

北京外国语大学

何维银 编



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Model Test 1

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **The Most Remarkable Thing in the Twentieth Century**. You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 你认为 20 世纪最值得注意的事物是什么?
2. 具体论述你的观点。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Foods That Fight Disease

The food you eat does more than provide energy. It can have a dramatic effect on your body's ability to fight off heart disease, cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure, stroke, and weak bones.

With remarkable consistency, recent research has found that a diet high in plant-based foods—fruits, vegetables, dried peas and beans, grains, and starchy staples such as potatoes—is the body's best weapon in thwarting (阻止) many health-related problems. These foods work against so many diseases that the same healthy ingredients you might use to protect your heart or ward off cancer will also benefit your intestinal tract and bones.

Here's what is currently known about these different disease-fighting foods.

Cancer Fighters

Preventing cancer is a compelling reason to load up your cart in the produce department. Scientists have recently estimated that approximately 30 to 40 percent of all cancers could be averted if people ate more fruits, vegetables, and plant-based foods and minimized high-fat, high-calorie edibles that have scant nutritional value. Up to 70 percent of cancers might be prevented if people also stopped smoking, exercised regularly, and controlled their weight.

In the past, researchers had linked high consumption with the development of cancers, but they currently believe that eating fruits, vegetables, and grains may be more important in preventing the disease than not eating fat. "The evidence about a high-fat diet and cancer seemed a lot stronger several years ago than it does now," says Melanie Polk, a registered dietitian and director of nutrition education at the American Institute for Cancer Research.

Although scientists are still not certain about the specifics, they're beginning to close in on the healthful constituents of plant-based foods. In particular, they're looking closely at two components—antioxidants and phytochemicals.

The antioxidants (carotenoids, such as beta carotene and lycopene, and vitamins C and E) found in fruits, vegetables, and other plant-based foods fight free radicals (自由基), which are compounds in the body that attack and destroy cell membranes. The uncontrolled activity of free radicals is believed to cause many cancers.

The phytochemicals present in fruits and vegetables protect the body by stunting the growth of malignant cells. Phytochemicals, naturally occurring substances, include indoles in cabbage or cauliflower, saponins in peas and beans, and isoflavones in soymilk and tofu. Investigators have only an inkling of how many phytochemicals exist and how they work. They are confident, however, that you can get a basketful of anti-cancer nutrients by mixing and matching at least five servings a day of fruits and vegetables with seven or more starchy or protein-



rich plant foods such as grains, peas and beans, and potatoes.

Supplements can help you get some of the benefits of these substances, but they are no replacement for real food. "When you take a supplement, you're getting specific vitamins and minerals, but not the thousands of phytochemicals that might be present in fruits and vegetables," says registered dietitian Amy Jamieson of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation in Ohio. "If you eat a sweet potato with its skin, which is a great source of both beta carotene and fiber, you'll consume at least 5,000 phytochemicals that aren't present in a beta carotene supplement. That's a really important difference."

Digestive Tract Protectors

Although the food you eat affects every system in your body, your digestive tract bears the initial brunt of your choices. To keep it running smoothly and disease-free, aim for a diet high in fiber. Unfortunately, most Americans eat only about half the 20 to 35 grams they need each day, even though fiber is readily available in raw and cooked fruits and vegetables, as well as in grain products such as breads, cereals, pasta, and rice.

Fiber comes in two forms, soluble and insoluble. Soluble fiber, found in fruits, vegetables, brown rice, oats, and barley, lowers blood cholesterol levels and slows the entry of glucose into the bloodstream, an important factor in preventing or controlling diabetes. Insoluble fiber, found mainly in whole grains, fruit and vegetable peels, high fiber cereals, and wheat and corn bran, keeps your digestive tract in order. Insoluble fiber soaks up water, adding the bulk that pushes possible cancer-causing substances (carcinogens) out of the intestine.

"Most research supports the protective effect of a diet high in fruits, vegetables, beans, and grains," says Polk, citing the American Institute for Cancer Research's own 1997 report, "Food, Nutrition and the Prevention of Cancer: a Global Perspective," which reviewed 4,500 international studies before coming to this conclusion.

Heart-Saving Foods

No other part of your body benefits more from good dietary choices than your cardiovascular (心血管的) system. What you eat, and choose not to eat, has a dramatic effect on your risk for heart disease and stroke.

Saturated fat, found mostly in meat and full-fat dairy products, is the major culprit in raising blood cholesterol, the main ingredient of artery-clogging plaque. Overindulging in these foods raises the risk of developing heart disease. But you can lower this risk by shifting the emphasis so that nutrient and fiber-rich foods such as fruits, vegetables, and grains make up approximately two-thirds of what you eat each day.

While fiber is the most important dietary adjunct in controlling blood cholesterol, fiber-rich foods contain other nutrients, including antioxidants and phytochemicals, which researchers believe also deter the buildup of plaque in arteries. But the mechanism is unclear. "Is it the nutrients in these foods that have a positive effect, or is it that the more of them you eat, the less fat-laden food you consume?" asks Alice H. Lichtenstein, D. Sc., of the USDA Human Nutrition Research Center at Tufts University in Boston. "We don't know the answer right now, but it's probably a combination of both."

