

大学英语综合水平测试系列

# 大学英语

## 六级考试全真模拟训练与详解

高玉娟 编著

(第二版)

C E T  
BAND SIX

6 级

大学英语教学与考试命题研究工作室 组织编写

大连理工大学出版社

# 大 学 英 语

## 六级考试全真模拟训练与详解

(第二版)

高玉娟 编著

大连理工大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试全真模拟训练与详解/高玉娟编著. —2版.  
—大连:大连理工大学出版社,1999.3  
ISBN 7-5611-1470-2

I. 大… II. 高… III. 英语-水平考试—学习参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 17335 号

大连理工大学出版社出版发行  
大连市凌水河 邮政编码 116024  
电话:0411-4708842 传真:0411-4708898  
E-mail:dutp@mail.dlptt.ln.cn  
大连业发印刷厂印刷

---

开本:787×1092 毫米 1/16 字数:308 千字 印张:12.5  
1998 年 7 月第 1 版 1999 年 12 月第 5 次印刷  
1999 年 3 月第 2 版 印数:26001—36000 册

---

责任编辑:王佳玉

责任校对:明 真

封面设计:孙宝福

---

定价:12.00 元

# 编者说明

为进一步改进全国大学英语四、六级考试,提高考试的效度,使考试对教学有较好的反馈作用,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于1995年7月公布了六级考试新题型。自公布以来,新题型在六级考试中频频出现(新题型与传统题型的基本情况见表A、表B)。为了帮助广大考生尽快地熟悉和适应变化了的新题型,有针对性地备考,我们编写了本书。

**表 A 传统试卷五个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间**

卷别	序号	题号	各部分名称	题目数	计分	考试时间
试 卷 一	I	120	听力理解	20 题	20 分	20 分钟
	II	2140	阅读理解	20 题	40 分	35 分钟
	III	4170	词语用法和语法结构	30 题	15 分	20 分钟
试 卷 二	IV	7180	综合改错	10 题	10 分	15 分钟
	V	81	短文写作	1 题	15 分	30 分钟
合 计				81 题	100 分	120 分钟

**表 B 四种新设题型的题目数、计分和考试时间**

题目名称	题目数	计 分	考试时间
听写填空	10 题	10 分	约 10 分钟
复合式听写	10 题	10 分	15 分钟
英 译 汉	4 题5 题	10 分	15 分钟
简短回答	5 题	10 分	15 分钟

在编写过程中,我们对题型进行了多方预测,并按排列组合形式,合成12套模拟试题,模拟题力求有深度、有广度,强调了知识的覆盖面。各套题的题型不尽相同,其结构如表C所示。

表 C

本书各套模拟试题题型明细表

Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
I . Listening A: Conversations B: Passages II . Reading III . V & S IV . <b>Translation</b> V . Writing	I . Listening A: Conversations B: <b>Spot</b> II . Reading III . V & S IV . <b>Error Correction</b> V . Writing	I . Listening A: Passages B: <b>Compound</b> II . Reading III . V & S IV . <b>SAQ</b> V . Writing	I . Listening A: <b>Spot</b> B: Passages II . Reading III . V & S IV . <b>Translation</b> V . Writing
Test 5	Test 6	Test 7	Test 8
I . Listening A: Conversations B: <b>Compound</b> II . Reading III . V & S IV . <b>Error Correction</b> V . Writing	I . Listening A: Conversations B: <b>Spot</b> II . Reading III . V & S IV . <b>SAQ</b> V . Writing	I . Listening A: Passages B: <b>Compound</b> II . Reading III . V & S IV . <b>Translation</b> V . Writing	I . Listening A: Passages B: <b>Spot</b> II . Reading III . V & S IV . <b>SAQ</b> V . Writing
Test 9	Test 10	Test 11	Test 12
I . Listening A: Conversations B: Passages II . Reading III . V & S IV . <b>Error Correction</b> V . Writing	I . Listening A: Conversations B: <b>Spot</b> II . Reading III . V & S IV . <b>Translation</b> V . Writing	I . Listening A: Conversations B: <b>Passages</b> II . Reading III . V & S IV . <b>SAQ</b> V . Writing	I . Listening A: Conversations B: <b>Compound</b> II . Reading III . V & S IV . Error Correction V . Writing

