

ENGLISH
New

大学英语六级考试

全真、模拟试题



赵凌君 主编

Jeff Watson Moira Gourley 审读

附 磁 带 2 盘

全真试题、模拟试题

全真试题、模拟试题参考答案

全真试题、模拟试题听力原文

全真试题、模拟试题全真研析



中国建材工业出版社

大学英语六级考试全真、模拟试题

赵凌君 主编

杨卫华 刘芝宁 副主编

Jeff Watson Moira Gourley 审读

中国建材工业出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试全真、模拟试题/赵凌君主编.
北京: 中国建材工业出版社, 2003.7

ISBN 7-80159-452-5

I.大... II.赵... III.英语-高等学校-水平
考试-习题 IV.H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2003)第047443号

大学英语六级考试全真、模拟试题

赵凌君 主编

出版发行: 中国建材工业出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区三里河路11号

邮 编: 100831

经 销: 全国各地新华书店

印 刷: 北京鑫正大印刷有限公司

开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/8

印 张: 10.75

字 数: 356 千字

版 次: 2003年7月第1版

印 次: 2003年7月第1次

印 数: 1 ~ 5000册

书 号: ISBN 7-80159-452-5/G.095

定 价: 20.00元 (含磁带2盘)

本书如出现印装质量问题, 由我社发行部负责调换。联系电话: (010) 68345931

目 录

2002 年 12 月大学英语六级考试试题	(1)
第一部分 试 题	(1)
第二部分 听力原文	(10)
第三部分 参考答案	(12)
第四部分 全真研析	(13)
2002 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题	(25)
第一部分 试 题	(25)
第二部分 听力原文	(34)
第三部分 参考答案	(36)
第四部分 全真研析	(38)
2002 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题	(49)
第一部分 试 题	(49)
第二部分 听力原文	(58)
第三部分 参考答案	(60)
第四部分 全真研析	(61)
2001 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题	(71)
第一部分 试 题	(71)
第二部分 听力原文	(80)
第三部分 参考答案	(82)
第四部分 全真研析	(83)
大学英语六级模拟考试试题(第 1 套)	(93)
第一部分 试 题	(93)
第二部分 听力原文	(101)
第三部分 参考答案	(102)
第四部分 全真研析	(104)
大学英语六级模拟考试试题(第 2 套)	(113)
第一部分 试 题	(113)
第二部分 听力原文	(122)
第三部分 参考答案	(124)
第四部分 全真研析	(125)
大学英语六级模拟考试试题(第 3 套)	(135)
第一部分 试 题	(135)
第二部分 听力原文	(143)
第三部分 参考答案	(145)
第四部分 全真研析	(146)

大学英语六级模拟考试试题(第4套).....	(155)
第一部分 试 题.....	(155)
第二部分 听力原文.....	(163)
第三部分 参考答案.....	(165)
第四部分 全真研析.....	(166)

2002 年 12 月大学英语六级考试试题

第一部分 试 题

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 center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours

B) 3 hours

C) 4 hours

D) 5 hours

From the conversation we know 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 center.

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

1. A) It's far from being ready yet.
C) She needs another week to get it ready.
2. A) The woman is a kind-hearted boss.
C) The man always has excuses for being late.
3. A) The bank near the railway station closes late.
C) The woman should try her luck in the bank nearby.
4. A) Wait for about three minutes.
C) Call again some time later.
5. A) He felt upset because of her failure.
C) He is sure they will succeed in the next test.
6. A) The man thinks the woman can earn the credits.
B) The woman is begging the man to let her pass the exam.
C) The woman has to attend a summer course to graduate.
D) The woman is going to graduate from summer school.
7. A) Fred likes the beautiful scenery along the way to Canada.
B) Fred usually flies to Canada with Jane.
C) Fred persuaded Jane to change her mind.
D) Fred is planning a trip to Canada.
8. A) Find room for the paintings.
B) Put more coats of paint on the wall.

- C) Paint the walls to match the furniture.
- D) Hang some pictures for decoration.
- 9. A) He'd rather not go to the lecture.
- B) He's going to attend the lecture.
- C) He'll give a lecture on drawing.
- D) He doesn't mind if the woman goes to the lecture.
- 10. A) Trying to persuade the woman to vote for him.
- B) Running for chairman of the Students' Union.
- C) Choosing a campaign manager.
- D) Selecting the best candidate.

