

历年真题精解

大学英语六级考试

恩波四六级

六级考试命题研究组 组编

1999.1-2004.6



Enboeducation

丁晓钟 编著

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大学英语六级考试 历年真题精解

1999.1~2004.6 丁晓钟 编著



特别提示

在本书中，丁老师总结分析了近年来六级考试命题规律，从历年试题中精选出 300 道能够举一反三的常考经典试题(在解析中用★标标题号)，并在每套试卷提炼出六级阅读核心词汇，以方便考生在考前 30 天重点复习，循环训练。



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《大学英语六级考试历年真题精解》面世已五个年头了,年销量达十多万册,同时收到广大读者大批来信,热情洋溢、赞誉有加,一致认为这是同类书中的精品之作。为此我要感谢众多读者的忠心支持。

随着跟风之作的逐渐增多,同时为了使本书更具特色化,更好地为读者服务,我在结合考生和专家反馈回来的意见的基础上,通过认真审视和深化分析历年真题,从最近12次考试中精挑细选了300道左右能够举一反三的常考经典试题,分别在各套试卷的解析中以★号标示出,并对这些题作更详尽的解析。同时为了让考生更好地对阅读理解有更深层次的认识,特将阅读理解中的重点词汇精选出来,以飨读者。我也衷心地希望通过这样的改版,能使读者为之灼目,并帮助全国广大考生顺利通过六级考试。

丁晓钟
2004.7

前言

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

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

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

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

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

1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试.....(1)	
KEYS.....(11)	
NOTES.....(11)	
1999 年 6 月大学英语六级考试.....(21)	
KEYS.....(30)	
NOTES.....(30)	
2000 年 1 月大学英语六级考试.....(41)	
KEYS.....(50)	
NOTES.....(50)	
2000 年 6 月大学英语六级考试.....(60)	
KEYS.....(70)	
NOTES.....(70)	
2001 年 1 月大学英语六级考试.....(80)	
KEYS.....(90)	
NOTES.....(90)	
2001 年 6 月大学英语六级考试.....(100)	
KEYS.....(110)	
NOTES.....(110)	
2002 年 1 月大学英语六级考试.....(120)	
KEYS.....(130)	
NOTES.....(130)	
2002 年 6 月大学英语六级考试.....(140)	
KEYS.....(150)	
NOTES.....(150)	
2003 年 1 月大学英语六级考试.....(162)	
KEYS.....(172)	
NOTES.....(172)	
2003 年 6 月大学英语六级考试.....(184)	
KEYS.....(194)	
NOTES.....(194)	
2004 年 1 月大学英语六级考试.....(206)	
KEYS.....(216)	
NOTES.....(216)	
2004 年 6 月大学英语六级考试.....(227)	
KEYS.....(237)	
NOTES.....(237)	



CONTENTS

1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试

试卷一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

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

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

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

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

1. A) She's going away for a while.
B) She did well on the test.
C) She worked hard and earned a lot of money.
D) She didn't have to work hard for the exam.
2. A) Susan is a fast worker.
C) Susan didn't do the homework on her own.
B) Susan did Jack's homework.
D) Susan has not finished her homework.
3. A) He read the cabinet report.
C) He listened to a radio report.
B) He read the newspaper.
D) His secretary telephoned him.
4. A) Hurry to the conference.
C) Take the subway.
B) Skip the conference.
D) Take a bus.
5. A) He is confident.
C) He is bored.
B) He is worried.
D) He is angry.
6. A) He used to be a workman himself.
B) He likes to do repairs and make things himself.
C) He is a professional builder.
D) He paid workmen to decorate the house.
7. A) The woman doesn't like jam.
C) The man had an accident.
B) The woman forgot where she had left the jar.
D) The man broke the jar.
8. A) Opinions about the book are varied.
B) The man thinks the book is excellent.
C) You shouldn't believe everything you read.
D) The woman wonders which newspaper the man is reading.
9. A) It's quite normal.
C) It's cheap indeed.
B) It's too high.
D) It could be cheaper.
10. A) The admission of a patient.
B) Diagnosis of an illness.

