

[CET-6] 大学英语六级考试

新东方四六级命题研究组「编著」

全真预测试卷

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Model Test One

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 choose 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 by 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] The man should try to be more understanding.
[B] The man's wife should be more understanding.
[C] The man's negative attitude may be derived from his childhood.
[D] The pessimism of the man's wife may be the result of her past experiences.
2. [A] A snowstorm. [B] An earthquake.
[C] A traffic accident. [D] A hurricane.
3. [A] The two speakers are classmates.
[B] The man is majoring in elementary education.
[C] The woman is majoring in elementary education.
[D] The two speakers got to know each other in a class.
4. [A] Go home to get a book. [B] Return a book to the library.
[C] Take a book from the library for the woman. [D] Ask the librarian for help in finding a book.
5. [A] At 6:15. [B] At 5:50.
[C] At 16:05. [D] At 16:15.
6. [A] Customer and clerk. [B] Professor and student.
[C] Boss and employee. [D] Lawyer and client.
7. [A] Unemployment. [B] Family breakup.
[C] Mental problems. [D] Drinking.
8. [A] She disagrees with the man. [B] She doesn't enjoy long speeches.
[C] She hadn't known how long the speech would be. [D] She doesn't have a special opinion about the speaker.
9. [A] They are attending a concert. [B] They are negotiating about a price.
[C] They are planning to go for a date. [D] They are buying something for their firm.
10. [A] The man is a football fan. [B] The man needs the woman's help.

[C] The man didn't watch TV last night.

[D] The man often has power failure at home.

Section B Compound Dictation

注意:听力理解的B节(Section B)为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),题目在试卷二上,现在请取出试卷二。

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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The Food and Drug Administration said on Wednesday that it is trying to track down as many as 386 piglets that may have been genetically engineered and wrongfully sold into the U.S. food supply.

The focus of the FDA investigation is on pigs raised by researchers at the University of Illinois in Urbana Champaign. They engineered the animals with two genes: one is a cow gene that increases milk production in the sow; the other, a synthetic gene, makes the milk easier for piglets to digest. The goal was to raise bigger pigs faster.

There has been no evidence that either genetically altered plants or animals actually trigger human illness, but critics warn that potential side effects remain unknown. University officials say their tests showed the piglets were not born with the altered genes, but FDA rules require even the offspring of genetically engineered animals to be destroyed so they won't get into the food supply.

The FDA, in a quickly arranged news conference on Wednesday prompted by inquiries by *USA TODAY*, said the University of Illinois would face possible sanctions and fines for selling the piglets to a livestock broker, who in turn sold them to processing plants.

Both the FDA and the university say the pigs that entered the market do not pose a risk to consumers. But the investigation follows action by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in December to fine a Texas company that contaminated 500,000 bushels of soybeans with corn that had been genetically altered to produce a vaccine for pigs.

Critics see such cases as evidence of the need for more government oversight of a burgeoning (新兴的) area of scientific research. "This is a small incident, but it's incidents like this that could destroy consumer confidence and export confidence," says Stephanie Childs of the Grocery Manufacturers of America. "We already have Europe shaky on biotech. The countries to which we export are going to look at this."

The University of Illinois says it tested the DNA of every piglet eight times to make sure that the animal hadn't inherited the genetic engineering of its mother. Those piglets that did were put back into the study. Those that didn't were sold to the pig broker. "Any pig that was tested negative for the genes since 1999 has been sent off to market," says Charles Zukoski, vice chancellor for research.

But FDA deputy commissioner Lester Crawford says that under the terms of the university's agreement with the FDA, the researchers were forbidden to remove the piglets without FDA approval. "The University of Illinois failed to check with FDA to see whether or not the animals could be sold on the open market. And they were not to be used under any circumstance for food."

The FDA is responsible for regulating and overseeing transgenic animals because such genetic manipulation is considered an unapproved animal drug.

