

MODEL TEST
CET-6

王牌英语

新题型

大学英语六级王牌

模拟试题集

许建平 主编



科学出版社
www.sciencep.com

王牌英语

新题型大学英语六级王牌 ——模拟试题集

主 编 许建平

副主编 边卫红

编委会 (按姓氏笔划顺序排列)

王 林	王珊珊	王煦云	边卫红	安晓红
许 可	许业勤	吴朝霞	张泽溥	张荣曦
孟雅琳	赵挺伟	康素芳		

科 学 出 版 社

北 京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新题型大学英语六级王牌模拟试题集/许建平主编. —北京:
科学出版社, 2007

(王牌英语)

ISBN 978-7-03-018979-0

I. 新… II. 许… 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 (2007) 第 069749 号

责任编辑: 郝建华 张维华 / 责任校对: 赵桂芬

责任印制: 钱玉芬 / 封面设计: 无极书装

科学出版社出版

北京东黄城根北街 16 号

邮政编码: 100717

<http://www.sciencep.com>

源海印刷有限责任公司印刷

科学出版社发行 各地新华书店经销

*

2007 年 5 月第 一 版 开本: 787 × 1092 1/16

2007 年 5 月第一次印刷 印张: 19

印数: 1—6 000 字数: 460 000

定价: 29.00 元 (含 1CD)

(如有印装质量问题, 我社负责调换〈环伟〉)

前 言

为适应我国高等教育新的发展形势，深化教学改革，提高教学质量，满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要，2004年初教育部高教司组织制定并在全中国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》。2005年9月，大学英语考试委员会公布了新的大学英语四级考试样题，并于2006年在全国180所试点院校实施。2007年1月全面实施改革后的四级考试，2007年6月全面实施改革后的六级考试。大学英语四、六级考试的改革以及新题型的颁布是全国大学英语教学改革的一部分，其主要目的在于通过对学生语言运用能力的测评，促进教学改革，对“教”与“学”起到更好的反拨作用。

新题型突出了听力理解的考核，增加了快速阅读，将传统的阅读理解细划为篇章阅读理解和篇章词汇理解两种仔细阅读理解形式，从单一的“四选一”题型发展为多项选择、简要回答、选词填空等多种题型。此外，新题型还根据教学的实际需要，增加了中译英等项目。为适应外语教学改革的新形势，我们组织编写了《新题型大学英语六级王牌——模拟试题集》，以便为广大的考生提供必要的、有针对性的考前训练素材。

这套模拟试题集是根据全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会2006年8月颁布的《大学英语六级考试（CET-6）试点考试样卷》编写的，具有以下几点特点：

（1）《新题型大学英语六级王牌——模拟试题集》以新颁布的大学英语六级考试样题为主要依据和版本，尽可能客观、全面地体现所规定的有关考试要求，其难度适中，题型相同，词汇量严格控制在考试大纲范围之内，各单项测试尽可能与考试样题相符。

（2）《新题型大学英语六级王牌——模拟试题集》主要是针对新题型的考试项目进行实战演练。包括了样题的全部考试项目：①短对话、长对话、短文理解、短文听写；②篇章阅读理解、篇章词汇理解、快速阅读理解；③改错或完形填空；④中译英；⑤短文写作。这就为考生提供了真实的模拟考试训练机会，便于考前全面复习。

（3）《新题型大学英语六级王牌——模拟试题集》选材广泛，内容新颖。多数材料选自近年来国内外出版的有关图书、报刊和考试题，并根据六级新题型的要求进行了必要的修改和加工。所选用的材料包括文化教育、社会生活、历史传记、风土人情、科普常识、时事政治、经济贸易等。

（4）《新题型大学英语六级王牌——模拟试题集》的选材和编写注重语言材料的规范性以及内容的共核性。在考虑到词汇和语法项目的覆盖面以及阅读文章难度的同时，避免了偏难题和怪题的出现。

（5）考虑到这套模拟试题集的读者群体是广大复习备考的自学人员，我们在每套试题后提供了准确、完整的答案和详尽的解释；作文题和翻译题均提供了详尽的范文和讲解提示，供考生分析、背诵和模仿。