C) The old man's serious condition.

D) Sending for a doctor.

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.

Passage One

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

11. A) The color of the dog.

B) The price of the dog.

C) Whether the dog will fit the environment.

D) Whether the dog will get along with the other pets in the house.

12. A) It must be trained so it won't bite.

B) It needs more love and care.

C) It demands more food and space.

D) It must be looked after carefully.

13. A) They are less likely to run away.

B) It's easier for their masters to train them.

C) They are less likely to be shy with human beings.

D) It's easier for them to form a relationship with their masters.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They often go for walks at a leisurely pace.

B) They usually have a specific purpose in mind.

C) They like the seaside more than the countryside.

D) They seldom plan their leisure activities in advance.

15. A) Their hardworking spirit.

B) Their patience in waiting for theatre tickets.

C) Their delight in leisure activities.

D) Their enthusiasm for the arts.

16. A) The Polish people can now spend their leisure time in various ways.

B) The Polish people are fond of walking leisurely in the countryside.

C) The Polish people enjoy picking wild fruit in their leisure time.

D) The Polish people like to spend their holidays abroad.

Passage Three

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

17. A) They will be much bigger.

B) They will have more seats.

C) They will have three wheels.

D) They will need intelligent drivers.

18. A) It doesn't need to be refueled.

B) It will use solar energy as fuel.

C) It will be driven by electrical power.

D) It will be more suitable for long distance travel.

19. A) Passengers in the car may be seated facing one another.

B) The front seats will face forward and the back seats backward.

C) Special seats will be designed for children.

D) More seats will be added.

20. A) Choose the right route.

B) Refuel the car regularly.

C) Start the engine.

D) Tell the computer where to go.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Many Americans harbour a grossly distorted and exaggerated view of most of the risks surrounding food. Fergus Clydesdale, head of the department of food science and nutrition at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, says bluntly that if the dangers from bacterially contaminated chicken were as great as some people believe, "the streets would be littered with people lying here and there."

Though the public increasingly demands no-risk food, there is no such thing. Bruce Ames, chairman of the biochemistry department at the University of California, Berkeley, points out that up to 10% of a plant's weight is made up of natural pesticides (杀虫剂). Says he: "Since plants do not have jaws or teeth to protect themselves, they employ chemical warfare." And many naturally produced chemicals, though occurring in tiny amounts, prove in laboratory tests to be strong carcinogens — a substance which can cause cancer. Mushrooms (蘑菇) might be banned if they were judged by the same standards that apply to food additives (添加剂). Declares Christina Stark, a nutritionist at Cornell University: "We've got far worse natural chemicals in the food supply than anything man-made."

Yet the issues are not that simple. While Americans have no reason to be terrified to sit down at the dinner table, they have every reason to demand significant improvements in food and water safety. They unconsciously and unwillingly take in too much of too many dangerous chemicals. If food already contains natural carcinogens, it does not make much sense to add dozens of new man-made ones. Though most people will withstand the small amounts of contaminants generally found in food and water, at least a few individuals will probably get cancer one day because of what they eat and drink.

To make good food and water supplies even better, the Government needs to tighten its regulatory standards, stiffen its inspection program and strengthen its enforcement policies. The food industry should modify some long-accepted practices or turn to less hazardous alternatives. Perhaps most important, consumers will have to do a better job of learning how to handle and cook food properly. The problems that need to be tackled exist all along the food-supply chain, from fields to processing plants to kitchens.

21. What does the author think of the Americans' view of their food?

- A) They overstate the government's interference with the food industry.
- B) They are overoptimistic about the safety of their food.
- C) They overestimate the hazards of their food.
- D) They overlook the risks of the food they eat.

