



大学英语四六级

710分

冲关快训

全新

大学英语六级考试 历年全真试题解析(8套)



(随书附赠 270 分钟 MP3 光盘)

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特别提示

在历年全国大学英语四六级考试中,西安交通大学出版社出版的“大学英语四六级710分冲关快训”系列图书准确把握四六级命题思路、命题规律和命题趋势,让考生利用有限的时间,直击考点。特别是其相关的预测试卷等部分内容多次命中四六级考试真题,无不印证了该系列书的权威性和有效性。

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西安交通大学出版社
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新大学英语六级考试历年全真试题解析/陈德主编.

—西安:西安交通大学出版社, 2010.3

ISBN 978-7-5605-3381-0

I. ①全… II. ①陈… III. ①英语-高等学校-水平考试-解题
IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 004198 号

书 名 全新大学英语六级考试历年全真试题解析
主 编 陈 德
责任编辑 牛瑞鑫 刘 晨

出版发行 西安交通大学出版社
(西安市兴庆南路 10 号 邮政编码 710049)

网 址 <http://www.xjtupress.com>

电 话 (029)82668357 82667874(发行中心)
(029)82668315 82669096(总编办)

传 真 (029)82668280

印 刷 陕西信亚印务有限公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 **印张** 18.625 **字数** 453 千字

版次印次 2010 年 3 月第 1 版 2010 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-3381-0/H·1032

定 价 33.00 元(附赠 MP3 光盘 1 张)

读者购书、书店添货、如发现印装质量问题,请与本社发行中心联系、调换。

订购热线:(029)82665248 (029)82665249

投稿热线:(029)82664953 (029)82664981

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前言

FOREWORD

大学英语六级考试是横在本科生面前的一道坎,跨过去了,前途就会一片光明。但是要想顺利通过也不是一件容易的事。因为它的语言难度和知识的广度绝非有一定的英语基础就可以应付的了。除了平时的英语学习,通过考前强化训练、特别是实战演练作真题,熟悉考试要点、摸清考试思路、掌握解题技巧也是极为行之有效的途径。为此,我们组织力量,精心编写了这本书。与同类型的考前辅导书相比较,该书具有如下几个特点:

1. 换位思考、贴近考生:在解题上,以考生的视角出发,点出问题的关键,力求一针见血、直击要害。
2. 言简意赅、触类旁通:解题语言精练、易懂,明确解题思路,概括总结命题规律和应试技巧,帮助考生由一道题学会解决一类题,做到事半功倍;
3. 板块清晰、相得益彰:从语言习得规律上,设置了“结构分析”、“语境记忆”、“信息确认”、“试题类型”和“全文翻译”等解题板块。它们之间既相互独立、又紧密联系,给考生提供了全方位的思考空间。帮助考生学会如何找到答案、理解答案、消化答案这一一劳永逸的学习方法。
4. 选题严谨、科学适中:所选的八套试题充分涵盖和反映了考点、范围和思路,题量适宜,不会过度消耗精力,又能集中兵力打歼灭战。

学习方法推介:

1. 使用时间:可以安排在考前两个月,以便自然进入考试状态,胸有成竹,不慌不忙。
2. 使用方法:首先严格按照考试时间和要求完整地做完每一套试题,充分发挥考题的作用,然后再根据做题结果,逐一对照正确答案和品读解题指导。
3. 精雕细刻:对做完的每一套试题,不要随即抛在脑后,而是要反复研究总结,善于查找问题,对症下药;同时以点带面,扩大词汇量和知识面,为未来的考试积累足够的词汇和知识储备。

本书主要适用于考生英语六级备考、做题技巧的突破,也适用于研究生入学以及具有中高级英语水平的学生自学考试使用。该书编者都是工作在大学英语教学一线的老师,

具有多年考前辅导经验,熟知考生的特点和需求,因此本书更具针对性和实用性。其中编写工作分配如下:陈德负责总体策划和通稿,高宝萍负责 2007 至 2009 年 5 套试题的编写,王晓燕负责 2005 年至 2006 年 3 套试题的编写。由于时间仓促,难免在措辞上存在一些不足,欢迎本书使用者提出宝贵意见,批评指正。

陈德

2009 年 12 月



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2009 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *On the Importance of a Name*. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 有人说名字或名称很重要。
2. 也有人觉得名字或名称无关紧要。
3. 我认为……

On the Importance of a Name

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*. For questions 1 – 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Helicopter Moms vs. Free-Range Kids

Would you let your fourthgrader ride public transportation without an adult? Probably not. Still, when Lenore Skenazy, a columnist for the New York Sun, wrote about letting her son take the subway alone to get back to her Manhattan home from a department store on the Upper East Side, she didn't expect to get hit with a wave of criticism from readers.