（6）听力理解部分我们聘请了具有丰富教学经验的外籍教师录制，其语速与考试样题基

本一致，这从很大程度上保证了录音的清晰度及质量。

《新题型大学英语六级王牌——模拟试题集》由清华大学外语系等多年从事大学英语教学和四、六级考试辅导工作的有关教师编写，并得到科学出版社的大力支持。我们希望这套模拟试题集的出版能够帮助考生更加有效地进行考前复习，取得预期的考试成绩。

编 者

2007年3月

英语六级新题型考试项目备考要点

新的大学英语六级考试的目的是检查考生的英语语言知识,以及他们使用这些知识的能力。考试的范围包括听力理解、阅读理解、改错或完型填空、写作和翻译四大块,这四大块又细分为写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、改错或完型填空、翻译六种题型。下面就《大学英语六级考试(CET-6)试点考试样卷》设计的六种题型的备考要点向大家作一扼要的介绍。

一、听力理解

大学英语六级新题型中的听力理解分为两大部分:对话(短对话和长对话)、短文(短文理解和短文听写)。这部分所占比例从原来的20%提高到35%。在做听力题时,应注意以下几个方面:

1. 把握对话语境, 抓住主题思想

无论是长、短对话还是短文,往往都发生在一定的场景之中,因此平时的听力训练应当结合一定的场景,按不同专题进行听力训练,熟悉相关词汇。例如关于天气类的词汇 fine (天气晴朗), mist (较薄的雾), fog (浓雾), cloudy (多云), overcast (阴天), Fahrenheit (华氏), centigrade (摄氏) 等等;关于学校生活的词汇,例如 program, curriculum, course, final (期末考试) 等;关于日常生活类词汇,例如 block (街区), crossroad (十字路口), helping (一份食物), tip (小费) 等。平时要是有过类似的训练,考试中便能根据不同场景积极调动头脑里的词汇,迅速抓住对话的主题思想,提高听力理解的准确度。

2. 判断说话意图, 捕捉关键信息

听力考试至关重要的一点是捕捉关键信息。多数对话反映一方对某件事情表示同意、拒绝、生气、高兴等。听的过程中应注意把握交流双方的观点、态度、语气、语调,准确判断说话人的意图,将听到的内容形成一个整体大意。

3. 了解相关细节, 熟悉疑问句式

多数对话及短文的提问是以 Wh- 和 How 开头的特殊疑问句。例如 what, why, where, when, which, who 等。这类提问的关键成分和关键词主要有两类:一是包含关键信息的成分和词语,例如 who, when, where 和具体的事实、数据等;二是能体现和反映说话者态度、倾向的词语,例如一些连词、语气词以及 and, then, but, well 等。

4. 注意方法技巧, 掌握答题时间

在基本听懂对话或短文的前提下,有时也难以定夺,不能马上做出正确的选择。在

这种情况下,可采用排除法答题。在听的时候可根据需要做速记、画符号,记录下时间、地点、人名、数字等,以便帮助做出正确的选择。在一般情况下,两题之间会有13~20秒的答题时间,考生在答完上一题后,应当尽可能留出几秒钟的时间浏览下道题的选择项。

5. 调整答题节奏,保持良好心态

考试过程中的心态调整也很重要。譬如在做听写填空时,应该一面听录音,一面读试题。第一遍的重点应放在听懂短文的主要内容上,同时尽可能抓住空格内应填的词语。听第二遍时应充分利用停顿的时间,尽快将词语写下来。如果时间来不及,可以先记下有关单词的第一个或前几个字母,在听第三遍时,将其写全。听第三遍时,应仔细核对已填好的词语并检查拼写。千万不要过度紧张,也不要从一开始就企图听懂播放的每一个词。听不懂的地方迅速跳过,进入下一题。不要因为一两道题不会做而影响整个考试的情绪。

二、阅读理解

大学英语六级新题型的阅读理解分为仔细阅读理解和快速阅读理解。仔细阅读理解又分为:篇章阅读理解(多项选择)、篇章词汇理解或短句问答。在快速阅读理解部分有:是非判断、句子填空等。整个阅读理解部分共占考试分值的35%。