22. The author considers it impossible to obtain no-risk food because _____.

- A) no food is free from pollution in the environment
- B) pesticides are widely used in agriculture
- C) many vegetables contain dangerous natural chemicals
- D) almost all foods have additives

23. By saying "they employ chemical warfare" (Line 4, Para. 2), Bruce Ames means "_____".

- A) plants produce certain chemicals to combat pests and diseases
- B) plants absorb useful chemicals to promote their growth

- C) farmers use man-made chemicals to dissolve the natural chemicals in plants
 D) farmers use chemicals to protect plants against pests and diseases
24. The reduction of the possible hazards in food ultimately depends on _____.
 A) the government B) the consumer C) the processor D) the grower
25. What is the message the author wants to convey in the passage?
 A) Eating and drinking have become more hazardous than before.
 B) Immediate measures must be taken to improve food production and processing.
 C) Health food is not a dream in modern society.
 D) There is reason for caution but no cause for alarm with regard to food consumption.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

There are some earth phenomena you can count on, but the magnetic field, some say, is not one of them. It fluctuates in strength, drifts from its axis, and every few 100,000 years undergoes dramatic polarity reversal — a period when north pole becomes south pole and south pole becomes north pole. But how is the field generated, and why is it so unstable?

Groundbreaking research by two French geophysicists promises to shed some light on the mystery. Using 80 metres of deep sea *sediment* (沉淀物) core, they have obtained measurements of magnetic-field intensity that span 11 polarity reversals and four million years. The analysis reveals that intensity appears to fluctuate with a clear, well-defined rhythm. Although the strength of the magnetic field varies irregularly during the short term, there seems to be an inevitable long-term decline preceding each polarity reversal. When the poles flip — a process that takes several hundred thousand years — the magnetic field rapidly regains its strength and the cycle is repeated.

The results have caused a stir among geophysicists. The magnetic field is thought to originate from *molten* (熔化的) iron in the outer core, 3,000 kilometres beneath the earth's surface. By studying mineral grains found in material ranging from rocks to clay articles, previous researchers have already been able to identify reversals dating back 170 million years, including the most recent switch 730,000 years ago. How and why they occur, however, has been widely debated. Several theories link polarity flips to external disasters such as *meteor* (陨星) impacts. But Peter Olson, a geophysicist at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, says this is unlikely if the French researchers are right. In fact, Olson says intensity that predictably declines from one reversal to the next contradicts 90 percent of the models currently under study. If the results prove to be valid geophysicists will have a new theory to guide them in their quest to understand the earth's inner physics. It certainly points the direction for future research.

26. Which of the following titles is most appropriate to the passage?
 A) Polarity Reversal: A Fantastic Phenomenon of Nature
 B) Measurement of the Earth's Magnetic-Field Intensity
 C) Formation of the Two Poles of the Earth
 D) A New Approach to the Study of Geophysics
27. The word "flip" (Line 5, Para. 2) most probably means "_____".
 A) decline B) intensify C) fluctuate D) reverse
28. What have the two French geophysicists discovered in their research?
 A) Some regularity in the changes of the earth's magnetic field.
 B) Some causes of the fluctuation of the earth's magnetic field.

- C) The origin of the earth's magnetic field.
 D) The frequency of polarity reversals.
29. The French geophysicists' study is different from currently prevailing theories in _____.
 A) its identification of the origin of the earth's magnetic field
 B) the way the earth's magnetic intensity is measured
 C) its explanation of the shift in the earth's polarity
 D) the way the earth's fluctuation rhythm is defined
30. In Peter Olson's opinion the French experiment _____.
 A) is likely to direct further research in the inner physics of the earth
 B) has successfully solved the mystery of polarity reversals
 C) is certain to help predict external disasters
 D) has caused great confusion among the world's geophysicists

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Imagine a world in which there was suddenly no emotion — a world in which human beings could feel no love or happiness, no terror or hate. Try to imagine the consequences of such a transformation. People might not be able to stay alive; knowing neither joy nor pleasure, anxiety nor fear, they would be as likely to repeat acts that hurt them as acts that were beneficial. They could not learn; they could not benefit from experience because this emotionless world would lack rewards and punishments. Society would soon disappear; people would be as likely to harm one another as to provide help and support. Human relationships would not exist; in a world without friends or enemies, there could be no marriage, affection among companions, or bonds among members of groups. Society's economic *underpinnings* (支柱) would be destroyed; since earning \$ 10 million would be no more pleasant than earning \$ 10, there would be no incentive to work. In fact, there would be no incentives of any kind. For as we will see, incentives imply a capacity to enjoy them.

