

TOPWAY

根据教育部最新考试大纲调整范围编写

6级全真试题

最新大学英语考试全真试题名师讲解

权威答案

1996.1-2002.1

上海交通大学

潘晓燕 主审

米卫文 主编



中山大学出版社

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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试作为一种大规模的标准化考试,可以较为客观地衡量大学生的英语水平。怎样提高应试水平的问题一直困扰着大多数学生,而全真试题最能体现教学大纲的精神和要求,可以有效地提高学生的应试成绩。本书着眼于学生的实际水平,对全真试题进行了全面透彻的分析,有助于学生在短时间内全面、正确地掌握全真试题的命题原则、题型设计和应试策略,掌握四、六级考试的基本技能,巩固语言基础知识,提高运用语言的能力,帮助他们在考试中充分发挥自己真正的水平。

本书主要有如下特点:

1. 答案权威

现已出版的同类书版本很多,但质量良莠不齐,许多书甚至答案都有错,至于解析更是牵强附会,误导学生。本书由主办四、六级考试的权威机构上海交通大学潘晓燕主审,因此权威性高。

2. 试题新

本书选择了1996年至2002年间共13次考试的试题,其中包括2002年1月这套最新的全真试题,有助于学生们了解新大纲的具体要求,全面领会该考试的精髓,并能针对自己的薄弱环节多加练习。

3. 针对性强

本书编者均为从事大学英语教学多年的教师,熟知大纲的要求和学生的学习特点和水平。因此,在题目解析过程中,不仅能指出解题的关键,而且能考虑到学生的实际情况,有重点地加以分析,有的放矢,可以让学生举一反三,事半功倍。

4. 解析得当

本书针对阅读理解、词汇语法、完型填空、改错、问答、写作等方面进行详尽的分析、解释。阅读理解部分介绍了文章的阅读技巧,对每道题进行了详尽的解释;词汇语法部分指出了命题考核的重点和难点;完型填空和改错部分着眼于基本的语言点,指出语言规则和做此选择的原因;写作部分的每一篇作文都给出范文供学生们参考。本书解析精辟,重点突出,通过该书的练习,学生能较好地掌握应试的技巧,熟知四、六级英语统考的要求和形式,在考试中应付自如,取得较好的成绩。

本书在编写过程中得到上海交通大学昂立进修学院的大力支持和具体的帮助与指导,编者在此致以衷心的感谢。

但由于时间仓促,书中难免会出现这样或那样的疏漏,恳请广大读者批评指正。

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1996年1月大学英语六级考试试题

Part I **Listening Comprehension** (20 minutes)

Part II **Reading Comprehension** (35 minutes)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Material culture refers to the touchable, material "things"—physical objects that can be seen, held, felt, used—that a culture produces. Examining a culture's tools and technology can tell us about the group's history and way of life. Similarly, research into the material culture of music can help us to understand the music-culture. The most vivid body of "things" in it, of course, are musical instruments. We cannot hear for ourselves the actual sound of any musical performance before the 1870s when the phonograph(留声机) was invented, so we rely on instruments for important information about music-cultures in the remote past and their development. Here we have two kinds of evidence: instruments well preserved and instruments pictured in art. Through the study of instruments, as well as paintings, written documents, and so on, we can explore the movement of music from the Near East to China over a thousand years ago, or we can outline the spread of Near Eastern influence to Europe that resulted in the development of most of the instruments in the symphony orchestra.

Sheet music or printed music, too, is material culture. Scholars once defined folk music-cultures as those in which people learn and sing music by ear rather than from print, but research show mutual influence among oral and written sources during the past few centuries in Europe, Britain, and America. Printed versions limit variety because they tend to standardize any song, yet they stimulate people to create new and different songs. Besides, the ability to read music notation(乐谱) has a far-reaching effect on musicians and, when it becomes widespread, on the music-culture as a whole.

One more important part of music's material culture should be singled out: the influence of the electronic media—radio, record player, tape recorder, television, and videocassette, with the future promising talking and singing computers and other developments. This is all part of the "information revolution", a twentieth-century phenomenon as important as the industrial revolution was in the nineteenth. These electronic media are not just limited to modern nations; they have affected music-cultures all over the globe.

