B. by indicating the location of his car
 C. by checking his computer database D. by giving vocal orders to the computer
23. Despite their varied designs, navigation computers used in cars _____.
 A. are more or less the same price B. provide directions in much the same way
 C. work on more or less the same principles D. receive instructions from the same satellites
24. The navigation computer functions _____.
 A. by means of a direction finder and a speed detector
 B. basically on satellite signals and a map database
 C. mainly through the reception of turn-by-turn directions
 D. by using a screen to display satellite signals
25. The navigation systems in cars like Lexus, BMW and Audi are mentioned to show _____.
 A. the immaturity of the new technology
 B. the superiority of the global positioning system
 C. the cause of price fluctuations in car equipment
 D. the different ways of providing guidance to the driver

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

"The world's environment is surprisingly healthy. Discuss." If that were an examination topic, most students would tear it apart, offering a long list of complaints: from local smog (烟雾) to global climate change, from the felling(砍伐) of forests to the extinction of species. The list would largely be accurate, the concern legitimate. Yet the students who should be given the highest marks would actually be those who agreed with the statement. The surprise is how good things are, not how bad.

After all, the world's population has more than tripled during this century, and world output has risen hugely, so you would expect the earth itself to have been affected. Indeed, if people lived, consumed and produced things in the same way as they did in 1900 (or 1950, or indeed 1980), the world by now would be a pretty disgusting place: smelly, dirty, toxic and dangerous.

But they don't. The reasons why they don't, and why the environment has not been ruined, have to do with prices, technological innovation, social change and government regulation in response to popular pressure. That is why today's environmental problems in the poor countries ought, in principle, to be solvable.

Raw materials have not run out, and show no sign of doing so. Logically, one day they must: the planet is a finite place. Yet it is also very big, and man is very ingenious. What has happened is that every time a material seems to be running short, the price has risen and, in response, people have looked for new sources of supply, tried to find ways to use less of the material, or looked for a new substitute. For this reason prices for energy and for minerals have fallen in real terms during the century. The same is true for food. Prices fluctuate, in response to harvests, natural disasters and political instability; and when they rise, it takes some time before new sources of supply become available. But they always do, assisted by new farming and crop technology. The long-term trend has been downwards.

It is where prices and markets do not operate properly that this benign (良性的) trend begins to stumble, and the genuine problems arise. Markets cannot always keep the environment healthy. If no one owns the re-

source concerned, no one has an interest in conserving it or fostering it: fish is the best example of this.

26. According to the author, most students _____.
- believe the world's environment is in an undesirable condition
 - agree that the environment of the world is not as bad as it is thought to be
 - get high marks for their good knowledge of the world's environment
 - appear somewhat unconcerned about the state of the world's environment
27. The huge increase in world production and population _____.
- has made the world a worse place to live in
 - has had a positive influence on the environment
 - has not significantly affected the environment
 - has made the world a dangerous place to live in
28. One of the reasons why the long-term trend of prices has been downwards is that _____.
- technological innovation can promote social stability
 - political instability will cause consumption to drop
 - new farming and crop technology can lead to overproduction
 - new sources are always becoming available
29. Fish resources are diminishing because _____.
- no new substitutes can be found in large quantities
 - they are not owned by any particular entity
 - improper methods of fishing have ruined the fishing grounds
 - water pollution is extremely serious
30. The primary solution to environmental problems is _____.
- to allow market forces to operate properly
 - to curb consumption of natural resources
 - to limit the growth of the world population
 - to avoid fluctuations in prices.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

About the time that schools and others quite reasonably became interested in seeing to it that all children, whatever their background, were fairly treated, intelligence testing became unpopular.

Some thought it was unfair to minority children. Through the past few decades such testing has gone out of fashion and many communities have indeed forbidden it.

However, paradoxically, just recently a group of black parents filed a lawsuit (诉讼) in California claiming that the state's ban on IQ testing discriminates against their children by denying them the opportunity to take the test. (They believed, correctly, that IQ tests are a valid method of evaluating children for special education classes.) The judge, therefore, reversed, at least partially, his original decision.

And so the argument goes on and on. Does it benefit or harm children from minority groups to have their intelligence tested? We have always been on the side of permitting, even facilitating, and testing. If a child of any color or group is doing poorly in school it seems to us very important to know whether it is because he or she is of low intelligence, or whether some other factor is the cause.

