

郑家顺考试捷径系列 (六级考试命题研究组 编)

大学英语六级全真题精讲

另赠送2003年9月北京等省市试题

涵盖1986年—2005年12套试卷

详尽的答题依据解释+作文套路=高分捷径

省去了您查字典、问老师等的不必要麻烦

郑家顺 编著

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前 言

历年六级考试结果证明：**要想考高分，必须做真题！**

该书是在广泛征求多所高校六级强化班考生建议的基础上，通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上大量的六级试题集，很多书存在着答案错误、解析简单或冗长（如“该句的译文是”，“该题的答案是”等词语反复出现，浪费大量空间）等缺点。遇到疑难问题，查字典、问老师，不仅要花费很多时间与精力，还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足，增加了最具特色的解释部分。

1. 题目：收录了1999年6月到2005年1月的历年实考试题（附录部分另赠2003年9月20日大学英语六级试题及答案）。按六级考试实考的形式，汇编成12个Test。考生自测时每个Test须在120分钟内完成。

2. 解释部分为该书最显著的特点。I. 听力：听力给出书面材料，答题依据用黑体字标出。II. 词汇：①为便于考生理解原句，提高翻译水平及实际运用语言的能力，每句均给出中文句意。②选择项：对同义词、近义词、反义词、多义词以及固定搭配做了详细的辨析解释。出现频率较高的，较易混淆的，做了总结，并给出了部分例句。III. 阅读理解、完形填空、改错题、简答题：①为便于考生理解原文，提高翻译水平以及实际运用语言能力，每篇均给出中文大意，主题或主题句均用黑体字注出。②选择项均给出答题依据。IV. 作文：给出作文写作套路，考生可背熟此套路，轻松面对六级、考研作文。V. 附录：六级作文题评分原则及标准与考场指令。

因此该书省去了考生查字典、问老师等不必要的麻烦。

该书主要适用于考生对六级听力、词汇、阅读理解、改错、完形填空、简答题、作文以及做题技巧的突破，也适用于研究生入学、IELTS、PETS与TOEFL考试以及具有中高级英语水平的学生自学考试使用，同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。相信您只要有效地利用此书，就可在短短的时间里突破六级听力、词汇、阅读理解、改错、完形填空、简答题、作文关，掌握做题技巧，提高实际运用英语的能力。

本书的解释、译句、例句都是经过反复推敲、实践，但不当之处在所难免，敬请广大读者、专家指正，以便改进。

郑家顺

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目 录

入门分析篇

1999年6月大学英语六级试题	1
试题精讲	11
2000年1月大学英语六级试题	21
试题精讲	30
2000年6月大学英语六级试题	40
试题精讲	51
2001年1月大学英语六级试题	60
试题精讲	70

技能实战篇

2001年6月大学英语六级试题	77
试题精讲	87
2002年1月大学英语六级试题	95
试题精讲	105
2002年6月大学英语六级试题	113
试题精讲	123
2003年1月大学英语六级试题	132
试题精讲	143

考前冲刺篇

2003年6月大学英语六级试题	152
试题精讲	163
2004年1月大学英语六级试题	172
试题精讲	183
2004年6月大学英语六级试题	192
试题精讲	203
2005年1月大学英语六级试题	211
试题精讲	222

附录:

1. 2003年9月大学英语六级试题	229
2. 全国大学英语六级考试(CET-6)作文题评分原则及标准	239
3. 全国大学英语六级考试(CET-6)监考人员考场指令	240

1999年6月大学英语六级试题

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:

M: When shall we start our work, Jane?

W: Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly, for we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

Q: For how long can they work?