21. Research into the material culture of a nation is of great importance because _____.

- A) it helps produce new cultural tools and technology
- B) it can reflect the development of the nation
- C) it helps understand the nation's past and present
- D) it can demonstrate the nation's civilization

22. It can be learned from this passage that _____.

- A) the existence of the symphony was attributed to the spread of Near Eastern and Chinese music
- B) Near Eastern music had an influence on the development of the instruments in the symphony orchestra
- C) the development of the symphony shows the mutual influence of Eastern and Western music
- D) the musical instruments in the symphony orchestra were developed on the basis of Near Eastern music

23. According to the author, music notation is important because _____.

- A) it has a great effect on the music-culture as more and more people are able to read it
- B) it tends to standardize folk songs when it is used by folk musicians

- C) it is the printed version of standardized folk music
 - D) it encourages people to popularize printed versions of songs
24. It can be concluded from the passage that the introduction of electronic media into the world of music _____.
- A) has brought about an information revolution
 - B) has speeded up the advent of a new generation of computers
 - C) has given rise to new forms of music culture
 - D) has led to the transformation of traditional musical instruments
25. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- A) Musical instruments developed through the years will sooner or later be replaced by computers.
 - B) Music cannot be passed on to future generation unless it is recorded.
 - C) Folk songs cannot spread far unless they are printed on music sheets.
 - D) The development of music culture is highly dependent on its material aspect.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The question of whether war is inevitable is one which has concerned many of the world's great writers. Before considering this question, it will be useful to introduce some related concepts. Conflict, defined as opposition among social entities directed against one another, is distinguished from competition, defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something which is in inadequate supply. Competitors may not be aware of one another, while the parties to a conflict are. Conflict and competition are both categories of opposition, which has been defined as a process by which social entities function in the disservice of one another. Opposition is thus contrasted with cooperation, the process by which social entities function in the service of one another. These definitions are necessary because it is important to emphasize that competition between individuals or groups is inevitable in a world of limited resources, but conflict is not. Conflict, nevertheless, is very likely to occur, and is probably an essential and desirable element of human societies.

Many authors have argued for the inevitability of war from the premise that in the struggle for existence among animal species, only the fittest survive. In general, however, this struggle in nature is competition, not conflict. Social animals, such as monkeys and cattle, fight to win or maintain leadership of the group. The struggle for existence occurs not in such fights, but in the competition for limited feeding areas and for the occupancy(占有) of areas free from meat-eating animals. Those who fail in this competition starve to death or become victims to other species. This struggle for existence does not resemble human war, but rather the competition of individuals for jobs, markets, and materials. The essence of the struggle is the competition for the necessities of life that are insufficient to satisfy all.

Among nations there is competition in developing resources, trades, skills, and a satisfactory way of life. The successful nations grow and prosper(繁荣); the unsuccessful decline. While it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and thus lead to conflict, it cannot be said that war-like conflict among nations is inevitable, although competition is.

26. In the first paragraph, the author gives the definitions of some terms in order to _____.
- A) argue for the similarities between animal societies and human societies
 - B) smooth out the conflicts in human societies
 - C) distinguish between two kinds of opposition
 - D) summarize the characteristic features of opposition and cooperation
27. According to the author, competition differs from conflict in that _____.
- A) it results in war in most cases
 - B) it induces efforts to expand territory

- C) it is a kind of opposition among social entities
 D) it is essentially a struggle for existence
28. The phrase "function in the disservice of one another" (Line 7, Para. 1) most probably means "_____".
- A) betray each other
 B) harm one another
 C) help to collaborate with each other
 D) benefit one another
29. The author indicates in the passage that conflict _____.
- A) is an inevitable struggle resulting from competition
 B) reflects the struggle among social animals
 C) is an opposition among individual social entities
 D) can be avoided
30. The passage is probably intended to answer the question "_____".
- A) Is war inevitable?
 B) Why is there conflict and competition?
 C) Is conflict desirable?
 D) Can competition lead to conflict?

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

As Dr. Samuel Johnson said in a different era about ladies preaching, the surprising thing about computers is not that they think less well than a man, but that they think at all. The early electronic computer did not have much going for it except a marvelous memory and some good math skills. But today the best models can be wired up to learn by experience, follow an argument, ask proper questions and write poetry and music. They can also carry on somewhat puzzling conversations.

Computers imitate life. As computers get more complex, the imitation gets better. Finally, the line between the original and the copy becomes unclear. In another 15 years or so, we will see the computer as a new form of life.

The opinion seems ridiculous because, for one thing, computers lack the drives and emotions of living creatures. But drives can be programmed into the computer's brain just as nature programmed them into our human brains as a part of the equipment for survival.

Computers match people in some roles, and when fast decisions are needed in a crisis, they often surpass them. Having evolved when the pace of life was slower, the human brain has an inherent defect that prevents it from absorbing several streams of information simultaneously and acting on them quickly. Throw too many things at the brain at one time and it freezes up.

We are still in control, but the capabilities of computer are increasing at a fantastic rate, while raw human intelligence is changing slowly, if at all. Computer power has increased ten times every eight years since 1946. In the 1990s, when the sixth generation appears, the reasoning power of an intelligence built out of silicon will begin to match that of the human brain.

