

The Latest Model Test

按照2006年六级考试最新样卷编制

主编 • 潘丽蓉
王卫平

大学英语六级

模拟试题

(710分新题型)

CET-6 in New Edition

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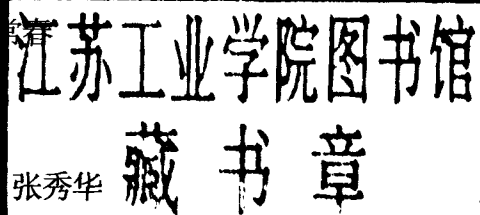
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上海科学技术出版社

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

大学英语六级模拟试题: 710 分新题型 / 潘丽蓉, 王卫平主编. —上海: 上海科学技术出版社, 2007.1

ISBN 7-5323-8713-5

I. 大... II. ①潘...②王... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 132736 号

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版、发行
上海科学技术出版社

(上海钦州南路 71 号 邮政编码 200235)

新华书店上海发行所经销

上海新华印刷有限公司印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 10.25

字数 300 000

2007 年 1 月第 1 版 2007 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定价 26.00 元

本书如有缺页、错装或坏损等严重质量问题,
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编者说明

国家教育部2004年7月颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》，对大学英语四、六级考试的形式与内容进行了改革，对大学生的综合英语应用能力，尤其是听和说的能力提出了更高要求。最近，上海外语教育出版社出版了全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会出台的《大学英语六级考试试点考试样卷》。新试卷的题型更加注重测试学生的听写能力和阅读能力，因此较大幅度地增加了这两部分的题量。

改革后的试卷由五部分构成：

- 1) 写作能力测试：这部分的比例仍然为15%，体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。
- 2) 阅读理解：这部分的比例调整为35%（下调了5%），包括仔细阅读（Reading in Depth, 25%），快速阅读（Skimming and Scanning, 10%）。
- 3) 听力理解：这部分的比例提高到35%，包括短对话理解和长对话理解（15%），复合式短文听写（10%）。
- 4) 综合测试：这部分的比例为10%，包括改错或完形填空。
- 5) 翻译测试：这部分的比例为5%，有五个单句，主要测试句法结构。每一句是半句汉语和半句英语构成，要求把汉语译成英语。

为了培养学生的英语综合应用能力，备战六级考试新题型，我们参照《大学英语六级考试试点考试样卷》编写了这本六级模拟试题，共十套题目，其特点是：编写上力求体裁的多样化；语言上注重表达的规范化；内容上要求时代的新颖性；使用上体现训练的实用性。每一套试题都附有答案和注解（听力文字也附在书后），可以为参加考试的学生提供解题思路和方法。

此外，本书配有听力光盘（MP3）一张，语音朗读清晰，语调纯正，语速适中，非常便于读者练习听力。

本书适用于报考六级英语的学生使用，也可作为习题册用于大学英语教学。对于英语自学者来说，这本新题型练习册是提高英语技能的好帮手。

2006年10月

编者

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Test One

注意：以下部分试题在答题卡1上。

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter applying for the following advertised job. Your letter should be based on the information given in the advertisement and you should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:

职位名称:	访问员	年龄要求:	18—25
岗位类型:	兼职	语言要求:	普通话
招聘人数:	5	工作时间:	7.15—7.30
学历要求:	大专或以上	语言要求:	普通话, 英语流利者优先考虑
职责要求:	性格开朗, 能说会道, 主动, 吃苦耐劳		
以上信息来自 www.51pt.com			

- 1 说明应聘的职位和信息的来源。
- 2 介绍自己的专业情况和相关的兼职工作经验。
- 3 提出希望有机会面试。

(你叫李华,住在上海明月路 250 号,邮编 200312。今天是 2006 年 12 月 1 号,你想应聘一份兼职工作。求职信写给:上海中山西路 526 号一家叫“阳光有限公司”的人力资源部经理 Brown 先生,邮编 200013。)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

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

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passages quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1—4, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 5—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Passage One

Tourism is one of the largest industries in the UK — worth approximately \$127.9 billion. It employs more than 1.5 million people (7 percent of all employment) in hotels, restaurants, pubs, travel agencies, museums etc.

