

根据教育部最新考试大纲编写



双博士系列



大学英语六级考试 历年真题解析

丛书主编 北京大学英语系 李培 李博
本书主编 王经益
编写 双博士大学英语课题组
总策划 胡东华

北京邮电大学出版社

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二、讲座总策划:胡东华

三、主讲:

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五、时间:2003 年 4 月 ~ 5 月 2003 年 11 月 ~ 12 月

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时 间 科 目	4 月或 11 月 第 1 周	4 月或 11 月 第 2 周	4 月或 11 月 第 3 周	4 月或 11 月 第 4 周	5 月或 12 月 第 1 周	5 月或 12 月 第 2 周	5 月或 12 月 第 3 周	5 月或 12 月 第 4 周
四 级	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完形填空 简短回答	翻译	写作	模拟题
六 级	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完形填空 简短回答	改错	写作	模拟题
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八、其他服务:本网站每月将不定期举办免费的词汇讲座及提供课外时文选读。

双博士品牌 真爱大奉献

来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信

双博士:

您好!

首先感谢您对北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动的热情支持和无私帮助!师恩难忘,北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动是北京大学研究生会的品牌活动之一,是北京大学所有在校研究生和本科生对恩师情谊的最朴素表达。双博士作为大学教学辅导及考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一,不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老师,其行为将永久的被北大师生感怀和铭记。

作为考研漫漫征途上的过来人,双博士曾陪伴我们度过考研岁月的无数个日日夜夜,曾带给我们无数个明示和启发,当然也带给我们今天的成功。

特致此信,向双博士表达我们内心长久以来的感激之情,并祝愿双博士事业蒸蒸日上。

北京大学研究生会
二零零二年十二月

郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士:

您好!

.....

我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册,我认为质量很好,因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料,仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点,另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇,而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩,真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士,也相信考研中借助双博士的力量,会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下,如果可以的话,我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》,或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇·考点·记忆法·用法详解》。两本书中的任何一本,我都相信会给我带来好运!

另外,.....

李XX
2001年11月22日

天津某高校学生的来信

双博士:

你们好!

.....

我们都知道,英语学习中,口语是非常重要的,而《英美流行口语》正是我们所需要的,是一场及时雨。五一、五四前后,我校将举办一次口语演讲比赛,我们将把这几本书作为奖品赠送给口语出色的同学,相信他们会很意外,也会很高兴的。双博士为我们着想,我们也希望能以微小之力量,给她的工作以支持和回报。其实,我想,只要我们真正为爱好英语的同学做了事,使他们从中受了益,英语有了提高,就是对“双博士”最好的回报了,对不对?

还有,我校对购买“双博士”图书比较困难,到书店买,常被抢购一空,由老师订购又“姗姗来迟”,所以,我想与你们联系,能否帮同学们统一订购?如可以,请将你们的订购时间、办法等以传真方式告诉我。

.....

英语俱乐部部长:于XX
2002年4月24日

前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试是一种科学而权威的英语测试。根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》而命制的四、六级试题具有很高的效度与信度,所选材料的语言难度适中、覆盖面广,题型设置与搭配相对稳定,选项设计合理,能全面、准确、充分地反映大纲所规定的内容和要求。

《大学英语六级考试历年真题解析》以近年六级考试全真试题为素材进行全方位透视,抓住要点,精辟解析,总结规律,举一反三,旨在使考生在语言知识积累的基础上,掌握应试技巧,了解备考方略,把握命题原则与题型特征,从而使自己的语言和知识能力在考试中得以充分发挥,取得良好成绩。

全书共分为三部分:第一部分为1997年1月至2002年12月的六级考试全真试题;第二部分为试题答案及解析;第三部分为听力原文。

本书编排特色为:

1. 听力部分重点语句用红线标注。
2. 阅读部分有生词短语表(*useful words and expressions*),长难句注解(*difficult sentences*),中文内容提要(*abstract*),测试题型分类与详解(*notes*),便于教师讲解和学生自学。
3. 词汇语法部分所有句子均有译文,便于学生理解。解释详尽,触类旁通。
4. 简答/完形部分短文有中文提要。
5. 写作部分有范文一篇。
6. 答案红体标注,便于查找。
7. 全书双色、小号字体排版,容积大,价格低,让利于广大学生。