That does not mean the evolution of intelligence has ended on the earth. Judging by the past, we can expect that a new species will arise out of man, surpassing his achievements as he has surpassed those of his predecessor. Only a carbon chemistry enthusiast would assume that the new species must be man's flesh-and-blood descendants. The new kind of intelligent life is more likely to be made of silicon.

31. What do you suppose was the attitude of Dr. Samuel Johnson towards ladies preaching?

- A) He believed that ladies were born worse preachers than men.

- B) He was pleased that ladies could preach, though not as well as men.
 C) He disapproved of ladies preaching.
 D) He encouraged ladies to preach.
32. Today, computers are still inferior to man in terms of _____ .
 A) decision making
 B) drives and feelings
 C) growth of reasoning power
 D) information absorption
33. In terms of making quick decisions, the human brain cannot be compared with the computer because _____ .
 A) in the long process of evolution the slow pace of life didn't require such an ability of the human brain
 B) the human brain is influenced by other factors such as motivation and emotion
 C) the human brain may sometimes freeze up in a dangerous situation
 D) computers imitate life while the human brain does not imitate computers
34. Though he thinks highly of the development of computer science, the author doesn't mean that _____ .
 A) computers are likely to become a new form of intelligent life
 B) human beings have lost control of computers
 C) the intelligence of computers will eventually surpass that of human beings
 D) the evolution of intelligence will probably depend on that of electronic brains
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
 A) Future man will be made of silicon instead of flesh and blood.
 B) Some day it will be difficult to tell a computer from a man.
 C) The reasoning power of computers has already surpassed that of man.
 D) Future intelligent life may not necessarily be made of organic matter.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Video recorders and photocopiers, even ticket machines on the railways, often seem unnecessarily difficult to use. Last December I bought myself a video cassette recorder (VCR) described as "simple to use." In the first three weeks I failed repeatedly to program the machine to record from the TV, and after months of practice I still made mistakes. I am not alone. According to a survey last year by Ferguson, the British manufacturer, more than one in four VCR owners never use the timer on their machines to record a programme: they don't use it because they've found it far too hard to operate.

So why do manufacturers keep on designing and producing VCRs that are awkward to use if the problems are so obvious?

First, the problems we notice are not obvious to technically minded(有技术思想的) designers with years of experience and trained to understand how appliances work. Secondly, designers tend to add one or two features at a time to each model, whereas you or I face all a machine's features at once. Thirdly, although finding problems in a finished product is easy, it is too late by then to do anything about the design. Finally, if manufacturers can get away with selling products that are difficult to use, it is not worth the effort of any one of them to make improvements.

Some manufacturers say they concentrate on providing a wide range of features rather than on making the machines easy to use. But that gives rise to the question, "Why can't you have features that are easy to use?" The answer is you can.

Good design practice is a mixture of specific procedures and general principles. For a start, designers should build an original model of the machine and try it out on typical members of the public—not on colleagues in the development laboratory. Simple public trials would quickly reveal many design mistakes. In an ideal world, there would be some ways of controlling quality such as that the VCR must be redesigned repeatedly until, say, 90 percent of users can work 90 per

cent of the features correctly 90 per cent of the time.

36. The author had trouble operating his VCR because _____.
- A) he had neglected the importance of using the timer
 - B) the machine had far more technical features than necessary
 - C) he had set about using it without proper training
 - D) its operation was far more difficult than the designer intended it to be
37. According to the author, manufacturers _____.
- A) should add more useful features to their machines
 - B) often fail to make their products easy to use
 - C) should make their appliances as attractive as possible
 - D) often fail to provide proper training in the use of their products
38. It seems that manufacturers will remain reluctant to make improvements unless _____.
- A) they can do so at a very low cost
 - B) they find their machines hard to operate
 - C) they have difficulty selling their products
 - D) they receive a lot of complaints about their machines
39. According to the passage, before a VCR is sold on the market, its original model should be tried out _____.
- A) among ordinary consumers who are not technically minded
 - B) among people who are technically minded
 - C) among experienced technicians and potential users
 - D) among people who are in charge of public relations
40. One of the reasons why VCRs are so difficult to use is that _____.
- A) the designers are often insensitive to the operational complexities of their machines
 - B) the range of features provided is unlimited
 - C) there is no ideal way of controlling quality
 - D) their designers often ignore the complaints of their uses

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

41. The police accused him of setting fire to the building but he denied _____ in the area on the night of the fire.
- A) to be
 - B) to have been
 - C) having been
 - D) be
42. The schoolmaster _____ the girl's bravery in his opening speech.
- A) applauded
 - B) enhanced
 - C) elevated
 - D) clapped
43. The place did not appear to be popular, for it was completely deserted, and in any case _____ to traffic.
- A) inadequate
 - B) inaccessible
 - C) incompatible
 - D) insignificant
44. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material _____ to its burning temperature.
- A) is heated
 - B) will be heated
 - C) be heated
 - D) would be heated
45. The secret agent concealed her real mission, therefore many local people were _____ into thinking that she was a good person.
- A) betrayed
 - B) driven
 - C) deceived
 - D) convinced
46. Why this otherwise excellent newspaper allows such an article to be printed is _____ me.
- A) above
 - B) outside
 - C) beside
 - D) beyond
47. When business is _____, there is usually an obvious increase in unemployment.