Mass tourism in England began in the second half of the nineteenth century, during the Victorian Period. Seaside holidays were particularly popular.

About twenty-five million people now visit England every year. They come from all over the world. Nearly all of them start in London, and some never go out of that great city.

People visit England for many reasons. Some return to discover their family roots, having originated from here. Others come to see the wide variety of historical buildings or to sample the heritage and traditions that we have so much of.

England has much to offer, wonderful and very different countryside from region to region and also a wide variety of culture. It is also often used as a stepping stone to the rest of Europe as we are so close and travel is easy.

There are the beautiful university cities of Oxford and Cambridge, the wonderful Dorset coast, and the Lake District, Stonehenge and Windsor Castle.

- 1 The total number of employment in Britain is Over 21.4 million.
[Y] [N] [NG]
- 2 A great number of people begin to tour After 1950.
[Y] [N] [NG]
- 3 The word “we” in Line 3, Para 5 refers to “British people”.
[Y] [N] [NG]
- 4 One point the passage tells us is that the two beautiful university cities fascinate the tourists most.
[Y] [N] [NG]

Passage Two

LONDON Friday March 15 (Reuters Health) — Despite the public perception that cyberspace is a shallow and sometimes hostile environment, lovers who meet through Internet chat rooms may actually end up forming strong relationships, a researcher reported Friday at the British Psychological Society meeting in Blackpool.

Once potential partners meet face-to-face, the relationship may thrive because they feel they already know each other well through their online encounters, said Dr Jeffrey Gavin, a lecturer in psychology at the University of Bath.

Contrary to expectations, most chat room users don't totally mislead online partners about their looks and shape. Instead, they just tell a few white lies about their height, or the color of their hair, he said.

“Chat rooms don't lead to shallow and impersonal relationships,” Gavin told Reuters Health. “They lead to really close relationships because people express themselves more freely and are more open and honest on the Internet.

Gavin came to this conclusion after carrying out in-depth interviews with 42 regular chat room users ranging in age from 19 to 26.

"What tends to happen is that, when they meet, it's a fairly smooth transition from online to off-line because they know each other so well," said Gavin.

The latest study suggests cyberspace may have some considerable benefits in helping new relationships form.

The interviews showed people routinely lied about themselves online, but in most cases they were minor misrepresentations rather than outright fabrication. Interestingly, this little bit of dishonesty seemed to encourage chat room users to then be more emotionally explicit and intimate.

"They still seem to comply to the social norms around the body," Gavin explained. "So the guys tend to make themselves sound blond and blue-eyed, while the women add a bit of blond to their hair. It's true 12 of them told outright lies but the rest just exaggerated slightly."

Gavin said of the 42 volunteers he studied, 29 reported close friendships or romantic relationships with people they met online, with 21 progressing to face-to-face meetings.

"This was more than I expected and these tended to settle into regular relationships. One couple even became engaged to be married," he noted.

5 People tell lies on the Internet because of the following reasons except that _____.

6 _____ chat room users will proceed to meet face to face.

7 The author's attitude towards online chatting is _____.

Passage Three

LEGEND:

+ Died in office

x Resigned from Presidency

++ Assassinated in office

xx Resigned from Vice Presidency

*Appointed Vice President (Not elected)