21. The 386 piglets wrongfully sold into food supply are from _____.

[A] Europe

[B] an American research organization

- [C] a meat processing plant [D] an animal farm
22. The purpose of the transgenic engineering research is to _____.
[A] get pigs of larger size in a shorter time [B] make sows produce more milk
[C] make cows produce more milk [D] make pigs grow more lean meat
23. The 4th paragraph shows that the University of Illinois _____.
[A] was criticized by the FDA [B] is in great trouble
[C] is required by the FDA to call back the sold piglets [D] may have to pay the penalty
24. The FDA declares that the wrongfully sold piglets _____.
[A] may have side effects on consumers [B] may be harmful to consumers
[C] are safe to consumers [D] may cause human illness
25. It can be inferred from this passage that _____.
[A] all the offspring have their mothers' genetic engineering
[B] part of the offspring have their mothers' genetic engineering
[C] none of the offspring have their mothers' genetic engineering
[D] half of the offspring have their mothers' genetic engineering

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

There were two widely divergent influences on the early development of statistical methods. Statistics had a mother who was dedicated to keeping orderly records of governmental units (state and statistics come from the same Latin root *status*) and a gentlemanly gambling father who relied on mathematics to increase his skill at playing the odds in games of chance. The influence of the mother on the offspring, statistics, is represented by counting, measuring, describing, tabulating, ordering, and the taking of censuses—all of which led to modern descriptive statistics. From the influence of the father came modern inferential statistics, which is based squarely on theories of probability.

Descriptive statistics involve tabulating, depicting, and describing collections of data. These data may be either quantitative, such as measures of height, intelligence, or grade level—variables that are characterized by an underlying continuum—or the data which represent qualitative variables, such as sex, college major, or personality type. Large masses of data must generally undergo a process of summarization or reduction before they are comprehensible. Descriptive statistics is a tool for describing or summarizing or reducing to comprehensibly form the properties of an otherwise unwieldy mass of data.

Inferential statistics is a formalized body of methods for solving another class of problems that present great difficulties for the unaided human mind. This general class of problems characteristically involves attempts to make predictions using a sample of observations. For example, a school superintendent wishes to determine the proportion of children in a large school system who come to school without breakfast, have been vaccinated for flu, or whatever. Having a little knowledge of statistics, the superintendent would know that it is unnecessary and inefficient to question each child; the proportion for the entire district could be estimated fairly accurately from a sample of as few as 100 children. Thus, the purpose of inferential statistics is to predict or estimate characteristics of a population from a knowledge of the characteristics of only a sample of the population.

26. What is the passage mainly concerned with?
[A] Development and application of statistics. [B] Origin of descriptive statistics.
[C] Limitations of inferential statistics. [D] Importance of statistics.
27. Describing and tabulating are associated with _____.
[A] inferential statistics [B] descriptive statistics

- [C] theories of probability [D] inefficiency of counting
28. Which of the following statements is TRUE about descriptive statistics?
- [A] It combines quantitative variables and qualitative variables.
[B] It can be used to deal with only quantitative variables.
[C] It helps to summarize properties of a group of data.
[D] It helps to make predictions using a sample of observations.
29. The word "unwieldy" (Line 6, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____.
[A] difficult to collect [B] difficult to tackle
[C] incomprehensible [D] uncontrollable
30. A sample of a population is often examined for the following purposes EXCEPT _____.
[A] to make a more accurate prediction of trend
[B] to improve efficiency and avoid unnecessary work
[C] to save the trouble of approaching every member
[D] to predict characteristics of the entire population

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

A class action lawsuit has been filed against a prominent Toronto doctor by patients who allege he injected a banned substance into their faces for cosmetic purposes. The doctor had already been investigated for more than three years for using the liquid silicone, a product not authorized for use in Canada.

Some patients say they are now suffering health problems and think the liquid silicone may be to blame. One of those patients is Anna Barbiero. She says her Toronto dermatologist told her he was using liquid silicone to smooth out wrinkles. What she says he didn't tell her is that it isn't approved for use in Canada. "I didn't know what liquid silicone was and he just called it 'liquid gold'." Barbiero remembers. After her last treatment, Anna discovered Dr. Sheldon Pollack had been ordered to stop using the silicone two years earlier by Health Canada. Experts say silicone can migrate through the body, and cause inflammation and deformities.