What is clear is that you can eat a heart-healthy diet and still include some fat. "We've made people aware of cholesterol and fat," says Sayed F. Feghali, M.D., a cardiologist at the Texas Heart Institute in Houston. "There's no question that saturated fat is the villain when it comes to cholesterol buildup in blood vessels. But we need some fat. We cannot function on a zero-fat diet."

So be judicious in your choices. Restrict meat and dairy products to less than 10 percent of your daily calories. Try poultry, dried beans, eggs, and nuts for protein and energy. Soy products, when substituted for animal protein, show promise in reducing LDL ("bad") cholesterol. Substitute heart-healthy monounsaturated oils, such as olive, canola, and peanut, for saturated and hydrogenated fats.

Bone-Building Foods

The road to strong bones is paved with calcium-rich food. Leafy green vegetables and low-fat dairy products are excellent sources of calcium, the mineral that puts stiffness into your skeletal system and keeps your bones from turning rubbery and fragile.



Your body uses calcium for more than keeping your bones strong. Calcium permits cells to divide, regulates muscle contraction and relaxation, and plays an important role in the movement of protein and nutrients inside cells. If you don't absorb enough from what you eat to satisfy these requirements, your body will take it from your bones. Because your body doesn't produce this essential mineral, you must continually replenish the supply. Even though the recommended daily amount is 1,200 mg, most adults don't eat more than 500 mg.

One reason may have been the perception that calcium-rich dairy products were also loaded with calories. "In the past, women, in particular, worried that dairy products were high in calories," says Letha Y. Griffin, M.D., of Peachtree Orthopaedics in Atlanta. "But today you can get calcium without eating any high-fat or high-calorie foods by choosing skim milk or low-fat yogurt." Also, low-fat dairy products contain phosphorous and magnesium and are generally fortified with vitamin D, all of which help your body absorb and use calcium.

If you find it difficult to include enough calcium in your diet, ask your doctor about supplements. They're a potent way to get calcium as well as vitamin D and other minerals. But there's a downside. If you rely on pills in lieu of a calcium-rich diet, you won't benefit from the other nutrients that food provides. Getting the recommended vitamin D may be easy, since your body makes the vitamin when your skin is exposed to the sun's rays.

- This article is mainly about _____.
 [A] how to keep healthy through food and exercises
 [B] how to take in more foods that can fight disease
 [C] foods that can fight various diseases
 [D] foods that can cause health-related problems
- Researchers currently believe not eating fat _____.
 [A] is most important in preventing cancer
 [B] is less important than eating fruits, vegetables and grains in preventing cancer
 [C] is as important as stopping smoking in preventing cancer
 [D] is more important than exercising regularly in preventing cancer
- The word "stunting" means _____ in the sentence "The phytochemicals present in fruits and vegetables protect the body by stunting the growth of malignant cells." (Para 8, Line 1)
 [A] preventing [B] influencing [C] surprising [D] developing
- Why are supplements no replacement for real food, according to Amy Jamieson?
 [A] Because you can get specific vitamins and minerals from real food.
 [B] Because you can get thousands of phytochemicals from supplements.
 [C] Because phytochemicals present in real food cannot be found in most supplement.
 [D] Because real food is more accessible than supplements.
- Having _____ can keep the digestive tract running smoothly and disease-free.
 [A] breads and cereals [B] raw and cooked fruits and vegetables
 [C] a diet with two forms of fiber [D] a diet high in fiber
- Your _____ benefits most from good dietary choices.
 [A] heart [B] cardiovascular system [C] digestive tract [D] bones
- A diet with _____ without which people cannot function can also be heart-healthy.
 [A] fat [B] fiber [C] calcium [D] vitamins
- Because your body doesn't produce _____, you must continually replenish its supply.
- If you find it difficult to include enough calcium in your diet, _____.
- It may be easy to get vitamin D, since _____ when your skin is exposed to the sun's rays.



Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear eight short conversations and two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

11. [A] He already took a picture of the flowers. [B] He doesn't know how to use the camera.
[C] He doesn't think the flowers are beautiful. [D] He does not have any more film left.
12. [A] She didn't clean the dorm. [B] She thinks her dorm is messy.
[C] She will help the man clean his dorm. [D] She cleaned the library.
13. [A] Get a good night's sleep so he'll feel better. [B] Take the exam once more.
[C] Go out to see a movie. [D] Stay in a cinema for a night.
14. [A] A journalist. [B] A math student.
[C] An arithmetic teacher. [D] An accountant.
15. [A] The man is asking the woman for help.
[B] The man wants to get a new position.
[C] The woman is instructing the man how to write a letter of application.
[D] The man has left the woman a good impression.
16. [A] In the laundry. [B] In the tailor's.
[C] In the department store. [D] At home.
17. [A] It's less expensive. [B] It's more comfortable.
[C] It's faster. [D] It's more direct.
18. [A] 20 miles. [B] 6 miles. [C] 14 miles. [D] 26 miles.