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 o'clock 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 attended the concert, but didn't like it.
B) The man was sorry to miss the football game.
C) The man is more interested in football than in classical music.
D) The man was sorry that he didn't attend the concert.
2. A) Singing loudly. B) Listening to music.
C) Studying. D) Talking on the phone.
3. A) She can't receive any calls. B) She can't make any calls.
C) It doesn't work at all. D) It's beyond repair.
4. A) Tom is very responsible. B) Tom's words aren't reliable.
C) What Tom said is true. D) Tom is not humorous at all.
5. A) How to use a camera. B) How to use a washer.
C) How to use a keyboard. D) How to use a tape recorder.
6. A) They should put the meeting to an end.
B) They should hold another meeting to discuss the matter.
C) She would like to discuss another item.
D) She wants to discuss the issue again later.
7. A) He believes the Browns have done a sensible thing.

- B) He doesn't think the Browns should move to another place.
C) He doesn't think the Browns' investment is a wise move.
D) He believes it is better for the Browns to invest later.
8. A) He may convert it and use it as a restaurant.
B) He may pull it down and build a new restaurant.
C) He may rent it out for use as a restaurant.
D) He may sell it to the owner of a restaurant.
9. A) She doesn't like the way the professor lectures.
B) She's having a hard time following the professor's lectures.
C) She is not interested in the course.
D) She's having difficulty with the heavy reading assignments.
10. A) He never keeps his promises. B) He is crazy about parties.
C) He has changed his mind. D) He is not sociable.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

President Clinton later today joins (S1) _____ presidents Ford, Carter and Bush at "the president's summit for America's future" (S2) _____ at recruiting one million volunteer tutors to provide after-school, weekend and summer reading help for up to three million children. Mr. Clinton will ask Congress this coming week for nearly three (S3) _____ dollars to fund a five-year program called "America Reads".

The program would fund the (S4) _____ efforts of 20 thousand reading (S5) _____ and it would also give (S6) _____ to help parents help children read by the third grade, or about age eight. During his Saturday radio (S7) _____, the president explained why the program is important: "We need 'America Reads' and we need it now. Studies show that if the fourth-graders fail to read well, (S8) _____. But, 40 percent of them still can't read at a basic level."

Volunteer tutors, who provide community service in exchange for college funding, are being used in literacy and tutoring programs. (S9) _____.

The president says many of the Philadelphia summit's corporate sponsors will recruit tutors. (S10) _____.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

We sometimes think humans are uniquely vulnerable to anxiety, but stress seems to affect the immune defenses of lower animals too. In one experiment, for example, behavioral *immunologist* (免疫学家) Mark Laudenslager, at the University of Denver, gave mild electric shocks to 24 rats. Half the animals could switch off the current by turning a wheel in their enclosure, while the other half could not. The rats in the two groups were paired so that each time one rat turned the wheel it protected both itself and its helpless partner from the shock. Laudenslager found that the immune system response was depressed below normal in the helpless rats but not in those that could turn off the electricity. What he has demonstrated, he believes, is that lack of control over an event, not the experience itself, is what weakens the immune system.

Other researchers agree. Jay Weiss, a psychologist at Duke University School of Medicine, has shown that animals who are allowed to control unpleasant stimuli don't develop sleep disturbances or changes in brain chemistry typical of stressed rats. But if the animals are confronted with situations they have no control over, they later behave passively when faced with experiences they can control. Such findings reinforce psychologists' suspicions that the experience or perception of helplessness is one of the most harmful factors in depression.

One of the most startling examples of how the mind can alter the immune response was discovered by chance. In 1975 psychologist Robert Ader at the University of Rochester School of Medicine *conditioned* (使形成条件反射) mice to avoid *saccharin* (糖精) by simultaneously feeding them the sweetener and injecting them with a drug that while suppressing their immune systems caused stomach upsets. Associating the saccharin with the stomach pains, the mice quickly learned to avoid the sweetener. In order to extinguish this dislike for the sweetener, Ader re-exposed the animals to saccharin, this time without the drug, and was astonished to find that those mice that had received the highest amounts of sweetener during their earlier conditioning died. He could only speculate that he had so successfully conditioned the rats that saccharin alone now served to weaken their immune systems enough to kill them.