- A) degraded B) depressed C) reduced D) lessened
48. As far as the rank of position is concerned, an associate professor is _____ to a professor, though they are almost equally knowledgeable
- A) attached B) subsidiary C) previous D) inferior
49. This book will show the readers _____ can be used in other contexts.
- A) how that they have observed B) that how they have observed
C) how what they have observed D) that they have observed
50. The plane _____, its bombs exploding as it hit the ground.
- A) smashed B) crushed C) plunged D) crashed
51. He believed that the greatest of his _____ was that he'd never had a college education.
- A) griefs B) misfortunes C) disasters D) sorrows
52. _____ your opinions are worth considering, the committee finds it unwise to place too much importance on them.
- A) As B) Since C) Provided D) While
53. The local government leaders are making every effort to _____ the problem of poverty.
- A) abolish B) tackle C) remove D) encounter
54. Although Asian countries are generally more _____ in social customs than Western countries, there have been several notable examples of women leaders in both China and India.
- A) conservative B) confidential C) comprehensive D) consistent
55. _____ the claim about German economic might, it is somewhat surprising how relatively small the German economy actually is.
- A) To give B) Given C) Giving D) Having given
56. Although the two players are _____ in the tennis court, they are really good friends.
- A) partners B) enemies C) rivals D) companions
57. The girl was _____ a shop assistant; she is now a manager in a large department store.
- A) preliminarily B) presumably C) formally D) formerly
58. I don't think that this question is subordinate _____ the main aim of our company.
- A) with B) to C) for D) on
59. While admitting that this forecast was _____ uncertain, the scientists warned against treating it as a cry of wolf.
- A) anyhow B) somewhere C) somewhat D) anyway
60. The United States is trying to _____ the serious problems created by the energy crisis.
- A) put up with B) submit to
C) comply with D) cope with
61. Some people viewed the findings with caution, noting that a cause-and-effect relationship between passive smoking and cancer remains _____.
- A) to be shown B) to have shown
C) to have been shown D) being shown
62. The economic crises in that country have threatened the _____ of the government.
- A) stability B) capability C) persistence D) permanence
63. Although most birds have only a negligible sense of smell, they have _____ vision.
- A) vigorous B) exact C) acute D) vivid
64. Rebecca _____ me earlier if she did not like her house she bought last month.
- A) told B) would tell C) had told D) would have told

65. By moving the radar beam around slowly in circles, we can _____ the surroundings.
 A) explore B) expose C) exploit D) expand
66. The Washington Monument is a hollow shaft without a break _____ its surface except for the tiny entrance.
 A) in B) with C) from D) to
67. The traffic police were searching for evidence to prove the accused man's _____, but in vain.
 A) mistake B) guilt C) fault D) defect
68. The world's greatest sporting event, the Olympic Games, upholds the amateur ideal that _____ matters is not winning but participating.
 A) anything B) it C) what D) everything
69. Very few scientists _____ completely new answers to the world's problems.
 A) come up with B) come out
 C) come round D) come up to
70. The police are suspicious _____ his words because he already has a record.
 A) to B) at C) on D) of

Part IV Error Correction

(15 minutes)

Most studies suggest that when women and men do the same job and have the same experience, pay rates tend to be similar. Most of the dollar differences stem from fact that women tend to be more recently employed and have more years on the job. Whether women who have started a career will attain pay equality with men rest on at least two factors. First, will most of them continue part time at their jobs after they have children? A break in their employment, or a decision to work part time, will slow its raises and promotions—because it would for men. Second, will male-dominated companies elevate women to higher-paid jobs at the different rate as they elevate men? On some fields, this has clearly not happened. Many men, for example, have committed their lives to teaching careers, yet relative few have become principals or headmasters.

71. _____
 72. _____
 73. _____
 74. _____
 75. _____
 76. _____
 77. _____
 78. _____
 79. _____
 80. _____

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Why I Take the College English Test Band 6?* You should write at least 120 words and your composition should include the following two points (given in Chinese):

1. 有人认为没有必要参加大学英语六级考试(简称 CET-6)
2. 我参加 CET-6 考试的理由

Why I Take the College English Test Band 6?