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

19. [A] She hasn't been getting adequate grades.
[B] She hasn't been attending class every day.
[C] She has been coming to school much too early.
[D] She has been overloading herself with homework.
20. [A] Two. [B] Four. [C] Six. [D] Eight.
21. [A] To stay in class. [B] To get another class.
[C] To withdraw from class. [D] To miss just one more class.
22. [A] Dismiss class. [B] Drop the class.
[C] Change his class. [D] Prepare for class.

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

23. [A] He saw the office when he was driving.
[B] A friend referred him to Dr. Carter's office.
[C] He found Dr. Carter's number in the phone book.
[D] He found Dr. Carter in his office.
24. [A] He hurt his knee when a tall ladder fell on him.
[B] He injured his ankle when he fell from a ladder.
[C] He sprained his hand when he fell off the roof of his house.
[D] He hurt his leg when he fell from a ladder.
25. [A] The man should put some ice on his injury. [B] The man needs to come into the office right away.

- [C] The man ought to take it easy for a few days. [D] The man should lie in bed for a few days.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

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

26. [A] The small Canadian town was very dry. [B] It had no rain for many days.
[C] A lighted cigarette end started the fire. [D] The dry bushes and trees started the fire.
27. [A] Because there's no more trees or bushes.
[B] Because there is a river and a lake.
[C] Because the wind was blowing towards the west.
[D] Because the west wind was carrying the fire to the town.
28. [A] By pouring water from the lake.
[B] By beating out the small fire.
[C] By putting out the big fire.
[D] By using explosive material to break through the forest.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. [A] A new way to take notes. [B] A short name for survey reading method.
[C] The five steps in the reading process. [D] Different ways to study for examinations.
30. [A] That one should think about the ideas while reading the words.
[B] That one should always take notes.
[C] That one should read only the titles and important words.
[D] That one should read sequences of words.
31. [A] Read. [B] Recite. [C] Review. [D] Reread.

Passage Three

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

32. [A] There were only grandparents and children.
[B] There was one father, one mother, and their children.
[C] There were many relatives.
[D] There were two or more brothers with their wives.
33. [A] The women have more freedom and can share in the decision-making.
[B] The women do not have to be the heads of the family.
[C] The women's relatives do not help them with the housework and children.
[D] The women have all the power of the family.
34. [A] Husbands have to share power with their wives and help them with the housework.
[B] Older women do not often have important positions in a large group and often live alone when their husbands die.
[C] Family structure is more patriarchal in the nuclear family.
[D] Women have to help sisters, grandparents with housework and children.



35. [A] They want to stay home and do the housework.
[B] They don't have enough money.
[C] They have too much work and not much free time.
[D] They have more freedom than in the past.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Scientists have learned more about the way cancer spreads from one place in the body to another. Once it spreads, it gets more difficult to treat.

Cancer is a disease of (36) _____ cell growth. Traditional thinking is that cells simply break off the main cancer, travel through the blood and grow in other organs.

But the new findings suggest there is more to this (37) _____. Researchers found that cells from the main tumor send out messengers. These prepare the new organ for a secondary tumor.

It works this way. The primary tumor (38) _____ proteins called growth factors into the blood. They signal cells at the target organ to produce a (39) _____ protein, called fibronectin. Fibronectin (40) _____ to the surface of bone marrow cells. The result is a kind of landing area for cancer to arrive and grow into a secondary tumor.

The bone marrow cells help make (41) _____ for blood to pass through and feed the cancer cells. The researchers believe that without the bone marrow cells, the tumors could not land on the new organ and grow.

Scientists from Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, led the research. The study appeared in the publication *Nature*. It involved (42) _____ mice. The researchers killed off bone marrow cells in the animals and replaced them with special new ones. The bone marrow cells were brightly colored, so the researchers could observe them. The mice were then (43) _____ with lung cancer cells.

The researchers were surprised when the bone marrow cells reached the lungs days before any cancer cells. (44) _____. Other tests led to similar findings. (45) _____.

Cancers can be caused by genetic or environmental conditions, or a combination. (46) _____. That includes better diet, exercising and no smoking.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Carbon dioxide makes up less than one percent of the Earth's atmosphere. But the gas is very important to life on Earth. Scientists are finding that processes involving carbon dioxide affect our climate in ways that are difficult to understand. Last month, a committee of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington released a report. It confirmed that world temperatures increased about six-tenths of a degree Celsius in the last one hundred years. The report also confirmed evidence that the level of carbon dioxide is increasing.

The best information about climate in the past comes from tests of ice many kilometers deep in Antarctica and Greenland. The tests show changes in temperature during the past four-hundred-thousand years. These tests show that levels of carbon dioxide today are the highest ever measured. These findings have led scientists to believe that carbon dioxide is a major cause of climate warming.

Carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere when fuel is burned. Oil, coal and wood are all fuels that release the gas. When biological waste breaks down, it also releases carbon dioxide.

However, plants use carbon dioxide in the process called photosynthesis. This process provides food for almost all life on Earth. Some groups that support burning oil and coal want to increase the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. They oppose international efforts to control carbon dioxide.

Some scientists believe that forests and trees are able to capture large amounts of carbon dioxide from the air. Some groups even suggest that an increase in carbon dioxide could cause plants to grow faster.

A recent study in North Carolina found that more carbon dioxide in the air could cause trees to grow faster. But the researchers found the effect appears to last for only three years. Another study showed that much of the carbon dioxide that is taken in by trees is released within three years. The study noted that leaves release carbon dioxide when they fall from trees and break down in the soil. Plants also naturally release carbon dioxide through the process of respiration.

The natural balance of gases in the atmosphere is a complex scientific issue. The debate over carbon dioxide is only one part of efforts to understand world climate change.

47. The committee report of National Academy of Sciences in Washington reveals that the level of carbon dioxide increases with _____.
48. What conclusion has the author drawn from the tests of ice in Antarctica and Greenland?
49. According to the passage, sources of carbon dioxide include _____ and _____.
50. Why do some people disagree with the control of carbon dioxide according to the passage?
51. What do studies carried out in North Carolina suggest about trees' function of absorbing carbon dioxide?

Section B

Directions: There are two passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Greek mythology is largely made up of stories about gods and goddesses, but it must not be read as a kind of Greek Bible, an account of the Greek religion.

According to the most modern idea, a real myth has nothing to do with religion. It is an explanation of something in nature; how, for instance, any and everything in the universe came into existence: men, animals, this or that tree or flower, the sun, the moon, the stars, storms, eruptions, earthquakes, all that is and all that happens. Thunder and lightning are caused when Zeus hurls his thunderbolt. A volcano erupts because a terrible creature is imprisoned in the mountain and every now and then struggles to get free. The Dipper, the constellation (星座) called also the Great Bear, does not set below the horizon because a goddess once was angry at it and decreed that it should never sink into the sea. Myths are early science, the result of men's first trying to explain what they saw around them.

But there are many so-called myths which explain nothing at all. These tales are pure entertainment, the sort of thing people would tell each other on a long winter's evening. The story of Pygmalion and Galatea is an example; it has no conceivable connection with any event in nature. Neither has the Quest of the Golden Fleece,



nor Orpheus and Eurydice, nor many another. This fact is now generally accepted, and we do not have to try to find in every mythological heroine the moon or the dawn and in every hero's life a sun myth. The stories are early literature as well as early science. But religion is there, too. In the background, to be sure, but plain to see. From Homer through the tragedians and even later, there is a deepening realization of what human beings need and what they must have in their gods.

52. The author believes that myths _____.
- [A] have nothing to do with religion
[B] contain very modern ideas
[C] are pure entertainment with no religious content
[D] have something to do with science, religion and entertainment
53. In every myth, _____.
- [A] there is a connection with some natural event
[B] there is not necessarily an attempt to explain an event in nature
[C] there are angry gods and goddesses
[D] there exists some religious teaching
54. Myths are early science because they _____.
- [A] explain the natural events
[B] teach about the history
[C] have nothing to do with religion
[D] reflect people's expectations
55. According to the passage, the story of Pygmalion and Galatea _____.
- [A] has something to do with the explanation of nature
[B] is pure entertainment
[C] has something to do with science
[D] is closely related to religion
56. The author, in regard to modern ideas on myth, _____.
- [A] is impressed and agrees with them
[B] refuses to accept any of them
[C] adds to them new points of view
[D] doesn't understand them at all

Passage Two

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time. If corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like what other people say. In the same way, when children learn to do all the other things they learn to do without being taught—to work, run, climb, whistle, or ride a bicycle. They compare those performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes.

But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his own mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not. If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find a way to get the right answer.

Let's end this nonsense of grades, exams and marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn, that is, how to measure their own understanding and how to know what they know or do not know. Let them get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used



for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

57. What does the author think is the best way for children to learn things?

- [A] By making mistakes and having them pointed out by others.
- [B] By having their mistakes corrected.
- [C] By noticing their problems and making changes.
- [D] By listening to explanations from skilled people.

58. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are _____.

- [A] not really important skills
- [B] more important than other skills
- [C] basically the same in that we learn by practicing and making changes
- [D] quite different in terms of the way of learning

59. The author fears that if adults always correct mistakes for children, children will grow up to be _____.

- [A] fearful of making mistakes
- [B] too critical of themselves
- [C] unable to think for themselves
- [D] unable to use basic skills

60. According to the passage, a teacher's duty is to _____.

- [A] provide students with help when necessary
- [B] find out students' mistakes and correct them
- [C] teach students the essential knowledge that they will need in their future life
- [D] tell students the correct answers

61. Exams, grades, and marks should be abolished because children's progress should only be assessed by _____.

- [A] educated persons
- [B] children themselves
- [C] teachers
- [D] parents

Part V Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in each of the following passages. For each blank there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D] on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

The census of 1851 recorded half of the population of Britain as living in towns—the first society in human history to do so. Over the 62 70 years, the population of Britain had

risen at an unprecedented 63, passing the levels reached in

earlier period of 64 when the population had been decimated by epidemics such as the Black Death in the early 14th century.

