

2000年12月~2005年1月

# 大学英语六级考试 全真试卷

上海交通大学 陈幼平 主编

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6 级

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# 大学英语六级考试全真试卷

2003 年 9 月

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## 考生注意事项

1. 将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
2. 仔细阅读题目的说明。
3. 在规定时间内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
4. 多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
5. 多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部画一条横线。正确方法是:[A][B][C][D],使用其他符号答题者不给分。画线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
6. 如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

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## 答题提示

1. 本套试卷共 10 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
2. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
3. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
4. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词 汇	完形填空(简答题、翻译、改错)	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15	10	15
自 测 分						
失 分						

# 2003 年 9 月大学英语六级考试试题

## College English Test

### —Band Six—

#### 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 questions 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 by 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose D) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

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

1. A) The lecture for next Monday is cancelled.  
B) The lecture wasn't as successful as expected.  
C) The woman doesn't want to attend the lecture.  
D) The woman may attend next Monday's lecture.
2. A) The woman has a very tight budget.  
B) He does not think the fur coat is worth buying.  
C) He's willing to lend the woman money for the fur coat.  
D) The woman is not careful enough in planning her spending.
3. A) Clean the kitchen.  
B) Ask someone to fix the sink.  
C) Find a bigger apartment for the lady.  
D) Check the work done by the maintenance man.

4. A) The lens.                      B) The price.                      C) The flash.                      D) The leather case.
5. A) She needs another haircut soon.  
B) She thinks it worthwhile to try Santerbale's.  
C) She knows a less expensive place for a haircut.  
D) She would like to make an appointment for the man.
6. A) The woman doesn't want to cook a meal.    C) The woman has a poor memory.  
B) The woman wants to have a picnic.              D) The woman likes Mexican food.
7. A) Everyone enjoyed himself at John's parties.  
B) The woman didn't enjoy John's parties at all.  
C) It will be the first time for the man to attend John's party.  
D) The woman is glad to be invited to John's house-warming party.
8. A) She lacks confidence in herself.  
B) She is not interested in computer programming.  
C) She has never signed up for any competition before.  
D) She is sure to win the programming contest.
9. A) The man has an enormous amount of work to do.  
B) The man has made plans for his vacation.  
C) The man'll take work with him on his vacation.  
D) Work stacked up during the man's last vacation.
10. A) She likes the job of feeding fish.                      C) She feels unfit for her new job.  
B) She finds her new job interesting.                      D) She's not in good health.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

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

11. A) Rally support for their movement.  
B) Liberate women from tedious housework.  
C) Claim their rights to equal job opportunities.  
D) Express their anger against sex discrimination.
12. A) It will bring a lot of trouble to the local people.  
B) It is a popular form of art.  
C) It will spoil the natural beauty of their surroundings.  
D) It is popular among rock stars.
13. A) To show that mindless graffiti can provoke violence.  
B) To show that Londoners have a special liking for graffiti.  
C) To show that graffiti, in some cases, can constitute a crime.  
D) To show that graffiti can make the environment more colorful.

## Passage Two

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

14. A) The Asian elephant is easier to tame.  
B) The Asian elephant's skin is more valuable.  
C) The Asian elephant is less popular with tourists.  
D) The Asian elephant produces ivory of a better quality.
15. A) From the captured or tamed elephants.  
B) From the British wildlife protection group.  
C) From elephant hunters in Thailand and Burma.  
D) From tourists visiting the Thai-Burmese border.
16. A) Their taming for circuses and zoos.  
B) The destruction of their natural homes.  
C) Man's lack of knowledge about their behavior.  
D) The greater vulnerability to extinction than other species.

