

# English 6 级

大学英语考试丛书

大学英语六级考试

## 模拟试题

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# 前 言

大学英语六级考试(CET-6)是由教育部高教司组织,由全国大学英语四级、六级考试委员会设计命题,在全国范围内组织实施的单科标准化测试。考试成绩享有很高的信度与效度,成为衡量许多大学毕业生外语水平的重要尺度。

本书为学生提供传统题型与新题型的全程训练。根据《大学英语教学大纲》的规定和《大学英语六级考试大纲》对大学英语六级的听、读、词汇、改错、写作及新题型等方面的具体要求,分析了近年来大型英语六级考试的应试情况及其发展趋势,参照样题和曝光题的题型和难易度,为学生准备了10套全面训练的模拟试题,帮助学生做好应试准备,以便顺利通过国家大学英语六级考试。

为提供便捷而又全面的训练提高机会,书中10套题的含量均不局限于实际考试的题量,而是揉进了可能出现的几种新题型,学生可以通篇全做,也可按自己的情况取舍,虚拟出即将来临的考试试卷的可能组合,以验证自己的当前实力。

每套题的具体构成如下表:

卷别	序号	题号	各部分名称	类型	计分	操作使用说明
试 卷 一	I	1 ~ 10	Short Conversations	客观题	10 × 1	1. S1 ~ S10 常替换 11 ~ 20 题,实考量 于试卷二;  2. 本试卷中 第 V 题和第 VI 题常替代 第 IV 题。
		11 ~ 20	Passages	客观题	10 × 1	
		S1 ~ S10	Compound Dictation	主观题	3.5 + 6.5	
	II	21 ~ 40	Reading Comprehension	客观题	20 × 2	
试 卷 二	III	41 ~ 70	Vocabulary	客观题	30 × 1.5	
	IV	71 ~ 80	Error Correction	主观题	10 × 1	
	V	1 ~ 4	Translation	主观题	4 × 2.5	
	VI	1 ~ 5	Short Answer Questions	主观题	5 × 2	
	VII	1	Composition	主观题	1 × 15	

公布新题型以来,词语用法和语法结构题(Vocabulary and Structure)已经全部改成了词语用法题,本书亦按这种做法命题。

本书强调实用性和操作弹性,对于题解不作大包大揽,那样不但会十分冗赘,而且一叶障目,剥夺了学生思维与研究的深度与广度。阅读篇章力求其经典性与可读性,学生可以有选择地精读一部分,从而立竿见影地提高英语语言能力。

全书由重庆地区数所名牌大学中经验丰富的英语教师合力汇编,平均每人约编两套题。参编人员为重庆大学 B 区林光奕,中国人民解放军第三军医大学范华泉、孙为,西南政法大学

譙莉,重庆医科大学殷毅。一年多的案头努力,若能给使用者带来长足的进步,便算是对我们全部辛劳的最大慰藉了。

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编者

2000年12月27日

# 目 录

<b>Part One College English Band 6 Simulated Tests</b> .....	1
Simulated Test 1 .....	1
Simulated Test 2 .....	17
Simulated Test 3 .....	31
Simulated Test 4 .....	47
Simulated Test 5 .....	61
Simulated Test 6 .....	75
Simulated Test 7 .....	91
Simulated Test 8 .....	107
Simulated Test 9 .....	121
Simulated Test 10 .....	135
<b>Part Two Key to Simulated Tests 1 ~ 10</b> .....	149
<b>Part Three Explanatory Remarks on the Answer Key</b> .....	165
<b>Part Four Tapescripts for Listening Comprehension</b> .....	172
<b>附录 I 大学英语六级考试大纲</b> .....	205
<b>附录 II 大学英语六级考试样题</b> .....	209
<b>附录 III 大学英语六级考试样题答案</b> .....	221

# Part One

## College English Band 6 Simulated Tests

### Simulated Test 1

#### 试卷一      Paper 1

#### Part I

#### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. 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 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) He had to work overtime.  
B) He was held up in traffic.  
C) His car ran out of gas.  
D) He had a traffic accident.
2. A) The city.  
B) The country.  
C) Getting water.  
D) At the lake.
3. A) She paid 30 dollars for the coat.  
B) Her husband presented it to her as a gift.  
C) She bought the coat on her thirtieth birthday.  
D) Her friend sent it to her as a birthday gift.
4. A) At Golden Valley.  
B) At home.  
C) In his factory.