"My upper lip is always numb and it burns," Barbiero says. Barbiero is spearheading (带头) a lawsuit against the doctor, who her lawyer thinks might involve up to 100 patients injected with the same material. "The fact, a physician of his stature would use an unauthorized product on a patient because he thought it was okay, is really very disturbing," says lawyer Douglas Elliott.

Ontario's College of Physicians and Surgeons is also investigating Dr. Pollack to see if, in fact, he continued to use the silicone after agreeing to stop and whether he wrote in patient records that he used another legal product when he used silicone. However, in a letter to the College, Dr. Pollack wrote that he had always told patients that the silicone was not approved for sale in Canada, and had warned them of the risks. And in Barbiero's case, "... at the time of her first visit, prior to her ever receiving IGLS treatment, I specifically informed her that the material was not approved for sale in Canada by the Health Protection Branch and that I did receive the material from outside the country... I would like to emphasize that, as is evident on Ms. Barbiero's chart, I drew a specific diagram on the chart which I carefully discussed with and explained to Ms. Barbiero as I did with every other patient to explain the nature and likelihood of complications and the reasons and consequences of those possible complications. "

Dr. Pollack declined to speak to *CTV News*, or to have his lawyer discuss the case. None of the allegations have been proven in court. But the case raises questions about the ability of governing bodies to monitor doctors. "There's a larger message and that is: buyer beware," says Nancy Neilsen of Cosmetic Surgery Canada. "It's incumbent (负有义务的) on consumers to do their research. "

31. Doctor Sheldon Pollack was charged that _____.
[A] he had prescribed wrong medicine for patients by mistake

- [B] he had treated his patients with something illegal, causing bad result
 - [C] he had pretended to be a prominent surgeon
 - [D] he had sold an unauthorized product in large amount
32. What does the word "dermatologist" (Line 2, Para. 2) mean?
- [A] A person whose work is filling, cleaning and taking out teeth.
 - [B] A person whose work is studying mental diseases.
 - [C] A person whose work is healing eye diseases.
 - [D] A person whose work is curing skin diseases.
33. The investigation of Ontario's College of Physicians and Surgeons is to find _____.
- [A] whether he still has illegal treatment on his patients
 - [B] how many patients have been abused
 - [C] if he told his patients about the risk
 - [D] how much money he got from his illegal treatment
34. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- [A] Barbiero took the treatment after being told the risk.
 - [B] Dr. Sheldon Pollack started his work with the patients' agreement to accept the potential risk.
 - [C] A famous doctor should be authorized to use something he thinks okay on patients.
 - [D] Barbiero is suffering a lot.
35. From the ending part of the passage, we can conclude that _____.
- [A] Barbiero will win the lawsuit
 - [B] Dr. Sheldon Pollack will win the lawsuit
 - [C] the cases have been dismissed
 - [D] governing bodies to monitor doctor will be charged

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Today's consumer wants unique and beautiful handcrafted objects to wear and to have for home environment. Each consumer is an individual. He prefers objects which are unique and he demands quality. Craftsmen today are meeting this demand. People and homes are showing great change as a result of the unique handcrafted items available.

Crafts are big business. No longer does a good craftsman have to work in a job he dislikes all day and then try to create at night and on weekends. He has earned his professional status. He is now a respected, contributing member of today's society.

Part of the fun of being a craftsman is meeting other craftsmen. They are interesting, exciting people, young or old. They love to share their ideas and materials and to help others find markets for their works. They enjoy teaching others their special skills.

Craftsmen have helped educate consumers to make wise choices. They help them become aware of design and technique. They help them relate their choice to its intended use. They often involve the consumer in trying the craft himself.

Some crafts are done in leisure time for pleasure or for extra income. More and more are done seriously for total income. Learning the marketing of crafts is important to all who wish to earn a living by their talent and skill.