In such a world, the chances that the human species would survive are next to zero, because emotions are the basic instrument of our survival and adaptation. Emotions structure the world for us in important ways. As individuals, we categorize objects on the basis of our emotions. True, we consider the length, shape, size, or texture, but an object's physical aspects are less important than what it has done or can do to us — hurt us, surprise us, anger us or make us joyful. We also use categorizations colored by emotions in our families, communities, and overall society. Out of our emotional experiences with objects and events comes a social feeling of agreement that certain things and actions are "good" and others are "bad", and we apply these categories to every aspect of our social life — from what foods we eat and what clothes we wear to how we keep promises and which people our group will accept. In fact, society exploits our emotional reactions and attitudes, such as loyalty, morality, pride, shame, guilt, fear and greed, in order to maintain itself. It gives high rewards to individuals who perform important tasks such as surgery, makes heroes out of individuals for unusual or dangerous achievements such as flying fighter planes in a war, and uses the legal and *penal* (刑法的) system to make people afraid to engage in antisocial acts.

31. The reason why people might not be able to stay alive in a world without emotion is that _____.
 A) they would not be able to tell the texture of objects
 B) they would not know what was beneficial and what was harmful to them
 C) they would not be happy with a life without love
 D) they would do things that hurt each other's feelings

32. According to the passage, people's learning activities are possible because they _____.
 A) believe that emotions are fundamental for them to stay alive
 B) benefit from providing help and support to one another
 C) enjoy being rewarded for doing the right thing
 D) know what is vital to the progress of society
33. It can be inferred from the passage that the economic foundation of society is dependent on _____.
 A) the ability to make money
 B) the will to work for pleasure
 C) the capacity to enjoy incentives
 D) the categorizations of our emotional experiences
34. Emotions are significant for man's survival and adaptation because _____.
 A) they provide the means by which people view the size or shape of objects
 B) they are the basis for the social feeling of agreement by which society is maintained
 C) they encourage people to perform dangerous achievements
 D) they generate more love than hate among people
35. The emotional aspects of an object are more important than its physical aspects in that they _____.
 A) help society exploit its members for profit
 B) encourage us to perform important tasks
 C) help to perfect the legal and penal system
 D) help us adapt our behavior to the world surrounding us

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The Carnegie Foundation report says that many colleges have tried to be "all things to all people". In doing so, they have increasingly catered to a narrow minded careerism while failing to cultivate a global vision among their students. The current crisis, it contends, does not derive from a legitimate desire to put learning to productive ends. The problem is that in too many academic fields, the work has no context; skills, rather than being means, have become ends. Students are offered a variety of options and allowed to pick their way to a degree. In short, driven by careerism, "the nation's colleges and universities are more successful in providing *credentials* (文凭) than in providing a quality education for their students." The report concludes that the special challenge confronting the undergraduate college is one of shaping an "integrated core" of common learning. Such a core would introduce students "to essential knowledge, to connections across the disciplines, and in the end, to application of knowledge to life beyond the campus".

Although the key to a good college is a high-quality faculty, the Carnegie study found that most colleges do very little to encourage good teaching. In fact, they do much to undermine it. As one professor observed: "Teaching is important, we are told, and yet faculty know that research and publication matter most." Not surprisingly, over the last twenty years colleges and universities have failed to graduate half of their four-year degree candidates. Faculty members who dedicate themselves to teaching soon discover that they will not be granted *tenure* (终身任期), promotion, or substantial salary increases. Yet 70 percent of all faculty say their interests lie more in teaching than in research. Additionally, a frequent complaint among young scholars is that "There is pressure to publish, although there is virtually no interest among administrators or colleagues in the content of the publications."