But was there any reason for 65? The towns offered a better chance of work and 66 wages than the countryside,

67 many families were trapped in dire poverty and seasonal

- 62. [A] early [B] former
- [C] previous [D] preceded

- 63. [A] pace [B] rate
- [C] velocity [D] stride

- 64. [A] growth [B] advance
- [C] rise [D] improvement

- 65. [A] optimism [B] pessimism
- [C] indifference [D] enthusiasm

- 66. [A] higher [B] more
- [C] greater [D] less

- 67. [A] which [B] there
- [C] where [D] when



- unemployment. On the other hand, the countryside was 68.
A baby born in a large town with a population of more than
100,000 in the 1820s might 69 to live to 35; in the 1830s,
life expectancy was down to 70 29. A comparison between
a desperately unhealthy large town and a small market town
71 the costs of migrating in search of work and prosperity.
In 1851, a boy born in inner Liverpool had a life expectancy of
only 26 years, 72 with a boy born in the small market town
of Okehampton 73 could expect to live to 57.
- Large towns were 74 desperately unhealthy, with
levels of death 75 a level not seen since the Black Death.
New epidemics were 76 the cities: cholera and typhoid
were 77 by polluted water; typhus was spread by lice; and
“summer diarrhoea” was caused by 78 of flies feeding
on horse manure and human 79. The problem was easy to
80 and difficult to solve: too little was invested in the urban
environment, 81 sewers, street paving and cleansing, and in
pure water and decent housing.
68. [A] better [B] healthier
[C] cleaner [D] quieter
69. [A] suppose [B] assume
[C] postulate [D] expect
70. [A] tolerable [B] miserable
[C] understandable [D] accessible
71. [A] demonstrates [B] exhibits
[C] presents [D] shows
72. [A] comparing [B] comparison
[C] compared [D] compare
73. [A] who [B] where
[C] which [D] that
74. [A] however [B] therefore
[C] nevertheless [D] notwithstanding
75. [A] at [B] in
[C] to [D] with
76. [A] stroking [B] stalking
[C] staking [D] staining
77. [A] motivated [B] carried
[C] promoted [D] generated
78. [A] schools [B] teams
[C] swarms [D] herds
79. [A] waste [B] dust
[C] rubbish [D] disposal
80. [A] distinguish [B] find
[C] identify [D] manipulate
81. [A] on [B] at
[C] in [D] to

Part VI Translation

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on **Answer Sheet 2**.

82. _____ (设计出一种新的技术), the yields as a whole increased by 20 percent.
83. My father did not go to New York, _____ (医生建议他不要去那里).
84. We have been told that under no circumstances _____ (我们可以因为私事使用办公室的电话).
85. The book _____ (教授和我们谈到过的) was not in the school library.
86. _____ (尽管我承认存在问题), I don't think that they can be solved.

Model Test 1 答案速查与详解

答案速查

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. calcium 9. ask your doctor about supplements
 10. your body makes the vitamin 11. D 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. B 16. C 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. A 21. C 22. D 23. A
 24. B 25. B 26. C 27. B 28. D 29. C 30. A 31. B 32. C 33. A 34. B 35. C
 36. uncontrolled 37. process 38. releases 39. sticky protein 40. attaches 41. vessels 42. laboratory 43. injected
 44. They found that the bone marrow cells arrived to prepare the lungs for the cancer to spread. 45. the researchers believe
 they would find the same results in humans. They say knowledge of the process could lead to new ways to fight cancer.
 46. There are estimates that about one-third of cancer deaths could be prevented if people took better care of themselves.
 47. global temperatures 48. Carbon dioxide is a major cause of global warming. 49. fuels; biological waste
 50. Because they support burning oil and coal. 51. It can last for only three years. / It is limited.
 52. D 53. B 54. A 55. B 56. C 57. C 58. C 59. C 60. A 61. B 62. C 63. B 64. A 65. A 66. A
 67. C 68. B 69. D 70. B 71. D 72. C 73. A 74. B 75. A 76. B 77. B 78. C 79. A 80. C 81. C
 82. When a new technique had been worked out / A new technique having been worked out
 83. because the doctor suggested that he (should) not go there
 84. shall we use the telephone in the office for personal affairs
 85. that the professor referred to us
 86. While I admit that there are problems

详解

Part I Writing

【范文】

The Most Remarkable Thing in the Twentieth Century

The twentieth century saw great shifts in the way people lived. ① In my opinion, the most remarkable thing in that century is the Internet, which allows the whole world to be connected and various kinds of information to be publicly accessible.