Craftsmen often exchange ideas and resources. As this group expands to include more members with like interests and standards, a small craft organization is formed. Later these groups may become a chapter of a state guild if they have maintained standards required by the guild. Many opportunities are then available: training workshops in special media, craft marketing techniques, craft fairs and sales-festivals, TV appearances, and demonstrations.

State arts councils help in partially sponsoring local arts and crafts festivals. Often they will help a new organization with some beginning workshops. Some state arts councils help with marketing training. Both guilds and small craft groups working together bring special status to their state. They draw crowds of tourist consumers to attend

their festivals and fairs. This boosts the economy of the area considerably because the tourists not only buy crafts, but also use the restaurants and motels and other services of the area.

Historical villages, country stores, privately owned shops, and galleries are a few outlets that have developed to sell the quality products of local craftsmen.

36. The author implies in the second paragraph that _____.
[A] a good craftsman nowadays can devote most of his day to creating
[B] craftsmen have always been regarded with respect
[C] crafts used to be done in the daytime
[D] craftsmen do not have to work as hard as they used to
37. Craftsmen have helped consumers to _____.
[A] appreciate the beauty of handcrafted objects [B] appraise the quality of handcrafted objects
[C] gain some basic knowledge about crafts [D] select proper handcrafted objects
38. If a craftsman wants to live on his skills, he has to _____.
[A] join a craft organization [B] be good at selling
[C] consult the state arts council [D] exchange ideas and resources with other craftsmen
39. Specifically, "guild" (Line 2, Para. 6) refers to _____.
[A] an organization of workers which represents their interests
[B] a society which has been formed for political reasons
[C] a foundation which provides money for a special purpose
[D] an association of skilled workers who have similar interests
40. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the text?
[A] Craftsmen: Past & Present. [B] Crafts: For Whom Are They Made?
[C] Crafts: Booming Business. [D] Craftsmen: People in the Know.

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 answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. As the population of the world increases and human needs expand, we must take care not to _____ all of our natural resources at once.
[A] furnish [B] maximize [C] minimize [D] exhaust
42. He received a _____ wound soon after the battle began, and died two days later in a hospital.
[A] mortal [B] moral [C] slight [D] decent
43. Experts believe that children at the age of two or three are able to learn any language if they are _____ it.
[A] indulged in [B] involved in [C] exposed to [D] disposed to
44. When several people apply for the same job, _____ is usually given to whoever has better qualifications.
[A] superiority [B] inferiority [C] priority [D] minority
45. Several emergency measures were taken to _____ the financial pressure on the government.
[A] eliminate [B] alleviate [C] reverse [D] upgrade
46. She _____ all criticism and calmly went on with the project.
[A] smashed up [B] ticked off [C] foul up [D] shrugged off
47. His plans are very _____: he wants to master French, German, and Spanish before he is eighteen.
[A] brilliant [B] applicable [C] ambitious [D] adjustable