11. Laudenslager's experiment showed that the immune system of those rats who could turn off the electricity _____.
- A) was strengthened B) was not affected C) was altered D) was weakened
12. According to the passage, the experience of helplessness causes rats to _____.
- A) try to control unpleasant stimuli
B) turn off the electricity
C) behave passively in controllable situations
D) become abnormally suspicious
13. The reason why the mice in Ader's experiment avoided saccharin was that _____.
- A) they disliked its taste B) it affected their immune systems
C) it led to stomach pains D) they associated it with stomachs
14. The passage tells us that the most probable reason for the death of the mice in Ader's experiment was that _____.
- A) they had been weakened psychologically by the saccharin
B) the sweetener was poisonous to them

- C) their immune systems had been altered by the mind
D) they had taken too much sweetener during earlier conditioning
15. It can be concluded from the passage that the immune systems of animals _____.
- A) can be weakened by conditioning
B) can be suppressed by drug injections
C) can be affected by frequent doses of saccharin
D) can be altered by electric shocks

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

The destruction of our natural resources and contamination of our food supply continue to occur, largely because of the extreme difficulty in *affixing* (把……固定) legal responsibility on those who continue to treat our environment with reckless *abandon* (放任). Attempts to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and friendly persuasion have been met by lawsuits, personal and industrial denial and long delays—not only in accepting responsibility, but more importantly, in doing something about it.

It seems that only when government decides it can afford tax incentives or production sacrifices is there any initiative for change. Where is industry's and our recognition that protecting mankind's great treasure is the single most important responsibility? If ever there will be time for environmental health professionals to come to the front lines and provide leadership to solve environmental problems, that time is now.

We are being asked, and, in fact, the public is demanding that we take positive action. It is our responsibility as professionals in environmental health to make the difference. Yes, the ecologists, the environmental activists and the conservationists serve to communicate, stimulate thinking and promote behavioral change. However, it is those of us who are paid to make the decisions to develop, improve and enforce environmental standards, I submit, who must lead the charge.

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or even federal boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views clearly to prevent media distortion and public confusion.

I believe we have a three-part mission for the present. First, we must continue to press for improvements in the quality of life that people can make for themselves. Second, we must investigate and understand the link between environment and health. Third, we must be able to communicate technical information in a form that citizens can understand. If we can accomplish these three goals in this decade, maybe we can finally stop environmental degradation, and not merely hold it back. We will then be able to spend pollution dollars truly on prevention rather than on bandages.

16. We can infer from the first two paragraphs that the industrialists disregard environmental protection chiefly because _____.
- A) they are unaware of the consequences of what they are doing
B) they are reluctant to sacrifice their own economic interests
C) time has not yet come for them to put due emphasis on it
D) it is difficult for them to take effective measures

The *Confederation* (联盟) of British Industry, the key employers' organization, wants even more expansion in higher education to help fight competition on world markets from booming Asian economies. But the government has doubts about more expansion. The *Times* newspaper agrees, complaining that quality has suffered as student numbers soared, with close tutorial supervision giving way to "mass production methods more typical of European universities".

21. The chief concern of British universities is _____.
- A) how to tackle their present financial difficulty
B) how to expand the enrollment to meet the needs of enterprises
C) how to improve their educational technology
D) how to put an end to the current tendency of quality deterioration
22. We can learn from the passage that in Britain _____.
- A) the government pays dearly for its financial policy
B) universities are mainly funded by businesses
C) higher education is provided free of charge
D) students are ready to accept loan schemes for tuition
23. What was the percentage of high school graduates admitted to universities in Britain thirty years ago?
- A) 20% or so. B) About 15%. C) Above 30%. D) Below 10%.
24. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) the British government will be forced to increase its spending on higher education
B) British employers demand an expansion in enrollment at the expense of quality
C) the best way out for British universities is to follow their European counterparts
D) British students will probably have to pay for their higher education in the near future
25. Which of the following is the viewpoint of the *Times* newspaper?
- A) Expansion in enrollment is bound to affect the quality of British higher education.
B) British universities should expand their enrollment to meet the needs of industry.
C) European universities can better meet the needs of the modern world.
D) British universities should help fight competition on world markets.