1. 快速阅读理解

快速阅读理解要求考生在15分钟的时间里,阅读一篇长达1300~1400个词的文章,然后根据文章内容回答问题。快速阅读必须使用的是边看题边在文章中进行查找的思维习惯。前4道题用Y(for YES), N(for NO), NG(for NOT GIVEN)回答“是”、“非”、“文中没有给出”。一般来讲,通过定位和查找验证“是”或“非”比较容易找到答案,但是取舍“文中没有给出”这样的答案比较麻烦,须小心谨慎、快速核实。后6道题为书面回答问题,根据文章内容补充6个不完整的句子。做这一类题需要紧紧把握每个题目中的关键线索单词,这些单词往往具备一定特征:时间、地点、数字、专有名词。在关键词找到之后,利用文章的小标题进行范围上的定位。总而言之,快速阅读理解部分文章虽然很长,但难度并不大,而且问题都显而易见、直截了当,不需要考生去转弯抹角地加以猜测、推论。做这一类题关键是方向要准、速度要快。

2. 仔细阅读理解

仔细阅读理解题型分为Section A和Section B两部分。Section A为篇章词汇理解填空和简答题,Section B为传统的篇章阅读理解多项选择,做题时间总共为25分钟。

仔细阅读理解Section A为短句回答和篇章层次的词汇理解,考点主要围绕在语义词汇、细节内容,没有复杂的推论引申,所以难度似乎并不太大。不过,与传统的四选一相比,新题型没有提供选择项目,而是需要考生自己动脑想、动手写。这样一来答案很可能没有一个固定的模式,这就加大了考试的难度。Section A的篇章词汇理解填空和简答题大都是细节题。从本质上来讲,它与快速阅读没有太大的区别,只不过它全部都是主观题型。做这一类题时我们须记住这样一句话:“精确定位,扼要摘抄”。所谓“精确定位”就是排除无关内容

的干扰,锁定答案在文章中的精确位置;所谓“扼要摘抄”就是在做简答题时需要注意文字的简练,尽量多用省略句、词组短语,而不用完整句、长句,答案一般不超过10个单词。

仔细阅读理解Section B大家都比较熟悉,是传统的篇章阅读理解多项选择,每篇约450词。对于这类阅读理解题,我们建议使用以下几个步骤:

(1) 略读短文 把握方向。用尽量短的时间扫视短文每段的第一句和最后一段的最后一句。因为各段的主题句往往在句首,而文章的最后一句很可能是概括总结。略读的目的是掌握短文的主旨大意,做到对全文的内容心中大致有数,有一个思考的方向。

(2) 浏览问题 有的放矢。浏览题目,揣测出题者出此题的目的并侧重阅读短文相关部分。由于对所问问题及文章主旨都已有所了解,在阅读时自然会知道哪些地方得细读、哪些地方可一带而过甚至跳过不读。所有问题都是根据文章内容提出的,基本反映并覆盖了文章内容的主干。先阅读问题再阅读全文可以做到“成竹在胸”。

(3) 分析判断 确定答案。有了前两步的定位,第三步就该敲定答案了。这一步是做题的关键,尤其需要小心翼翼,一不小心就会前功尽弃。需要注意的是,一些看似简单的问题,不能掉以轻心;尤其当文章内容涉及常识或你所熟悉的知识范畴时,事实、观点要以文章为准,而不能跟着自己的感觉走。因为这里考查的是你的阅读理解能力,而不是你对某种文化、知识的掌握程度,因此选择答案绝对不能脱离文章内容或作者观点,单凭自己的主观判断解决问题。

这种三步到位方法其优点是事半功倍,考生可以抓紧时间,集中精力进行有针对性的阅读、解题。其缺点是有可能有时会遗漏关键细节,从而产生理解偏差,答错题。因此做完之后再忙也应抽出一定的时间将答案检查一遍。

三、改错与完型填空

新题型中的完型填空或改错占整个试卷比重的10%,两种题型交替使用。

1. 改错题

新题型中的改错题是让考生辨认一篇长约250词的短文中的错误并加以改正。这种考试主要是测试考生对英语句子中出现的各种错误(包括语法错误和语言错误)的判断能力。一般来说,错项涉及英语的语言基础知识,因此要求考生具有较扎实的语法知识和词汇知识。因此,考生在平时的学习中,应注意细心观察、比较和记忆有关的语法和构词方面的知识,以便提高综合运用英语知识答题的能力。