48. The manager _____ a waiter of stealing the money.
 [A] complained [B] charged [C] accused [D] scolded
49. In the _____ between performances, the famous actress toured Europe.
 [A] insertion [B] interaction [C] interim [D] intervention
50. Information gathered by sensors is _____ to the control center's computer.
 [A] split [B] transmitted [C] radiated [D] transferred
51. The drugs must _____ in every way to the standards set up by the government.
 [A] correspond [B] confine [C] conform [D] comply
52. Although trees are planted in this area every year, the tops of some hills are still _____.
 [A] blank [B] vacant [C] hollow [D] bare
53. Richard and Ella don't _____ about prices in that area.
 [A] debate [B] dispute [C] consult [D] bargain
54. The education _____ for the coming year is about \$4 billion, which is much more than what people expected.
 [A] allowance [B] budget [C] reservation [D] finance
55. The disinvestment and the _____ of South Africa from world capital markets after 1985 further weakened its economy.
 [A] displacement [B] elimination [C] exclusion [D] exception
56. In the dim light, Thomas couldn't see clearly and _____ into a tree.
 [A] bumped [B] collided [C] crashed [D] clashed
57. Pollutants introduced into a lake can rapidly _____ its natural aging process.
 [A] change [B] accelerate [C] turn around [D] destroy
58. Current demographic trends, such as the fall in the birth rate, should favor a _____ economic growth in the long run.
 [A] fashionable [B] rapid [C] modern [D] contemporary
59. Slang and substandard language are not generally _____ in published scientific papers.
 [A] abundant [B] apparent [C] pragmatic [D] permitted
60. This road gives _____ to the lake.
 [A] ascendancy [B] access [C] exit [D] asset
61. As the final exam is next week, I will take advantage of the day off to _____ on my English.
 [A] brush up [B] make up [C] hurry up [D] pick up
62. The highly _____ dance school founded by Katherine Dunham in New York City was an influential center of Black dance.
 [A] promoted [B] significant [C] visible [D] acclaimed
63. Chicago's O'Hare International Airport _____ forty-four million passengers per year.
 [A] amazes [B] lures [C] accommodates [D] counts
64. His writing is so _____ that we can't clarify his ideas in first reading.
 [A] obscure [B] objective [C] obliging [D] obstacle
65. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, the first woman admitted to the bar in Kentucky, eventually _____ her legal career and became a social worker.
 [A] supported [B] prosecuted [C] abandoned [D] tired of
66. It is seldom acceptable to _____ words in formal writing.
 [A] omit [B] explain [C] invent [D] abbreviate
67. The desperate doctors _____ every possible drug into Mark with a view to saving his life.
 [A] projected [B] rejected [C] injected [D] ejected

68. The crime rate in that city has sharply _____ last year.
 [A] declined [B] lessened [C] descended [D] slipped
69. Red giant stars do not become white dwarf stars _____; the process takes more than fifteen hundred years.
 [A] abruptly [B] in unison [C] prematurely [D] accidentally
70. If you know what the trouble is, why don't you help them to _____ the situation?
 [A] simplify [B] modify [C] verify [D] rectify

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. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. 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 right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods. Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

1. _____ period
 2. _____ /
 3. _____ the

Amongst women, it is not individual status that matters so much like being liked by their friends. Women don't feel comfortable blow their own trumpets, because it would rock boat of a friendship based on equality. In fact, when talking to other women, women intend to emphasize their failings rather than their successes. Failures seen as more "human", and they bring female friends closer in laughter, commiseration and sympathy.

71. _____
 72. _____
 73. _____
 74. _____
 75. _____

So in conversation and relationships, women and men start to different viewpoints. The overall aim of women is to reach a consensus by discussion, so the main aim of men is to make a pragmatic decision swiftly. The approach women adopted seem annoyingly indirect and ineffectual to men; the approach men adopted sometimes appears necessarily aggressive and unfeeling to women.

76. _____
 77. _____
 78. _____
 79. _____

Understanding these inborn differences between men and women are very important in understanding your partner.

80. _____

试卷二

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section B Compound Dictation

Direction: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 11 to 17 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 18 to 20 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.

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. Shy people are anxious and (11)_____; that is, they are excessively concerned with their own appearance and actions. (12)_____ thoughts are constantly occurring in their minds: what kind of impression am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid? Am I wearing (13)_____ clothes?

It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must affect people (14)_____. A person's self-concept is (15)_____ in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's (16)_____. In general, the way people think about themselves has a (17)_____ effect on all areas of their lives.

Shy people are very sensitive to criticism; they feel it confirms their inferiority. (18)_____. A shy person may respond to a compliment with a statement like this one: "You're just saying that to make me feel good. I know it's not true." (19)_____.