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 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) To find ways to treat human wastes.
- B) To study the problems of local industries.
- C) To conduct a study on fishing in the Biramichi River.
- D) To investigate the annual catch of fish in the Biramichi River.
- 12. A) Serious pollution upstream.
- B) Lack of oxygen.
- C) Overgrowth of water plants.
- D) Low water level.
- 13. A) They'll be closed down.
- B) They'll be moved to other places.
- C) They're going to dismiss some of their employees.
- D) They have no money to build chemical treatment plants.
- 14. A) The local fishing cooperative decided to reduce its catch.
- B) The local Chamber of Commerce tried to preserve fishes.
- C) There were fewer fish in the river.
- D) Over-fishing was prohibited.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 15. A) A short note to their lawyer.
- B) A brief letter sealed in an envelope.
- C) Oral instructions recorded on a tape.
- D) A written document of several pages.
- 16. A) Visit his grave regularly for five years.
- B) Stop wearing any kind of fashionable clothes.
- C) Refrain from going out with men for five years.
- D) Bury the dentist with his favorite car.
- 17. A) He wanted to leave his body for medical purposes.
- B) He was angry with his selfish relatives.
- C) He was just being humorous.
- D) He was not a wealthy man.

Passage Three

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

- 18. A) They believed it to be a luxury.
- B) They considered it avoidable.
- C) They took it to be a trend.
- D) They thought it quite acceptable.
- 19. A) Casual.
- B) Critical.
- C) Skeptical.
- D) Serious.
- 20. A) When the current marriage law is modified.
- B) When husband and wife understand each other better.
- C) When the costs of getting a divorce become unaffordable.
- D) When people consider marriage an important part of their lives.

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.

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration).

The MBA, a 20th century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and *greed* (贪婪) on the three-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.

But even with the recession apparently cutting into the hiring of business school graduates, about 79,000 people are expected to receive MBAs in 1993. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the widespread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies some day.

"If you are going into the corporate world it is still a disadvantage not to have one," said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. "But in the last five years or so, when someone says, 'Should I attempt to get an MBA,' the answer a lot more is: It depends."

The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc. has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught.

The Harvard Business Review printed a lively, fictional exchange of letters to dramatize complaints about business degree holders.

The article called MBA hires "extremely disappointing" and said "MBAs want to move up too fast, they don't understand politics and people, and they aren't able to function as part of a team until their third year. But by then, they're out looking for other jobs."

The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an *aura* (光环) of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness.

Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption that no one who pursued a business career could do without one. The growth was fueled by a *backlash* (反冲) against the anti-business values of the 1960s and by the women's movement.

Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say those with the degrees often know how to analyze systems but are not so skillful at motivating people. "They don't get a lot of grounding in the people side of the business," said James Shaffer, vice president and principal of the Towers Perrin management consulting firm.

21. According to Paragraph 2, what is the general attitude towards business on _____ campuses dominated by purer disciplines?
- A) Envious. B) Scornful. C) Realistic. D) Appreciative.
22. It seems that the controversy over the value of MBA degrees has been fueled mainly by _____.
- A) the success of many non-MBAs B) the complaints from various employers
- C) the poor performance of MBAs at work
- D) the criticism from the scientists of purer disciplines
23. What is the major weakness of MBA holders according to The Harvard Business _____ Review?
- A) They are not good at dealing with people. B) They keep complaining about their jobs.
- C) They are usually self-centered. D) They are aggressive and greedy.

24. From the passage we know that most MBAs _____.
A) can climb the corporate ladder fairly quickly
B) cherish unrealistic expectations about their future
C) quit their jobs once they are familiar with their workmates
D) receive salaries that do not match their professional training

25. What is the passage mainly about?
A) A debate held recently on university campuses.
B) Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.
C) Why there is an increased enrollment in MBA programs.
D) The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

German *Chancellor* (首相) Otto Von Bismarck may be most famous for his military and diplomatic talent, but his *legacy* (遗产) includes many of today's social insurance programs. During the middle of the 19th century, Germany, along with other European nations, experienced an unprecedented rash of workplace deaths and accidents as a result of growing industrialization. Motivated in part by Christian *compassion* (怜悯) for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to undercut the support of the socialist labor movement, Chancellor Bismarck created the world's first workers' compensation law in 1884.