1996年1月大学英语六级考试题解

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

本篇为议论文,主要探讨音乐的物质文化对人们理解音乐文化有何种意义。

21. [C] 辨认事实题。本题问:关于一个国家物质文化的研究非常重要的原因是_____。[A]项的意思是“它对生产新的文化工具和科技有帮助”;[B]项的意思是“它可以反映一个国家的发展”;[C]项的意思是“它帮助了解一个国家的过去和现在”;[D]项的意思是“它可以证实一个国家的文明”。综合文章第一段第二句和第三句来理解,我们可以得知[C]项为正确答案。
22. [B] 事实推理题。本题问:由这篇文章我们可以推断出下面哪个结论? [A]项的意思是“交响乐的存在可以归功于近东和中国音乐的传播”;[B]项的意思是“近东的音乐对交响乐乐队中乐器的发展有一定的影响”;[C]项的意思是“交响乐的发展表明了东方和西方音乐的相互影响”;[D]项的意思是“交响乐乐队的乐器的发展是在近东音乐的基础上发展的”。由第一段的最后一句中“..., we can outline the spread of Near Eastern influence to Europe... in the symphony orchestra(我们可以概括出近东对欧洲的影响,而这一影响又促进了交响乐乐器的的发展)”我们可以推断,[B]项为正确答案。
23. [A] 辨认事实题。本题问:根据作者的观点,乐谱非常重要是因为_____。[A]项的意思是“越来越多的人能够读懂它,因此它对音乐文化产生了巨大的影响”;[B]项的意思是“当它被流行音乐家使用时,它规范了流行音乐”;[C]项的意思是“它是规范化了的流行音乐的印刷好的版本”;[D]项的意思是“它鼓励人们将歌曲的印刷好的版本流行化”。文章第二段最后一句表明:能够读乐谱对音乐家有着深远的影响。当识乐谱这种能力变得很普遍时,它对整个音乐的发展都具有深远的影响。由此可见,[A]项为正确答案。
24. [C] 事实归纳题。本题问:根据文章可以归纳出,将电子媒体引入音乐世界_____。[A]项的意思是“已经引发了一场信息革命”;[B]项的意思是“已经加快了新一代电脑的产生”;[C]项的意思是“引发了音乐文化的新形式”;[D]项的意思是“导致了传统乐器的改变”。文中提到,电子媒体“is all part of the information revolution(是信息革命的一部分)”,因此[A]项不对。文中还提到,电脑本身是电子媒体中的一种,因此[B]项也与事实不符。而[D]项在文章并没有提到。通读全文,特别是最后一句:These electronic media... have affected music-cultures all over the globe.(这些电子媒体已经影响了全球的音乐文化),可以推断出,[C]为正确答案。
25. [D] 主旨题。本题问:下面的哪一句最好地总结了文章的主题? [A]项的意思是“多年来发展起来的乐器迟早会被电脑所取代”;[B]项的意思是“除非被录制下来,音乐是不可能传到下一代的”;[C]项的意思是“除非被印成乐谱,流行歌曲是不可能流传很广的”;[D]项的意思是“音乐文化的发展离不开乐器乐谱等物质性事物的发展”,而这正是这篇文章所讨论的主题。

Passage 2

本篇为议论文,讨论了有关战争能否避免的问题。

26. [C] 辨认事实题。本题问:在第一段中,作者给出了一些词汇的定义,是为了_____。[A]项的意思是“讨论动物社会与人类社会之间的相似之处”;[B]项的意思是“抹平人类社会的冲突”;[C]项的意思是“区分两种对抗”;[D]项的意思是“总结对抗与合作的个性特征”。由第一段倒数第二句可知[C]项为正确答案。

27. [D] 辨认真实题。本题问:根据作者的观点,竞争与冲突的不同之处在于_____。[A]项的意思是“竞争在大多数情况下会导致战争”;[B]项的意思是“竞争引发拓展领土的努力”;[C]项的意思是“竞争是社会实体中的一种对抗力量”;[D]项的意思是“竞争本质上是为生存而进行的斗争”。由文章第二段可知[D]项为正确答案。
28. [B] 词义理解题。本题问:第一段第七行中的“function in the disservice of one another”最可能的意思是什么。[A]项的意思是“互相背叛”;[B]项的意思是“互相伤害”;[C]项的意思是“有助于相互合作”;[D]项的意思是“互相得益”。disservice 是由 dis + service 所构成的,dis 为前缀,表示否定;而本词组又与下文的 function in the service of one another,因此[B]项为正确答案。
29. [D] 辨认真实题。本题问:作者在文章暗示,冲突_____。[A]项的意思是“是由竞争而产生的不可避免的斗争”;[B]项的意思是“反映了社会性动物之间的斗争”;[C]项的意思是“是单个的社会实体中的反对力量”;[D]项的意思是“可以避免”。文章第三段提到,“...it cannot be said that war-like conflict among nations is inevitable...”,可见[D]项为正确答案。
30. [A] 主旨题。本题问:本文很可能是为了回答_____这一问题。[A]项的意思是“战争可以避免吗?”;[B]项的意思是“为什么有冲突和竞争?”;[C]项的意思是“冲突是大家渴望的吗?”;[D]项的意思是“竞争能否导致冲突?”。文章一开始就提到“战争能否避免是许多大作家关心的问题”,在结尾时又提到“战争是可以避免的”,因此[A]项为正确答案。