"Long story short: My son got home, overjoyed with independence," Skenazy wrote on April 4 in the New York Sun. "Long story longer: Half the people I've told this episode to now want to turn on in for child abuse. As if keeping kids under lock and key and cell phone and careful watch is the right way to rear kids. It's not. It's *debilitating* (使虚弱)—for us and for them."

Online message boards were soon full of people both applauding and condemning Skenazy's decision to let her son go it alone. She wound up defending herself on CNN (accompanied by her son) and on popular blogs like the Huffington Post, where her follow-up piece was ironically headlined "More From America's Worst Mom."

The episode has ignited another one of those debates that divides parents into vocal opposing camps. Are modern parents needlessly overprotective, or is the world a more complicated and dangerous place than it was when previous generations were allowed to wander about unsupervised?

From the “she’s an irresponsible mother” camp came: “Shame on you for being so careless about his safety,” in comments on the Buffington Post. And there was this from a mother of four: “How would you have felt if he didn’t come home?” But Skenazy got a lot of support, too, with women and men writing in with stories about how they were allowed to take trips all by themselves at seven or eight. She also got heaps of praise for bucking the “helicopter parent” trend: “Good for this Mom,” one commenter wrote on the Buffington Post. “This is a much-needed reality check.”

Last week, encouraged by all the attention, Skenazy started her own blog—Free Range, Kids—promoting the idea that modern children need some of the same independence that her generation had. In the good old days nine-year-old baby boomers rode their bikes to school, walked to the store, took buses—and even subways—all by themselves. Her blog, she says, is dedicated to sensible parenting. “At Free Range Kids, we believe in safe kids. We believe in car seats and safety belts. We do NOT believe that every time school-age children go outside, they need a security guard.”

So why are some parents so nervous about letting their children out of their sight? Are cities and towns less safe and kids more vulnerable to crimes like child kidnap and sexual abuse than they were in previous generations?

Not exactly. New York City, for instance, is safer than it’s ever been; it’s ranked 36th in crime among all American cities. Nationwide, stranger kidnaps are extremely rare; there’s a one-in-a-million chance a child will be taken by a stranger, according to the Justice Department. And 90 percent of sexual abuse cases are committed by someone the child knows. Mortality rates from all causes, including disease and accidents, for American children are lower now than they were 25 years ago. According to Child Trends, a nonprofit research group, between 1980 and 2003 death rates dropped by 44 percent for children aged 5 to 14 and 32 percent for teens aged 15 to 19.

Then there’s the whole question of whether modern parents are more watchful and nervous about safety than previous generations. Yes, some are. Part of the problem is that with wall to wall Internet and cable news, every missing child case gets so much airtime that it’s not surprising even normal parental anxiety can be amplified. And many middle-class parents have gotten used to managing their children’s time and shuttling them to various enriching activities, so the idea of letting them out on their own can seem like a risk. Back in 1972, when many of today’s parents were kids, 87 percent of children who lived within a mile of school walked or biked every day. But today, the Centers for Disease Control report that only 13 percent of children bike, walk or otherwise get themselves to school.

The extra supervision is both a city and a suburb phenomenon. Parents are worried about crime, and they are worried about kids getting caught in traffic in a city that’s not used to pedestrians. On the other hand, there are still plenty of kids whose parents give them a lot of independence, by choice or by necessity. The After School Alliance finds that more than 14 million kids aged 5 to 17 are responsible for taking care of themselves after school. Only 6.5

million kids participate in organized programs. “Many children who have working parents have to take the subway or bus to get to school. Many do this by themselves because they have no other way to get to the schools,” says Dr. Richard Gallagher, the director of the Parenting Institute at the New York University Child Study Center.