- D) At a health center.
5. A) magazine store.  
B) Reading-room.  
C) At the gate of a cinema.  
D) In the street.
6. A) At 7:35.  
B) At 7:50.  
C) At five minutes past seven.  
D) At fifteen minutes past seven.
7. A) She doesn't know whether the film is good or not.  
B) The film is hard to understand.  
C) She saw the film from beginning to end.  
D) She saw only the last part of the film.
8. A) No, because she already lent it to a friend.  
B) No, because she's already spent most of it.  
C) Yes, because she wants to help him.  
D) Yes, because she got some while she was shopping.
9. A) On Wednesday.  
B) On Thursday.  
C) On Friday.  
D) On Tuesday.
10. A) He got mad with his boss.  
B) He always goes to work late.  
C) He was frequently sick and absent from work.  
D) He prepared a financial report incorrectly.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

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

11. A) Not to do it at all.  
B) Not to begin it rapidly.  
C) To do it with a friend.  
D) To follow it carefully.
12. A) Sugar.  
B) Fat.

- C) Fluids.
- D) Proteins.
- 13. A) By adding muscle.
- B) By adding fat.
- C) By adding proteins.
- D) By adding fluids.

**Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 14. A) 17 000.
- B) 24.
- C) 17 000.
- D) 9 000.
- 15. A) It's located in a college town.
- B) It's composed of a group of old buildings.
- C) Its classrooms are beautifully designed.
- D) Its library is often crowded with students.
- 16. A) Teachers are well paid at Deep Springs.
- B) Students are mainly from New York State.
- C) The length of schooling is two years.
- D) Teachers needn't pay for their rent and meals.
- 17. A) Take a walk in the desert.
- B) Go to the cinema.
- C) Watch TV programs.
- D) Attend a party.

**Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 18. A) Stored as money.
- B) Stored as gold and silver.
- C) Stored in the house.
- D) Stored on the land.
- 19. A) They have no effect on investment.
- B) They strongly resist investment.
- C) They help promote investment.
- D) They generally tend to limit investment.
- 20. A) Bank savings.
- B) Productive investment.
- C) Property purchases.
- D) Population.

### **Section C Compound Dictation**

**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. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S8 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S9 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. 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.

English is the (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ language spoken in Britain, although with many regional (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ and phraseology. It is also one of the most (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ used in the world; recent (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ suggest that over 310 million people speak it as their language. Modern English (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ primarily from one of the (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ of Anglo-Saxon, but has been very (S8) \_\_\_\_\_ influenced by other languages over time.

About 19 per cent of the population of Wales speak the Welsh language, which is of Celtic origin. (S9) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. In the context of dealing with public authorities and the administration of justice in Wales, Welsh and English are treated on an equal basis.

Gaelic, also a language of Celtic origin, is still spoken by about 70 000 people in Scotland; the greatest concentration of Gaelic speakers is in the islands of the Hebrides. (S10) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Many words and phrases from the Scots tongue are retained throughout Scotland.

Many other languages are spoken by the ethnic minority communities living in Britain.

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

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

Throughout the 1970s at the University of Pennsylvania, the landscape professor Ian McHarg discussed with students (and enormous television audiences) the idea of landscape as an ecological system in which geology, topography, the disposition of aquifers (含水土层), land use, vegetation, wildlife and climate were all critical elements. His scope was across the entire field of large-scale landscape and environmental planning, but there were important messages for landscapes of practically any size; he brought into focus the idea of landscape as something considerably more than



a collection of artistically arranged planting and topography. What he had done was to introduce the notion of environmental ethics (道德规范).

As was the case with a number of the new social sciences anxious to establish their credibility, McHarg's subtext was that landscape is something akin to a science, susceptible (易受影响的) to the kinds of objective analysis and synthesis which characterize hard-edged academic disciplines. Behind this, his implied Utilitarian (and Modernist) message was that if a landscape works as an ecological system it necessarily works as an aesthetic (美学的) system.