By 1908, the United States was the only industrial nation in the world that lacked workers' compensation insurance. America's injured workers could sue for damages in a court of law, but they still faced a number of tough legal barriers. For example, employees had to prove that their injuries directly resulted from employer negligence and that they themselves were ignorant about potential hazards in the workplace. The first state workers' compensation law in the country passed in 1911, and the program soon spread throughout the nation.

After World War II, benefit payments to American workers did not keep up with the cost of living. In fact, real benefit levels were lower in the 1970s than they were in the 1940s, and in most states the maximum benefit was below the poverty level for a family of four. In 1970, President Richard Nixon set up a national commission to study the problems of workers' compensation. Two years later, the commission issued 19 key recommendations, including one that called for increasing compensation benefit levels to 100 percent of the states' average weekly wages.

In fact, the average compensation benefit in America has climbed from 55 percent of the states' average weekly wages in 1972 to 97 percent today. But, as most studies show, every 10 percent increase in compensation benefits results in a 5 percent increase in the numbers of workers who file for claims. And with so much more money floating in the workers' compensation system, it's not surprising that doctors and lawyers have helped themselves to a large slice of the growing pie.

26. The world's first workers' compensation law was introduced by Bismarck _____.
A) for fear of losing the support of the socialist labor movement
B) out of religious and political considerations
C) to speed up the pace of industrialization
D) to make industrial production safer
27. We learned from the passage that the process of industrialization in Europe _____.
A) met growing resistance from laborers working at machines
B) resulted in the development of popular social insurance programs
C) was accompanied by an increased number of workshop accidents
D) required workers to be aware of the potential dangers at the workplace
28. One of the problems the American injured workers faced in getting compensation in the early 19th century was

that _____.

- A) they had to produce evidence that their employers were responsible for the accident
 - B) America's average compensation benefit was much lower than the cost of living
 - C) different state in the U.S. had totally different compensation programs
 - D) they had to have the courage to sue for damages in a court of law
29. After 1972 workers' compensation insurance in the U.S. became more favorable to workers so that _____.
- A) the poverty level for a family of four went up drastically
 - B) more money was allocated to their compensation system
 - C) there were fewer legal barriers when they filed for claims
 - D) the number of workers suing for damages increased
30. The author ends the passage with the implication that _____.
- A) compensation benefits in America are soaring to new heights
 - B) people from all walks of life can benefit from the compensation system
 - C) the workers are not the only ones to benefit from the compensation system
 - D) money floating in the compensation system is a huge drain on the U.S. economy

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

When school officials in Kalkaska, Michigan, closed classes last week, the media flocked to the story, portraying the town's 2,305 students as victims of *stingy* (吝啬的) taxpayers. There is some truth to that: the property-tax rate here is one-third lower than the state average. But shutting their schools also allowed Kalkaska's educators and the state's largest teachers' union, the Michigan Education Association, to make a political point. Their aim was to spur passage of legislation—Michigan lawmakers are debating to increase the state's share of school funding.

It was no coincidence that Kalkaska shut its schools two weeks after residents rejected a 28 percent property-tax increase. The school board argued that without the increase it lacked the \$ 1.5 million needed to keep schools open.

But the school system had not done all it could to keep the schools open. Officials declined to borrow against next year's state aid, they refused to trim extracurricular activities and they did not consider seeking a smaller—perhaps more acceptable—tax increase. In fact, closing early is costing Kalkaska a significant amount, including \$ 4600,000 in unemployment payments to teachers and staff and \$ 250,000 in lost state aid. In February, the school system promised teachers and staff two months of retirement payments in case schools closed early, a deal that will cost the district \$ 275,000 more.

Other signs suggest school authorities were at least as eager to make a political statement as to keep schools open. The Michigan Education Association hired a public relations firm to stage a rally marking the school closings, which attracted 14 local and national television stations and networks. The president of the National Education Association, the MEA's parent organization, flew from Washington, D.C., for the event. And the union tutored school officials in the art of television interviews. School supervisor Doyle Disbrow acknowledges the district could have kept schools open by cutting programs but denies the moves were politically motivated.