For those parents who wonder how and when they should start allowing their kids more freedom, there’s no clear-cut answer. Child experts discourage a one-size-fits-all approach to parenting. What’s right for Skenazy’s nine-year-old could be inappropriate for another one. It all depends on developmental issues, maturity, and the psychological and emotional makeup of that child. Several factors must be taken into account, says Gallagher. “The ability to follow parent guidelines, the child’s level of comfort in handling such situations, and a child’s general judgment should be weighed.”

Gallagher agrees with Skenazy that many nine-year-olds are ready for independence like taking public transportation alone. “At certain times of the day, on certain routes, the subways are generally safe for these children, especially if they have grown up in the city and have been taught how to be safe, how to obtain help if they are concerned for their safety, and how to avoid unsafe situations by being watchful and on their toes.”

But even with more traffic and fewer sidewalks, modern parents do have one advantage their parents didn’t: the cell phone. Being able to check in with a child anytime goes a long way toward relieving parental anxiety and may help parents loosen their control a little sooner. Skenazy got a lot of criticism because she didn’t give her kid her cell phone because she thought he’d lose it and wanted him to learn to go it alone without depending on mom—a major principle of free-range parenting. But most parents are more than happy to use cell phones to keep track of their kids.

And for those who like the idea of free-range kids but still struggle with their inner helicopter parent, there may be a middle way. A new generation of GPS cell phones with tracking software make it easier than ever to follow a child’s every movement via the Internet without seeming to interfere or hover. Of course, when they go to college, they might start objecting to being monitored as they’re on *parole* (假释).

1. When Lenore Skenazy’s son was allowed to take the subway alone, he _____.
A) was afraid that he might get lost B) enjoyed having the independence
C) was only too pleased to take the risk D) thought he was an exceptional child
2. Lenore Skenazy believes that keeping kids under careful watch _____.
A) hinders their healthy growth B) adds too much to parents’ expenses
C) shows traditional parental caution D) bucks the latest parenting trend
3. Skenazy’s decision to let her son take the Subway alone has met with _____.
A) opposition from her own family B) official charges of child abuse
C) approval from psychologist D) somewhat mixed responses
4. Skenazy started her own blog to _____.
A) promote sensible parenting B) share parenting experience

- C)fight against child abuse D)protect children's rights
5. According to the author, New York City _____.
- A)ranks high in road accidents B)is much safer than before
- C)ranks low in child mortality rates D)is less dangerous than small cities
6. Parents today are more nervous about their kids' safety than previous generations because _____.
- A)there are now fewer children in the family
- B)the number of traffic accidents has been increasing
- C)their fear is amplified by media exposure of crime
- D)crime rates have been on the rise over the years
7. According to child experts, how and when kids may be allowed more freedom depends on _____.
- A)the traditions and customs of the community
- B)the safety conditions of their neighborhood
- C)their parents' psychological makeup
- D)their maturity and personal qualities
8. According to Gallagher and Skenazy, children who are watchful will be better able to stay away from _____.
9. Being able to find out where a child is anytime helps lessen parents' _____.
10. Nowadays with the help of GPS cell phones, parents can, from a distance, track their children's _____.

5. According to the author, New York City .

C) ranks low in child mortality rates D) is less dangerous than small cities

6. Parents today are more nervous about their kids' safety than previous generations because

B) the number of traffic accidents has been increasing

D) crime rates have been on the rise over the years

A) the traditions and customs of the community

C) their parents' psychological makeup

8. According to Gallagher and Skenazy, children who are watchful will be better able to stay away from _____.

10. Nowadays with the help of GPS cell phones, parents can, from a distance, track their children's _____.

Part III

(35 minutes)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

B) He is not going to lend his sleeping bag to Fred.

C) He has not seen Fred at the gym for some time.

D) Fred may have borrowed a sleeping bag from someone else.

12. A) Summer has become hotter in recent years.

B) It will cool down a bit over the weekend.

C) Swimming in a pool has a relaxing effect.