For recent landscape designers, neither proposition necessarily made sense. They have been inclined to charge the Penn School with analyzing a great deal, building little and discounting formal design. As the American landscape architect David Tomlinson put it, in the magazine of the US Landscape Institute: "Most landscape architects have failed miserably to make an original contribution to the aesthetics of the twentieth century. . . Teaching of pure design is no longer fashionable. It is far easier to teach the jargon (行话) and functionalism of modern landscape or recreational planning than to teach the aesthetic principles of pure design." Equally questionable for the avant-garde (先锋派) was the Penn School's implied assumption that nature itself was the only possible model for landscape design. In the new era of pluralism that was an assumption which nobody could make any more.

Yet, at a time when the environment is at a critically fragile stage, McHarg's broad message has made an inescapable imprint (烙印) on the underlying structure of landscape designers' thinking. It is an indication of the thrall of Modernism that landscape designers needed to be reminded that theirs of all crafts was inherently tied into global ecosystem.

21. We learn from the passage that the main purpose of McHarg's discussion is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to establish his credibility in the field of large-scale landscape and environmental planning  
B) to define landscape as an ecological system that involves many critical elements  
C) to let others accept the concept of environmental ethics in landscape planning and construction  
D) to highlight the idea that landscape is much more significant than the artistic arrangement of planting and topography
22. According to the second paragraph, what is NOT included in McHarg's proposition?  
A) Landscape was a new science in urgent need of establishing its credibility.  
B) In the way of objective analysis and synthesis, landscape was deeply related to science.  
C) Landscape should function as both an ecological system and an aesthetic system.  
D) It was misleading to treat the discipline of landscape in an Utilitarian way.
23. Recent designers' attitude towards the Penn School can be roughly summed up as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) critical  
B) hostile  
C) favorite  
D) indifferent
24. We can infer from the passage that landscape architects of the avant-garde are making the utmost efforts to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) contribute their pioneering work to the twentieth century aesthetics
  - B) pursue originality in their practical designing and building of landscapes
  - C) instruct the difficult aesthetic principles of pure design
  - D) testify that the Penn School's assumption is unsuitable for the multicolored world of today
25. It can be concluded that the positive effect of McHarg's Penn School is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it has imposed influences on the contemporary craftsmen of all trades
  - B) it has forced landscape designers to be considerate of the earth's ecological environment
  - C) it has laid emphasis on the inherent connection between man's crafts and the global ecosystem
  - D) it has provided rich information to landscape designers about the earth's ecosystem

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

Our social backgrounds affect our attitudes toward art. For example, people from upper social classes with a higher level of education are more likely to appreciate abstract art, or at least make an effort to understand it. Because their education often includes some introduction to art, they may be more apt to grasp the "point" of a work that seems simply an interesting arrangement of shapes and colors. People from lower social backgrounds, however, are less likely to appreciate abstract art. In fact, they may consider it a sign of bad art when it is unclear what a work is all about. Because social background so strongly influences people's tastes in art, sociologists can predict with a fair degree of accuracy the social characteristics of those who will like one painting or the other.

But why do upper-class, better educated people prefer art that has less appeal to lower-class people? What social forces could create this pattern? According to Pierre Bourdieu, a leading sociologists of culture, it is not simply a matter of exposure to and knowledge about art. It also has to do with efforts on the part of social elites to distinguish themselves from those of lower social status. To elites, the ability to appreciate abstract art is considered an indication of their higher education and breeding. So elites cultivate a taste for art that appeals more to the intellect than it does to the emotions and the senses. The same preference can be seen in elites' taste in furniture. Whereas working-class people tend to prefer furniture that is comfortable and feels good, elites tend to prefer pieces that have beauty of form but may be much less pleasing to the body (such as a finely carved but straight-backed antique chair). In these ways elites help to maintain their social distinction.