Can shyness be completely eliminated, or at least reduced? (20)_____. People's expectations of themselves must be realistic. Living on the impossible leads to a sense of inadequacy.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "Away from Net-bar" Campaign. You should write at least 150 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 新闻媒体披露, 徐州某中学 1000 多名学生签名, 庄严承诺“远离网吧”;
2. 分析“远离网吧”运动的原因;
3. 做出对比和评论。

Model Test Two

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 choose 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 by 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] She broke the microphone.
[B] She was interrupted by a phone call during her presentation.
[C] She is planning to give her presentation as soon as the microphone is fixed.
[D] The microphone broke just as she began her presentation.
2. [A] One month. [B] One month and a half.
[C] Two months. [D] Two months and a half.
3. [A] Doctor and patient. [B] Policeman and car driver.
[C] Librarian and student. [D] Post clerk and customer.
4. [A] She should live in the country. [B] She should live near the spring.
[C] He prefers to live in the country. [D] He agrees with the woman.
5. [A] It is the best city he's ever visited. [B] It was worse than he had expected.
[C] It is difficult to get around in the city. [D] The hotel service is terrible in the city.
6. [A] He will choose a new topic to write the essay.
[B] He will choose the novel written by Shakespeare as the topic.
[C] He refuses to accept the man's advice.
[D] He is on the wrong track.
7. [A] She is younger than her sister.
[B] She does not spend much time with her sister's children.
[C] She does not get along well with her sister.
[D] She no longer resembles her sister.
8. [A] Paper plates are cheaper than dishes. [B] Dishes break more easily than paper plates.
[C] There is no need to wash any dishes now. [D] The woman's roommate will return soon.
9. [A] She has not applied for any university yet. [B] She will begin university classes in a few weeks.
[C] She does not know yet if a university will accept her. [D] She is too busy to contact the university right now.

10. [A] Reconsider his position later.

[B] Allow the student to miss class.

[C] Lower the student's grade.

[D] Suggest that the student try to reschedule the operation.

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] Because they are too small to understand the rules. [B] Because they are absent-minded.

[C] Because they don't have much time for it.

[D] Because they are not interested in it.

12. [A] A camera.

[B] A film.

[C] A photo.

[D] A picture.

13. [A] Time.

[B] Memory.

[C] Habit.

[D] Textbook.

Passage Two

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

14. [A] Botany is a very ancient learning.

[B] People in the Stone Age knew a lot about plants.

[C] People in the Stone Age knew little about plants.

[D] Pre-industrial societies have little insights about plants.

15. [A] People who live in Amazon tribes don't think plants are the basis of the food pyramid.

[B] People who live in Amazon tribes don't regard botany as a special branch of knowledge.

[C] People who live in Amazon tribes know all the properties of plants in the jungle.

[D] People who live in Amazon tribes give some special names to botany.

16. [A] Agriculture in the industrialized world.

[B] Cultivated crops.

[C] The association between roses and humans.

[D] The discoveries of certain grasses.

Passage Three

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

17. [A] Almost one million.

[B] About 600 thousand.

[C] Nearly 400 thousand.

[D] Approximately 200 thousand.

18. [A] Residential area.

[B] Shopping centers.

[C] Parking lots.

[D] Shopping centers or parking lots near stadiums or gymnasiums.

19. [A] They have to break into the car.

[B] Five percent of the cars are left unlocked.

[C] They sometimes find car keys in the ignition and simply get in.

[D] They knock out the driver and get the car away.

20. [A] Young people who want to ride a car for joy.

[B] Professionals who steal cars for other crimes.

[C] People who lack money to buy a car.

[D] Both A and B.

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 centre.*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Many private institutions of higher education around the country are in danger. Not all will be saved, and perhaps not all deserve to be saved. There are low-quality schools just as there are low-quality businesses. We have no obligation to save them simply because they exist.

But many thriving institutions that deserve to continue are threatened. They are doing a fine job educationally, but they are caught in a financial squeeze, with no way to reduce rising costs or increasing revenues significantly. Raising tuition doesn't bring in more revenues, for each time tuition goes up, the enrollment goes down, or the amount that must be given away in student aid goes up. Schools are bad businesses, whether public or private, not usually because of mismanagement but because of the nature of the enterprise. They lose money on every customer, and they can go bankrupt either from too few students or too many students. Even a very good college is a very bad business.