## Passage Three

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

17. A) They had lost their jobs as a result of the Industrial Revolution.  
B) They had been suffering from political and religious oppression.  
C) They wanted to flee from the widespread famine in Northern Europe.  
D) They wanted to make a fortune there by starting their own businesses.
18. A) They might lose control of their members because of the increase in immigration.  
B) Their members might find it difficult to get along with the newcomers.  
C) The working condition of their members might deteriorate.  
D) Their members might lose their jobs to the newcomers.
19. A) To impose restrictions on further immigration.  
B) To improve the working conditions of immigrants.  
C) To set a minimum wage level for new immigrants.  
D) To put requirements on languages for newcomers.
20. A) They were looked down upon by European immigrants.  
B) They had a hard time seeking equal job opportunities.  
C) They worked very hard to earn a decent living.  
D) They strongly opposed continued immigration.

## 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.

In 1985 when a Japan Air Lines (JAL) jet crashed, its president, Yasumoto Takagi, called each victim's family to apologize, and then promptly resigned. And in 1987, when a subsidiary of

Toshiba sold sensitive military technology to the former Soviet Union, the chairman of Toshiba gave up his post.

These executive actions, which Toshiba calls "the highest form of apology", may seem bizarre to US managers. No one at Boeing resigned after the JAL crash, which may have been caused by a faulty Boeing repair.

The difference between the two business cultures centers around different definitions of delegation. While US executives give both responsibility and authority to their employees, Japanese executives delegate only authority—the responsibility is still theirs. Although the subsidiary that sold the sensitive technology to the Soviets had its own management, the Toshiba top executives said they "must take personal responsibility for not creating an atmosphere throughout the Toshiba group that would make such activity unthinkable, even in an independently run subsidiary."

Such acceptance of community responsibility is not unique to businesses in Japan. School principals in Japan have resigned when their students committed major crimes after school hours. Even if they do not quit, Japanese executives will often accept primary responsibility in other ways, such as taking the first pay cut when a company gets into financial trouble. Such personal sacrifices, even if they are largely symbolic, help to create the sense of community and employee loyalty that is crucial to the Japanese way of doing business.

Harvard Business School professor George Lodge calls the ritual acceptance of blame "almost a *feudal* (封建的) way of *purging* (清除) the community of dishonor", and to some in the United States, such resignations look cowardly. However, in an era in which both business and governmental leaders seem particularly good at evading responsibility, many US managers would probably welcome an *infusion* (灌输) of the Japanese sense of responsibility. If, for instance, US automobile company executives offered to reduce their own salaries before they asked their workers to take pay cuts, negotiations would probably take on a very different character.

21. Why did the chairman of Toshiba resign his position in 1987?
- A) In Japan, the leakage of a state secret to Russians is a grave crime.
  - B) He had been under attack for shifting responsibility to his subordinates.
  - C) In Japan, the chief executive of a corporation is held responsible for the mistake made by its subsidiaries.
  - D) He had been accused of being cowardly towards crises that were taking place in his corporation.
22. According to the passage if you want to be a good manager in Japan, you have to \_\_\_\_.
- A) apologize promptly for your subordinates' mistakes
  - B) be skillful in accepting blames from customers
  - C) make symbolic sacrifices whenever necessary
  - D) create a strong sense of company loyalty
23. What's Professor George Lodge's attitude towards the resignations of Japanese corporate leaders?
- A) Sympathetic.
  - B) Biased.
  - C) Critical.
  - D) Approving.
24. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) Boeing had nothing to do with the JAL air crash in 1985.
  - B) American executives consider authority and responsibility inseparable.
  - C) School principals bear legal responsibility for students' crimes.

- D) Persuading employees to take pay cuts doesn't help solve corporate crises.
25. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) resignation as an effective way of dealing with business crises  
B) the importance of delegating responsibility to employees  
C) ways of evading responsibility in times of crises  
D) the difference between two business cultures

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

As machines go, the car is not terribly noisy, nor terribly polluting, nor terribly dangerous; and on all those dimensions it has become better as the century has grown older. The main problem is its prevalence, and the social costs that ensue from the use by everyone of something that would be fairly harmless if, say, only the rich were to use it. It is a price we pay for equality.

