

# 历年真题精解

## 大学英语六级考试

谢忠明课堂系列

1998.1-2003.6

六级考试命题研究组 组编



丁晓钟 编著

国内同类最畅销书

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一线辅导的权威专家,长期在北京、上海、南京等地著名辅导班从事六级辅导。

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学苑出版社

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# 前言

全国大学英语六级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一次大规模的标准化考试,是针对大学生的一种水平测试。市面上有关历年六级考试真题解析的书林林总总,鱼目混珠,但很多书存在着答案错误、解析简单、错误等很多缺点,没有很好地对考试的难点、重点进行有针对性的、权威的辅导。六级考试辅导是恩波学校的拳头项目,年辅导考生上万人。恩波学校进行了广泛的市场调研,对同类书进行了重新审视,总结了优缺点,推出了这本《大学英语六级考试历年真题精解》。本书具有以下几个特色:

**解析权威、贴近考生:**本书邀请到了在南京、上海等地一流辅导班从事六级辅导的全国著名六级辅导专家丁晓钟执笔,凝聚了该老师多年的辅导经验。邀请在第一线进行辅导的权威专家写作此类书,在同类书中尚属首次。本书的部分内容曾在辅导班上试用,广泛吸取了学员的意见与建议而成书,非常贴近考生。

**解析详细、透彻,角度新颖:**充分地从考试的要求和试题的特点出发,对往年试题进行总结,并着眼于将来的命题趋势。本书解析的特色尤其显示在阅读理解和词汇语法部分。每篇阅读理解的解析有语篇分析,帮助考生从整体上把握原文。题目讲解部分详细,透析考点和解题规律,帮助考生举一反三。词汇部分不仅仅提供单词释义,而且分析了考点所在。尤其针对广大考生的难点同义词辨析做出权威、细致的讲解。

**编排独具特色:**双色印刷和层次性的编排让你一目了然,使你能够更容易、更准确地抓住本书要义所在。

最后衷心地希望这本更具权威性、实用性和针对性的辅导书能够帮助广大考生顺利攻下六级考试这座堡垒。

编者

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# 1998年1月大学英语六级考试

## 试 卷 一

### Part I

### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) Swimming. ☒ B) Playing tennis.  
C) Boating. ☐ D) Playing table tennis.
2. A) She is going to Finland. ☒ B) She has visitors next week.  
C) She has guests at her home. ☐ D) She has just visited him this week.
3. ☒ A) Get some coins at the cafe. ☐ B) Buy her a cup of coffee at the cafe.  
C) Get some coffee from the machine. ☐ D) Try to fix the machine.
4. A) They spent three hundred dollars on their vacation.  
B) They drew money than they should have from the bank.  
C) They lost their bankbook.  
☒ D) They had only three hundred dollars in the bank.
5. A) To find out her position in the company.  
☒ B) To apply for a job.  
☒ C) To offer her a position in the company.  
D) To make an appointment with the sales manager.
6. A) He is surprised. ☐ B) He feels very happy.  
☒ C) He is indifferent. ☐ D) He feels very angry.
7. ☒ A) He hasn't cleaned his room since Linda visited him.  
B) Linda is the only person who ever comes to see him.  
C) He's been too busy to clean his room.  
D) Cleaning is the last thing he wants to do.
8. A) She is a generous woman by nature. ☐ B) It doesn't have a back cover.  
C) She feels the man's apology is enough. ☐ D) It is no longer of any use to her.
9. A) To remind him of the data he should take to the conference.  
B) To see if he is ready for the coming conference.  
☒ C) To tell him something about the conference.

- D) To help him prepare for the conference.  
 10. A) The long wait. B) The broken-down computer.  
 C) The mistakes in her telephone bill. D) The bad telephone service.

### 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) About 45 million. B) About 50 million.  
 C) About 5.4 million. D) About 4.5 million.  
 12. A) The actors and actresses are not paid for their performance.  
 B) The actors and actresses only perform in their own communities.  
 C) They exist only in small communities.  
 D) They only put on shows that are educational.  
 13. A) It provides them with the opportunity to watch performances for free.  
 B) It provides them with the opportunity to make friends.  
 C) It gives them the chance to do something creative.  
 D) It gives them a chance to enjoy modern art.

#### Passage Two

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

14. A) They are usually more clever. B) They get tired easily.  
 C) They are more likely to make minor mental errors. D) They are more skillful in handling equipment.  
 15. A) It had its limitations. B) Its results were regarded as final.  
 C) It was supported by the government. D) It was not sound theoretically.  
 16. A) Their lack of concentration resulting from mental stress.  
 B) The lack of consideration for them in equipment design.  
 C) The probability of their getting excited easily.  
 D) Their slowness in responding.