Michigan lawmakers have reacted angrily to the closings. The state Senate has already voted to put the system into *receivership* (破产管理) and reopen schools immediately; the Michigan House Plans to consider the bill this week.

31. We learn from the passage that schools in Kalkaska, Michigan, are funded _____.
- A) mainly by the state government
 - B) exclusively by the local government
 - C) by the National Education Association
 - D) by both the local and state governments

32. One of the purposes for which school officials closed classes was _____.
 A) to draw the attention of local taxpayers to political issues
 B) to avoid paying retirement benefits to teachers and staff
 C) to pressure Michigan lawmakers into increasing state funds for local schools
 D) to make the financial difficulties of their teachers and staff known to the Public
33. The author seems to disapprove of _____.
 A) the shutting of schools in Kalkaska
 B) the involvement of the mass media
 C) the Michigan lawmakers' endless debating
 D) delaying the passage of the school funding legislation
34. We learn from the passage that school authorities in Kalkaska are more concerned about _____.
 A) making a political issue of the closing of the schools
 B) the attitude of the MEA's parent organization
 C) a raise in the property-tax rate in Michigan
 D) reopening the schools there immediately
35. According to the passage, the closing of the schools developed into a crisis because of _____.
 A) the strong protest on the part of the students' parents
 B) the political motives on the part of the educators
 C) the weak response of the state officials
 D) the complexity of the problem

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Early in the age of affluence (富裕) that followed World War II, an American retailing analyst named Victor Lebow proclaimed, "Our enormously productive economy...demands that we make consumption our way of life, that we convert the buying and use of goods into rituals, that we seek our spiritual satisfaction, our ego satisfaction, is consumption. ...We need things consumed, burned up, worn out, replaced and discarded at an ever increasing rate."

Americans have responded to Lebow's call, and much of the world has followed.

Consumption has become a central pillar of life in industrial lands and is even embedded in social values. Opinion surveys in the world's two largest economies—Japan and the United States—show consumerist definitions of success becoming ever more prevalent.

Overconsumption by the world's fortunate is an environmental problem unmatched in severity by anything but perhaps population growth. Their surging exploitation of resources threatens to exhaust or unalterably spoil forests, soils, water, air and climate.

Ironically, high consumption may be a mixed blessing in human terms, too. The time-honored values of integrity of character, good work, friendship, family and community have often been sacrificed in the rush to riches. Thus many in the industrial lands have a sense that their world of plenty is somehow hollow—that, misled by a consumerist culture, they have been fruitlessly attempting to satisfy what are essentially social, psychological and spiritual needs with material things.

Of course, the opposite of overconsumption-poverty-is no solution to either environmental or human problems. It is infinitely worse for people and bad for the natural world too. *Dispossessed* (被剥夺得一无所有的) peasants slash-and burn their way into the rain forests of Latin America, and *hungry nomads* (游牧民族) turn their herds out onto fragile African grassland, reducing it to desert.

If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably

to human satisfaction?

36. The emergence of the affluent society after World War II _____.
A) led to the reform of the retailing system
B) resulted in the worship of consumerism
C) gave rise to the dominance of the new egoism
D) gave birth to a new generation of upper class consumers
37. Apart from enormous productivity, another important impetus to high consumption is _____.
A) the people's desire for a rise in their living standards
B) the concept that one's success is measured by how much they consume
C) the imbalance that has existed between production and consumption
D) the conversion of the sale of goods into rituals
38. Why does the author say high consumption is a mixed blessing?
A) Because poverty still exists in an affluent society.
B) Because overconsumption won't last long due to unrestricted population growth.
C) Because traditional rituals are often neglected in the process of modernization.
D) Because moral values are sacrificed in pursuit of material satisfaction.
39. According to the passage, consumerist culture _____.
A) will not alleviate poverty in wealthy countries
B) will not aggravate environmental problems
C) cannot thrive on a fragile economy
D) cannot satisfy human spiritual needs
40. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) human spiritual needs should match material affluence
B) whether high consumption should be encouraged is still an issue
C) how to keep consumption at a reasonable level remains a problem
D) there is never an end to satisfying people's material needs