Before becoming too gloomy, it is worth recalling why the car has been arguably the most successful and popular product of the whole of the past 100 years—and remains so. The story begins with the environmental improvement it brought in the 1900s. In New York city in 1900, according to the *Car Culture*, a 1975 book by J. Flink, a historian, horses deposited 2.5 million pounds of *manure* (粪) and 60 000 gallons of *urine* (尿) every day. Every year, the city authorities had to remove an average of 15 000 dead horses from the streets. It made cars smell of roses.

Cars were also wonderfully flexible. The main earlier solution to horse pollution and traffic jams was the electric *trolley bus* (电车). But that required fixed overhead wires, and rails and platforms, which were expensive, ugly, and inflexible. The car could go from any A to any B, and allowed towns to develop in all directions with low-density housing, rather than just being concentrated along the trolley or rail lines. Rural areas benefited too, for they became less remote.

However, since pollution became a concern in the 1950s, experts have predicted—wrongly—that the car boom was about to end. In his book *Mr. Flink* argued that by 1973 the American market had become saturated, at one car for every 2.25 people, and so had the markets of Japan and Western Europe (because of land shortages). Environmental worries and diminishing oil reserves would prohibit mass car use anywhere else.

He was wrong. Between 1970 and 1990, whereas America's population grew by 23%, the number of cars on its roads grew by 60%. There is now one car for every 1.7 people there, one for every 2.1 in Japan, one for every 5.3 in Britain. Around 550 million cars are already on the roads, not to mention all the trucks and motorcycles, and about 50 million new ones are made each year worldwide. Will it go on? Undoubtedly, because people want it to.

26. As is given in the first paragraph, the reason why the car has become a problem is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) poor people can't afford it  
B) it is too expensive to maintain  
C) too many people are using it  
D) it causes too many road accidents
27. According to the passage, the car started to gain popularity because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it didn't break down as easily as a horse  
B) it had a comparatively pleasant odor  
C) it caused less pollution than horses  
D) it brightened up the gloomy streets

28. What impact did the use of cars have on society?
- A) People were compelled to leave downtown areas.
  - B) People were able to live in less crowded suburban areas.
  - C) Business along trolley and rail lines slackened.
  - D) City streets were free of ugly overhead wires.
29. Mr. Flink argued in his book that cars would not be widely used in other countries because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the once booming car market has become saturated
  - B) traffic jams in those countries are getting more and more serious
  - C) expensive motorways are not available in less developed countries
  - D) people worry about pollution and the diminishing oil resources
30. What's wrong with Mr. Flink's prediction?
- A) The use of automobiles has kept increasing worldwide.
  - B) New generations of cars are virtually pollution free.
  - C) The population of America has not increased as fast.
  - D) People's environmental concerns are constantly increasing.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Crying is hardly an activity encouraged by society. Tears, be they of sorrow, anger, or joy, typically make Americans feel uncomfortable and embarrassed. The shedder of tears is likely to apologize, even when a *devastating* (毁灭性的) tragedy was the provocation. The observer of tears is likely to do everything possible to put an end to the emotional outpouring. But judging from recent studies of crying behavior, links between illness and crying, and the chemical composition of tears, both those responses to tears are often inappropriate and may even be counterproductive.

Humans are the only animals definitely known to shed emotional tears. Since evolution has given rise to few, if any, purposeless physiological responses, it is logical to assume that crying has one or more functions that enhance survival.

Although some observers have suggested that crying is a way to elicit assistance from others (as a crying baby might from its mother), the shedding of tears is hardly necessary to get help. Vocal cries would have been quite enough, more likely than tears to gain attention. So, it appears, there must be something special about tears themselves.

Indeed, the new studies suggest that emotional tears may play a direct role in alleviating stress. University of Minnesota researchers who are studying the chemical composition of tears have recently isolated two important chemicals from emotional tears. Both chemicals are found only in tears that are shed in response to emotion. Tears shed because of exposure to a cut onion would contain no such substance.