What school and family can do to improve poor performance is influenced by its cause. It is not discriminative to evaluate either a child's physical condition or his intellectual level.

Unfortunately, intellectual level seems to be a sensitive subject, and what the law allows us to do varies from time to time. The same fluctuation back and forth occurs in areas other than intelligence. Thirty years or so ago, for instance, white families were encouraged to adopt black children. It was considered discriminative not to do so.

And then the style changed and this cross-racial adopting became generally unpopular, and social agencies felt that black children should go to black families only. It is hard to say what the best procedures are. But surely good will on the part of all of us is needed.

As to intelligence, in our opinion, the more we know about any child's intellectual level, the better for

the child in question.

31. Why did the intelligence test become unpopular in the past few decades?
 - A. Its validity was challenged by many communities.
 - B. It was considered discriminative against minority children.
 - C. It met with strong opposition from the majority of black parents.
 - D. It deprived the black children of their rights to a good education.
32. The recent legal action taken by some black parents in California aimed to _____.
 - A. draw public attention to IQ testing
 - B. put an end to special education
 - C. remove the state's ban on intelligence tests
 - D. have their children enter white schools
33. The author believes that intelligence testing _____.
 - A. may ease racial confrontation in the United States
 - B. can encourage black children to keep up with white children
 - C. may seriously aggravate racial discrimination in the United States
 - D. can help black parents make decisions about their children's education
34. The author's opinion of child adoption seems to be that _____.
 - A. no rules whatsoever can be prescribed
 - B. white families should adopt black children
 - C. adoption should be based on IQ test results
 - D. cross-racial adoption is to be advocated
35. Child adoption is mentioned in the passage to show that _____.
 - A. good will may sometimes complicate racial problems
 - B. social surroundings are vital to the healthy growth of children
 - C. intelligence testing also applies to non-academic areas
 - D. American opinion can shift when it comes to sensitive issues

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Not too many decades ago it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin (亲戚) and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the "obvious" is not true. It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident of a smaller community. But, for the most part, this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

Even in very large cities, people maintain close social ties within small, private social worlds. Indeed, the number and quality of meaningful relationships do not differ between more or less urban people. Small-town residents are more involved with kin than are big-city residents. Yet city dwellers compensate by developing friendships with people who share similar interests and activities. Urbanism may produce a different style of life, but the quality of life does not differ between town and city. Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of smaller communities. However, city dwellers do worry more about crime, and this leads them to a distrust of strangers.

These findings do not imply that urbanism makes little or no difference. If neighbors are strangers to one another, they are less likely to sweep the sidewalk of an elderly couple living next door or keep an eye out for young troublemakers. Moreover, as Wirth suggested, there may be a link between a community's population size and its social heterogeneity (多样性). For instance, sociologists have found much evidence that the size of a community is associated with bad behavior including gambling, drugs, etc. Large-city urbanites are also more likely than their small-town counterparts to have a cosmopolitan (见识多广者的) outlook, to display less responsibility to traditional kinship roles, to vote for leftist political candidates, and to be tolerant of non-traditional religious groups, unpopular political groups, and so-called undesirables. Everything considered, heterogeneity and unusual behavior seem to be outcomes of large population size.

36. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?
 - A. Two contrasting views are presented.

- B. An argument is examined and possible solutions given.
 C. Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.
 D. A detailed description of the difference between urban and small town life is given.
37. According to the passage, it was once a common belief that urban residents _____.
 A. did not have the same interests as their neighbors
 B. could not develop long-standing relationships
 C. tended to be associated with bad behavior
 D. usually had more friends
38. One of the consequences of urban life is that impersonal relationships among neighbors _____.
 A. disrupt people's natural relations
 B. make them worry about crime
 C. cause them not to show concern for one another
 D. cause them to be suspicious of each other
39. It can be inferred from the passage that the bigger a community is _____.
 A. the better its quality of life
 B. the more similar its interests
 C. the more tolerant and open-minded it is
 D. the likelier it is to display psychological symptoms of stress
40. What is the passage mainly about?
 A. Similarities in the interpersonal relationships between urbanites and small town dwellers.
 B. Advantages of living in big cities as compared with living in small towns.
 C. The positive role that urbanism plays in modern life.
 D. The strong feeling of alienation of city inhabitants.