#	Year	President	Vice President(s)	Party
1	1789-1797	George Washington	John Adams	none
2	1797-1801	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson	Federalist
3	1801-1809	Thomas Jefferson	Aaron Burr (to 1805) George Clinton (to 1809)	Dem-Rep
4	1809-1817	James Madison	George Clinton (to 1813) Elbridge Gerry (to 1817)	Dem-Rep
5	1817-1825	James Monroe	Daniel D. Tompkins	Dem-Rep
6	1825-1829	John Quincy Adams	John C. Calhoun	Nat-Rep
7	1829-1837	Andrew Jackson	John C. Calhoun (to 1833) Martin van Buren (to 1837)	Democrat
8	1837-1841	Martin van Buren	Richard M. Johnson	Democrat
9	1841-1841	+1 William Harrison	John Tyler	Whig
10	1841-1845	John Tyler	No Vice President	Whig
11	1845-1849	James K. Polk	George M. Dallas	Democrat
12	1849-1850	+2 Zachary Taylor	Millard Fillmore	Whig

(续)

#	Year	President	Vice President(s)	Party
13	1850-1853	Millard Fillmore	No Vice President	Whig
14	1853-1857	Franklin Pierce	William R. King	Democrat
15	1857-1861	James Buchanan	John C. Breckinridge	Democrat
16	1861-1865	++1 Abraham Lincoln	Hannibal Hamlin (to 1865) Andrew Johnson (1865)	Republican
17	1865-1869	Andrew Johnson	No Vice President	Republican
18	1869-1877	Ulysses S. Grant	Schuyler Colfax (to 1873) Henry Wilson (to 1877)	Republican
19	1877-1881	Rutherford B. Hayes	William A. Heeler	Republican
20	1881-1881	++2 James A. Garfield	Chester A. Arthur	Republican
21	1881-1885	Chester A. Arthur	No Vice President	Republican
22	1885-1889	Grover Cleveland	Thomas A. Hendricks	Democrat
23	1889-1893	Benjamin Harrison	Levi P. Morton	Republican
24	1893-1897	Grover Cleveland	Adlai E. Stevenson	Democrat
25	1897-1901	++3 William McKinley	Garret A. Hobart (to 1901) Theodore Roosevelt (1901)	Republican
26	1901-1909	Theodore Roosevelt	No Vice President (1901-1905) Charles Fairbanks (1905-1909)	Republican
27	1909-1913	William Howard Taft	James S. Sherman	Republican
28	1913-1921	Woodrow Wilson	Thomas R. Marshall	Democrat
29	1921-1923	+3 Warren Harding	Calvin Coolidge	Republican
30	1923-1929	Calvin Coolidge	No Vice President (1923-1925) Charles G. Dawes (1925-1929)	Republican
31	1929-1933	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis	Republican
32	1933-1945	Franklin D. Roosevelt	John N. Garner (1933-1941) Henry A. Wallace (1941-1945) Harry S. Truman (1945)	Democrat
33	1945-1953	Harry S. Truman	No Vice President (1945-1949) Alben W. Barkley (1949-1953)	Democrat
34	1953-1961	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Richard M. Nixon	Republican
35	1961-1963	++4 John F. Kennedy	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democrat
36	1963-1969	Lyndon B. Johnson	No Vice President (1963-1965) Hubert Humphrey (1965-1969)	Democrat
37	1969-1974	x Richard M. Nixon	Spiro T. Agnew xx Gerald R. Ford *	Republican

(续)

#	Year	President	Vice President(s)	Party
38	1974-1977	Gerald R. Ford	Nelson A. Rockefeller *	Republican
39	1977-1981	Jimmy Carter	Walter Mondale	Democrat
40	1981-1989	Ronald Reagan	George Bush	Republican
41	1989-1993	George Bush	Dan Quayle	Republican
42	1993-2001	William Jefferson Clinton (Bill)	Albert Gore, Jr.	Democrat
43	2001- ...	George W. Bush	Dick Cheney	Republican

++1 Died in office of pneumonia	++2 Died in office of heat exhaustion
++3 Died in office of a heart attack	
++1 Shot to death by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre	
++2 Shot by Charles Guiteau, died after many weeks of infection caused by his doctors	
++3 Shot to death by anarchist Leon Czolgosz	++4 Shot to death by Lee Harvey Oswald

- 8 Andrew Johnson was a member of _____.
- 9 _____ died in office of pneumonia.
- 10 _____ in history did the US have no Vice President.