Passage 3

本篇为说明文,对人脑智能与电脑智能进行了比较。

31. [C] 事实推理题。本题问:你猜测的 Dr. Samuel Johnson 有关妇女布道的态度是什么。[A]项的意思是“他相信女子布道者生来比男子布道者要差”;[B]项的意思是“他对妇女能够布道表示高兴,尽管她们不像男子布道者那么好”;[C]项的意思是“他反对妇女布道”;[D]项的意思是“他鼓励妇女布道”。文章第一句隐含的意思是 Dr. Samuel Johnson 对于妇女布道感到非常震惊,说明他反对妇女布道,因此[C]项为正确答案。
32. [B] 辨认真实题。本题问:到今天,电脑在哪一方面不及人脑。[A]项的意思是“作决策方面”;[B]项的意思是“在行为动机和情感方面”;[C]项的意思是“推理能力的增长方面”;[D]项的意思是“信息吸收方面”。文章第三段第一句提到“computers lack the drives and emotions of living creatures”,因此[B]项为正确答案。
33. [A] 辨认真实题。本题问:在作决定方面,人脑不能与电脑相比是因为_____。[A]项的意思是“在很长时间的进化过程中,生活的慢节奏不需要人脑的这种能力”。[B]项的意思是“人脑受其他诸如动机和情绪之类的其他因素影响”;[C]项的意思是“人脑在危险的情势下有时会变得僵硬”;[D]项的意思是“电脑能模仿生命而人脑不能模仿电脑”。文章第四段第二句提到,“Having evolved when the pace of life was slower, the human brain has an inherent defect...”,因此[A]项为正确答案。
34. [B] 辨认真实题。本题问:尽管作者高度评价了电脑科学的发展,他并不是想说_____。[A]项的意思是“电脑很可能会变成一种新形式的智能生命”;[B]项的意思是“人类不能控制电脑”;[C]项的意思是“电脑的智能最终将超过人类”;[D]项的意思是“智能的进化很可能将依靠电子大脑”。由文章第五段第一句“We are still in control”,说明[B]项的说法不是作者的想法,因此[B]项为正确答案。
35. [D] 事实判断题。本题问:根据文章内容,下面的哪一个说法是正确的。[D]项的意思是“未来人工智能生命也许不必由有机物质构成”。由文章最后一句可以得知[D]项为正确答案。

Passage 4

本篇文章对生产厂商生产的某些电器产品的设计提出了批评。

36. [D] 事实归纳题。本题问:作者使用 VCR 时有麻烦,原因是什么。[A]项的意思是“他忽视了使用定时

器的重要性”；[B]项的意思是“机器上有许多不必要的技术功能”；[C]项的意思是“他没有经过正确的训练就开始使用它”；[D]项的意思是“它的运行比其设计者所预想的要困难得多”。文章第二段提到“我们所注意到的问题对设计者而言则不明显”，“设计者喜欢每次加上一两个功能，而我们则要马上面对整部机器的所有功能”，可见[D]项为正确答案。

37. [B] 事实归纳题。本题问：根据作者的观点，生产厂家_____。[A]项的意思是“应当使他们的机器上增加更有用的功能”；[B]项的意思是“通常不能使他们的产品易于使用”；[C]项的意思是“应当时他们的产品尽可能地吸引人”；[D]项的意思是“通常没有能够提供使用产品的正确培训”。文章第三段提到，生产厂家总是想通过增加产品功能来吸引消费者，但结果导致产品操作越来越困难，因此[B]项为正确答案。

38. [C] 辨认真实题。本题问：生产厂家似乎仍不愿作出改进，除非_____。[A]项的意思是“他们以很低的成本这样做”；[B]项的意思是“他们发现他们的机器很难操作”；[C]项的意思是“他们销售产品时有困难”；[D]项的意思是“他们听到了关于他们机器的许多抱怨”。根据文章第二段最后一句“if manufacturers can get away with selling products that are difficult to use, it is not worth the effort of any one of them to make improvements”，我们可以得知[C]项为正确答案。

39. [A] 辨认真实题。本题问：根据文章内容，在VCR上市销售之前，它的原型应当_____试用一下。[A]项的意思是“在没有技术头脑的普通消费者当中”；[B]项的意思是“在有技术头脑的人中”；[C]项的意思是“在有经验的技术员和潜在的消费者当中”；[D]项的意思是“在负责公共关系的人们中”。文章第四段第二句提到，“... designer should build an original model of the machine and try it out on typical members of the public—not on colleagues in the development laboratory”，因此[A]项为正确答案。