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

There's a simple premise behind what Larry Myers does for a living: If you can smell it, you can find it.

Myers is the founder of Auburn University's Institute for Biological Detection Systems, the main task of which is to chase the ultimate in detection devices—an artificial nose.

For now, the subject of their research is little more than a stack of gleaming chips tucked away in a laboratory drawer. But soon, such a tool could be hanging from the belts of police, arson (纵火) investigators and food-safety inspectors.

The technology that they are working on would suggest quite reasonably that, within three to five years, we'll have some workable sensors ready to use. Such devices might find wide use in places that attract terrorists. Police could detect drugs, bodies and bombs hidden in cars, while food inspectors could easily test food and water for contamination.

The implications for revolutionary advances in public safety and the food industry are aston-

ishing. But so, too, are the possibilities for abuse: Such machines could determine whether a woman is *ovulating* (排卵), without a physical exam—or even her knowledge.

One of the traditional protectors of American liberty is that it has been impossible to search everyone. That's getting not to be the case.

Artificial biosensors created at Auburn work totally differently from anything ever seen before. Aroma-Scan, for example, is a desktop machine based on a bank of chips sensitive to specific chemicals that evaporate into the air. As air is sucked into the machine, chemicals pass over the sensor surfaces and produce changes in the electrical current flowing through them. Those current changes are logged into a computer that sorts out odors based on their electrical signatures.

Myers says they expect to load a single fingernail-size chip with thousands of odor *receptors* (感受器), enough to create a sensor that's nearly as sensitive as a dog's nose.

26. Which of the following is within the capacity of the artificial nose being developed?
 A) Performing physical examinations.
 B) Locating places which attract terrorists.
 C) Detecting drugs and water contamination.
 D) Monitoring food processing.
27. A potential problem which might be caused by the use of an artificial nose is _____.
 A) negligence of public safety B) an abuse of personal freedom
 C) a hazard to physical health D) a threat to individual privacy
28. The word "logged" (Line 5, Para. 7) most probably means "_____".
 A) preset B) entered C) processed D) simulated
29. To produce artificial noses for practical use, it is essential _____.
 A) to develop microchips with thousands of odor receptors
 B) to invent chips sensitive to various chemicals
 C) to design a computer program to sort out smells
 D) to find chemicals that can alter the electrical current passing through
30. The author's attitude towards Larry Myers' work is _____.
 A) cautious B) approving C) suspicious D) overenthusiastic

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.*

31. When people are asked what kind of housing they need or want, the question _____ a variety of answers.
 A) defies B) magnifies C) mediates D) evokes
32. If you want to set up a company, you must _____ with the regulations laid down by the authorities.
 A) comply B) adhere C) confirm D) accord
33. Although there are occasional outbreaks of gunfire, we can report that the rebellion has in the main been _____.

- A) canceled B) destroyed C) suppressed D) restrained
34. Since the two countries couldn't _____ their differences, they decided to stop their negotiations.
- A) rectify B) oblige C) reconcile D) obscure
35. The presidential candidate _____ his position by winning several primary elections.
- A) enforced B) enriched C) intensified D) consolidated
36. The fuel of the continental missile is supposed to be _____ by this device.
- A) ignited B) lighted C) fired D) inspired
37. Mike just discovered that his passport had _____ three months ago.
- A) abolished B) expired C) amended D) constrained
38. Frankly speaking, your article is very good except for some _____ mistakes in grammar.
- A) obscure B) glaring C) trivial D) rare
39. There was once an _____ idea that the earth was flat and motionless.
- A) absurd B) intrinsic C) eternal D) offensive
40. Certain species disappeared or became _____ as new forms arose that were better adapted to the Earth's changing environment.
- A) feeble B) extinct C) massive D) extinguished
41. His _____ directions confused us; we did not know which of the two roads to take.
- A) ambiguous B) complicated C) arbitrary D) intricate
42. Franklin D. Roosevelt argued that the depression stemmed from the American economy's _____ flaws.
- A) underlining B) vulnerable C) vulgar D) underlying
43. Some studies confirmed that this kind of eye disease was _____ in tropical countries.
- A) prospective B) prevalent C) provocative D) perpetual
44. I am afraid that you have to alter your _____ views in light of the tragic news that has just arrived.
- A) indifferent B) distressing C) optimistic D) pessimistic
45. Although he has had no formal education, he is one of the _____ businessmen in the company.
- A) shrewdest B) sternest C) nastiest D) alertest
46. Stop shouting! I can't hear the football _____.
- A) judgement B) interpretation C) commentary D) explanation
47. The cultures of China and Japan have shared many features, but each has used them according to its national _____.
- A) engagement B) destiny C) capacity D) temperament
48. Every member of society has to make a _____ to struggle for the freedom of the country.
- A) pledge B) warranty C) resolve D) guarantee
49. I was deeply impressed by the hostess' _____ and enjoyed the dinner party very much.
- A) hostility B) indignation C) hospitality D) humanity
50. David tends to feel useless and unwanted in a society that gives so much _____ to those who compete well.
- A) prestige B) regime C) superiority D) legislation