Part III

Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

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

41. The lady in this strange tale very obviously suffers from a serious mental illness. Her plot against a completely innocent old man is a clear sign of _____.
 A. impulse B. insanity C. inspiration D. disposition
42. The Prime Minister was followed by five or six _____ when he got off the plane.
 A. laymen B. servants C. directors D. attendants
43. There is no doubt that the _____ of these goods to the others is easy to see.
 A. prestige B. superiority C. priority D. publicity
44. All the guests were invited to attend the wedding _____ and had a very good time.
 A. feast B. congratulations C. festival D. recreation
45. The price of the coal will vary according to how far it has to be transported and how expensive the freight _____ are.
 A. payments B. charges C. funds D. prices
46. The manager gave her his _____ that her complaint would be investigated.
 A. assurance B. assumption C. sanction D. insurance
47. Although the model looks good on the surface, it will not bear close _____.
 A. temperament B. contamination C. scrutiny D. symmetry
48. We are doing this work in the _____ of reforms in the economic, social and cultural spheres.
 A. context B. contest C. pretext D. texture
49. While a full understanding of what causes the disease may be several years away, _____ leading to a successful treatment could come much sooner.
 A. a distinction B. a breakthrough C. an identification D. an interpretation

50. Doctors are often caught in a _____ because they have to decide whether they should tell their patients the truth or not.
A. puzzle B. perplexity C. dilemma D. bewilderment
51. To _____ important dates in history, countries create special holidays.
A. commend B. memorize C. propagate D. commemorate
52. His successful negotiations with the Americans helped him to _____ his position in the government.
A. contrive B. consolidate C. heave D. intensify
53. Please do not be _____ by his offensive remarks since he is merely trying to attract attention.
A. distracted B. disregarded C. irritated D. intervened
54. Once you get to know your mistakes, you should _____ them as soon as possible.
A. rectify B. reclaim C. refrain D. reckon
55. He wouldn't answer the reporters' questions, nor would he _____ for a photograph.
A. summon B. highlight C. pose D. marshal
56. The club will _____ new members the first week in September.
A. enroll B. subscribe C. absorb D. register
57. If you don't _____ the children properly, Mr. Chiver, they'll just run riot.
A. mobilize B. warrant C. manipulate D. supervise
58. Already the class is _____ about who our new teacher will be.
A. foreseeing B. speculating C. fabricating D. contemplating
59. We should _____ our energy and youth to the development of our country.
A. dedicate B. cater C. ascribe D. cling
60. Just because I'm _____ to him, my boss thinks he can order me around without showing me any respect.
A. redundant B. trivial C. versatile D. subordinate
61. Many scientists remain _____ about the value of this research program.
A. skeptical B. stationary C. spacious D. specific
62. Depression is often caused by the _____ effects of stress and overwork.
A. total B. increased C. terrific D. cumulative
63. A human's eyesight is not as _____ as that of an eagle.
A. eccentric B. acute C. sensible D. sensitive
64. It is _____ that women should be paid less than men for doing the same kind of work.
A. abrupt B. absurd C. adverse D. addictive
65. Shoes of this kind are _____ to slip on wet ground.
A. feasible B. appropriate C. apt D. fitting
66. We'll be very careful and keep what you've told us strictly _____.
A. rigorous B. confidential C. private D. mysterious
67. The members of Parliament were _____ that the government had not consulted them.
A. impatient B. tolerant C. crude D. indignant
68. Some American colleges are state-supported, others are privately _____.
A. ensured B. attributed C. authorized D. endowed
69. The prison guards were armed and ready to shoot if _____ in any way.
A. intervened B. incurred C. provoked D. poked
70. Many pure metals have little use because they are too soft, rust too easily, or have some other _____.
A. drawbacks B. handicaps C. bruises D. blunders

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 blank 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 ~~perofds~~.
Many of the arguments ~~havng~~ used for the study of literature as
a school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

1. time/times/period

2. /

3. the

Sporting activities are essentially modified forms
of hunting behavior. Viewing biologically, the
modern footballer is revealed as a member of a
disguised hunting pack. His killing weapon has
turned into a harmless football and his prey into a
goal-mouth. If his aim is inaccurate and he scores a
goal, enjoys the hunter's triumph of killing his prey.

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

To understand how this transformation has
taken place we must briefly look up at our ancient
ancestors. They spent over a million year evolving as
co-operative hunters. Their very survival depended
on success in the hunting-field. Under this pressure
their whole way of life, even if their bodies, became
radically changed. They became chasers, runners,
jumpers, aimers, throwers and prey-killers. They
co-operate as skillful male-group attackers.