- D) He hopes the weather forecast is accurate.
13. A) Taking a picture of Prof. Brown. B) Commenting on an oil-painting.
C) Hosting a TV program. D) Staging a performance.
14. A) She can help the man take care of the plants.
B) Most plants grow better in direct sunlight.
C) The plants need to be watered frequently.
D) The plants should be placed in a shady spot.
15. A) Change to a more exciting channel. B) See the movie some other time.
C) Go to bed early. D) Stay up till eleven.
16. A) Both of them are laymen of modern art.
B) She has learned to appreciate modern sculptures.
C) Italian artists' works are difficult to understand.
D) Modern artists are generally considered weird.
17. A) They seem satisfied with what they have done.
B) They have called all club members to contribute.
C) They think the day can be called a memorable one.
D) They find it hard to raise money for the hospital.
18. A) The man shouldn't hesitate to take the course.
B) The man should talk with the professor first.
C) The course isn't open to undergraduates.
D) The course will require a lot of reading.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Current trends in economic development.
B) Domestic issues of general social concern.
C) Stories about Britain's relations with other nations.
D) Conflicts and compromises among political parties.
20. A) Based on the poll of public opinions.
B) By interviewing people who file complaints.
C) By analyzing the domestic and international situation.
D) Based on public expectations and editors' judgments.
21. A) Underlying rules of editing. B) Practical experience.
C) Audience's feedback. D) Professional qualifications.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) The average life span was less than 50 years.
B) It was very common for them to have 12 children.
C) They retired from work much earlier than today.
D) They were quite optimistic about their future.

- 23. A) Get ready for ecological changes. B) Adapt to the new environment.
C) Learn to use new technology. D) Explore ways to stay young.
- 24. A) When all women go out to work. B) When family planning is enforced.
C) When a world government is set up. D) When all people become wealthier.
- 25. A) Eliminate poverty and injustice. B) Migrate to other planets.
C) Control the environment. D) Find inexhaustible resources.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) To help young people improve their driving skills.
B) To alert teenagers to the dangers of reckless driving.
C) To teach young people road manners through videotapes.
D) To show teens the penalties imposed on careless drivers.
- 27. A) Road accidents. B) Street violence.
C) Drug abuse. D) Lung cancer.
- 28. A) It has changed teens' way of life. B) It has made teens feel like adults.
C) It has accomplished its objective. D) It has been supported by parents.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) Customers may get addicted to the smells. B) Customers may be misled by the smells.
C) It hides the defects of certain goods. D) It gives rise to unfair competition.
- 30. A) Flexible. B) Critical. C) Supportive. D) Cautious.
- 31. A) The flower scent stimulated people's desire to buy.
B) Stronger smells had greater effects on consumers.
C) Most shoppers hated the smell in the shoe store.
D) 84% of the customers were unaware of the smells.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) A goods train hit a bus carrying many passengers.
B) Two passenger trains crashed into each other.
C) A passenger train collided with a goods train.
D) An express train was derailed when hit by a bomb.
- 33. A) The rescue operations have not been very effective.
B) More than 300 injured passengers were hospitalized.
C) The cause of the tragic accident remains unknown.
D) The exact casualty figures are not yet available.

34. A) There was a bomb scare. B) There was a terrorist attack.
 C) A fire alarm was set off by mistake. D) 50 pounds of explosives were found.
 35. A) Follow policemen's directions. B) Keep an eye on the weather.
 C) Avoid snow-covered roads. D) Drive with special care.

Section C

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 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.*

English is the leading international language. In different countries around the globe, English is acquired as the mother (36) _____; in others it's used as a second language. Some nations use English as their (37) _____ language, performing the function of (38) _____; in others it's used as an international language for business, (39) _____ and industry.

What factors and forces have led to the (40) _____ of English? Why is English now considered to be so prestigious that, across the globe, individuals and societies feel (41) _____ if they do not have (42) _____ in this language? How has English changed through 1,500 years? These are some of the questions that you (43) _____ when you study English.

You also examine the immense variability of English and (44) _____. You develop in-depth knowledge of the intricate structure of the language. Why do some non-native speakers of English claim that it's a difficult language to learn, while (45) _____? At the University of Sussex, you are introduced to the nature and grammar of English in all aspects. This involves the study of sound structures, the formation of words, the sequencing words and the construction of meaning, as well as examination of the theories explaining the aspects of English usage. (46) _____, which are raised by studying how speakers and writers employ English for a wide variety of purposes.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet 2.*

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

There is nothing new about TV and fashion magazines giving girls unhealthy ideas about how thin they need to be in order to be considered beautiful. What is surprising is the method psychologists at the University of Texas have come up with to keep girls from developing eating disorders. Their main weapon against super skinny (role) models: a brand of civil disobedience dubbed “body activism.”