注意：以下部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

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.

Now, let's begin with the eight short conversations.

- 11 A) He wants to stay in the sunshine.
C) He will study after school.

12 A) Patient and nurse
C) Secretary and client

13 A) The man prefers to have something light.
C) The man is having a stomachache.

14 A) The man has to pay more for his rent next year.
B) The woman and the man have made a bet.
C) The woman wants to borrow money from the man.
D) The man has won \$150.

15 A) The man is looking for a new job.
C) The man is in short of money.

B) He would like to go for a run.
D) He will have a gather-together with his friends.

B) Teacher and student
D) Guest and receptionist

B) The woman prefers to have something light.
D) The woman is having a stomachache.

B) The man is suffering from his broken leg.
D) The man has an interview tomorrow afternoon.

- 16 A) He is busy all morning.
B) He will give a lecture on air-conditioning.
C) He cannot bear the low temperature in the auditorium.
D) He likes the atmosphere in the auditorium.
- 17 A) He has no taste for art. B) He didn't go to the exhibition.
C) He didn't like the paintings. D) The paintings are too abstract.
- 18 A) He also has classes to attend this evening. B) He does not trust his neighbor.
C) He plans to pay the woman a visit. D) He will give the keys to the woman in person.

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

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

- 19 A) Friends. B) Adviser and client. C) Father and daughter. D) Brother and sister.
- 20 A) Building a credit rating. B) Making ends meet.
C) Controlling spending. D) Spending money in advance.
- 21 A) Depressed. B) Ecstatic. C) Worried. D) Ambivalent.

Conversation Two

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

- 22 A) California B) New Jersey C) Rhode Island D) Pennsylvania
- 23 A) athleticism B) Moral C) Willpower D) Freedom
- 24 A) He has covered about 900 miles. B) He sometimes skips breakfast.
C) It is hard for him to cover over 50 miles a day. D) Missouri is a place which has impressed him most.
- 25 A) A baby stroller B) A sleeping bag C) A backpack D) A tent.

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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

- 26 A) The eight-month-old baby. B) Teenagers.
C) Mid-agers. D) People in their 50s.
- 27 A) 250,000. B) 1 million. C) 20 million. D) 50 million.
- 28 A) Rome. B) Italy. C) Spain. D) Central Asia.

Passage Two

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

- 29 A) A soldier. B) An officer. C) A Priest. D) A guard.
- 30 A) Because he himself chose to be single all his life.

- B) Because he had a prejudice against women.
 C) Because he could not bear the roman between couples.
 D) Because single men were better soldiers compared with married ones.
- 31 A) Boys buy roses for their girlfriends.
 B) Students give Valentine cards to their mothers.
 C) People hold Valentine parties to celebrate the special day.
 D) Teachers award the good students with home-made cakes.

Passage Three

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

- 32 A) In a geography class. B) In an astronomy class. C) In a geology class. D) In a biology class.
- 33 A) Because the moon's composition is different from Earth's composition.
 B) Because the moon has almost no iron.
 C) Because the moon and the Earth are of similar composition.
 D) Because the Earth's gravitational force is not strong enough.
- 34 A) Iron. B) The Earth's crust. C) The minerals from the Mars. D) Some unknown planet.
- 35 A) The origin of the Earth B) The origin of the Moon.
 C) The Earth and the Moon. D) The Moon and the Mars.

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.

I once had a friend that was (36) _____ with terminal cancer, and the news that he might only live up to six months was a great shock to him, his family, and his friends. However, in spite of the dire prognosis, he was (37) _____ determined to look into all available treatments that might cure him or (38) _____ his life. I think that when you find yourself in such situations, you tend to look up every possible avenue for hope of (39) _____ your life.