Researchers at several other institutions are investigating the usefulness of tears as a means of diagnosing human ills and monitoring drugs.

At Tulane University's Tear Analysis Laboratory Dr. Peter Kastl and his colleagues report that they can use tears to detect drug abuse and exposure to *medication* (药物), to determine whether a contact lens fits properly or why it may be uncomfortable, to study the causes of "dry

eye" syndrome and the effects of eye surgery, and perhaps even to measure exposure to environmental pollutants.

At Columbia University Dr. Liasy Faris and colleagues are studying tears for clues to the diagnosis of diseases away from the eyes. Tears can be obtained painlessly without invading the body and only tiny amounts are needed to perform highly refined analyses.

31. It is known from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) shedding tears gives unpleasant feelings to Americans  
B) crying may often irritate people or even result in tragedy  
C) crying usually wins sympathy from other people  
D) one who sheds tears in public will be blamed
32. What does "both those responses to tears" (Line 6, Para. 1) refer to?  
A) Crying out of sorrow and shedding tears for happiness.  
B) The embarrassment and unpleasant sensation of the observers.  
C) The tear shedder's apology and the observer's effort to stop the crying.  
D) Linking illness with crying and finding the chemical composition of tears.
33. "Counterproductive" (Lines 6~7, Para. 1) very probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A) having no effect at all  
B) leading to tension  
C) producing disastrous impact  
D) harmful to health
34. What does the author say about crying?  
A) It is a pointless physiological response to the environment.  
B) It must have a role to play in man's survival.  
C) It is meant to get attention and assistance.  
D) It usually produces the desired effect.
35. What can be inferred from the new studies of tears?  
A) Emotional tears have the function of reducing stress.  
B) Exposure to excessive medication may increase emotional tears.  
C) Emotional tears can give rise to "dry eye" syndrome in some cases.  
D) Environmental pollutants can induce the shedding of emotional tears.

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It is no secret among athletes that in order to improve performance you've got to work hard. However, hard training breaks you down and makes you weaker. It is rest that makes you stronger. Improvement only occurs during the rest period following hard training. This adaptation is accomplished by improving efficiency of the heart and certain systems within the muscle cells. During recovery periods these systems build to greater levels to compensate for the stress that you have applied. The result is that you are now at a higher level of performance.

If sufficient rest is not included in a training program, imbalance between excess training and inadequate rest will occur, and performance will decline. The "overtraining syndrome (综合症)" is the name given to the collection of emotional, behavioral, and physical symptoms due to overtraining that has persisted for weeks to months. It is marked by cumulative exhaustion that persists even after recovery periods.

The most common symptom is fatigue. This may limit workouts and may be present at rest. The athlete may also become moody, easily irritated, have altered sleep patterns, become depressed, or lose the competitive desire and enthusiasm for the sport. Some will report decreased appetite and weight loss. Physical symptoms include persistent muscular soreness, increased frequency of *viral* (病毒性的) illnesses, and increased incidence of injuries.

The treatment for the overtraining syndrome is rest. The longer the overtraining has occurred, the more rest required. Therefore, early detection is very important. If the overtraining has only occurred for a short period of time (e.g. 3—4 weeks) then interrupting training for 3—5 days is usually sufficient for rest. It is important that the factors that lead to overtraining be identified and corrected. Otherwise, the overtraining syndrome is likely to recur. The overtraining syndrome should be considered in any athlete who manifests symptoms of prolonged fatigue and whose performance has leveled off or decreased. It is important to exclude any underlying illness that may be responsible for the fatigue.