注: SAQ: Short Answer Questions; V & S: Vocabulary and Structure; 标有黑体者为最新题型

本书的显著特点是:内容丰富,材料新,题材广,具体实用,反映了当前大学英语六级考试的特点与要求。所有练习都附有答案和详尽注释,便于学生自我检测。听力有录音磁带,由美籍专家录音,上海海文音像出版社录制,并附有录音文本。

在本书编写过程中,得到了王红艳、孙燕、薛虹等老师的大力帮助,他们也为本书提出了许多宝贵意见,在此一并表示感谢。

我们希望本书对广大读者有所帮助。由于时间仓促,水平有限,不足及错误之处在所难免,竭诚欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1998 年 12 月

# 目 录

Model Test One .....	(1)
Keys to Model Test One .....	(11)
Notes to Model Test One .....	(12)
Tapescripts for Model Test One .....	(15)
 Model Test Two .....	(17)
Keys to Model Test Two .....	(27)
Notes to Model Test Two .....	(28)
Tapescripts for Model Test Two .....	(31)
 Model Test Three .....	(38)
Keys to Model Test Three .....	(43)
Notes to Model Test Three .....	(43)
Tapescripts for Model Test Three .....	(46)
 Model Test Four .....	(48)
Keys to Model Test Four .....	(58)
Notes to Model Test Four .....	(59)
Tapescripts for Model Test Four .....	(62)
 Model Test Five .....	(64)
Keys to Model Test Five .....	(74)
Notes to Model Test Five .....	(75)
Tapescripts for Model Test Five .....	(79)
 Model Test Six .....	(80)
Keys to Model Test Six .....	(90)
Notes to Model Test Six .....	(91)
Tapescripts for Model Test Six .....	(94)

Model Test Seven .....	(96)
Keys to Model Test Seven .....	(106)
Notes to Model Test Seven .....	(107)
Tapescripts for Model Test Seven .....	(111)
 Model Test Eight .....	 (113)
Keys to Model Test Eight .....	(124)
Notes to Model Test Eight .....	(125)
Tapescripts for Model Test Eight .....	(128)
 Model Test Nine .....	 (131)
Keys to Model Test Nine .....	(141)
Notes to Model Test Nine .....	(142)
Tapescripts for Model Test Nine .....	(146)
 Model Test Ten .....	 (147)
Keys to Model Test Ten .....	(157)
Notes to Model Test Ten .....	(158)
Tapescripts for Model Test Ten .....	(161)
 Model Test Eleven .....	 (163)
Keys to Model Test Eleven .....	(173)
Notes to Model Test Eleven .....	(174)
Tapescripts for Model Test Eleven .....	(176)
 Model Test Twelve .....	 (179)
Keys to Model Test Twelve .....	(188)
Notes to Model Test Twelve .....	(189)
Tapescripts for Model Test Twelve .....	(193)

# Model Test One

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### Section A Short Conversations

*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. 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 with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) In a store.                      B) At an exhibition.    C) In a factory.    D) In a supermarket.
2. A) The office is in disorder.  
    B) The man doesn't often clean his office.  
    C) The man thinks cleaning is troublesome.  
    D) The man neither hates nor likes cleaning.
3. A) The woman is an exceptional student in his class.  
    B) The student will probably not be able to complete the course.  
    C) Circumstances will not permit the woman to take the make-up exam.  
    D) The student's request will be granted.
4. A) The man expects Mary to accept a reduced salary.  
    B) The woman disagrees with the man.  
    C) The boss notified Mary that she's been fired.  
    D) Mary will be changing job soon.
5. A) To make one more request to the professor.  
    B) To expand their papers to meet the request.  
    C) To complete their papers within three days.  
    D) To postpone finishing their essays.
6. A) Recording the man's voice.  
    B) Hosting a radio program.  
    C) Recording her own voice.  
    D) Broadcasting on TV.
7. A) To teach his wife to ride a bike.  
    B) To buy a bike for his wife.  
    C) To give his wife more practice.  
    D) To go out to tour on bike.
8. A) 10 dollars.                      B) 8 dollars.                      C) 18 dollars.                      D) 80 dollars.
9. A) To run into each other.                      B) To get bargains.  
    C) To join the crowds.                      D) To avoid the crowds.
10. A) \$ 19,500.                      B) \$ 20,000.                      C) \$ 40,000.                      D) \$ 10,000.