② The Internet enables us to communicate more effectively than ever. An e-mail or electronic postcard sent to the other side of the world will arrive in no time. You can also subscribe to electronic newsletters and have information delivered to you via e-mail.

③ Commercial transactions over the Internet have developed rapidly since the middle 1990s. Today, online shopping has become a very important feature of people's life. And now there are many household commercial websites acting as the global trading platform where practically anyone can trade anything.

④ The Internet also provides a revolutionary channel for training and education through e-learning. Educational institutions can transcend the geographical barrier and offer online courses to students all over the world. Universities could also share their educational resources with educators, students, and self-learners around the world through the Internet.

⑤ Although the Internet introduces new problems such as information overload and copyright violations, it is the most remarkable invention in the twentieth century.

表示某一时间、地点发生某事, 可用物作主语, see, find, witness 等充当句子谓语, 以增强句子生动性。见本文第一句的表述。

再如: The playground finds the children happily gather together all the afternoon.
 孩子们整个下午都高兴地聚集在操场上。

点评①

开篇迅速引出自己的观点: 20 世纪最值得注意的事物是互联网。

点评③

以此句引出互联网对商业贸易的影响。
 act as 担任……, 起……作用

点评⑤

因为本文重在说明互联网的积极影响, 所以仅在最后一段用一个让步状语从句点出其负面因素, 并最终再次点题, 呼应开篇观点。

何老师点评

点评②

本段中心句, 总述互联网对交流的影响。

enable sb. to do sth.

使某人能做某事

in no time 立即, 马上

have sth. done (让别人) 把某事做成

via 通过

点评④

本段指出互联网对教育培训的革命性影响。

provide sth. for sb. / offer sth. to sb. 为某人提供某物

何老师
密授增分表达



The 1800s saw the greatest improvement in the quality of dictionaries. (Model Test 3, Part III, Passage Two, 第三段第一句)

19 世纪, 词典的品质得到了很大提高。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

- C** 解答本题可采用排除法。通读全文可知, 本文主要介绍了可以预防与治疗各种疾病的食物, 并没有提及通过锻炼保持健康, 因此 A 不正确; 文章也没有介绍摄入这些食物的方式, 因此 B 也不正确。原文第二段第一句出现了 health-related problems, 但其旨在说明一些食物能阻止 (thwart) 身体产生有损健康的各种问题, 因而 D 错误。
- B** 根据题目四个选项中共同的信息词 preventing cancer 可以定位到原文第一个小标题, 再根据题干信息词 eating fat 定位到该标题下的第二段第一句, 可知研究人员现在认为吃水果、蔬菜和谷物是比不吃油腻食品更重要的预防癌症的做法, 故选择 B。排除 文中并未将不吃油腻食品与戒烟、有规律地锻炼相比较, 所以 C 与 D 不正确。
- A** 全文都是介绍能有效对抗癌症的食物, 所以推断此处水果和蔬菜里有的物质应该是通过阻止癌细胞的生长来保护身体, 因此选 A。排除 干扰项 B 所指不太明确, 因为“影响”可能是负面的, 也可能是正面的。
- C** 根据题干中的人名 Amy Jamieson 及信息词 supplements 和 replacement 可以定位到第一个小标题下倒数第一段, 可知营养补充剂不能代替真正的原因是因为它们没有水果与蔬菜中所含有的植物性化学物质 (phytochemicals), 因此 C 表述正确, B 错误。A 与 D 均未提及。
- D** 根据题干中的信息词 digestive tract 和 disease-free 定位到第二个小标题下的第一段, 可知高纤维食物可以保持消化系统的正常运转和健康, 由此可知正确答案为 D。排除 A 与 B 列举出一些高纤维食物, 并不全面; C 为干扰项, 实际文章是先说明高纤维食物对消化系统的益处, 再介绍说明纤维的两种形式, 并非提出含有两种形式的纤维的食物才有益于消化。
- B** 根据题干中的信息词 good dietary choices 定位到第三个小标题下第一段的首句, no...more...than... 即表达了 most 之意, 由此可知正确答案为 B。排除 A 的表述不准确, C 与 D 均未提到, 尤其 bones 为复数形式, 与题干中第三人称单数形式的谓语不一致。
- A** 根据题干中的信息词 heart-healthy 和 function 定位到第三个小标题下倒数第二段, 可知有益于心脏健康的饮食可以包含脂肪, 尽管饱和脂肪会导致血管中胆固醇的堆积, 但人体需要脂肪, 不含脂肪的饮食无法保证人体的运转, 由此可知 A 正确。排除 B, C, D 三项均为对人体健康有益的物质, 但在文中并不特别针对心脏的保健。
- calcium** 根据题干中的信息词 replenish 和 supply 定位到文章倒数第三段, 可知钙在人体中起着重要的作用, 但人体本身无法生成钙, 因此要不断补钙, 由此可得答案。
- ask your doctor about supplements** 根据题干中的信息词 enough calcium 和 diet 定位到文章最后一段首句, 可得答案。
- your body makes the vitamin** 根据题干中的信息词 vitamin D 和 skin 定位到文章最后一句, 可得答案。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. W: What a wonderful view! Could you take a picture of me with the flowers in the background?