51. As you have seen, the value of a nation's currency is a _____ of its economy.
A) reaction B) reflection C) response D) revelation
52. In the Spring Export Commodities Fair the _____ of fine china attracted much attention of customers from all over the world.
A) succession B) array C) string D) procession
53. We should make a clear _____ between the two scientific terms for the purpose of our discussion.
A) separation B) discrimination C) deviation D) distinction
54. The terrorists might have planted a bomb on a plane in Athens, set to _____ when it arrived in New York.
A) go off B) get off C) come off D) carry off
55. We should be able to do the job for you quickly, _____ you give us all the necessary information.
A) in case B) provided that C) or else D) as if
56. The younger person's attraction to stereos cannot be explained only _____ familiarity with technology.
A) in quest of B) by means of C) in terms of D) by virtue of
57. Attempts to persuade her to stay after she felt insulted were _____.
A) in no way B) on the contrary C) at a loss D) of no avail
58. By signing the lease we made a _____ to pay a rent of \$ 150 a week.
A) conception B) commission C) commitment D) confinement
59. To prevent flooding in winter the water flowing from the dam is constantly _____ by a computer.
A) graded B) managed C) conducted D) monitored
60. Many people think of deserts as _____ regions, but numerous species of plants and animals have adapted to life there.
A) virgin B) barren C) void D) wretched

Part IV**Cloze****(15 minutes)**

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). 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 center.

Most people who travel long distances complain of *jetlag* (喷气飞行时差反应). Jetlag makes business travelers less productive and more prone 61 making mistakes. It is actually caused by 62 of your "body clock"—a small cluster of brain cells that controls the timing of biological 63. The body clock is designed for a 64 rhythm of daylight and darkness, so that it is thrown out of balance when it 65 daylight and darkness at the "wrong" times in a new time zone. The 66 of jetlag often persist for days 67 the internal body clock slowly adjusts to the new time zone.

Now a new anti-jetlag system is 68 that is based on proven 69 pioneering scientific research. Dr. Martin Moore-Ede has 70 a practical strategy to adjust the body clock much

sooner to the new time zone 71 controlled exposure to bright light. The time zone shift is easy to accomplish and eliminates 72 of the discomfort of jetlag.

A successful time zone shift depends on knowing the exact times to either 73 or avoid bright light. Exposure to light at the wrong time can actually make jetlag worse. The proper schedule 74 light exposure depends a great deal on 75 travel plans.

Data on a specific flight *itinerary*(旅行路线) and the individual's sleep 76 are used to produce a Trip Guide with 77 on exactly when to be exposed to bright light.