36. When a college tries to be "all things to all people" (Line 1, Para. 1), it aims to _____.

- A) satisfy the needs of all kinds of students simultaneously
 B) focus on training students in various skills
 C) encourage students to take as many courses as possible
 D) make learning serve academic rather than productive ends
37. By saying that "in too many academic fields, the work has no context" (Line 4, Para. 1) the author means that the teaching in these areas _____.
 A) ignores the actual situation
 B) is not based on the right perspective
 C) only focuses on an integrated core of common learning
 D) gives priority to the cultivation of a global vision among students
38. One of the reasons for the current crisis in American colleges and universities is that _____.
 A) a narrow vocationalism has come to dominate many colleges
 B) students don't have enough freedom in choosing what they want to learn
 C) skills are being taught as a means to an end
 D) students are only interested in obtaining credential
39. American colleges and universities failed to graduate half of their four-year degree candidates because _____.
 A) most of them lack high-quality faculties
 B) the interests of most faculty members lie in research
 C) there are not enough incentives for students to study hard
 D) they attach greater importance to research and publication than to teaching
40. It can be inferred from the passage that high-quality college education calls for _____.
 A) putting academic work in the proper context
 B) a commitment to students and effective teaching
 C) the practice of putting learning to productive ends
 D) dedication to research in frontier areas of knowledge

Part III

Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

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

41. The Space Age _____ in October 1957 when the first artificial satellite was launched by the Soviet Union.
 A) initiated B) originated C) embarked D) commenced
42. John said that he didn't quite _____ and asked me to repeat what I had said.
 A) snatch up B) summon up C) catch on D) watch out
43. When he tried to make a _____, he found that the hotel that he wanted was completely filled because of a convention.
 A) complaint B) claim C) reservation D) decision
44. A budget of five dollars a day is totally _____ for a trip round Europe.
 A) inadequate B) incapable C) incompatible D) invalid
45. In our highly technological society, the number of jobs for unskilled workers is _____.

- A) shrinking B) obscuring C) altering D) constraining
46. The fire has caused great losses, but the factory tried to _____ the consequences by saying that the damage was not as serious as reported.
- A) decrease B) subtract C) minimize D) degrade
47. If the world is to remain peaceful the utmost effort must be made by nations to limit local _____.
- A) collisions B) combats C) contradictions D) conflicts
48. Satellite communications are so up-to-date that even when _____ in the middle of the Pacific, businessmen can contact their offices as if they were next door.
- A) gliding B) cruising C) piloting D) patrolling
49. In the past ten years skyscrapers have developed _____ in Chicago and New York City.
- A) homogeneously B) simultaneously C) spontaneously D) harmoniously
50. The court considers a financial _____ to be an appropriate way of punishing him.
- A) option B) duty C) obligation D) penalty
51. I think that I committed a _____ in asking her because she seemed very upset by my question.
- A) blunder B) revenge C) reproach D) scandal
52. Even when textbooks are _____ through a school system, methods of teaching may vary greatly.
- A) commonplace B) standardized C) competitive D) generalized
53. They have always regarded a man of _____ and fairness as a reliable friend.
- A) robustness B) temperament C) integrity D) compactness
54. All individuals are required to _____ to the laws made by their government.
- A) obey B) conform C) concede D) observe
55. The basic causes are unknown, although certain conditions that may lead to cancer have been _____.
- A) identified B) guaranteed C) notified D) conveyed
56. It is very strange but I had an _____ that the plane would crash.
- A) inspiration B) intuition C) imagination D) incentive
57. The changing image of the family on television provides _____ into changing attitudes toward the family in society.
- A) insights B) presentations C) revelations D) specifications
58. The town planning commission said that their financial outlook for the next year was optimistic. They expect increased tax _____.
- A) efficiency B) revenues C) privileges D) validity
59. Bill is an example of a severely disabled person who has become _____ at many survival skills.
- A) proficient B) persistent C) consistent D) sufficient
60. The ties that bind us together in common activity are so _____ that they can disappear at any moment.
- A) trivial B) fatal C) tentative D) feeble
61. During the construction of skyscrapers, cranes are used to _____ building materials to the upper floors.
- A) toss B) tow C) hoist D) hurl
62. Diamonds have little _____ value and their price depends almost entirely on their scarcity.
- A) extinct B) permanent C) surplus D) intrinsic
63. The kitchen was small and _____ so that the disabled could reach everything without difficulty.
- A) conventional B) compact C) compatible D) concise
64. He will _____ resign in view of the complete failure of the research project.