## Section B Passages

**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) Americans. B) Europeans.  
C) Ancient Greeks. D) Indians.
- 12. A) God's tears. B) Talisman.  
C) Symbols of power and influence. D) Personal adornments.
- 13. A) It is in very fine quality.  
B) The labour cost is very high.  
C) The loss during working procedures is very high.  
D) It is the hardest of all minerals.

### Passage Two

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

- 14. A) New political ways.  
B) New methods of fishing.  
C) New means of water travel.  
D) How to trap animals.
- 15. A) They were plentiful in England.  
B) They grew in certain sections of the country.  
C) They were preferred by law.  
D) They did not exist in England.
- 16. A) By canoe.  
B) By blazing trails through the forest.  
C) By toboggan and snowshoes.  
D) On animals.
- 17. A) pumpkin B) beans C) rice D) squash

### Passage Three

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

- 18. A) She hasn't graduated.  
B) She prefers to work in a travel agency.  
C) She isn't old enough.  
D) She can not speak Spanish.
- 19. A) She has to have worked in a hospital once.  
B) She has to have some experience of hotel work.  
C) She has to know foreign languages.  
D) She has to know how to fly a plane.

20. A) They advise her to change her mind.  
B) They agree with her.  
C) They think it is difficult to be stewardess.  
D) They say she can earn a lot of money.

## Part I Reading Comprehension

**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.

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

Computer people talk a lot about the need for other people to become "computer-literate", in other words, to learn to understand computers and what make them tick. But not all experts agree, however, that this is a good idea.

One pioneer, in particular, who disagrees is David Tebbutt, the founder of Computertown UK. Although many people see this as a successful attempt to bring people closer to the computer, David does not see it that way. He says that Computertown UK was formed for just the opposite reason, to bring computer to the people and make them "people-literate".

David first got the idea when he visited one of America's best-known computer "guru" figures (头面人物) Bob Albrecht, who had started a project called Computertown USA in the local library.

Over here, in Britain, Computertowns have taken off in a big way, and there are now about 40 scattered over the country. David Tebbutt thinks they are most successful when tied to a computer club. He insists there is a vast and important difference between the two, although they complement each other. The clubs cater for the enthusiasts, with some computer knowledge already, who get together and eventually form an expert computer group. This frightens away non-experts, known as "grockles" (游客), who are happier going to Computertowns where there are computers available for them to experiment on, with experts available to encourage them and answer any questions; they are not told what to do, they find out.

David Tebbutt finds it interesting to see the two different approaches working side by side. The computer experts have to learn not to tell people about computers, but have to be able to explain the answers to the questions that people really want to know. People are not having to learn computer jargon (行话), but the experts are having to translate computer mysteries into easily understood terms; the computers are becoming "people-literate".

21. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT wrong?

- A) The computer experts should tell people everything about computers.  
B) David insisted that the computer clubs should open to all the people, including those non-experts.  
C) The foundation of computer town is a successful attempt to bring people closer to the computer.  
D) It is unnecessarily for all the people to become "computer-literate".

22. David Tebbutt is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ computer expert.  
A) English    B) American    C) Japanese    D) German
23. According to the author, the concept of "people-literate" in Paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to make the computer learn to understand people.  
B) to bring computers closer to the people.  
C) that all the people should understand computers.  
D) that all the people should learn to use computers.
24. About the computer towns and the computer clubs, David Tebutte thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it is just to take trouble to see the two working side by side  
B) the computer towns are more important than the computer clubs  
C) they can complement each other but there is great difference between them  
D) the computer clubs are as important as the computer towns
25. According to the passage, which of the following description about the computer clubs is NOT true?  
A) The computer clubs are open to the people with some computer knowledge already.  
B) The computer experts in the clubs have to explain everything in easily understood way.  
C) The expert computer group is easily formed in the clubs.  
D) The grockles would rather go to computer towns than go to clubs.

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

For anyone who is set on a career in fashion it is not enough to have succeeded in college. The real test is whether they can survive and become established during their early 20s, making a name for themselves in the real world where business skills can count for as much as flair(鉴别力) and creativity...