#### Passage Three

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

17. A) 18 American undergraduates. B) 18 American postgraduates.  
 C) 18 overseas undergraduates. D) 18 overseas postgraduates.  
 18. A) Family relations. B) Social problems.  
 C) Family planning. D) Personal matters.  
 19. A) Red. B) Blue. C) Green. D) Purple.  
 20. A) The five questions were not well designed.  
 B) Not all the questionnaires were returned.  
 C) Only a small number of students were surveyed.  
 D) Some of the answers to the questionnaire were not valid.



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:

A few common misconceptions. Beauty is only skin-deep. One's physical assets and liabilities don't count all that much in a managerial career. A woman should always try to look her best.

Over the last 30 years, social scientists have conducted more than 1,000 studies of how we react to beautiful and not-so-beautiful people. The virtually unanimous conclusion: Looks do matter, more than most of us realize. The data suggests, for example, that physically attractive individuals are more likely to be treated well by their parents, sought out as friends, and pursued romantically. With the possible exception of women seeking managerial jobs, they are also more likely to be hired, paid well, and promoted.

Un-American, you say, unfair and extremely unbelievable? Once again, the scientists have caught us mouthing pieties (虔诚) while acting just the contrary. Their typical experiment works something like this. They give each member of a group — college students, perhaps, or teachers or corporate personnel managers — a piece of paper relating an individual's accomplishments. Attached to the paper is a photograph. While the papers all say exactly the same thing the pictures are different. Some show a strikingly attractive person, some an average-looking character, and some an unusually unattractive human being. Group members are asked to rate the individual on certain attributes, anything from personal warmth to the likelihood that he or she will be promoted.

Almost invariably, the better looking the person in the picture, the higher the person is rated. In the phrase, borrowed from Sappho, that the social scientists use to sum up the common perception, what is beautiful is good.

In business, however, good looks cut both ways for women, and deeper than for men. A Utah State University professor, who is an authority on the subject, explains: "In terms of their careers, the impact of physical attractiveness on males is only modest. But its potential impact on females can be tremendous, making it easier, for example, for the more attractive to get jobs where they are in the public eye. On another note, though there is enough literature now for us to conclude that attractive women who aspire (追求) to managerial positions do not get on as well as women who may be less attractive."

21. According to the passage, people often wrongly believe that in pursuing a career as a manager \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a person's property or debts do not matter much
- B) a person's outward appearance is not a critical qualification
- C) women should always dress fashionably
- D) women should not only be attractive but also high-minded

22. The result of research carried out by social scientists shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) people do not realize the importance of looking one's best
- B) women in pursuit of managerial jobs are not likely to be paid well
- C) good-looking women aspire to managerial positions
- D) attractive people generally have an advantage over those who are not

23. Experiments by scientists have shown that when people evaluate individuals on certain attributes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they observe the principle that beauty is only skin-deep
- B) they do not usually act according to the views they support
- C) they give ordinary-looking persons the lowest ratings

- D) they tend to base their judgment on the individual's accomplishments
24. "Good looks cut both ways for women" (Line 1, Para. 5) means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) attractive women have tremendous potential impact on public jobs  
 B) good-looking women always get the best of everything  
 C) being attractive is not always an advantage for women  
 D) attractive women do not do as well as unattractive women in managerial positions
25. It can be inferred from the passage that in the business world \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) handsome men are not affected as much by their looks as attractive women are  
 B) physically attractive women who are in the public eye usually do quite well  
 C) physically attractive men and women who are in the public eye usually get along quite well  
 D) good looks are important for women as they are for men

### Passage Two

Question 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Not content with its doubtful claim to produce cheap food for our own population, the factory farming industry also argues that "hungry nations are benefiting from advances made by the poultry (家禽) industry". In fact, rather than helping the fight against *malnutrition* (营养不良) in "hungry nations", the spread of factory farming has, inevitably, aggravated the problem.

Large-scale intensive meat and poultry production is a waste of food resources. This is because more protein has to be fed to animals in the form of vegetable matter than can ever be recovered in the form of meat. Much of the food value is lost in the animal's process of digestion and cell replacement. Neither, in the case of chicken, can one eat feathers, blood, feet or head. In all, only about 44% of the live animal fits to be eaten as meat.