When the Trip Guide calls 78 bright light you should spend time outdoors if possible. If it is dark outside, or the weather is bad, 79 you are on an aeroplane, you can use a special light device to provide the necessary light 80 for a range of activities such as reading, watching TV or working.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 61. A) for | B) from | C) to | D) of |
| 62. A) rupture | B) corruption | C) eruption | D) disruption |
| 63. A) actions | B) functions | C) reflection | D) behavior |
| 64. A) regular | B) formal | C) continual | D) circular |
| 65. A) retains | B) encounters | C) possesses | D) experiences |
| 66. A) diseases | B) symptoms | C) signs | D) defects |
| 67. A) while | B) whereas | C) if | D) although |
| 68. A) adaptable | B) approachable | C) available | D) agreeable |
| 69. A) broad | B) inclusive | C) tentative | D) extensive |
| 70. A) devised | B) recognized | C) scrutinized | D) visualized |
| 71. A) at | B) through | C) in | D) as |
| 72. A) most | B) least | C) little | D) more |
| 73. A) attain | B) shed | C) retrieve | D) seek |
| 74. A) on | B) with | C) for | D) in |
| 75. A) unique | B) specific | C) complicated | D) peculiar |
| 76. A) norm | B) mode | C) pattern | D) style |
| 77. A) directories | B) instructions | C) specifications | D) commentaries |
| 78. A) off | B) on | C) for | D) up |
| 79. A) or | B) and | C) but | D) while |
| 80. A) agitation | B) spur | C) acceleration | D) stimulus |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed *thirty* minutes to write a composition on the topic:

Reading Selectively or Extensively? You should write at least **120** words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有人认为读书要有选择
2. 有人认为应当博览群书
3. 我的看法

Reading Selectively or Extensively?



★ Part I Listening Comprehension

1 ~ 5 CBABA	6 ~ 10 DCADC
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★ Part II Reading Comprehension

11 ~ 15 BCDCA	16 ~ 20 BBDA	21 ~ 25 ACDDA	26 ~ 30 CDBAB
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★ Part III Vocabulary

31 ~ 35 DACCD	36 ~ 40 ABCAB	41 ~ 45 ADBCA
46 ~ 50 CDACA	51 ~ 55 BBDAB	56 ~ 60 CDCDB

★ Part IV Cloze

61 ~ 65 CDBAD	66 ~ 70 BACDA	71 ~ 75 BADCB	76 ~ 80 CBCAD
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—— 试题精讲 ——

★ Part I Tape Scripts for Listening Comprehension

Section A

- W: It's a pity(可惜) you missed the concert yesterday evening. It was wonderful.
 M: **I didn't want to miss the football game.** Well, **I'm not a classical music fan**(古典音乐迷) anyway.
 Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
- W: Hey, if you **can't enjoy that at a sensible volume**(适当的音量), **please use earphones.** I'm trying to study.
 M: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize it was bothering you.
 Q: What is the man probably doing?
- M: Can I help you, Ms?
 W: Yes, I bought this telephone last week, and it works alright with outgoing calls(打出去的电话), **but it doesn't ring(打铃) for the incoming ones.**
 Q: What's the problem with the woman's telephone?
- W: I thought Tom said he got A's in all his tests.
 M: Mary, you **should know better than to(应该懂得道理而不至于干某事) take Tom's words too seriously**(把 Tom 的话当真).
 Q: What does the man imply?
- W: Can you show me how to use this, John?
 M: It's fully **automatic**(全自动). All you have to do is **focus on(将焦点对准) the scene and press the button here.**
 Q: What are they talking about?
- M: I think we should move on to the next item.
 W: OK, **but I'd like to take this matter up(谈论这件事) again at the end of the meeting.**
 Q: What does the woman imply?
- W: You know, the Browns have invested all their money in stocks(股票).
 M: **They may think that's a wise move(明智的举措), that's the last thing I'd do**(这是我最不愿意干的事).
 Q: What's the man's opinion about the Browns' investment?
- M: What is Mr. Peterson going to do with his old house on London Road? Rent it or sell it?
 W: I heard **he's thinking of turning it into(使……变成) a restaurant**, which isn't a bad idea, because it's

still a solid building.

Q: What will Mr. Peterson do with his old house?

9. M: How do you like Professor Bachman's course on the History of Philosophy. He's a distinguished scholar on that subject.