40. [A] 事实归纳题。本题问：VCR操作困难的一个原因是_____。[A]项的意思是“设计者通常对于他们所设计的机器的操作复杂性感觉迟钝”。文章第二段第二句提到，“the problems we notice are not obvious to technically minded designers”，可见[A]项为正确答案。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

41. [C] 【译文】警察控告他放火焚烧大楼，但他否认发生火灾的那天晚上他在现场。

【题解】本题的考点是 deny 一词的用法。deny 后面必须接名词或动名词，因此[C]是正确答案。

42. [A] 【译文】校长在开幕词中赞扬了这位姑娘的勇敢精神。

【题解】本题的考点是动词词义的辨析。applaud 的意思是“称赞；赞许”，符合题意；enhance 的意思是“提高；增强”；elevate 的意思是“举起；提高”；clap 的意思是“鼓掌；拍手”。

43. [B] 【译文】这地方看起来很少人知道，因为它完全被遗弃，而且车辆怎么也开不进去。

【题解】本题的考点是形容词词义的辨析。inadequate 的意思是“不正确的；不恰当的；不充足的”；inaccessible 的意思是“达不到的；难接近的”，inaccessible to sth. 是固定用法，意思是“……是难以接近的；……是难以做到的”，因此 inaccessible to traffic 可以译作“交通不便”，符合题意；incompatible 的意思是“不能匹配的；不相容的”；insignificant 的意思是“不重要的；无意义的；无价值的”。

44. [C] 【译文】燃烧的必要条件之一是材料被加热到其燃烧的温度。

【题解】在 requirement 等名词后的表语从句或同位语从句中，谓语动词要用虚拟语气，此时 should 一词可以省去，因此[C]是正确答案。

45. [C] 【译文】这个特务隐瞒了她的真正使命，因此很多当地人受骗而误认为她是好人。

【题解】本题的考点是动词词义的辨析。betray 的意思是“背叛；出卖”；drive 的意思是“迫使；驱使”；deceive 的意思是“欺骗；哄骗”，其固定搭配 be deceived into doing sth. 的意思是“被哄骗而做……”，与句意相符；convince 的意思是“使确信”。

46. [D]【译文】我不能理解为什么这样本来很优秀的报纸会允许这样的文章刊登出来。

【题解】在表示“超出某人的能力、理解力、想象等”意义时，通常用 beyond 一词。beyond 这一用法经常考到，同学们应当引起注意。

47. [B]【译文】商业萧条时，通常失业就会明显增加。

【题解】本题的考点是动词词义的辨析。degrade 的意思是“使降级；使低落；使退化”；depress 的意思是“(经济)萧条；不景气”，符合句意；reduce 的意思是“减少；减小”；lessen 的意思是“减少；减轻”。

48. [D]【译文】就级别而言，副教授低于正教授，尽管副教授和正教授都同样有学问。

【题解】本题的考点是形容词词义的辨析。attached 的意思是“附属的”；subsidiary 的意思是“辅助的；补充的”；previous 的意思是“在前的；先前的”；inferior 的意思是“下等的；下级的；地位较低的”，符合句意。

49. [C]【译文】这本书将告诉读者怎样将他们所观察到的东西运用到其他环境中去。

【题解】通过分析句子的结构，我们发现空格开始应当是由 how 引导的宾语从句，而从句中的主语应当是 what they have observed，因此 [C] 为正确答案。

50. [D]【译文】这架飞机坠毁了，当它坠落到地上时机上的炸弹爆炸了。

【题解】本题的考点是近义词词义的辨析。当表示飞机坠毁时，通常用到的动词是 crash，它的意思是“碰撞；坠落；坠毁”。smash 的意思是“打碎；粉碎”；crush 的意思是“压碎；碾碎；榨”；plunge 的意思是“使投入；使插入”。

51. [B]【译文】他认为他最大的不幸是他从未受过大学教育。

【题解】本题的考点是近义词词义的辨析。grief 的意思是“悲伤；痛苦”；misfortune 的意思是“不幸”，符合句意；disaster 的意思是“灾难”；sorrow 的意思是“悲伤”。

52. [D]【译文】尽管你们的意见值得考虑，但委员会成员会认为过分重视你们的意见是不明智的。

【题解】四个选项中，表示“尽管”之意的只有 while。

53. [B]【译文】地方政府的领导正在全力解决贫困问题。

【题解】本题的考点是动词词义的辨析。abolish 的意思是“废除；废止”；tackle 的意思是“解决；处理”，符合句意；remove 的意思是“移走；去除”；encounter 的意思是“遇到；碰到”。