26. It can be inferred from the passage that people from upper social classes are more likely to appreciate abstract art because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) all of them receive a higher level of education than other classes
  - B) most of them have learned the subject of art
  - C) their social status forces them to be different from lower classes
  - D) their social backgrounds decide their better understanding of art
27. The author thinks people from lower social backgrounds tend to see abstract art as rubbish because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the art itself is unclear
  - B) the shapes and colors of the art are poorly arranged

- C) they don't have good taste of art  
D) they look down upon abstract art
28. According to the passage, we can judge a person of his social status by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) his clothes  
B) the furniture he owns  
C) his looks  
D) his wealth
29. The author implies that the social elites tend to be all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) more artificial  
B) more rational  
C) more exposed to culture  
D) less interested in an antique chair
30. The primary purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to compare and contrast different classes in understanding abstract art  
B) to explain how our attitudes are formed  
C) to explain why people from upper classes prefer abstract art  
D) to prove that social elites are superior to lower-class people

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

Science is a dominant theme in our culture. Since it touches almost every facet of our life, educated people need at least some acquaintance with its structure and operation. They should also have an understanding of the subculture in which scientists live and the kinds of people they are. An understanding of general characteristics of science as well as specific scientific concepts is easier to attain if one knows something about the things that excite and frustrate the scientist.

This book is written for the intelligent student or lay person whose acquaintance with science is superficial; for the person who has been presented with science as a musty storehouse of dried facts; for the person who sees the chief objective of science as the production of gadgets (小器具); and for the person who views the scientist as some sort of magician. The book can be used to supplement a course in any science, to accompany any course that attempts to give an understanding of the modern world, or — independently of any course — simply to provide a better understanding of science. We hope this book will lead readers to a broader perspective on scientific attitudes and a more realistic view of what science is, who scientists are, and what they do. It will give them an awareness and understanding of the relationship between science and our culture and an appreciation of the roles science may play in our culture. In addition, readers may learn to appreciate the relationship between scientific views and some of the values and philosophies that are pervasive in our culture.

We have tried to present in this book an accurate and up-to-date picture of the scientific community and the people who populate it. That population has in recent years come to comprise more and more women. This increasing role of women in the scientific subculture is not an unique incident, but rather, part of the trend evident in all segments of society as more women enter traditionally male-dominated fields and make significant contributions. In discussing these changes and contri-

butions, however, we are faced with a language that is implicitly sexist, one that uses male nouns or pronouns in referring to unspecified individuals. To offset this built-in bias, we have adopted the policy of using plural nouns and pronouns whenever possible and, when absolutely necessary, alternating he and she. This policy is far from being ideal, but it is at least an acknowledgment of the inadequacy of our language in treating half of the human race equally.

We have also tried to make the book entertaining as well as informative. Our approach is usually informal. We feel, as many other scientists do, that we shouldn't take ourselves too seriously. As the reader may observe, we see science as a delightful pastime rather than as a grim and dreary way to earn a living.

31. We need to know something about the structure and operation of science because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) scientists live in a specific subculture  
B) it is easier to understand general characteristics of science  
C) it is not easier to understand the things that excite and frustrate scientists  
D) science affects almost every aspect of our life
32. The book mentioned in this passage is written for readers who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) only have a superficial understanding of science  
B) work in a storehouse of dried facts  
C) are good at producing various gadgets  
D) are intelligent college students and lay persons
33. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?  
A) The book can help us understand the modern world.  
B) The book can help us learn what science is.  
C) The book can be said to be pervasive.  
D) The book can be said to be of social values, just as philosophies are.
34. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) male nouns or pronouns should not be used to refer to scientists  
B) English is a sexist language  
C) women are making significant contributions to eliminating the inadequacy of our language  
D) only in the scientific world is the role of women increasing rapidly
35. This passage most probably is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a book review  
B) the postscript of a book  
C) the preface of a book  
D) the title of a book

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

Many of us still tend to regard emotions as interfering with rational thought, and sometimes landing us in trouble. But in recent years psychologists have taken quite a different view. Keith Oatley, Professor of Psychology at Glasgow University, is involved in research which shows the fundamental importance of emotions. He believes we are very ambivalent (矛盾的) about them; we think

of our emotions as being irrational, but we also consider them as essential to being human. For example, Mr. Spock, a character in the television series Startrek is super-intelligent—and he has no emotions at all! However, he is never made captain of the spaceship. Maybe, this is because Mr. Spock is not the kind of person you can identify with—a person who shows his emotions.

As Professor Oatley points out, our emotions have very important functions. For example, fear. If we cross the road and a car approaches we usually freeze, or step back. We stop what we were doing, check what we have done—and pay very careful attention to the environment. The emotion of fear calls into readiness this small repertoire of actions which, on average, help preserve our safety.