Fashion is a hard business. There is a continuous amount of stress because work is at a constant breakneck speed to prepare for the next season's collections. It is extremely competitive and there is the constant need to cultivate good coverage(新闻报导) in newspapers and magazines. It also requires continual freshness because the appetite for new ideas is insatiable(不能满足的). "We try to warn people before they come to us about how tough it is," says Lydia Kemeny, the Head of Fashion at St. Martin's School of Art in London, "and we point out that drive and determination are essential."

This may seem far removed from the popular image of trendy(时髦的) and dilettante(浅薄的) young people spending their time designing pretty dresses. That may well be what they do in their first year of study but a good college won't be slow in introducing students to commercial realities. "We don't stamp on the blossoming flower of creativity but in the second year we start introducing the constraints of price, manufacturability, marketing and so on."

Almost all fashion design is done to a brief(任务提示,说明). It is not a form of self-expression as such, although there is certainly room for imagination and innovation. Most young designers are going to end up as employees of a manufacturer or fashion house and they still need to be able to work within the characteristic style of their employer. Even those

students who are most avant-garde [(艺术等)激进派] in their own taste of clothes and image may need to adapt to produce designs which are right for the mainstream Marks and Spencer type of market. They also have to be able to work at both the exclusively expensive and the cheap end of the market and the challenge to produce good design inexpensively may well be more demanding than where money is no object.

26. To be successful as a fashion designer you must \_\_\_\_.

- A) have excellent academic qualifications
- B) be able to handle business problems
- C) be well established before you are 20
- D) have taken an intensive commercial course

27. All fashion designers should expect to \_\_\_\_.

- A) cope with continual fatigue
- B) make a rapid turnover
- C) work without remission(放弃努力)
- D) face tough competition

28. In fashion design one of the most important factors is to \_\_\_\_.

- A) satisfy excessive demands
- B) maintain good press contacts
- C) make instant decisions
- D) cultivate public taste

29. Initially, many young designers have to \_\_\_\_.

- A) work for department stores
- B) change their personal taste in fashion
- C) repress(压抑) their creativity
- D) conform to a certain image

30. The views on fashion design expressed in this article \_\_\_\_.

- A) present an encouraging picture
- B) contain some innovative ideas
- C) dispel some common illusions
- D) discount the creative element

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

The science of meteorology is concerned with the study of the structure, state, and behavior of the atmosphere. The subject may be approached from several directions, but the scene cannot be fully appreciated from any one vantage point. Different views must be integrated to give perspective to the whole picture.

One may consider the condition of the atmosphere at a given moment and attempt to predict changes from that condition over a period of a few hours to a few days ahead. This approach is covered by the branch of the science called synoptic meteorology.

Synoptic meteorology is the scientific basis of the technique of weather forecasting by means of the preparation and analysis of weather maps and aerological diagrams. The practical importance of the numerous applications of weather forecasting cannot be overestimated. In serving the needs of shipping, aviation, agriculture, industry, and many other interests and fields of human activity with accurate weather warnings and professional forecast advice, great benefits are reaped in the form of the saving of human life and property and in economic advantages of various kinds. One important purpose of the science of meteorology is to constantly strive, through advanced study and research, to increase our knowledge of the atmosphere with the aim of improving the accuracy of weather forecasts.

The tools needed to advance our knowledge in this way are the disciplines of mathematics and physics applied to solve meteorological problems. The use of these tools forms that

branch of the science called dynamic meteorology.

31. The predictions of synoptic meteorologist are directly based on the \_\_\_\_.
- A) application of the physical sciences
  - B) preparation and study of weather maps
  - C) anticipated needs of industry
  - D) observations of commercial airline pilots
32. Which of the following is NOT referred to by the author as a field whose needs are served by weather forecasting?
- A) Transportation.
  - B) Manufacturing.
  - C) Farming.
  - D) Sports.
33. The author implies that increased accuracy in weather forecasting will lead to \_\_\_\_.
- A) more funds allocated to meteorological research
  - B) greater protection of human life
  - C) a higher number of professional forecasters
  - D) less-specialized forms of synoptic meteorology
34. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the third paragraph of the passage?
- A) A procedure is explained and its importance is emphasized.
  - B) Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.
  - C) Recent scientific advancements are outlined in order of importance.
  - D) A problem is examined and possible solutions are given.
35. In the last sentence of the passage, the phrase 'these tools' refers to \_\_\_\_.
- A) weather forecasts
  - B) meteorological problems
  - C) mathematics and physics
  - D) economic advantages