- A) doubtfully B) adequately C) presumably D) reasonably
65. The goal is to make higher education available to everyone who is willing and capable _____ his financial situation.
- A) with respect to B) in accord with C) regardless of D) in terms of
66. The original elections were declared _____ by the former military ruler.
- A) void B) vulgar C) surplus D) extravagant
67. They stood gazing at the happy _____ of children playing in the park.
- A) perspective B) view C) landscape D) scene
68. An obvious change of attitude at the top towards women's status in society will _____ through the current law system in Japan.
- A) permeate B) probe C) violate D) grope
69. When he realized he had been _____ to sign the contract by intrigue, he threatened to start legal proceedings to cancel the agreement.
- A) elicited B) excited C) deduced D) induced
70. These areas rely on agriculture almost _____, having few mineral resources and a minimum of industrial development.
- A) respectively B) extraordinarily C) incredibly D) exclusively

试卷二

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

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

Many parents who welcome the idea of turning off the TV and spending more time with the family are still worried that without TV they would constantly be on call as entertainers for their children. They remember thinking up all sorts of things to do when they were kids. But their own kids seem different, less resourceful, somehow. When there's nothing to do, these parents observe regretfully, their kids seem unable to come up with anything to do besides turning on the TV.

One father, for example, says, "When I was a kid, we were always thinking up things to do, projects and games. We certainly never complained in an annoying way to our parents, 'I have nothing to do!'" He compares this with his own children today: "They're simply lazy. If someone doesn't entertain them, they'll happily sit there watching TV all day."

There is one word for this father's disappointment: unfair. It is as if he were disappointed in them for not reading Greek though they have never studied the language. He *deplores* (哀叹) his children's lack of inventiveness, as if the ability to play were something *innate* (天生的) that his children are missing. In fact, while the tendency to play is built into the human species, the actual ability to play — to imagine, to invent, to elaborate on reality in a playful way — and the ability to gain fulfillment from it, these are skills that have to be learned and developed.

Such disappointment, however, is not only unjust, it is also destructive. Sensing their parents' disappointment, children come to believe that they are, indeed, lacking something, and that this makes them less worthy of admiration and respect. Giving children the opportunity to develop new resources, to enlarge their horizons and discover the pleasures of doing things on their own is, on the other hand, a way to help children

develop a confident feeling about themselves as capable and interesting people.

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

S1. According to many parents, without TV, their children would like them to _____.

S2. Many parents think that, instead of watching a lot of TV, their children should _____.

S3. The father often blames his children for not being able to entertain themselves. This is unfair because they _____.

S4. When parents show constant disappointment in their children, the destructive effect is that the children will _____.

S5. Developing children's self-confidence helps bring them up to be _____.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Don't Hesitate to Say "No"**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 别人请求帮助时,在什么情况下我们会说“不”
2. 为什么有些人在该说“不”的时候不说“不”
3. 该说“不”时不说“不”的坏处



KEYS

Part I Listening Comprehension

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

Part II Reading Comprehension

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

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

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

Part IV Short Answer Questions

- S1. to be or call as their entertainers
★S2. think up things to do
★S3. have to learn and develop their playing abilities *gradually*
S4. lose their confidence and respectability
S5. capable and interesting people



NOTES

Part I Tapescript of Listening Comprehension (关键词句用颜色标出)