This means one has to feed approximately 9-10 times as much food value to the animal than one can consume from the carcass. As a system for feeding the hungry, the effects can prove disastrous. At times of crisis, grain is the food of life.

Nevertheless, the huge increase in poultry production throughout Asia and Africa continues. Normally British or US firms are involved. For instance, an American based multinational company has this year announced its involvement in projects in several African countries. Britain's largest suppliers of chickens, Ross Breeders, are also involved in projects all over the world.

Because such trade is good for exports, Western governments encourage it. In 1979, a firm in Bangladesh called Phoenix Poultry received a grant to set up a unit of 6,000 chickens and 18,000 laying hens. This almost doubled the number of poultry kept in the country all at once.

But Bangladesh lacks capital, energy, and food and has large numbers of unemployed. Such chicken-raising demands capital for building and machinery, extensive use of energy resources for automation, and involves feeding chickens with potential famine-relief protein food. At present, one of Bangladesh's main imports is food grains, because the country is unable to grow enough food to feed its population. On what then can they possibly feed the chicken?

26. In this passage the author argues that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) efficiency must be raised in the poultry industry  
 B) raising poultry can provide more protein than growing grain  
 C) factory farming will do more harm than good to developing countries  
 D) hungry nations may benefit from the development of the poultry industry
27. According to the author, in factory, vegetable food \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) is easy for chickens to digest

- B) is insufficient for the needs of poultry  
C) is fully utilized in meat and egg production  
D) is inefficiently converted into meat and eggs
28. Western governments encourage the poultry industry in Asia because they regard it as an effective way to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) boost their own exports  
B) alleviate malnutrition in Asian countries  
C) create job opportunities in Asian countries  
D) promote the exports of Asian countries
29. The word "carcass" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A) vegetables preserved for future use  
B) the dead body of an animal ready to be cut into meat  
C) expensive food that consumers can hardly afford  
D) meat canned for future consumption
30. What the last paragraph tells us is the author's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) detailed analysis of the ways of raising poultry in Bangladesh  
B) great appreciation of the development of poultry industry in Bangladesh  
C) critical view on the development of the poultry industry in Bangladesh  
D) practical suggestion for the improvement of the poultry industry in Bangladesh

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

We all have offensive breath at one time or another. In most cases, offensive breath emanates from bacteria in the mouth, although there are other, more surprising causes.

Until a few years ago, the most doctors could do was to counsel patients with bad breath about oral cleanliness. Now they are finding new ways to treat the usually curable condition.

Bad breath can happen whenever the normal flow of saliva (唾液) slows. Our mouths are full of bacteria feeding on protein in bits of food and shed tissue. The bacteria emit evil smelling gases, the worst of which is hydrogen sulfide (硫化物).

Mouth bacteria thrive in airless conditions. Oxygen-rich saliva keeps their numbers down. When we sleep, for example, the saliva stream slows, and sulfur-producing bacteria gain the upper hand, producing classic "morning breath".

Alcohol, hunger, too much talking, breathing through the mouth during exercise — anything that dries the mouth produces bad breath. So can stress, though it's not understood why. Some people's breath turns sour every time they go on a job interview.

Saliva flow gradually slows with age, which explains why the elderly have more bad-breath trouble than younger people do. Babies, however, who make plenty of saliva and whose mouths contain relatively few bacteria have characteristically sweet breath.

For most of us, the simple dry-mouth variety of bad breath is easily cured. Eating or drinking starts saliva and sweeps away many of the bacteria. Breakfast often stops morning breath.

Those with chronic dry mouth find that it helps to keep gum, hard candy, or a bottle of water or juice around. Brushing the teeth wipes out dry-mouth bad breath because it clears away many of the offending bacteria.

Surprisingly, one thing that rarely works is mouthwash. The liquid can mask bad-breath odor with its own smell, but the effect lasts no more than an hour. Some mouthwashes claim to kill the bacteria responsible for bad breath. The

trouble is, they don't necessarily reach all offending germs. Most bacteria are well protected from mouthwash under thick layers of *mucus* (粘液). If the mouthwash contains alcohol — as most do — it can intensify the problem by drying out the mouth.