Since 2001, more than 1,000 high school and college students in the U. S. have participated in the Body Project, which works by getting girls to understand how they have been buying into the notion that you have to be thin to be happy or successful. After *critiquing* (评论) the so-called thin ideal by writing essays and role-playing with their peers, participants are directed to come up with and execute small, nonviolent acts. They include slipping notes saying “Love your body the way it is” into dieting books at stores like Borders and writing letters to Mattel, makers of the impossibly proportioned Barbie doll.

According to a study in the latest issue of the Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, the risk of developing eating disorders was reduced 61% among Body Project participants. And they continued to exhibit positive body-image attitudes as long as three years after completing the program, which consists, of four one-hour sessions. Such lasting effects may be due to girls’ realizing not only how they were being influenced but also who was benefiting from the societal pressure to be thin. “These people who promote the perfect body really don’t care about you at all,” says Kelsey Hertel, a high school junior and Body Project veteran in Eugene, Oregon. “They purposefully make you feel like less of a person so you’ll buy their stuff and they’ll make money.”

- 47. Where do girls get the notion that they need to be thin in order to be considered beautiful?
- 48. By promoting “body activism,” University of Texas psychologists aim to prevent _____.
- 49. According to the author, Mattel’s Barbie dolls are _____.
- 50. The positive effects of the Body Project may last up to _____.
- 51. One Body Project participant says that the real motive of those who promote the perfect body is to _____.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

For hundreds of millions of years, *turtles* (海龟) have struggled out of the sea to lay their eggs on sandy beaches, long before there were nature documentaries to celebrate them, or GPS satellites and marine biologists to track them, or volunteers to hand-carry the *hatchlings* (幼龟) down to the water’s edge lest they become disoriented by headlights and crawl towards a motel parking lot instead. A formidable wall of bureaucracy has been erected to protect their prime nesting on the Atlantic coastlines. With all that attention paid to them, you’d think these

creatures would at least have the gratitude not to go extinct.

But Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness, and a report by the Fish and Wildlife Service showed a worrisome drop in the populations of several species of North Atlantic turtles, notably loggerheads, which can grow to as much as 400 pounds. The South Florida nesting population, the largest, has declined by 50% in the last decade, according to Elizabeth Griffin, a marine biologist with the environmental group Oceana. The figures prompted Oceana to petition the government to upgrade the level of protection for the North Atlantic loggerheads from “threatened” to “endangered” — meaning they are in danger of disappearing without additional help.

Which raises the obvious question: what else do these turtles want from us, anyway? It turns out, according to Griffin, that while we have done a good job of protecting the turtles for the weeks they spend on land (as egg-laying females, as eggs and as hatchlings), we have neglected the years they spend in the ocean. “The threat is from commercial fishing,” says Griffin. Trawlers (which drag large nets through the water and along the ocean floor) and long line fishers (which can deploy thousands of hooks on lines that can stretch for miles) take a heavy toll on turtles.

Of course, like every other environmental issue today, this is playing out against the background of global warming and human interference with natural ecosystems. The narrow strips of beach on which the turtles lay their eggs are being squeezed on one side by development and on the other by the threat of rising sea levels as the oceans warm. Ultimately we must get a handle on those issues as well, or a creature that outlived the *dinosaurs* (恐龙) will meet its end at the hands of humans, leaving our descendants to wonder how creature so ugly could have won so much affection.

52. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.
A) human activities have changed the way turtles survive
B) efforts have been made to protect turtles from dying out
C) government bureaucracy has contributed to turtles' extinction
D) marine biologists are looking for the secret of turtles' reproduction
53. What does the author mean by “Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness” (Line 1, Para. 2)?
A) Nature is quite fair regarding the survival of turtles.
B) Turtles are by nature indifferent to human activities.
C) The course of nature will not be changed by human interference.
D) The turtle population has decreased in spite of human protection.
54. What constitutes a major threat to the survival of turtles according to Elizabeth Griffin?
A) Their inadequate food supply. B) Unregulated commercial fishing.
C) Their lower reproductively ability. D) Contamination of sea water.
55. How does global warming affect the survival of turtles?
A) It threatens the sandy beaches on which they lay eggs.