36. The first paragraph of the passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the harder an athlete trains, the better his performance will be  
B) rest after vigorous training improves an athlete's performance  
C) strict systematic training is essential to an athlete's top performance  
D) improvement of an athlete's performance occurs in the course of training
37. By "overtraining" the author means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a series of physical symptoms that occur after training  
B) undue emphasis on the importance of physical exertion  
C) training that is not adequately compensated for by rest  
D) training that has exceeded an athlete's emotional limits
38. What does the passage tell us about the "overtraining syndrome"?  
A) It occurs when athletes lose interest in sports.  
B) It appears right after a hard training session.  
C) The fatigue it results in is unavoidable in the athlete's training process.  
D) It manifests itself in fatigue which lingers even after a recovery period.
39. What does the phrase "level off" (Line 7, Para. 4) most probably mean?  
A) Slow down.            B) Become dull.            C) Stop improving.            D) Be on the decline.
40. The author advises at the end of the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) overtraining syndrome should be treated as a serious illness  
B) overtraining syndrome should be prevented before it occurs  
C) an athlete with overtraining syndrome should take a lengthy rest  
D) illness causing fatigue should not be mistaken for overtraining syndrome

### 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. These were stubborn men, not easily \_\_\_\_\_ to change their mind.

- A) tilted                      B) converted                      C) persuaded                      D) suppressed
42. The circus has always been very popular, because it \_\_\_\_\_ both the old and the young.  
A) facilitates                      B) fascinates                      C) immerses                      D) indulges
43. By patient questioning the lawyer managed to \_\_\_\_\_ enough information from the witnesses.  
A) evacuate                      B) withdraw                      C) impart                      D) elicit
44. George enjoys talking about people's private affairs. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) solicitor                      B) coward                      C) gossip                      D) rebel
45. The new secretary has written a remarkably \_\_\_\_\_ report within a few hundred words but with all the important details included.  
A) concise                      B) brisk                      C) precise                      D) elaborate
46. His face \_\_\_\_\_ as he came in after running all the way from school.  
A) flared                      B) fluctuated                      C) fluttered                      D) flushed
47. Steel is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as cast iron; it does not break as easily.  
A) elastic                      B) brittle                      C) adaptable                      D) flexible
48. A big problem in learning English as a foreign language is lack of opportunities for \_\_\_\_\_ interaction with proficient speakers of English.  
A) instantaneous                      B) provocative                      C) verbal                      D) dual
49. Within ten years they have tamed the \_\_\_\_\_ hill into green woods.  
A) vacant                      B) barren                      C) weird                      D) wasteful
50. The \_\_\_\_\_ of our trip to London was the visit to Buckingham Palace.  
A) summit                      B) height                      C) peak                      D) highlight
51. Harold claimed that he was a serious and well-known artist, but in fact he was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) alien                      B) client                      C) counterpart                      D) fraud
52. We don't \_\_\_\_\_ any difficulties in completing the project so long as we keep within our budget.  
A) foresee                      B) fabricate                      C) infer                      D) inhibit
53. He is looking for a job that will give him greater \_\_\_\_\_ for career development.  
A) insight                      B) scope                      C) momentum                      D) phase
54. The high school my daughter studies in is \_\_\_\_\_ our university.  
A) linked by                      B) relevant to                      C) mingled with                      D) affiliated with
55. The Browns lived in a \_\_\_\_\_ and comfortably furnished house in the suburbs.  
A) spacious                      B) sufficient                      C) wide                      D) wretched
56. A membership card \_\_\_\_\_ the holder to use the club's facilities for a period of twelve months.  
A) approves                      B) authorizes                      C) rectifies                      D) endows
57. They have done away with \_\_\_\_\_ Latin for university entrance at Harvard.  
A) influential                      B) indispensable                      C) compulsory                      D) essential
58. It is no \_\_\_\_\_ that a large number of violent crimes are committed under the influence of alcohol.  
A) coincidence                      B) correspondence                      C) inspiration                      D) intuition
59. One's university days often appear happier in \_\_\_\_\_ than they actually were at the time.  
A) retention                      B) retrospect                      C) return                      D) reverse