31. The phrase “emanate from” in Paragraph 1 most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A) thrive on                      B) account for                      C) originate from                      D) descend from
32. Which of the following is mentioned as one of the causes of bad breath? ,
- A) Tooth trouble.                      B) Sulfur-rich food.
- C) Too much exercise.                      D) Mental strain.
33. According to the passage, alcohol has something to do with bad breath mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it keeps offending bacteria from reproducing
- B) its smell adds to bad breath
- C) it kills some helpful bacteria
- D) it affects the normal flow of saliva
34. Mouthwashes are not an effective cure for bad breath mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they can't mask the bad odor long enough
- B) they can't get to all the offending bacteria ✓
- C) their strong smell mixes with bad breath and makes it worse
- D) they can't cover the thick layers of mucus
35. We can infer from this passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) offensive breath can't easily be cured
- B) elderly people are less offended by bad breath
- C) heavy drinkers are less affected by bad breath
- D) offensive breath is less affected by alcohol

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

“Welcome to the U. S. A. ! Major credit cards accepted!”

By the millions they are coming — no longer the tired, the poor, the wretched masses longing for a better living. These are the wealthy. “We don't have a budget,” says a biologist from Brazil, as she walks with two companions through New York City's South Street. “We just use our credit cards.”

The U. S. has long been one of the world's most popular tourist destinations, but this year has been exceptional. First there was the World Cup, which drew thousands from every corner of the globe; then came the weakening of the U. S. dollar against major currencies. Now the U. S. , still the world's superpower, can also claim to be the world's bargain basement (廉价商品部). Nobody undersells America these days on just about everything, from consumer electronics to fashion clothes to tennis rackets. Bottom retail prices — anywhere from 30% to 70% lower than those in Europe and Asia — have attracted some 47 million visitors, who are expected to leave behind \$ 79 billion in 1994. That's up from \$ 74 billion the year before.

True, not everyone comes just for bargains. There remains an undeniable fascination in the rest of the world with all things American, nourished by Hollywood films and U. S. television series. But shopping in the U. S. A. is proving irresistible. Every week thousands arrive with empty suitcases ready to be filled; some even rent an additional hotel room to hold their purchases. The buying *binge* (无节制) has become as important as watching Old Faithful Fountains erupt in Yellowstone Park or sunbathing on a beach in Florida.

The U. S. has come at last to appreciate what other countries learned long ago: the pouring in of foreign tourists may not always be convenient, but it does put money in the bank. And with a trade deficit at about \$ 130 billion and

growing for the past 12 months, the U. S. needs all the deposits it can get. Compared with American tourists abroad, visitors to the U. S. stay longer and spend more money at each stop: an average of 12.2 night and \$ 1624 a traveller versus the Americans' four nights and \$ 298.

36. From what the Brazilian biologist says, we know that tourists like her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) are reluctant to carry cash with them  
 B) simply don't care how much they spend  
 C) are not good at planning their expenditure  
 D) often spend more money than they can afford
37. The reason why 1994 was exceptional is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it saw an unusually large number of tourists to the U. S.  
 B) it witnessed a drop in the number of tourists to the U. S.  
 C) tourism was hardly affected by the weakening of the U. S. dollar that year  
 D) tourists came to the U. S. for sightseeing rather than for bargains that year
38. By saying "nobody undersells America" (Line 4, Para. 3), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) no other country underestimates the competitiveness of American products  
 B) nobody expects the Americans to cut the prices of their commodities  
 C) nobody restrains the selling of American goods  
 D) no other country sells at a lower price than America
39. Why does the author assert that all things American are fascinating to foreigners?  
 A) Because they have gained much publicity through the American media.  
 B) Because they represent the world's latest fashions.  
 C) Because they embody the most sophisticated technology.  
 D) Because they are available at all tourist destinations.
40. From the passage we can conclude that the U. S. has come to realize \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the weakening of the U. S. dollar can result in trade deficits  
 B) the lower the retail prices, the greater the profits  
 C) tourism can make great contributions to its economy  
 D) visitors to the U. S. are wealthier than U. S. tourists abroad

### 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.

3150

11 分钟  
70分

41. His career was not noticeably \_\_\_\_\_ by the fact that he had never been to college.  
 C) A) prevented B) ~~restrained~~ C) hindered D) ~~refrained~~
42. When trapped in drifting sands, do not struggle, or you will be \_\_\_\_\_ in deeper.  
 A) absorbed B) pushed C) heaved D) sucked
43. To \_\_\_\_\_ for his unpleasant experiences he drank a little more than was good for him.  
 C) commence B) compromise C) compensate D) compliment
44. All visitors are requested to \_\_\_\_\_ with the regulations.  
 A) comply B) agree C) assist D) consent
45. The captain \_\_\_\_\_ the horizon for approaching ships.  
 A) scanned B) scrutinized C) explored D) swept