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. Others viewed the findings with _____, noting that a cause-and-effect relationship between passive smoking and cancer remains to be shown.
A) caution B) passion C) optimism D) deliberation
42. When supply exceeds demand for any product, prices are _____ to fall.
A) timely B) liable C) simultaneous D) subject
43. The results are hardly _____; he cannot believe they are accurate.
A) crucial B) critical C) credible D) contrary
44. The ball _____ two or three times before rolling down the slope.
A) swayed B) hopped C) darted D) bounced
45. Connie was told that if she worked too hard, her health would _____.
A) decay B) descend C) degrade D) deteriorate
46. How much of your country's electrical supply is _____ from waterpower?
A) deduced B) derived C) detached D) declined

47. The glass vessels should be handled most carefully since they are _____.
A) crisp B) intricate C) subtle D) fragile
48. He blew out the candle and _____ his way to the door.
A) converged B) wrenched C) groped D) strove
49. I have had my eyes tested and the report says that my _____ is perfect.
A) vision B) horizon C) outlook D) perspective
50. The music aroused an _____ feeling of homesickness in him.
A) intrinsic B) intentional C) intermittent D) intense
51. This new laser printer is _____ with all leading software.
A) competitive B) cooperative C) compatible D) comparable
52. Many types of rock are _____ from volcanoes as solid, fragmentary material.
A) ejected B) injected C) propelled D) flung
53. The person who _____ this type of approach for doing research deserves our praise.
A) generated B) originated C) speculated D) manufactured
54. More than 85 percent of French Canada's population speaks French as a mother tongue and _____ to the Roman Catholic faith.
A) ascribes B) subscribes C) adheres D) caters
55. In order to prevent stress from being set up in the metal, expansion joints are fitted which _____ the stress by allowing the pipe to expand or contract freely.
A) reclaim B) reconcile C) rectify D) relieve
56. Hill slopes are cleared of forests to make way for crops, but this only _____ the crisis.
A) precedes B) prevails C) ascends D) accelerates
57. He was looking admiringly at the photograph published by Collins in _____ with the Imperial Museum.
A) combination B) collaboration C) connection D) collection
58. The 1986 Challenger space-shuttle _____ was caused by unusually low temperatures immediately before the launch.
A) dismay B) disaster C) expedition D) controversy
59. I bought an alarm clock with a(n) _____ dial, which can be seen clearly in the dark.
A) audible B) amplified C) supersonic D) luminous
60. With prices _____ so much, it is difficult for the school to plan a budget.
A) vibrating B) swinging C) fluctuating D) fluttering
61. _____ that the demand for power continues to rise at the current rate, it will not be long before traditional sources become inadequate.
A) Concerning B) Regarding C) Ascertaining D) Assuming
62. We find that some birds _____ twice a year between hot and cold countries.
A) migrate B) emigrate C) transfer D) commute
63. As visiting scholars, they _____ willingly to the customs of the country they live in.
A) submit B) commit C) conform D) subject
64. The professor found himself constantly _____ the question: "How could anyone do these things?"
A) poring B) pondering C) presiding D) presuming
65. In those days, executives expected to spend most of their lives in the same firm and, unless they were dismissed for _____, to retire at the age of 65.
A) denial B) deduction C) integrity D) incompetence
66. Her jewelry _____ under the spotlights and she became the dominant figure at the ball.

- A) blazed B) dazzled C) glared D) glittered
67. Weeks _____ before anyone was arrested in connection with the bank robbery.
A) elapsed B) expired C) overlapped D) terminated
68. Often such arguments have the effect of _____ rather than clarifying the issues involved.
A) blocking B) obscuring C) tackling D) prejudicing
69. He raised his eyebrows and stuck his head forward and _____ it in a single nod, a gesture boys used then for O.K. when they were pleased.
A) jerked B) twisted C) shrugged D) tugged
70. She had recently left a job and had helped herself to copies of the company's client data, which she intended to _____ in starting her own business.
A) dwell on B) base on C) draw upon D) come upon

试 卷 二

Part IV (15 minutes) Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

When women do become managers, do they bring a different style and different skills to the job? Are they better, or worse, managers than men? Are women more highly motivated and 71 than male managers?

Some research 72 the idea that women bring different attitudes and skills to management jobs, such as greater 73 an emphasis on affiliation and attachment, and a 74 to bring emotional factors to bear 75 making workplace decisions. These differences are 76 to carry advantages for companies, 77 they expand the range of techniques that can be used to 78 the company manage its workforce 79.