Section A

1. **M:** Congratulations! You certainly did quite well and I must say you *deserve* (应该获得) that grade.
W: Well, I really studied hard for that exam. I've been preparing for it for more than a month. Now, I can relax for a while.
Q: Why is the woman so happy?
2. **M:** It's hard to believe that Susan has already finished her homework.
W: Well, she *copied* (抄袭) Jack's homework and made a few changes.
Q: What does the woman say about Susan?
3. **W:** Mr. Johnson, have you heard the morning news report? Mill *has resigned his post as* (辞去...的职位) Prime Minister.
M: I didn't turn on the radio this morning, *but I did see the headlines*. If you remember, he threatened to *leave the office* (离职) at the last *cabinet meeting* (内阁会议).
Q: How did Mr. Johnson learn that the Prime Minister had resigned?
- ★ 4. **M:** If you are *in a hurry* (匆忙, 急切), you can take the *subway* (地铁). If you want to go *sightseeing*, take a bus.
W: Actually, I don't have to be at the conference *before noon*.
Q: What will the woman probably do?
- ★ 5. **W:** *How did your interview go?* (你的面试进行得怎么样?)
M: *I couldn't feel better about it.* (非常好) The questions were very fair and I seemed to find answers for all of them.

Q: How does the man feel about the interview?

6. W: I'm very impressed by (对...留有深刻的印象) all the work you've done on your house, Mr. Miller.
How long have you been working on it?

M: I first became interested in doing things myself several years ago. I've been doing something on it every now and then for almost a year now. You know, I couldn't afford to pay workmen to do it.

Q: What do we learn about Mr. Miller?

★ 7. W: I just made a jar of jam this morning and now I can't find it anywhere. Do you know what happened to it?

M: Did you hear a *crash* (撞击声, 爆裂声)? That was it. I'm just as *clumsy* (笨拙) as ever.

Q: What is the problem?

8. W: I read in the newspaper that the novel you are reading is excellent.

M: I've also read some *negative reviews* (负面的评论).

Q: What can be learned from the conversation?

★ 9. W: John told me he had got a *second-hand car* (二手车). Do you know how much he paid for it?

M: Well, he said he paid 800 dollars for it. I think he got a real *bargain* (便宜货).

Q: What does the man think of the price of the car?

★ 10. M: Hello, this is doctor Marita from the *emergency department* (急诊部). I have a 70-year-old patient with a *fractured* (骨折的) ankle.

W: OK, send him to *ward 3* (3号病房).

Q: What are they talking about on the phone?

Section B

● Passage One

Most people have had a dog or wanted one as their companion at some time in their lives. (11) If you are thinking of buying a dog, however, you should first decide what sort of companion you need and whether the dog is likely to be happy in the surroundings you can provide. Specialist advice is available to help you choose the most suitable *breed* (品种) of dog. But in part, the decision depends on common sense. Most breeds were originally developed to perform specific tasks. So, if you want a dog to protect you or your house, for example, you should choose a breed that has the right size and characteristics. You must also be ready to devote a good deal of time to training the dog when it is young and give it the exercise it needs throughout its life, unless you live in the country and can let it run freely. (12) Dogs are demanding pets. Whereas cats *identify with* (认同) the house and so are content if their place there is *secure* (安全的, 可靠的), a dog identifies with its master and consequently wants him to show proof of his affection. (13) The **best** time to buy a baby-dog is when it is between 6 and 8 weeks old so that it can transfer its affection for its mother to its master. If baby dogs have not established a relationship with the human being until they are over three months old, their strong relationship will always be with dogs. They are likely to be too shy when they are brought out into the world to become good pets.

11. What's mentioned as a consideration in buying a dog?

12. Why does the speaker say a dog is a more demanding pet than a cat?

13. Why is it advised to buy baby dogs under three months old?

● Passage Two

(14) People in *Poland* (波兰) take their pleasure seriously. They like to have an aim even when spending the time which is entirely their own. During the summer, people start work very early in the morning so that they can finish early and enjoy a leisurely afternoon. It is difficult to imagine Polish people going aimlessly for a walk in the country, though they might go to pick wild fruit, to visit a place of historical importance or to walk 20 kms as a training exercise. (15) They are often admired for their immense enjoyment of the arts. All parks are beautifully cared for and are for the use and enjoyment of the people. Quite ordinary