54. [A]【译文】虽然亚洲国家在社会习俗方面比西方国家更保守，但中国和印度都曾有几个妇女当领导的突出事例。

【题解】本题的考点是形容词词义的辨析。conservative 的意思是“保守的；传统的”，符合句意。confidential 的意思是“保密的”；comprehensive 的意思是“综合的；理解的”；consistent 的意思是“前后一致的”。

55. [B]【译文】考虑到德国经济强大这一说法，德国经济实际上相对来说如此弱小这一点让人有些吃惊。

【题解】given 在这里为习惯用法。

56. [C]【译文】尽管这两名运动员在网球场上是对手，他们实际上是真正的好朋友。

【题解】本题的考点是近义词词义的辨析。partner 的意思是“合伙人；(生意上的)伙伴”；enemy 的意思是“敌人”；rival 的意思是“对手；竞争对手(不一定互有敌意)”，与句意相符；companion 的意思是“伴侣”。

57. [D]【译文】这个女孩以前是售货员，现在是一家大百货商店的经理。

【题解】本题的考点是副词词义的辨析。preliminarily 的意思是“初步地”；presumably 的意思是“可能地”；formally 的意思是“正式地”；formerly 的意思是“以前地”，符合句意。

58. [B]【译文】我认为这个问题的重要性不亚于公司的主要目标。

【题解】be subordinate to 为固定搭配,意思是“从属于;次于;服从”。

59. [C] 【译文】尽管科学家承认这个预言有点不太确定,但他们警告说不要把它看成是“狼来了”的胡言乱语。

【题解】本题的考点是程度副词的辨析。somewhat 的意思是“有点;稍微”,与句意相符。

60. [D] 【译文】美国正在努力解决能源危机造成的严重问题。

【题解】本题的考点是动词短语意义的辨析。put up with 的意思是“忍受”;submit to 的意思是“投降”;comply with 的意思是“遵照”;cope with 的意思是“应付;处理”,符合题意。

61. [A] 【译文】有些人对这些发现持谨慎态度,认为被动吸烟和癌症之间的因果关系还有待证实。

【题解】remain to be done 为固定搭配,意思是“留待去做”,如:remain to be proved 有待证实。

62. [A] 【译文】那个国家的经济危机已经威胁到政府的稳定。

【题解】本题的考点是名词词义的辨析。stability 的意思是“稳固;稳定”,与题意相符;capability 的意思是“能力”;persistence 的意思是“坚持”;permanence 的意思是“永久;持久”。

63. [C] 【译文】尽管大多数鸟嗅觉非常迟钝,但其视觉却很敏锐。

【题解】本题的考点是形容词词义的辨析。形容视觉敏锐时通常用 acute。

64. [D] 【译文】如果丽蓓卡不喜欢她上个月买的房子,她早就会告诉我。

【题解】本题的考点是虚拟语气,主句表示与现在事实相反。

65. [A] 【译文】通过缓慢地一圈圈地转动雷达射束,我们可以探测周围的情况。

【题解】本题的考点是动词词义的辨析。explore 的意思是“探测;探索”,符合题意。

66. [A] 【译文】华盛顿纪念塔是一个空心的柱子,它的表面除了一个微小的入口,没有一处裂痕。

【题解】当表示表面有裂口或裂缝时,用的介词是 in。

67. [B] 【译文】交警正在寻找证明被告有罪的证据,但徒劳无功。

【题解】本题的考点是近义名词词义的辨析。mistake 的意思是“错误;过失;误解”;guilt 的意思是“内疚;罪责”与题意相符;fault 的意思是“过错;毛病;(承担错误的)责任”;defect 的意思是“缺点;毛病”。

68. [C] 【译文】全球最重大的体育活动——奥运会,奉行非职业原则,重要的是参与,而不是胜败。

【题解】分析句子,我们发现 that 引导一个同位语从句,其主语是 what 引导的主语从句,因此 [C] 为正确答案。

69. [A] 【译文】很少有科学家能对这一世界性的问题提出全新的答案。

【题解】本题的考点是以 come 为中心词的动词短语含义的辨析。come up with 的意思是“想出;提出”,符合题意;come out 的意思是“出现;出版;结果是”;come round 的意思是“苏醒;复原”;come up to 的意思是“符合”。

70. [D] 【译文】警察对他的话表示怀疑,因为他有前科。

【题解】本题测试介词用法的辨析。be suspicious of 是固定搭配,意思是“对……表示怀疑”。be suspicious to 也是一个固定搭配,意思是“令……感到怀疑”。

Part IV Error Correction

71. 此处的 fact 应为特指,所以前面应加 the。

72. 将 have more years 改成 have less years。

73. 将 rest 改成 rests。

74. 将 part 改成 full。

75. 将 its 改成 their。

76. 将 because 改成 as。