A study commissioned by the international Women's Forum 80 a management style used by some women managers (and also by some men) that 81 from the command and control style 82 used by male managers. Using this "interactive leadership" approach, "women 83 participation, share power and information, 84 other people's self-worth, and get others excited about their work. All these 85 reflect their belief that allowing 86 to contribute and to feel 87 and important is a win-win 88 -good for the employees and the organization." The study's director 89 that "interactive leadership may emerge 90 the management style of choice for many organizations."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 71. A) committed | B) confronted | C) confined | D) commanded |
| 72. A) despises | B) supports | C) opposes | D) argues |
| 73. A) coherence | B) correlation | C) combination | D) cooperativeness |
| 74. A) sensitivity | B) willingness | C) virtue | D) loyalty |
| 75. A) by | B) with | C) in | D) at |
| 76. A) seen | B) revised | C) watched | D) disclosed |
| 77. A) because | B) whereas | C) nonetheless | D) therefore |
| 78. A) direct | B) enable | C) help | D) support |
| 79. A) effectively | B) evidently | C) precisely | D) aggressively |
| 80. A) developed | B) discovered | C) located | D) invented |
| 81. A) derives | B) detaches | C) descends | D) differs |
| 82. A) traditionally | B) conditionally | C) inherently | D) occasionally |
| 83. A) engage | B) dismiss | C) encourage | D) disapprove |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 84. A) enlarge | B) ignore | C) degrade | D) enhance |
| 85. A) things | B) themes | C) researches | D) subjects |
| 86. A) males | B) women | C) managers | D) employees |
| 87. A) skillful | B) powerful | C) thoughtful | D) faithful |
| 88. A) circumstance | B) status | C) situation | D) position |
| 89. A) defied | B) predicted | C) diagnosed | D) proclaimed |
| 90. A) as | B) for | C) into | D) from |

Part V

Writing

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **It Pays to Be Honest**.

You should write at least 150 words, and base your composition on the outline given below.

1. 当今社会上有很多不诚实的现象。
2. 诚实利人利己,做人应当诚实。

第二部分 听力原文

Section A

1. **M:** How well are you prepared for your presentation? Your turn comes next Wednesday.
W: I spent a whole week searching on the net, but came up with nothing valuable.
Q: What did the woman say about her presentation?
2. **W:** Morning, Jack! Late again? What's the excuse this time?
M: I'm awfully sorry. I must have turned the alarm off and gone back to sleep again.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
3. **W:** Excuse me, but could you tell me where I can change American dollars into British pounds?
M: There's a bank around the corner. But I'm afraid it's already passed its closing time.
Why don't you try the one near the railway station?
Q: What does the man mean?
4. **M:** Could I speak to Dr Chen? She told me to call her today.
W: She's not available right now. Would you like to try around 3?
Q: What does the woman tell the man to do?
5. **W:** Oh dear! I am afraid I'll fail again in the national test. It's the third time I took it.
M: Don't be too upset. I have the same fate. Let's try a fourth time.
Q: What does the man mean?
6. **W:** Professor Smith, I really need the credit to graduate this summer.
M: Here at this school, the credits are earned, not given.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
7. **M:** How did you go to Canada? Did you fly?
W: I was planning to, because it's such a long trip by bus or by train. But Fred decided to drive and invited me to join him. It took us two days and a night.
Q: What can we infer from the conversation?
8. **M:** How do you like the way I've arranged the furniture in my living room?
W: Fine. But I think the walls could do with a few paintings.
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

9. **W:** I don't imagine you have any interest in attending that lecture on drawing, do you?

M: Oh yes, I do, now that you remind me of it.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

10. **M:** You are my campaign manager. What do you think we should do to win the election? I am convinced I'm the best candidate for the chairman of the students' Union.

W: We won't be able to win unless we get the majority vote from the women students.

Q: What is the man doing?