60. She \_\_\_\_\_ through the pages of a magazine, not really concentrating on them.  
A) tumbled                      B) tossed                      C) switched                      D) flipped
61. Scientists are pushing known technologies to their limits in an attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ more energy from the earth.  
A) extract                      B) inject                      C) discharge                      D) drain
62. The Chinese Red Cross \_\_\_\_\_ a generous sum to the relief of the victims of the earthquake in Turkey.  
A) administered                      B) elevated                      C) assessed                      D) contributed
63. The first sentence in this paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_; it can be interpreted in many ways.  
A) intricate                      B) ambiguous                      C) duplicated                      D) confused
64. They used to quarrel a lot, but now they are completely \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.  
A) reconciled                      B) negotiated                      C) associated                      D) accommodated
65. The local business was not much \_\_\_\_\_ by the sudden outbreak of the epidemic.  
A) intervened                      B) insulated                      C) hampered                      D) hoisted
66. The most important \_\_\_\_\_ for assessment in this contest is originality of design.  
A) threshold                      B) partition                      C) warrant                      D) criterion
67. The woman was worried about the side effects of taking aspirins, but her doctor \_\_\_\_\_ her that it is absolutely harmless.  
A) retrieved                      B) released                      C) reassured                      D) revived
68. We can't help being \_\_\_\_\_ of Bob who bought a luxurious sports car just after the money was stolen from the office.  
A) skeptical                      B) appreciative                      C) suspicious                      D) tolerant
69. He greatly resented the publication of this book, which he saw as an embarrassing invasion of his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) privacy                      B) morality                      C) dignity                      D) secrecy
70. In fact as he approached this famous statue, he only barely resisted the \_\_\_\_\_ to reach into his bag for his camera.  
A) impatience                      B) impulse                      C) incentive                      D) initiative

## 试 卷 二

### Part IV

### Error Correction

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** *This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (Λ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.*

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

1. time/times/period
2. /
3. the

“Home, sweet home” is a phrase that expresses an essential attitude in the United States. Whether the reality of life in the family house is sweet or no sweet. The cherished ideal of home has great importance for many people.

This ideal is a vital part of the American dream. This dream, dramatized in the history of nineteenth century European settlers of the American West, was to find a piece of place, build a house for one's family, and started a farm. These small households were portraits of independence: the entire family—mother, father, children. Even grandparents—live in a small house and working together to support each other. Anyone understood the life and death importance of family cooperation and hard work. Although most people in the United States no longer live on farms, but the ideal of home ownership is just as strong in the twentieth century as it was in the nineteenth. When U. S. soldiers came home before World War II, for example, they dreamed of buying houses and starting families. But there was a tremendous boom in home building. The new houses, typically in the suburbs, were often small and more or less identical, but it satisfied a deep need. Many regarded the single family house the basis of their way of life.

S1. \_\_\_\_\_

S2. \_\_\_\_\_

S3. \_\_\_\_\_

S4. \_\_\_\_\_

S5. \_\_\_\_\_

S6. \_\_\_\_\_

S7. \_\_\_\_\_

S8. \_\_\_\_\_

S9. \_\_\_\_\_

S10. \_\_\_\_\_

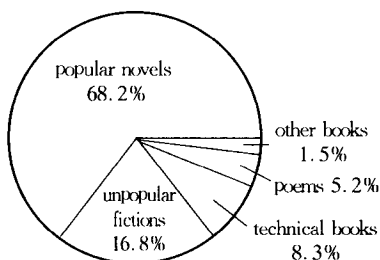
## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Reading Habits of American Students**. You should write at least 150 words, and base your composition on the chart and the outline given below:

图表作文,关于一个美国大学图书馆的图书流动量(pop fiction, general nonfiction, science, art 等),给出他们的流动比例对比,说明原因,并说明你自己喜欢阅读什么样的书。



**Reading Habits of American Students**