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

Then, about ten thousand years ago, when this
immensely long formative period of hunting for food,
they became farmers. Their improved intelligence, so
vital to their old hunting life, were put to a new use
that of penning (把……关在圈中), controlling and
domesticating their prey. The food was there on the
farms, awaiting their needs. The risks and uncertainties
of farming were no longer essential for survival.

79. _____

80. _____

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

假设你是李明, 请你就本校食堂的状况给校长写一封信, 内容应涉及食堂的饭菜质量、价格、环境、服务等, 可以表扬, 可以批评建议, 也可以兼而有之。

January 12th, 2002

Dear Mr. President,

Li Ming

Model Test 1

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: (omitted)

1. A. Some psychological problems. B. Some methods to cure her of the flu.
C. Some assignments for next week. D. Some plans for the future job.
2. A. They should go immediately. B. She should pick a coat to wear.
C. She should try on the sweaters. D. It is too late for picking up the sweaters.
3. A. Because his sister visited him.
B. Because he went to run with his niece.
C. Because he was running a fever.
D. Because he went to buy some medicine for his niece.
4. A. The woman's luggage is too heavy to carry.
B. The woman should ask Nick to drive her to the airport.
C. The woman should finish the heavy work before she goes.
D. The woman should leave for New York with Nick.
5. A. 88. B. 78. C. 50. D. 25.
6. A. It is the first time they have climbed a mountain.
B. They think it is not worth to climb the mountain.
C. They hope to climb the mountain again when they are old.
D. They found it hard to climb the mountain this time.
7. A. \$ 235. B. \$ 225. C. \$ 165. D. \$ 220.
8. A. At an airport. B. At a train station.
C. At a hotel. D. At a restaurant.
9. A. She will wash her hands. B. She will go and buy something to eat.
C. She thinks the man should go on a vacation. D. She agrees that she needs to have a rest.
10. A. See her immediately. B. Wait for her coming calmly.
C. Go and visit her at her home. D. Forget about her at the moment.

Section B

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

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

11. A. There are not enough programs to entertain.
B. There are not enough programs to show the life of ordinary people.
C. There are too many programs of education.
D. There are not enough serious programs.
12. A. Businessman. B. TV set owner.
C. TV station owner. D. The commercial TV system.
13. A. Programs of science. B. Programs of medicine.
C. Programs of art. D. Programs of history.

Passage Two

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

14. A. Wonder about whether the people know him.
B. Think about the people he sees there.
C. Wonder about the funny things that happen.
D. Wonder about the people and the interesting things that he sees.
15. A. The speaker. B. Peter.
C. A young man whose hair needed combing. D. A woman who sells flower hats.
16. A. She ignored. B. She hit Peter's face with her purse.
C. She laughed at Peter's question. D. She looked at Peter and then disappeared.

Passage Three

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

17. A. Life styles of different people are the same.
B. Different people may have completely different life styles.
C. It's doubtful that life styles are changing.
D. The changes of life styles have no influence on business.
18. A. Forty hours. B. Less than forty hours.
C. About seventy hours. D. Less than twenty-five hours.
19. A. Business men are only interested in babies.
B. Baby goods make money easily.
C. The changes in life styles have a strong influence on business.
D. Business should always be ready to meet the needs of babies.
20. A. Americans will not need to work in the future.
B. There are fewer babies in America now.
C. Young couples now prefer to remain childless.
D. There is more than one factor contributing to changes in life styles in America today.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage :

Researchers assert that poor and minority populations are more likely to be exposed to environmental hazards and may suffer disproportionately from certain diseases as a result.

For example, diseases such as asthma (气喘), which seem to strike minority and inner-city populations disproportionately, are at epidemic proportions. The rates of these diseases are increasing too fast to be simply a result of genetic causes alone. Researchers believe that the issue of health disparities (悬殊) is mostly environment and behavior. Other data show that black babies are at greater risk of birth defects, infant mortality and sudden infant death syndrome than white children are and native American children in Oklahoma have high levels of lead(铅) in their blood.

Not only did these at-risk communities have higher levels of exposure to environmental stressors, they are also less able to deal with them effectively. "We urge policy makers to secure themselves against adverse outcomes for these communities," a researcher said, "Communities at risk for environmental exposure must have access to information so that they will be empowered to do something."

Research programs are being conducted to investigate environmental causes and possible interventions for health disparities between the poor and wealthy and among ethnic groups.