M: I am sorry. I just ran out of film.

Q: What does the man imply?

D 短语 run out of sth. 表示某物已经用完, 由男士所说的 ran out of film 可知他的 film (胶卷) 用完了。

12. M: Your dorm always looks so neat, so spotless and mine is such a mess.

W: I've been at the library all week. It's my roommate's doing.

Q: What does the woman imply?

A 女士说她自己一直都在图书馆, 屋子是她室友收拾的, 由此可知不是她自己收拾的。

13. M: I am really disappointed about not passing the exam.

W: An evening at the cinema should make you feel better.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

C 由女士所说的 an evening at the cinema 可知, C 与之相符。**排除** D 中也有 cinema 这个关键词, 但对话显然并未提及“在电影院呆一整夜”, 应排除。

14. M: Mary, what are you doing with that budgetary report?

W: I keep adding and reading the numbers, but they just don't balance.

Q: What's the probable profession of Mary?

D 男士问 Mary 预算报告做得怎么样了, Mary 说她一直都在核算数字, 但总是收支不平衡。由此可推断出 Mary 是一位会计师。考生解此题时要抓住 budgetary report (预算报告), numbers 和 balance (收支平衡) 这几个关键词。

15. M: I spent so much time polishing my letter of application.

W: It's worthwhile to make the effort. You know just how important it is to give a good first impression.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

B 根据对话中的 letter of application (求职信) 和 give a good first impression (留下良好的第一印象) 可推断出这位男士是在求职。**排除** C 中含有关键词 letter of application, 会造成一定干扰。但女士的话只是表示赞成男士对求职信多花功夫, 并没有给出如何撰写求职信的指导。应排除 C。

16. M: Excuse me! The shirt is not the size I want. I thought it was 40, but I found it was 38. Would you please change it for me?

W: Of course, sir.

Q: Where is this conversation most probably taking place?

C 男士提到他买的衬衫尺寸不对, 要求换一下。由此我们可知对话很可能发生在百货大楼。因此正确答案为 C。

17. M: Since it's the rush hour, let's take the subway.

W: OK. It's not as direct as the bus, but it's faster and there will be less chance of a traffic jam.

Q: Why do the man and the woman decide to take the subway?

C 女士将地铁与汽车作了对比, 说汽车能直达, “但是”(but) 这个转折词提醒考生注意这之后才表明说话人的真正意图——地铁快而且不会塞车。

18. W: Hi, Bill. You are so late. The meeting has already started.

M: Oh, I originally thought I knew the way well enough. I drove 20 miles one way, then 6 another before I got here.

Q: What is the distance Bill should drive to attend the meeting?

C 对话中男士说他往一个方向开了 20 英里, 然后又折回了 6 英里。由此可推断出他只应开 14 英里。注意男士所说的 one way 和 another 指的是一条路的两个方向, 不是指不同的两条路。

Conversation One

(注: 划线部分提示了答案所在。后同。)

M: Oh, Janna, you're early! I'm happy you're here early today because I'd like to discuss your attendance for a moment.

W: Gee, Dr. Livingston, I'm really sorry about missing yesterday.

M: Actually, it's been several days. Counting today, we've only had 6 classes, yet you've already missed 4. You won't be able to pass if you're constantly absent.

W: Sorry, I've been extremely busy.

M: Well, I hope you're ready for today's exam.

W: Today? I thought it was Monday!

M: Read the syllabus, Janna; this is precisely what I'm talking about. You should either make an effort to attend, or you should consider withdrawing while it's still possible.

W: What do you mean?

M: Today's the final day you can withdraw and get a full refund.



- W: Maybe I really should; what do you suggest?
- M: I wish you could attend classes regularly; however, if you don't believe you're capable of this, then don't waste your money.
- W: Thanks, Dr. Livingston. I really appreciate your advice. If it's okay, I suppose I'll go ahead and drop the class.
- M: It's entirely up to you, but that might be the best if you don't think things are going to change. Excuse me, the students are coming, and I've got to get ready for class. I wish you the very best of luck, Janna.
- W: Thank you, Dr. Livingston. Goodbye.
19. What is the woman's problem?
- B** 根据男士所说的 discuss your attendance 可知, 他们要谈论的是关于女士上课出勤率的问题。
20. How many days has the woman attended class?
- A** 男士说算今天在内一共上了六次课, 而女士就有四次课没有来, 由此可以得出, 女士只上过两次课。
21. What does the woman decide?
- C** 根据女士所说的 I'll go ahead and drop the class 可知, 女士要放弃这门课程。Withdraw 为 drop 的同义表述, 都表示“放弃”。
22. At the end of the conversation, what does the man say he has to do?
- D** 对话最后男士说 I've got to get ready for class, 可知男士要准备给学生上课了。**排除** B 为干扰项。要注意: drop the class (放弃这门课) 是女士说的, 并不是男士要做的事情。