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

Most of the intelligent land animals have prehensile, grasping organs for exploring their environment—hands in man and his anthropoid (似人的) relatives, the sensitive, inquiring trunk in the elephant. One of the surprising things about the porpoise is that his superior brain is unaccompanied by any type of manipulative (操作的) organ. He has, however, a remarkable range-finding (测距的) ability involving some sort of echo-sounding. Perhaps this acute sense—far more accurate than any man has been able to devise artificially—brings him greater knowledge of his watery surroundings than might at first seem possible. Human beings think of intelligence as geared to things. The hand and the tool are to us the unconscious symbols of our intellectual attainment. It is difficult for us to visualize another kind of lonely, almost disembodied (脱离实体的) intelligence floating in the wavering green fairyland of the sea—an intelligence possibly near or comparable to our own but without hands to build, to transmit knowledge by writing, or to alter by one hairsbreadth (极微小的距离) the planet's surface. Yet at the same time there are indications that this is a warm, friendly, and eager intelligence, quite capable of coming to the assistance of injured companions and striving to rescue them from drowning. Porpoises left the land when mammalian brains were still small and primitive. Without the stimulus provided by agile exploring fingers, these great sea

mammals have yet taken a divergent road toward intelligence of a high order. Hidden in their sleek bodies is an impressively elaborated instrument, the reason for whose appearance is a complete enigma (谜). It is as though both man and porpoise were each part of some great eye which yearned to look both outward on eternity and inward to the sea's heart—that fertile entity like the mind in its swarming and grotesque life.

36. According to the author, in which way are porpoises better equipped than man?

- A) They can rescue people in the water.
- B) They can transmit knowledge.
- C) They can look into eternity.
- D) They have a range-finding ability.

37. Which literary device (文学修辞) appears in the last sentence?

- A) simile      B) allusion      C) paradox      D) alliteration

38. Which statement about porpoises does the author make?

- A) They have always lived in the water.
- B) They once had prehensile organs.
- C) They lived on land a long time ago.
- D) Their brains are no longer mammalian.

39. This passage is primarily about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) prehensile organs      B) intelligence and the porpoise
- C) sea life      D) land animals

40. The author suggests that our failure to understand the intelligence of the porpoise is due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a lack of equipment      C) a lack of a common language
- B) our inferiority      D) our inclination to judge other life by our own

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

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

41. It was obvious that he had been drinking far too much from the way he come \_\_\_\_\_ down the street.

- A) hobbling      B) stumbling      C) staggering      D) limping

42. Lame as he is, he is interested in so many things and enjoys reading about them so much that he is \_\_\_\_\_ unhappy.

- A) anything but      B) rather than
- C) nothing but      D) more than

43. The vases are quite \_\_\_\_\_ and should be handled carefully.

- A) tough      B) flexible      C) strong      D) fragile

44. The nurse on duty was very \_\_\_\_\_ to any sign of change in the critically ill patient.

- A) awake      B) sympathetic      C) alert      D) pityful

45. Many leaders were \_\_\_\_\_ to an island far away from the country because of political rea-

sons.

A) exiled      B) resigned      C) pursued      D) punished

46. The northeast section of the country was seeking a degree of \_\_\_\_ from the central government.

A) dependence    B) autonomy    C) reclamation    D) declaration

47. In her classic work *Gone With the Wind*, Margaret Mitchell \_\_\_\_ the South during the Civil War and Reconstruction Period.

A) denoted      B) defied      C) deprived      D) depicted

48. \_\_\_\_ for her anthropological research, Miss Mead also was involved with the World Federation Mental Health.

A) Noted primarily                      B) Being primarily noted  
C) Noting Primarily                      D) Having primarily noted

49. Collin's struggle to make a place for herself in ballet is the kind of life story \_\_\_\_ a fascinating novel might be written.