46. The vast majority of people in any given culture will \_\_\_\_\_ to the established standards of that culture.  
A) confine    ☒ B) conform    C) confront    D) confirm
47. Although he was on a diet, the food \_\_\_\_\_ him enormously.  
☒ A) inspired    ☒ B) tempted    C) overcame    D) encouraged
48. His argument does not suggest that mankind can \_\_\_\_\_ to be wasteful in the utilization of these resources.  
☒ A) resort    B) grant    C) afford    ☒ D) entitle
49. If you want this pain killer, you'll have to ask the doctor for a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) receipt    B) recipe    C) subscription    ☒ D) prescription
50. Some fish have a greater \_\_\_\_\_ for acid water than others.  
☒ A) tolerance    B) resistance    C) dependence    D) persistence
51. There was once a town in this country where all life seemed to live in \_\_\_\_\_ with its surroundings.  
A) coincidence    ☒ B) harmony    C) uniform    ☒ D) alliance
52. The court considers a financial \_\_\_\_\_ to be an appropriate way of punishing him.  
☒ A) payment    B) obligation    C) option    ☒ D) penalty
53. It is true that \_\_\_\_\_ a wild plant into a major food crop such as wheat requires much research time.  
A) multiplying    ☒ B) breeding    C) magnifying    D) generating
54. The government has devoted a larger slice of its national \_\_\_\_\_ to agriculture than most other countries.  
A) resources    B) potential    ☒ C) budget    D) economy
55. In this poor country, survival is still the leading industry; all else is \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A) luxury    ☒ B) accommodation    C) entertainment    ☒ D) refreshment
56. Some criminals were printing \_\_\_\_\_ dollar bills until they were arrested.  
A) decent    ☒ B) fake    C) patent    D) suspicious
57. Mr. Bloom is not \_\_\_\_\_ now, but he will be famous someday.  
☒ A) significant    B) dominant    ☒ C) magnificent    D) prominent
58. His body temperature has been \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 days, the highest point reaching 40.5 degree centigrade.  
☒ A) uncommon    B) disordered    ☒ C) abnormal    D) extraordinary
59. He seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ enough to climb to the mountain top in an hour.  
A) radiant    ☒ B) conscientious    C) conspicuous    ☒ D) energetic
60. Although cats cannot see in complete darkness their eyes are much more \_\_\_\_\_ to light than are human eyes.  
A) glowing    B) brilliant    ☒ C) sensitive    D) gloomy
61. While nuclear weapons present grave \_\_\_\_\_ dangers, the predominant crisis of overpopulation is with us today.  
A) inevitable    B) constant    C) overwhelming    ☒ D) potential
62. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ piano on which the composer created some of his greatest works.  
A) true    ☒ B) original    C) real    D) genuine
63. Comparison and contrast are often used \_\_\_\_\_ in advertisements.  
☒ A) intentionally    ☒ B) pertinently    ☒ C) incidentally    D) tiresomely
64. A complete investigation into the causes of the accident should lead to improved standards and should \_\_\_\_\_ new operating procedures.  
☒ A) result in    ☒ B) match with    C) subject to    ☒ D) proceed with
65. \_\_\_\_\_ popular belief that classical music is too complex, it achieves a simplicity that only a genius can create.  
☒ A) Subject to    B) Contrary to    C) Familiar to    ☒ D) Similar to
66. The bond of true affection had pulled us — six very different men from six very different countries — across Ant-

- arctica; we proved in the end that we weren't very different \_\_\_\_\_.
67. Though her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her musical ability, Jerrilou's piano playing is really terrible.  
A) pour scorn on B) heap praise upon C) give vent to D) cast light upon
68. Some children display an \_\_\_\_\_ curiosity about every new thing they encounter.  
A) incredible B) infectious C) incompatible D) inaccessible
69. Bruce Stephen gripped the \_\_\_\_\_ wheel hard as the car bounced up and down.  
A) stirring B) driving C) steering D) revolving
70. Many of the scientists and engineers are judged \_\_\_\_\_ how great their achievements are.  
A) in spite of B) in ways of C) in favor of D) in terms of

试 卷 二

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

**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 (not exceeding 10 words).

One summer my wife Chris and I were invited by friends to row down the Colorado River in a boat. Our expedition included many highly successful people — the kind who have staffs to take care of life's daily work. But in the wilder rapids, all of us naturally set aside any pretenses (矫饰) and put our backs into every stroke to keep the boat from tumbling over. At each night's encampment, we all hauled supplies and cleaned dishes. After only two days in the river, people accustomed to being spoiled and indulged had become a team, working together to cope with the unpredictable twists and turns of the river.