W: He is a great teacher. **But I'm having a hard time with(遇到困难) the reading list(阅读书单,书目).** I feel I can't ever finish it.

Q: What problem does the woman have with the course?

10. W: Robert wants to know **if he can go with us to the party.**

M: **That's odd(那真奇怪), this morning he said he wanted to go by himself.**

Q: What do we learn about Robert?

Section B Compound Dictation

克林顿总统今天晚些时候将与前总统福特、卡特和布什一起举行“为了美国未来的总统峰会”，旨在招募100万自愿辅导教师，为300万之多的儿童提供课外、周末和暑期阅读辅导。克林顿下周将要求国会拨款近30亿美元为一个称之为“美国人读书”的五年计划提供资金。

这一计划将为2万名阅读专家开展协调工作提供资金，并提供专项经费以帮助家长使其能帮助孩子到3年级或者说到8岁时学会识字读书。总统在其周六的广播讲话中解释了这一计划的重要性。“我们需要‘美国人读书’，而且我们现在就需要。研究表明，如果4年级学生阅读不好，他们很可能会辍学，在生活中获得成功的可能性也较少。但是，4年级学生中有40%的人仍然不能进行基础水平的阅读。”

为社区提供服务以换取大学学费的自愿辅导教师正被用来参与扫盲和辅导计划。由克林顿总统发起的这项工程已遭到国会的批评。

总统说费城峰会的许多企业赞助商将招募辅导教师。好几十所大学愿意派出数千名学生以支持这一工程。

(S1) former(0.5 point) (S2) aimed (S3) billion (S4) coordination

(S5) specialists (S6) grants (S7) address

(S8) they are likely to drop out of school(1 point) and less likely to succeed in life(1 point)

(S9) The program, initiated by President Clinton(1 point), has come under criticism by Congress(1 point)

(S10) Dozens of colleges and universities(0.5 point) are prepared to send thousands of their students(1 point) in support of the program(1 point)

★ Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

本文是一篇科普性质的文章，谈论的是关于心理、精神对动物免疫能力的影响。文章说，人们常常认为，唯有人类容易受到焦虑的伤害，其实不然，精神上的紧张、压力对低等动物的免疫能力也有影响。行为免疫学家 Mark Laudenslager 在一次实验中用弱电对24只老鼠进行电击，其中一半的老鼠能够旋转笼子里的轮盘，以切断电源，另一半则不能。Mark Laudenslager 将这两组老鼠配对，每当电击时，一只老鼠转动轮盘，关闭电源，既保护了自己又保护了那只对电击无能为力的同伴。Mark Laudenslager 发现，那些对电击无能为力的老鼠的免疫反应下降到低于正常水平，而能够转动轮盘关闭电源的老鼠则没有变化。他认为，使免疫系统功能衰减的原因不是经验本身，而是缺乏控制事件的能力。

其他研究人员也同意这一观点。心理学家 Jay Weiss 指出，如果让这些动物迎面遭遇一些它们不能控制的不愉快的刺激之后，再当它们遇到曾有过控制经验的事件时，也会表现迟钝。这些发现强化了心理学家的猜疑：在沉溺、忧郁方面，那种无能为力的经验和观念是最有害的因素之一。

表明精神是如何改变免疫反应的最惊人的事例是在一个偶然的机缘中发现的。1975年，心理学家 Robert Ader 为了使老鼠对糖精产生回避的条件反射，在用糖精喂养它们的同时还给它们注射一种抑制免疫系统造成胃部不适的药物。很快老鼠就将甜味剂和胃痛联系在一起，学会了回避甜味剂。为了消除这些老鼠讨厌甜味剂的现象，Ader 又给老鼠食用糖精，但这次不注射药物。但令人惊讶的是，这些过去食用了大量糖精、形成了条件反射的老鼠居然死亡。Ader 只能得出如下结论：他极为成功地使老鼠形成条件反射，以至于仅用糖精就可以使老鼠的免疫系统衰竭到致死的程度。