- B) The changing climate makes it difficult for their eggs to hatch.
 - C) The rising sea levels make it harder for their hatchlings to grow.
 - D) It takes them longer to adapt to the high beach temperature.
56. The last sentence of the passage is meant to _____.
- A) persuade human beings to show more affection for turtles
 - B) stress that even the most ugly species should be protected
 - C) call for effective measures to ensure sea turtles' survival
 - D) warn our descendants about the extinction of species

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

There are few more sobering online activities than entering data into college-tuition calculators and gasping as the Web spits back a six-figure sum. But economists say families about to go into debt to fund four years of partying, as well as studying, can console themselves with the knowledge that college is an investment that, unlike many bank stocks, should yield huge dividends.

A 2008 study by two Harvard economists notes that the “labor-market premium to skill”—or the amount college graduates earned that’s greater than what high-school graduate earned—decreased for much of the 20th century, but has come back with a *vengeance* (报复性地) since the 1980s. In 2005, the typical full-time year-round U. S. worker with a four-year college degree earned \$ 50,900, 62% more than the \$ 31,500 earned by a worker with only a high-school diploma.

There’s no question that going to college is a smart economic choice. But a look at the strange variations in tuition reveals that the choice about which college to attend doesn’t come down merely to dollars and cents. Does going to Columbia University (tuition, room and board \$ 49,260 in 2007-08) yield a 40% greater return than attending the University of Colorado at Boulder as an out-of-state student (\$ 35,542)? Probably not. Does being an out-of-state student at the University of Colorado at Boulder yield twice the amount of income as being an in-state student (\$ 17,380) there? Not likely.

No, in this consumerist age, most buyers aren’t evaluating college as an investment, but rather as a consumer product—like a car or clothes or a house. And with such purchases, price is only one of many crucial factors to consider.

As with automobiles, consumers in today’s college marketplace have vast choices, and people search for the one that gives them the most comfort and satisfaction in line with their budgets. This accounts for the willingness of people to pay more for different types of experiences (such as attending a private liberal-arts college or going to an out-of-state public school that has a great marine-biology program). And just as two auto purchasers might spend an equal amount of money on very different cars, college students (or, more accurately, their

parents) often show a willingness to pay essentially the same price for vastly different products. So which is it? Is college an investment product like a stock or a consumer product like a car? In keeping with the automotive world's hottest consumer trend, maybe it's best to characterize it as a *hybrid* (混合动力汽车); an expensive consumer product that, over time, will pay rich dividends.

57. What's the opinion of economists about going to college?
- A) Huge amounts of money is being wasted on campus socializing.
 - B) It doesn't pay to run into debt to receive a college education.
 - C) College education is rewarding in spite of the startling costs.
 - D) Going to college doesn't necessarily bring the expected returns.
58. The two Harvard economists note in their study that, for much of the 20th century, _____.
- A) enrollment kept decreasing in virtually all American colleges and universities
 - B) the labor market preferred high-school to college graduates
 - C) competition for university admissions was far more fierce than today
 - D) the gap between the earnings of college and high-school graduates narrowed
59. Students who attend an in-state college or university can _____.
- A) save more on tuition
 - B) receive a better education
 - C) take more liberal-arts courses
 - D) avoid traveling long distances
60. In this consumerist age, most parents _____.
- A) regard college education as a wise investment
 - B) place a premium on the prestige of the College
 - C) think it crucial to send their children to college
 - D) consider college education a consumer product
61. What is the chief consideration when students choose a college today?
- A) Their employment prospects after graduation.
 - B) A satisfying experience within their budgets.
 - C) Its facilities and learning environment.
 - D) Its ranking among similar institutions.

Part V

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 21 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

- | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| Some historians say that the most important | 62. A) concise | B) radical |
| contribution of Dwight Eisenhower's presidency | C) massive | D) trivial |
| (总统任期) in the 1950s was the U. S. | 63. A) behaviors | B) endeavors |