On the other hand, if things are going well and small problems come up, we find we can solve them with the resources we have at hand. As a consequence, we tend to feel happy and usually continue doing the job. Anger is an emotion that tends to occur when someone is preventing us from doing something. Then this small “kit” of reactions enables us to prepare ourselves to be quite aggressive to that person, or to try harder, and so on.

Professor Oatley believes emotions generally occur at these junctures in actions. With fear and anger our emotions prompt us to start doing something else, whereas with happiness they “suggest” we continue what we are already doing.

36. The author thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) emotions get us into trouble  
B) emotions are rational  
C) emotions help us  
D) emotions interfere with rational thought
37. Which of the following is TRUE of Mr. Spock, a character in Startrek?  
A) He is a person who shows his emotions.  
B) He does not get along with his crew.  
C) He is the captain of a spaceship.  
D) He is short of intelligence.
38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?  
A) Anger tends to do us more harm than good.  
B) Anger may stimulate us to make greater efforts.  
C) Fear helps us to be careful about our surroundings.  
D) Happiness inspires us to continue what we are doing.
39. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) positive emotions such as love and joy are good for us  
B) we must control our emotions in daily life  
C) negative emotions such as hate and sadness prevent us from rational thinking  
D) emotions play a more important part than we realize
40. By “we are very ambivalent about them” (para. 1, line 4), it is meant that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) we have similar ideas of emotions  
B) we have contrary feeling towards emotions

C) we can do nothing about emotions

D) we are quite clear about emotions

### 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 center.

41. Ballet is \_\_\_\_\_ restricted in the number of movements that are used, but almost any type of motion is acceptable in modern dance.  
A) puzzlingly                      B) intermittently                      C) still                      D) rather
42. If we want to accelerate the motion, we should have to \_\_\_\_\_ some force.  
A) activate                      B) apply                      C) affect                      D) award
43. It is the spirit of such men like Tom that makes me aware that flying is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ miracle and joy.  
A) enduring                      B) uneasy                      C) variable                      D) immortal
44. Population expansion and its adverse \_\_\_\_\_ on resources and environment has become the primary problem restricting environmental and economic development.  
A) stroke                      B) blow                      C) beat                      D) impact
45. It \_\_\_\_\_ on us rather suddenly that the population on the planet we inhabit is doubling about every forty years.  
A) dawned                      B) occurred                      C) drew                      D) struck
46. This kind of liquid medicine can help to \_\_\_\_\_ itching when it is rubbed on insect bites.  
A) release                      B) repel                      C) remedy                      D) relieve
47. We have been waiting for a long period of time to see the film-star, but the plane must have been behind \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) plan                      B) schedule                      C) scheme                      D) rhythm
48. The report notes that access to productive resources is critical to \_\_\_\_\_ women's economic choices.  
A) enriching                      B) enlightening                      C) enforcing                      D) enhancing
49. A housing construction boom (繁荣) can in turn \_\_\_\_\_ industrial growth as well as the national economy as a whole.  
A) stir                      B) stimulate                      C) reinforce                      D) inspire
50. It was the buyers who came from abroad to look for Mr. Wang's pictures that made the local inhabitants realize that among them had dwelt a man of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) contribution                      B) conscience                      C) consciousness                      D) consequence
51. Can you imagine that the apparently \_\_\_\_\_ businessman was really a criminal?  
A) respectful                      B) respective                      C) respectable                      D) relevant
52. It involves the institution of a system of economic and social development that is sustainable and does not \_\_\_\_\_ either the country's resources or the environment.