As the months (40) _____ and his health grew, I noticed an unexpected change in attitude that came over him. He had also been a jovial person with an (41) _____ personality, but rather (than) give in to discouragement and (42) _____, he took comfort in his faith in God and (43) _____. His conversations focused on others rather than himself, and he spoke of the afterlife as something (44) _____

During the last few months, weeks, and days of his life, he was kindly cared for by family, friends, his loving wife, who looked after both his physical and emotional needs, and workers from a local hospice came to the home to help regulate his medication and provide any other needed support. (45) _____, realizing they were the benefactors of something more.

Indeed, one might ponder why God allows death and suffering in our world, but for me, such experiences taught me to value family more and kindness for others. (46) _____

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 the statements in the fewest possible words on *Answer Sheet 2*.

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

A number of factors related to the voice reveal the personality of the speaker. The first is the broad area of communication, which includes imparting information by use of language, communicating with a group or an individual, and specialized line communication through performance. A person conveys thoughts and ideas through choice of words, by a tone of voice that is pleasant or unpleasant, gentle or harsh, by the rhythm that is inherent within the language itself, and by speech rhythms that are flowing and regular or uneven and hesitant, and finally, by the pitch and melody (旋律) of the utterance. When speaking before a group, a person's tone may indicate unsureness or fright, confidence or calm. At interpersonal levels, the tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen. Here a person's tone can consciously or unconsciously reflect intuitive sympathy or antipathy, lack of concern or interest, fatigue, anxiety, enthusiasm or excitement, all of which are usually discernible by the acute listener. Public performance is a matter of communication that is highly specialized with its own techniques for obtaining effects by voice and /or gesture. The motivation derived from the text, and in the case of singing, the music, in combination with the performer's skills, personality, and ability to create empathy will determine the success of artistic, political, or pedagogic (教学的) communication. Second, the voice gives psychological clues to a person's self-image, perception of others, and emotional health. Self-image can be indicated by a tone of voice that is confident, pretentious, shy, aggressive, or outgoing, to name only a few personality traits. Also the sound may give a clue to the facade or mask of that person, for example, a shy person hiding behind an overconfident front. How a speaker perceives the listener's receptiveness, interest, or sympathy in any given conversation can drastically alter the tone of presentation, by encouraging or discouraging the speaker. Emotional health is evidenced in the voice by free and melodic sounds of the happy, by constricted and harsh sound of the angry, and by dull and lethargic (昏睡的) qualities of the depressed.

- 47 The passage is mainly about _____.
- 48 _____ areas of communication does the author divide into.
- 49 The acute listener can detect _____ according to the speaker's tone.
- 50 By _____, such public performance as artistic, political and pedagogic communication try to achieve effects.
- 51 A happy person tends to speak in the _____ voice.

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 *Answer Sheet 2* with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Yao Ming's preseason performances, however, were questionable, and left many wondering why he was the first overall pick. He started the regular season on the bench, and seemed to be a long project and years away from becoming a major contributor to the team. However, he began to turn things around in mid-November. In a game against the Los Angeles Lakers,

he scored 20 points, making all of his shots (9 field goals and two free throws) against one of the best teams in the NBA. This performance led to a memorable televised incident where TNT basketball analyst Charles Barkley, having lost a bet in which he stated Yao would never score 20 points in a game for the season, was supposed to literally kiss the ass of TNT co-analyst Kenny Smith, but was forced to fulfill the bet on a donkey brought onto the TV set by Smith. Two games later, against the Rockets' in-state rival Dallas Mavericks, he deposited 30 points and grabbed 16 rebounds in a game that showed that Yao could definitely play as a starter. By the end of the month, Yao was firmly entrenched in the starting lineup.

By December and January, Yao was proving to be a highly consistent starter. He put up only a few big games, largely because he didn't play as many minutes in games, but he helped his team whenever he took to the court. Eventually, he was perceived as a rival to the Lakers' star center Shaquille O'Neal, turning Rockets/Lakers games into Yao vs. Shaq games. O'Neal was criticized for comments he made before the season when asked about the matchups (对手), as he told a reporter to leave Yao a message which mimicked the Chinese language. Yao took it in his stride, and eased the situation by joking that "Chinese is a hard language to learn."