A) of which      B) by whom      C) about which    D) for whom

50. Da Vinci was so busy with his numerous inventions that he \_\_\_\_ found enough time to complete his paintings.

A) barely      B) fairly      C) rarely      D) hardly

51. The middle-aged couple had been attacked by muggers and were badly \_\_\_\_.

A) smashed up                      B) softened up  
C) beaten up                      D) broken up

52. The course was attractive because the practical work had been \_\_\_\_ the theoretical aspects of the subject.

A) attached to                      B) integrated with  
C) alternated with                      D) detached from

53. He promised her a loan, but disappointingly he \_\_\_\_ his word.

A) turned over                      B) went back on  
C) caught on                      D) caught up in

54. Children are likely to get \_\_\_\_ if no one cares about their upbringing.

A) away from hand                      B) away from the hand  
C) out of the hand                      D) out of hand

55. The girl tried many times to sneak across the border to a neighbouring country, \_\_\_\_ each time.

A) having been caught                      B) had been caught  
C) always being caught                      D) only to be caught

56. The pigmentation of a pearl is influenced by the type of oyster in which it develops and by the depth, temperature, and \_\_\_\_ in which the oyster lies.

A) the salt content of the water  
B) the water contains salt  
C) the content of the water is salt  
D) there is salt contained in the water

57. There was a noisy \_\_\_\_ at the back of the hall when the speaker began his address.  
A) interaction B) disturbance C) interfere D) interruption
58. His name was on the \_\_\_\_ of my tongue, but I just couldn't remember it.  
A) point B) tip C) edge D) top
59. \_\_\_\_ is the centre of our planetary system was a difficult concept to grasp in the Middle Ages.  
A) It's the sun and not the earth  
B) Being the sun and not the earth  
C) The sun and not the earth  
D) That the sun and not the earth
60. America will never again have as a nation the spirit of adventure as it \_\_\_\_ before the west was settled.  
A) could B) would C) did D) was
61. Just as the builder is skilled in the handling of his bricks, \_\_\_\_ the experienced writer is skilled in the handling of his words.  
A) so B) as C) thus D) like
62. No longer are contributions to computer technology confined to any one country, \_\_\_\_ is this more true than in France.  
A) hardly B) nowhere C) seldom D) little
63. \_\_\_\_ we have all the materials ready, we should begin the new task at once.  
A) Now that B) Since that C) Since now D) By now
64. Mary \_\_\_\_ my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.  
A) has received B) couldn't have received  
C) ought to have received D) shouldn't have received
65. A large fish was slowly swimming through the water, its tail \_\_\_\_ back and forth like the pendulum of a clock.  
A) swung B) swinging C) was swung D) was swinging
66. More than one person \_\_\_\_ been infected with the disease.  
A) have B) has C) having D) to have
67. When confronted with such questions, my mind goes \_\_\_\_, and I can hardly remember my own date of birth.  
A) dim B) faint C) blank D) vain
68. More often than \_\_\_\_, she had to do it in person.  
A) not B) less C) rarely D) hardly
69. Jim is a dangerous driver and his reckless driving will lead to \_\_\_\_ a ticket.  
A) him to be given B) his giving  
C) his being given D) him to give
70. After the accident, traffic had to be \_\_\_\_ away from the motorway.  
A) diverted B) distorted C) dispersed D) disposed

#### Part IV Translation from English into Chinese

*Directions: In this part, there are five 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 Part Two. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You should refer back to the passage so as to identify their meanings in the context.*

71. (Sentence 1, Paragraph 1, Passage 1)

Computer people talk a lot about the need for other people to become “computer-literate”, in other words, to learn to understand computers and what make them tick.

---

---

---

72. (Sentence 4, Paragraph 4, Passage 1)

The clubs cater for the enthusiasts, with some computer knowledge already, who get together and eventually form an expert computer group.

---

---

---

73. (Sentence 2, Paragraph 1, Passage 2)

The real test is whether they can survive and become established during their early 20s, making a name for themselves in the real world where business skills can count for as much as flair and creativity...

---

---

---

74. (Sentence 3, Paragraph 3, Passage 3)

In serving the needs of shipping, aviation, agriculture, industry, and many other interests and fields of human activity with accurate weather warnings and professional forecast advice, great benefits are reaped in the form of the saving of human life and property and in economic advantages of various kinds.

---

---

---

75. (Sentence 5, Paragraph 1, Passage 4)

Human beings think of intelligence as geared to things. The hand and the tool are to us the unconscious symbols of our intellectual attainment.

---

---

---

**Part V Writing**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **MY VIEW ON OPPORTUNITY**. You must base your composition on the following instructions (given in Chinese):