本书的编者为大学英语一线教师,对大纲要求及四、六级考点耳熟能详,对学生的学习状况了如指掌,因此,试题的分析具有较强的针对性和启发性。本书出版以来,受到了广泛的好评。

本书采用防近视60克黄色胶版纸印刷,且每印张的定价不上涨,其直接目的是以学生利益为中心,并遏制盗版。

本书读者对象为大学英语四、六级考生及中级英语自学者。












本书听力部分特聘外籍专家录制,配有2盒90分钟的超长磁带。

编 者

2003年1月于北京

“双博士”网站留言选登

在 2002 年 11 月 ~ 12 月的双博士网上考研及四、六级讲座中,每天收到大量留言,现将 11 月 28 日 ~ 12 月 6 日短短几天的留言,选登如下:

	作者: mayfox 来自: 河北 2002-12-2, 22:15:51 留言内容: 双博士确实不错,为大家做了这么多!
	作者: MATTHEW 来自: 四川 2002-12-2, 12:01:37 留言内容: 双博士考研单词记忆法非常棒,这次政治押题讲座上传的内容很不错。还有我想问一下胡老师是否是个基督徒!?
	作者: fatfatdog 来自: 湖北 2002-12-2, 11:14:18 留言内容: 考试内容及预测考点的红色部分是重点,那么前面打上红的五角星的是什么意思呢? 请给以说明! 内容不错,不愧是具有爱心的人!
	作者: kaoyan 来自: 北京 2002-11-30, 10:53:31 留言内容: 以前用你们的大学英语资料考四六级感觉很好,最近买了一套考研数学最后冲刺题,也还不错,希望你们多多努力,做好这个网站! 很感谢你们!!
	作者: 杨康 来自: 安徽 2002-11-28, 18:32:47 留言内容: 双博士教育网的同志们,你们出版的书很好。尤其是英语辅导书。你们能给我指导如何做好考研的准备吗? 谢谢你们的关心
	作者: 嘎几 来自: 湖南 2002-12-5, 22:00:36 留言内容: 好!!!! 我简直不知道该怎么说好
	作者: liey 来自: 宁夏 2002-12-5, 21:44:55 留言内容: 政治编的不错啊... 谢谢 ~ ~ ~
	作者: 谢军华 来自: 湖北 2002-12-6, 19:06:05 留言内容: 谢谢主编为我们提供这么方便的讲座!! 在这讲究金钱的世界,你们能全心为我们着想! 太难得了
	作者: 杨杨 来自: 北京 2002-12-4, 9:39:01 留言内容: 你们出的时政形势政策分析这本书及 9 月以后的补充资料很及时也很全面。谢谢!
	作者: jk 来自: 江西 2002-12-3, 21:41:15 留言内容: 感谢您们付出的艰辛,网上教学使我受益不小。
	作者: 吴光华 来自: 黑龙江 2002-12-3, 18:07:19 留言内容: 你们的東西对我帮助很大,你们的书也挺出色,希望你们能够再接再厉,办得更好,谢谢

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第一部分 全真试题

2002 年 12 月大学英语六级试题

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 centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

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

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

1. A) 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.
B) The bank around the corner is not open today.
C) The woman should try her luck in the bank nearby.
D) The woman should use dollars instead of pounds.
4. A) Wait for about three minutes.
C) Call again some time later.
5. A) He felt upset because of her failure.
B) He believes she will pass the test this time.
C) He is sure they will succeed in the next test.
D) He did no better than the woman in the test.
6. A) The man thinks the woman can earn the credit.
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) It contains some valuable ideas.
D) It has nothing to do with the Internet.
- B) The woman is strict with her employees.
D) The man's alarm clock didn't work that morning.
- B) Try dialing the number again.
D) Make an appointment with Dr. Chen.



- 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 student 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) Overgrowth of water plants.
C) Lack of oxygen. 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 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) A short note to their lawyer. B) A brief letter sealed in an envelop.
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.



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

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

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 tree-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 busi-



ness," said James Shaffer, vice - president and principal of the Towers Perrin management consulting firm.

21. According to Paragraph 9, what is the general attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines?
- A) Envious. B) Realistic. C) Scornful. 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 this 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 learn 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 states 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 \$ 600,000 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 government
32. One of the purposed for which school officials closed classed 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, in 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.



第一部分 全真试题

- 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) deteriorate C) descend D) degrade
46. How much of your country's electrical supply is _____ from water power?
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 the 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

Part IV

(15 minutes)

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