That sort of good humour and light-heartedness off the court, plus his reputation for being very personable, made him extremely popular among fans. His likeability inspired a catchy song in the Houston area by artists Chance McClain and Kevin Ryan (loosely based on the popular "Olé" chants you would hear at a European football game), and Yao quickly became one of the league's most marketable players. Featured in advertisements of Apple, Gatorade, and a popular Super Bowl ad for Visa, it did not take long for "Yao Ming" to become a household name.

- 52 How does the author comment on Yao's performance during the preseason?
A) Just so-so. B) Satisfactory C) Superb. D) Incredible.
- 53 It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) Yao's performance during the regular season was beyond Charles Barley's expectations.
B) Kenny Smith did not think much of Yao Ming.
C) Charles Barkley did not think that Yao would disappoint his fans.
D) Yao's performance during the first several games won him good reputation.
- 54 How did Yao react to O'Neil's comment?
A) He attacked O'Neil violently. B) He ridiculed O'Neil before the reporter.
C) He faced it with a sense of humor. D) He avoided to answer the reporter's question.
- 55 What does "Yao took it in his stride" (Line 6, Para. 2) mean?
A) Yao ignored it. B) Yao dealt with it easily.
C) Yao walked on quickly. D) Yao improved his skills.
- 56 What played a decisive role in helping Yao become popular in a short time?
A) His good image. B) His performance on the court.
C) The song by Chance McClain and Kevin Ryan. D) His appearance in several advertisements.

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The Bank of England will keep interest rates on hold this month, after August's cut, but proof of slowing economic growth will probably provoke another reduction late this year or early in 2006, a Reuters poll shows.

All 47 economists surveyed by Reuters between August 30 and September 1 expected the bank's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to keep rates at 4.50 percent when its meeting ends on Thursday September 8.

The median forecast showed rates cut to 4.25 percent by the end of next March and staying at that level until end-2006.

Last month, the bank cut rates for the first time in two years to boost consumer spending and a Reuters poll carried out after the move had forecast a second cut by year-end.

But minutes from the August meeting, published since, showed that four of the MPC's nine members — including Bank of England Governor Mervyn King — had voted for keeping rates on hold. Some said this made another move this year less likely.

"After such a close vote in August, the MPC is likely to want to wait and gather more evidence before moving interest rates again in either direction," said John Hawksworth at PwC, who expects a rate cut sometime in 2006.

Seventeen of the economists said the next move would be a cut in the final quarter of this year, most likely in November. An equal number forecast a cut in 2006, eight of them in February. Eight said the next move would be a hike and five saw rates on hold until the end of 2006. Those economists who expect rates to be cut again this year said evidence of weak economic growth in the third quarter could spur the bank into action.

"By the time of the November meeting, it should be clear that growth is set to disappoint — and hence they (will) cut," said Michael Saunders at Citigroup.

Eight of the economists said the next move in rates would be a reversal of the August cut some time next year. They argued that the economy was not doing as badly as some thought, and that things could improve further this year. Concerns about inflation could then prompt renewed tightening.

Consumer price inflation shot up to 2.3 percent in July, rising above the Bank of England's 2.0 percent target for the first time since CPI was adopted as Britain's main inflation measure in December 2003.

Some analysts said the bank would probably be unwilling to risk fuelling inflation further by cutting rates. But others argued that the rise in inflation was mainly due to the high oil prices and could thus prove short-lived.