Section B

Passage One

There are some serious problems in the Biramichi River. The local Chamber of Commerce, which represents the industry in the area, hires me as a consultant to do a one-year study on fishing in the Biramichi River and write a report for them. This is my report:

One of the major problems in the Biramichi River is that the level of oxygen in the water is too low. Several chemicals have displaced the oxygen. This chemical pollution has two sources: the factories, which dump polluted water directly into the river, and local community, which dumps untreated human wastes into the river. The local town government has already spent two million dollars on waste water treatment projects, but it would cost another twenty-seven million to complete the projects. It would take at least 15 years for the town to collect enough revenue from taxes to complete these projects. The factories here employ 17,000 people, in an area where there is very little alternative employment. It is not economically practical to close or relocate the factories. Also, the factories cannot afford to finance chemical treatment plans by themselves. Another problem is that the members of the Biramichi Fishing Cooperative are over-fishing. Fishes are caught when they are on their way upstream to lay eggs. Consequently not enough fish are left to reproduce in large numbers. The members of the cooperative say they have already reduced their annual catch by 50 percent. However, my studies indicate that they took fewer fish because there were fewer fish to catch, not because they were trying to preserve fishes.

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. What was the speaker assigned to do in the past year?

12. What is one of the problems in the Biramichi River?

13. What does the passage tell us about the factories along the river?

14. Why was the annual catch of fish in the Biramichi River reduced according to the speaker?

Passage Two

Everybody has to die someday, but nobody likes to think about it. Even so, at some time in their lives, most people manage to think about the question of how to make a will. If you have already made yours, it's probably just a few pages of writing, stating that you wish to leave everything to your family. That's the kind of will that the majority of people make. However, there are plenty of ways to make your will more interesting, if you want to.

To begin with, you don't have to write it on paper. One man wrote his will on an envelope, another on a door, and a third on an egg. For some people, the most important part of their will is the part that says how they want to be buried. Mrs. Sandra West, a rich widow from Texas, decided that she wanted to be buried with her favorite car. In 1973, Mr. Green, a dentist from England, left most of his money to the nurse who worked for him if, in five years, she wouldn't wear any kind of makeup or jewelry, or go out with men.

Finally let's hope that your will is not like that of Doctor Wegner, who lived in America one hundred years ago. His family, who had not been to see him for years, suddenly began to visit him when he became ill. What was worse, each person suggested to Doctor Wegner that they would like something to remember him by when he died. Greatly annoyed with them, Doctor Wegner wrote a will that would do this. To each of his four brothers, he left one of his legs or arms. His nephew got his nose, and his two nieces each got an ear. His teeth went to his cousin.

Then he set aside one thousand dollars to pay for cutting his body and the rest of his money he left to the poor.

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. What kind of will do most people leave behind according to the passage?
16. What did the nurse have to do before getting the money left by the English Dentist?
17. Why did Doctor Wegner make an unusual will?

Passage Three

In recent years there has been an unusually large number of divorces in the United States. In the past, when two people married each other, they intended to stay together for life. While today, many people marry, believing they can always get a divorce if the marriage does not work out. In the past, a large majority of Americans frowned the idea of divorce. Furthermore, many people believed that getting a divorce was a luxury that only the rich could afford. Indeed, getting a divorce was very expensive. However, since so many people have begun to take a more causal view of marriage, it is interesting to note that the costs of getting a divorce are lower. In fact, wherever you go in the United States today, it is not unusual to see newspaper ads that provide information on how and where to get a cheap divorce. Hollywood has always been known as the divorce capital of the world. The divorce rate among the movie stars is so high that it is difficult to know who is married to whom. Today many movie stars change husbands and wives as though they were changing clothes. Until marriage again becomes a serious and important part of people's lives, we will probably continue to see a high rate of divorce.

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

18. What did many Americans think of divorce in the past?
19. What is the attitude of many Americans to marriage today?
20. In the speaker's view, when will the high rate of divorce be brought down?

第三部分 参考答案

试 卷 一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section A

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. A) | 2. C) | 3. A) | 4. C) | 5. D) |
| 6. B) | 7. C) | 8. D) | 9. B) | 10. B) |

Section B

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11. C) | 12. B) | 13. D) | 14. C) | 15. D) |
| 16. C) | 17. B) | 18. A) | 19. A) | 20. D) |

Part II

Reading Comprehension

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

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 41. A) | 42. B) | 43. C) | 44. C) | 45. D) |
| 46. B) | 47. D) | 48. C) | 49. A) | 50. D) |