I believe that in life — as well as on boat trips — teamwork will make all our journeys successful ones. The rhythms of teamwork have been the rhythms of my life. I played basketball alongside famous players, and the team I now coach, the New York Knicks, has recovered from years of adversity to become a major contender in the 1990s.

I'm persuaded that teamwork is the key to making dreams come true. We all play on a number of teams in our lives — as part of a family, as a citizen, as a member of an agreement, written or unwritten. It contains the values and goals for every team member.

For example, in the late 1970s a General Motors plant in Fremont, Calif., was the scene of constant warfare between labor and management. Distrust ran so high that the labor contract was hundreds of pages of tricky legal terms. GM spent millions trying to keep the facility up to date, but productivity and quality were continually poor. Absenteeism (旷工) was so out of control that the production line couldn't even start up on some mornings. Finally in the early 1980s, GM shut down the plant.

GM became convinced that it had to create new production systems based on teamwork. In the mid-1980s it reopened the Fremont plant with Toyota, starting from scratch (从零开始) with a much simpler and shorter labor contract. It promised that executive salaries would be reduced and jobs performed by outside sellers would be given to employees before any layoffs were considered. Over a hundred job classifications were cut to just two. Instead of doing one boring job over and over, workers agreed to be part of small teams, spending equal time on various tasks.

**Questions:** (注意: 答题尽量简短, 超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

S1. What comment did the author make about the highly successful people travelling with him?

They have staffs to take back after  
leave at their life's daily work

S2. Why was it easy for boats to tumble over in the Colorado?

All put their backs into  
even stroke

S3. What happened to the New York Knicks in the 1980s?

S4. What caused the sharp conflict in the GM plant in the late 1970s?

the sharp conflict between workers and management

S5. What spirit was encouraged in the reopened GM plant?

teamwork and

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

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

1. 假冒伪劣商品的危害
2. 怎样杜绝假冒伪劣商品



## KEYS

### Part I Listening Comprehension

1. B    2. C    3. A    4. B    5. B    6. C    7. A    8. D    9. D    10. A  
11. D    12. A    13. C    14. C    15. A    16. B    17. D    18. D    19. B    20. C

### Part II Reading Comprehension

21. B    22. D    23. B    24. C    25. A    26. C    27. D    28. A    29. B    30. C  
31. C    32. D    33. D    34. B    35. A    36. B    37. A    38. D    39. A    40. C

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

41. C    42. D    43. C    44. A    45. A    46. B    47. B    48. C    49. D    50. A  
51. B    52. B    53. B    54. C    55. A    56. B    57. D    58. C    59. D    60. C  
61. D    62. B    63. A    64. A    65. B    66. D    67. B    68. A    69. C    70. D

### Part IV Short Answer Questions

- S1. They were used to being spoiled and indulged.  
S2. Because the river is full of twists and turns.  
S3. It was in adversity.  
S4. Lack of teamwork and distrust.  
S5. teamwork spirit.

## NOTES

### Part I Tapescript of Listening Comprehension (关键词句用阴影或波浪线标出)

#### Section A

1. W: I haven't had much exercise lately. My only **recreation** (消遣, 娱乐) has been watching TV or going to the movies. What do you do for recreation?  
M: In summer I like playing tennis instead of swimming and boating, and my favorite sport in the winter is skating.  
Q: What is the man's favorite sport in summer?  
2. M: Why don't you come to our house for dinner some time this week?  
W: I'd like to, **but** we have visitors from Finland, perhaps next week.  
Q: Why can't the woman accept the man's invitation?  
3. W: I'm **out of coins** (没有硬币了) for **the slot machine** (自动贩卖机). Do you have any?  
M: I don't have any either. But I'll get some from **the cafe** (小餐馆, 咖啡馆).  
Q: What does the man offer to do?  
4. M: I've just got a **statement from the bank** (支付报告书, 结算表). It says I've drawn \$ 300 more than I have in my account.  
W: Well, we did spend a lot on our vacation. In fact, we didn't know exactly how much was in our bank.  
Q: What are they talking about?  
5. W: Take a seat, Mr. Brown. Could you tell me which position you think most **appeals to** (对...有吸引力) you?  
M: Well, as for me, I prefer to take the post of sales manager if you think I'm **qualified** (合格的).  
Q: What's the man's purpose in meeting the woman?