It is such colleges, thriving but threatened, that I worry about. Low enrollment is not their chief problem. Even with full enrollment, they may go under. Efforts to save them, and preferably to keep them private, are a national necessity. There is no basis for arguing that private schools are inherently better than public schools. Examples to the contrary abound. Anyone can name state universities and colleges that rank as the finest in the nation and the world. It is now inevitable that public institutions will be dominant, and therefore diversity is a national necessity. Diversity in the way we support schools tends to give us a healthy diversity in the forms of education. In an imperfect society such as ours, uniformity of education throughout the nation could be dangerous. In an imperfect society diversity is a positive good. Ardent supporters of public higher education know the importance of sustaining private higher education.

21. The author thinks that schools are bad business because of _____.
[A] improper management [B] the low quality
[C] the unstable number of students [D] their inherent nature
22. The phrase "go under" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
[A] enrollments decline [B] get into difficulties
[C] have lower revenues [D] survive
23. We may safely conclude that the author made an appeal to the public in order to support _____.
[A] uniformity of education [B] private schools
[C] diversity of education [D] public institutions
24. All of the following are not mentioned in the passage EXCEPT _____.
[A] all private schools deserved to be saved
[B] some private schools should be turned into public ones for existence
[C] there are some cases to show that public schools are better than private schools
[D] private schools should be dominant
25. Which of the following ways could possibly save private schools?
[A] Government offers financial support. [B] Full enrollment.
[C] National awareness and support. [D] Merging with public schools.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

A close analogy to a study design is the rough sketch made by an artist before he commits his vision to canvas.

The broad outlines are drawn, the proper perspective achieved, and the total impact of the picture-to-be can be partially appreciated in advance. So it is with the design of research: it specifies in advance the kinds of statements that can be made on the basis of its findings and fixes the perspectives against which these findings are to be evaluated.

One major purpose of this study was to demonstrate whether or not the newer social research techniques could help in broadening and deepening knowledge concerning juvenile delinquency. Construction of the design was guided by this goal of exploring new methods in the analysis of juvenile delinquency. However, research techniques developed in one content area cannot be mechanically transferred to another. A new application of them requires substantial changes and it is these innovative modifications that this study offers as its contribution.

Juvenile delinquency has been the subject of many previous studies using a variety of research techniques. This study makes an additional contribution by using a design specially planned to permit a comparison of several approaches.

The drawing up of the study design profited greatly from an extensive survey of previous researches on crime, undertaken during the earliest stage of the project. It was found that most studies could be classified as belonging to one or more of three broadly conceived types: social background study, family background study and personal motivation study.

Each type has its characteristic design and mode of interpretation and each has produced information of considerable importance. Yet no attempt was made in any of the studies to integrate one or more of these three design types. It became apparent that one of the major contributions a pilot study could make to both method and substantive findings would be to bring all three study types together in one design for the purpose of correlating their findings and evaluating their relative importance in producing data of use to the practitioner.

26. In the first paragraph, the author draws an analogy between _____.
[A] doing research and drawing a picture [B] designing a research and making a sketch of a picture
[C] research findings and a picture's perspective [D] a researcher and a painter
27. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.
[A] application of analogy in studying juvenile delinquency
[B] a research design concerning juvenile delinquency
[C] significance of juvenile delinquency
[D] an extensive survey of researches in juvenile delinquency
28. The word "project" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to _____.
[A] a comprehensive study of juvenile delinquency
[B] a full exploration of research designs
[C] an extensive research on crime
[D] a further investigation into new research techniques
29. The major contribution of this study is to _____.
[A] develop a new research technique easily transferred from one area to another
[B] modify creatively the previous research findings of juvenile delinquency
[C] demonstrate the successful application of new research techniques in a new area
[D] make a comprehensive analysis of juvenile delinquency
30. According to the author, three design types of previous researches are _____.
[A] interrelated to one another [B] supplementary to one another
[C] to be modified considerably [D] to be integrated into one design

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

How many people are suffering from labor market problems? This is one of the most critical yet contentious social