- A) abuse                      B) utilize                      C) subtract                      D) reduce
53. The researchers tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the history of each word from its first appearance in manuscript and to show the changes it had undergone in form, spelling and meaning.  
A) discern                      B) trace                      C) detect                      D) observe
54. A severe shortage of currency grew worse when the paper money \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) printed                      B) published                      C) issued                      D) produced
55. Double Eagle II, the first transatlantic balloon, was greeted by \_\_\_\_\_ crowds in France.  
A) surging                      B) appreciative                      C) vigorous                      D) avid
56. They said that they were glad to be back in \_\_\_\_\_ Africa again and in an atmosphere where the unexpected might just possibly happen.  
A) previous                      B) original                      C) primitive                      D) primary
57. Dr Jones checked the patient's \_\_\_\_\_ carefully before making his statement.  
A) signs                      B) symbols                      C) sins                      D) appearance
58. The airhostess tried very hard to \_\_\_\_\_ the nervous old man that flying was safe.  
A) confirm                      B) assure                      C) guarantee                      D) affirm
59. I never can understand what Jack's talking about. His words usually \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A) babble                      B) betray                      C) mistrust                      D) bewilder
60. We are puzzled at how the ancient Egyptians built their pyramids when there were no machines as cranes (起重机) and not even a high spot in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) near                      B) outskirts                      C) vicinity                      D) neighbor
61. Dickens' novels have been praised mainly for their \_\_\_\_\_ into the life of the lower class of Britain in the 19th century.  
A) insight                      B) inquiry                      C) inspection                      D) inspiration
62. Many of the observations made by Leonardo several hundred years ago about the movement of birds' wings have been \_\_\_\_\_ by modern photos.  
A) viewed                      B) verified                      C) adjusted                      D) valued
63. Partly because of his influence in biochemistry, Professor Lorence is a man you will be glad to be \_\_\_\_\_ with.  
A) accustomed                      B) acknowledged                      C) adjacent                      D) acquainted
64. The college students were exhausted after the long train \_\_\_\_\_ from Tibet.  
A) voyage                      B) travel                      C) journey                      D) tour
65. My family was poor when I was young, so my aunt \_\_\_\_\_ my education.  
A) financed                      B) maintained                      C) supplied                      D) afforded
66. In some countries, the \_\_\_\_\_ of boys to girls in the population has changed so that there are now fewer girls and more boys.  
A) proportion                      B) rate                      C) scale                      D) ratio
67. Both the teachers and parents agree that it is a hint of what might be expected from \_\_\_\_\_ generations.  
A) superb                      B) subsequent                      C) supreme                      D) subordinate

68. The man is \_\_\_\_\_ in his way of living and always spends more money than is earned.  
 A) luxurious                      B) extravagant                      C) distinguished                      D) sophisticated
69. They won the prize at last because they had \_\_\_\_\_ the play many times before the performance.  
 A) recreated                      B) recited                      C) repeated                      D) rehearsed
70. It is said that a circle has no beginning and end, so the wedding ring is used to symbolize the \_\_\_\_\_ love.  
 A) constant                      B) prolonged                      C) eternal                      D) infinite

## 试卷二      Paper 2

### Part IV

### Error Correction

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** *This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark ( ^ ) in the correct place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and be sure to put a slash ( / ) in the blank.*

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up, and old people wishing they are young again. Each age, however, has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys that each age gives him without wasting his time in useless work. Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. A child usually fed, looked after and loved, however he may do. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always present new things to the child.

Old age, on the other hand, has always been thought as the worst age to be, but with old age should come wisdom and the ability to help others by advice wisely given. The old can have the joy of seeing their sons and daughters gradually making progress in life, they can watch their grandchildren growing up around them, and perhaps better of all, they can feel the happiness of having reached a time when they lie back and resting, leave others to continue their battle of life.



Part V Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, there are four items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. Behind this his implied Utilitarian (and Modernist) message was that if a landscape works as an ecological system it necessarily works as an aesthetic system.
2. Whereas working-class people tend to prefer furniture that is comfortable and feels good, elites tend to prefer pieces that have beauty of form but may be much less pleasing to the body (such as a finely carved but straight-backed antique chair).
3. To offset this built-in bias, we have adopted the policy of using plural nouns and pronouns whenever possible and, when absolutely necessary, alternating he and she.
4. With fear and anger our emotions prompt us to start doing something else, whereas with happiness they "suggest" we continue what we are already doing.

Part VI Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete states. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

Most biologists are in the agreement that all the varied phenomena of life are ultimately explainable in terms of the same physical and chemical principles, which define nonliving systems. It naturally follows that when enough is known of the chemistry and physics of vital phenomena it may be possible to synthesize (综合) living matter. An opposite view, widely held by biologists until the present century, stated that some unique force, not explainable in terms of physics and chemistry, is associated with and controls life. Many of the phenomena that appeared to be so mysterious when first discovered have subsequently proved to be understandable without requesting a unique life force, and it is reasonable to suppose that future research will show that other aspects of life can also be explained by physical and chemical principles.