Conversation Two

- W: Dr. Carter's Office.
- M: Yes, I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr. Carter, please.
- W: Is this your first visit?
- M: Yes, it is.
- W: Okay. Could I have your name please?
- M: Yes. My name is Schuller.
- W: And may I ask who referred you to our office?
- M: Uh, I drove past your office a couple of days ago.
- W: Okay. How about the day after tomorrow on Wednesday at 4 o'clock?
- M: Uh. Do you happen to have an opening in the morning?
- W: Okay. Um... how about Tuesday at 8:00 A.M. or Thursday at 8:15 A.M.?
- M: Uh, do you have anything earlier, like 7:30?
- W: No. I'm sorry.
- M: Well, in that case, Thursday would be fine.
- W: Okay. Could I have your phone number please?
- M: It's 6430547.
- W: Alright. And what's the nature of your visit?
- M: Uh...
- W: Yes, sir?
- M: Well, to tell the truth, I fell from a ladder two days ago while painting my house, and I sprained my ankle when my foot landed in a paint can. I suffered a few scratches on my hands and knees, but I'm most concerned that the swelling in my ankle hasn't gone down yet.
- W: Well, did you put ice on it immediately after this happened?
- M: Well, yeah. I just filled the paint can with ice and...
- W: And so after you removed the paint can... Sir, sir, Mr. Schuller, are you still there?
- M: Well, that's part of the problem. Uh, the paint can is still on my foot.

W: Look, Mr. Schuller. Please come in today. I don't think your case can wait.

23. According to the conversation, how did the man probably find out about Dr. Carter?

A 男士说他几天前开车路过了诊所, 故选 A。排除 B 中含有对话中女士提到的 referred 一词, 但是男士的回答表明他并非是朋友介绍来就医的, 应该排除。

24. Why does the man want to see the doctor?

B 从男士的话可知, 两天前他从梯子上摔了下来扭了脚踝, 这便是男士去看医生的原因。

25. What does the receptionist suggest at the end of the conversation?

B 女士听说了男士的情况后, 认为他伤得比较严重, 不能再拖延下去了, 故选 B。

Section B

Passage One

One Saturday morning a careless motorist threw a lighted cigarette out of his car ten miles west of the small Canadian town of Stanton. The forest at the side of the road was dry because there had been no rain for many days. Within a few minutes the bushes and trees were on fire.

A lorry-driver saw the fire when he was on his way to Stanton. As soon as he reached the town he told the police about the fire. Soon firemen were hurrying westwards. When they reached the fire they saw that it was very big. It could not spread to the north because of a lake or to the south because of a wide river. But the west wind was carrying the fire towards Stanton and the firemen could not stop it. When they realized this, one of the firemen sent a message back to the town by radio.

The chief fire officer and hundreds of people hurried to a place about half a mile west of the town. There they used dynamite to blow down the trees and to clear a wide path to break through the forest. When the fire reached the break it began to die down because there was nothing left to burn. The wind blew some sparks across the break but firemen and volunteers soon beat out the small fires. After several hours they managed to put out the fire and save the town.

26. How did the forest fire start?

C 文章第一段提到, 一个驾驶者把未熄灭的烟头扔出车外, 由于道路两旁的森林比较干燥, 而引起大火。

排除 A、B、D 都是间接导致火灾的原因。注意 多项选择题要选择最佳选项; 而询问原因的题目, 最佳选项往往是表述直接原因的。

27. Why couldn't the fire spread to the north or to the south?

B 文章指出火势不能向南北蔓延是因为北边有湖, 南边有条很宽的河。

28. What did the firemen do to put the fire under control?

D 文章提到消防人员用炸药炸倒一片树林将火源与树林隔开, 才使得火势得到控制。D 中 explosive material 为文中 dynamite 的同义转述。

Passage Two

Today I want to help you with a study reading method known as SQ3R. The letters stand for five steps in the reading process: Survey, Question, Read, Review, Recite. Each of the steps should be done carefully and in the order mentioned.

In all study reading, a survey should be the first step. Survey means to look quickly. Don't stop to read complete sentences. Just look at the important divisions of the material.

The second step is question. Try to form questions based on your survey. Use the question words who, what, when, where, why, and how.

Now you are ready for the third step. Read. You will be rereading the titles and important words that you look at in the survey. But this time you will read the examples and details as well. Sometimes it is useful to take notes while you read. I have had students who preferred to underline important points, and it seems to be just as useful as note taking. What you should do, whether you take notes or underline, is read actively. Think about what you are reading as a series of ideas, not just a sequence of words.

The fourth step is review. Remember the questions that you wrote down before you read the material. You should be able to answer them now. You will notice that some of the questions were treated in more detail in the reading. Concentrate on those. Also review material that you did not consider in your questions.

The last step is reciting. Try to put the reading into your own words. Summarize it either in writing or orally.