- 57 The Bank of England cut interest rates last month to _____.
A) control consumer spending. B) stimulate people to spend money.
C) regulate the financial market. D) help people make ends meet.
- 58 What does "minutes"(Line1, Para5) mean?
A) One of the 60 parts into which an hour is divided. B) A very short space of time.
C) As soon as. D) A written record.
- 59 How many economists surveyed expect a rate cut late this year or early in 2006?
A) 17 B) 34 C) 42 D) 47
- 60 What might be the cause of further interest rate cut?
A) Disappointing economic growth B) Inflation.
C) High oil prices. D) Tight government policies.
- 61 Cutting rates might lead to _____.
A) Disappointing economic growth B) Inflation.
C) High oil prices. D) Tight government policies.

Part V 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 (^) 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.

Many people believe they are suppose to drink eight glasses of water a day, or about 62 _____
two liters. What? Because that is what they have been told all their life. But a new report 63 _____
offers some different advice. Experts say people should obey their bodies; they should 64 _____
drink as much water as they feel like drink.

The report contains some general suggestion. The experts say women should get 65 _____
about two-point-seven liters of water day. Men should get about three-point-seven liters.
But wait — in each case, that is more than eight glasses.

There is an important difference. The report does not tell people how many glasses 66 _____
of water to drink. In fact, the experts say it may be possible to know how many glasses
are needed to meet these guidelines. This is because the daily water requirement can
include the water content in foods.

People need to drink more water when they are physically active. The same is true 67 _____
of those live in hot climates. Depending on heat and activity, people could need two times 68 _____
so much water as others do.

All this, however, does not answer one question. No one seems sure why people 69 _____
have the idea that good health require eight glasses of water daily.

It may have started with a misunderstanding. In nineteen-forty-five, the National 70 _____
Academy of Sciences published some guidelines. Its Food and Nutrition Board said a
good number of water for most adults was two-point-five liters daily. This was based on 71 _____
an average of one milliliter for each calorie of food eat. But that was only part of what the
board said. It also said that most of this amount is contained in prepared foods.

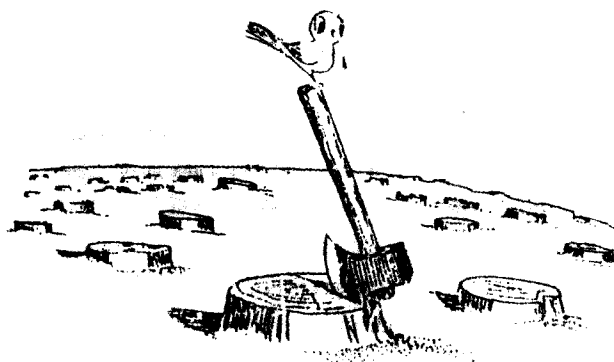
Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the following sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

- 72 _____ (这次论坛以“中国和新亚洲世纪”为主题), shows the great concern over
the prospects of development of China and Asia, and the roles of China and Asia in the global economy.
- 73 You have produced so many famous animation characters. _____ (那么你认为
一部成功的动画片应该具备哪些要素呢)?
- 74 By encouraging communication among high-tech companies, the FBI hopes to reduce the impact of Internet crime,
_____ (据估计每年网络犯罪造成全球经济 1.6 兆亿的损失).
- 75 People often talk about love at first sight. It happens, but rarely. _____
_____ (过快地做出一生的承诺会酿成苦果。首先给你自己一点时间去真正地了解一个人).
- 76 President Bush grimly warned it will take America years to recover from Hurricane Katrina, but vowed
yesterday _____
_____ (船只、士兵、医疗必需品、食物和饮用水已经在送往灾区的路上, 这只是联邦政府对这
次灾难做出反应的大规模救援计划的开始).

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

- 1 描述图片内容和作者的用意。
- 2 这种现象产生哪些危害。
- 3 如何解决这个问题？你的建议。

[illegible]

Directions: (Omitted)

There are many commonly held beliefs about glasses and eyesight that are not proven facts. For instance, some people believe that wearing glasses too soon weakens the eye. But there is no evidence to show that the structure of eyes is changed by wearing glasses at a young age. Wearing the wrong glasses, however, can prove harmful. Studies show that for adults there is no danger, but children can develop loss of vision if they have the wrong glasses.

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