Bob Lynch, assistant professor of occupational and environmental health at the University of Oklahoma

Health Science Center, presented data from an intervention that helped lower the blood lead levels of a community of native American children in Oklahoma who lived near the remnants of lead-laced mines. The "Tribal Efforts Against Lead" intervention began with convincing people not to let their children play in a pile of toxic waste. Factors associated with elevated blood lead level also include household income and cleanliness, in addition to interactions with lead-based paint, dust or soil. When the researchers began the study, around 42% of the children in the predominantly native American population had elevated blood lead levels, compared to a national average of around 3%. The researchers documented a drop in the proportion of children with elevated blood lead levels from 24% in 1997 to 11% in 2000. Lynch said that what he learned from the intervention was that minority communities such as the native American population he worked with often "resent" being studied. "You can lessen that," he advised, "by involving the community in the design of the research, giving them full knowledge and giving something back to the community."

21. Poor and minority people are more likely to have certain diseases because _____.
 A. they live in poor environments where they have no access to medical institutions
 B. they live and work in more dangerous surroundings
 C. they are more likely to be exposed to epidemic diseases
 D. they don't know that their health is in danger
22. According to the researchers, the fact that some people have greater danger of having certain diseases cannot be fully explained by genetic causes because _____.
 A. poor and minority people suffer disproportionately from certain diseases
 B. there are health disparities between the poor and the wealthy
 C. certain disease among the poor and the minorities spread too quickly
 D. poor and minority people are more likely exposed to environmental hazards
23. The word "intervention" in this passage refers to _____.
 A. ways to narrow the gap between the wealthy and the poor
 B. ways to solve environmental pollution in places where the poor and the minorities live
 C. ways to protect the poor and the minorities from diseases due to environmental exposure
 D. ways to help the poor and the minorities to fight against dangerous environmental pollution
24. From the last paragraph we know that _____.
 A. Lynch's research began in 1997
 B. Lynch's work was not very successful as people resented being studied
 C. native American children benefit greatly from Lynch's work
 D. the proportion of children with elevated blood levels in native American population is the same with the national average now
25. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 A. government has established institutions to protect the poor and the minorities from certain diseases
 B. in the U. S. those who live in the center of big cities are often poor people
 C. the poor and minorities everywhere warmly welcome the research conducted on them
 D. children of the poor and the minority families are likely to have elevated blood lead levels

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labour is simply another factor of production to be hired—rented at the lowest possible cost—much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human resource management can be seen in the corporation hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief Exec-

utive Officer (CEO). By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human resource management is central—usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent in training their work forces, in fact they invest less in the skills of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that make it possible to absorb new technologies.

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers in Germany (as they do), the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed with which new equipment can be employed. The result is a slower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

26. Which of the following applies to the management of human resources in American companies?

- A. They hire people at the lowest cost regardless of their skills.
- B. They see the gaining of skills as their employees' own business.
- C. They attach more importance to workers than equipment.
- D. They only hire skilled workers because of keen competition.

27. What is the position of the head of human resource management in an American firm?

- A. He is one of the most important executives in the firm.
- B. His post is likely to disappear when new technologies are introduced.
- C. He is directly under the chief financial executive.
- D. He has no say in making important decisions in the firm.

28. The money most American firms put in training mainly goes to _____.

- A. workers who can operate new equipment
- B. technological and managerial staff
- C. workers who lack basic background skills
- D. top executives

29. According to the passage, the decisive factor in maintaining a firm's competitive advantage is _____.

- A. the introduction of new technologies
- B. the improvement of workers' basic skills
- C. the rational composition of professional and managerial employees
- D. the attachment of importance to the bottom half of the employees

30. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. American firms are different from Japanese and German firms in human resource management.
- B. Extensive retraining is indispensable to effective human resource management.
- C. The head of human resource management must be in the central position in a firm's hierarchy.
- D. The human resource management strategies of American firms affect their competitive capacity.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It is a curious paradox that we think of the physical sciences as "hard", the social sciences as "soft", and the biological sciences as somewhere in between. This is interpreted to mean that our knowledge of physical systems is more certain than our knowledge of biological systems, and these in turn are more certain than our knowledge of social systems. In terms of our capacity to sample the relevant universes, however, and the probability that our images of these universes are at least approximately correct, one suspects that a reverse order is more reasonable. We are able to sample earth's social systems with some degree of confidence that