在考试时,考生应先搞清全文的大概意思,再分析划线相对应句子的语法功能入手,弄清词汇间再分析该句与全文的逻辑关系,找到错误项。在判断错误时,考生可考虑以下因素:

(1) 句子各成分之间是否保持一致。注意句子成分之间或词语之间人称、数、性等方面的一致关系,主要有主语和谓语的一致,代词与其所代替词的一致关系。

(2) 漏词和赘词问题。故意漏掉句子中必不可少的成分或添加不必要的成分,也是出现频率较高的典型错误。

(3) 应特别注意名词的单复数与格问题,以及人称代词、关系代词、介词的用法。

(4) 形容词和副词的误用。一方面应特别注意形容词和副词比较级的用法,另一方面还

应注意形容词和副词的不同形式和语法功能。

(5) 非谓语动词方面的不定式与动名词的搭配问题, 主动与被动语态。

(6) 有关词序上的错误。特别应注意形容词和副词修饰语及其位置排列的基本规律。

2. 完型填空题

完型填空是对考生语言综合能力的考查。通常情况下, 考查以下三个方面的内容: 语法结构、词汇知识、阅读理解。解答完型填空题时主要考虑到以下几个方面的因素: 语法干扰和近义词辨别、语义干扰及固定搭配、词的用法和结构辨别、介词及冠词确定。

做完型填空时首先要对全文内容有一个整体的了解; 之后, 分段进行填空, 至少要在理解三个句子的基础上才可答题。避免遇见一题便选择一项, 这样很容易造成见木不见林。同时要填写的内容做一大概的猜测, 在初步确定选择项后, 需要再将文章重读一下, 证实自己认为最合适的词语。在做题的整个过程中要保持全文的整体性及思路的连贯性。

考生在具体做完形填空时可采取以下步骤:

(1) 略读全文, 抓住大意。完型填空在很大程度上考查学生语篇理解水平, 所以考生第一步必须略读全文, 抓住大意, 只有这样, 才能正确地选择词和词组在具体情景中的确切含义。

(2) 把握结构, 理清线索。完型填空的填入部分主要包括句子中的功能结构词、固定搭配结构词和句型结构词。答题时要考虑选择项是否符合该句或上下文意思的要求; 是否符合词组搭配要求; 是否符合句型或语法要求; 是否有提示词的暗示, 例如同义词、反义词或重复出现的词等。

(3) 领会暗示, 推断选择。语篇的理解特别强调文章的整体性。在做填空题的过程中应领会暗示, 仔细搜寻字里行间或作者语气中的暗示词或内涵意义。如果一时难以确定答案, 可以先不选择, 继续往下面做。通常情况下, 上下文和前后选择项可对文章的意思给予不断提示和补充。

(4) 仔细辨别, 巧用排除。在具体答题时, 还需注意词性的选择、词组的搭配、句子之间的关系、段落中的语义连贯等。遇到难以判断的选择项时, 可以将每一种选择都填入空中加以分析, 运用语法知识和上下文信息, 逐一排除掉明显的不正确选项和可能性很小的选项。

四、中 译 英

六级新题型的考试中的翻译部分占整个考试卷面的5%。翻译部分测试的是句子、短语或常用表达层次上的中译英能力, 采用的方式是根据汉语的文字提示, 将5个不完整的英语句子补充完整。

做翻译题一般分为三个阶段: 理解准备阶段、书写表达阶段、检查核对阶段。虽然新题型中译英只是词语或短语翻译, 但也同样需要遵循基本的汉译英的有关翻译规律。首先是正确理解需要翻译的短文或单句, 分析其结构, 确定英语的句型及所需词汇。然后在正确理解的基础上, 将思考好的句型及词语按照英语的规则写下来。最后是检查核对, 在这一阶段, 首先应检查译文是否正确地转述了原文的内容; 其次, 需认真检查是否有语法上的明显错

误,例如时态、语态、单复数、拼写等。

翻译质量的好坏取决于对英语语言的掌握程度。考生应当尽可能使表达的文字通顺和流畅,不要一对一地死译或“望文生义”地乱译,避免出现严重的语法错误或拼写错误。具体地说,在做翻译题时,应当先理清句式结构,将整个句子翻译成汉语,然后再根据上下文,选择适当的词语译出空缺部分的汉语文字,使其组织成完整通顺的英语句子。如2006年12月CET-6翻译考试72题:

72. If you had _____ (听从了我的忠告,你就不会陷入麻烦)。

【结构分析】这是一个虚拟语气句,假设情况与过去相反。

【汉语译文】要是你听从了我的忠告,你就不会陷入麻烦。

【考点分析】本题考点是虚拟语气句的正确表达,以及两个动宾结构“听从忠告”follow advice/suggestion和“陷入麻烦”get into trouble的表达。

【参考答案】followed my advice/suggestion, you would not have been/put yourself in trouble.

五、短文写作

六级新题型的短文写作占整个试卷的15%,要求考生在30分钟之内完成150个词以上的短文写作。这种题型主要目的是考核学生用英语进行书面表达的能力,也就是说,主要是考核语言运用能力,这种考试不是自由作文,而是对考生写什么内容有什么明确的要求,用各种明确的方式,例如提纲、图表、关键词等加以限定;提纲往往用中文给出,以避免考生将提纲中的文字直接抄录进作文。采用有控制的作文也有利于提高评分的一致性。写作体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。写作内容主要为一般性常识,要求能够正确表达思想、语意连贯,无重大语言错误。

目前考生作文中的主要问题有:

- (1) 书面表达能力欠缺,缺乏写作基本功。具体表现在词不达意、语法错误、拼写错误等;
- (2) 受母语的干扰,汉语式的英语表达较多,严重地影响了作文的质量及写作思路。
- (3) 抓不住要点,造成写作不切题,甚至严重跑题,其结果是作文内容与标题不着边际。
- (4) 内容空洞单调,没有具体内容和实例,词汇贫乏,句型结构单调。
- (5) 字数不够,相当数量的考生由于英语表达力差而难以达到150字的最低要求。
- (6) 卷面零乱,书写不整齐,影响阅读,这对判卷评分非常不利。

此外,英文写作是一项综合能力很强的语言技能,涉及对语言知识的掌握程度、使用语言知识的熟练程度、基本的写作技巧以及个人的阅历和知识面等。这就需要平时进行更有针对性的写作训练,解决英语写作中的主要问题。要提高自己的写作能力,考生需要从以下几点入手:

(1) 掌握一定数量的常用词汇。常用词汇是英文写作的基础。如果考生能够比较熟练地拼写出1500个常用词或词组,并掌握了它们的基本用法,基本上就达到了英语考试写作部分的要求。

(2) 掌握一定数量的常用句型。词汇和句型是构成文章的主要成分。在英文写作中,句型的正确运用及变化是体现作文质量的标志之一。这一点恰恰是大多数考生的薄弱环节。在

考试中很多考生句型单调,缺少变化,很少采用分词从句、不定式、定语从句、状语从句等手段使作文上档次。有时候即便是写上几句复合句,其句子结构也会出现问题。

(3) 模仿范文,加强实践。提高写作水平的另一方式是多读一些不同题材的范文。揣摩这些文章是从哪个角度入手的、如何组织的,以及哪些想法及用词是可以借鉴和模仿的。在多读的基础上,多背几篇范文,多写几篇作文。写作是运用语言的一种重要的实践活动;只有多写勤练,才有可能逐步提高写作水平。

需要特别提醒大家注意的是,考生所呈交的作文应该是一篇书写清晰、结构严谨、内容切题、句子连贯、语言准确、表达方式多样的文章。做到了上述几点,英语考试中最棘手的写作问题就不再令人头痛。

当然,要从整体上提高大学英语六级考试的成绩,不能仅仅靠书本知识、应试技巧,最重要的是勤学苦练,打好基础;学以致用,投入实践。希望考生能够通过这10套模拟试题的实践,不断总结,纠正错误,循序渐进,逐步提高,顺利通过大学英语六级新题型考试。

目 录

前言	i
英语六级新题型考试项目备考要点	iii
第一部分 大学英语六级考试试点考试样卷	25
第二部分 模拟试题	32
Model Test One	32
Model Test Two	48
Model Test Three	65
Model Test Four	81
Model Test Five	98
Model Test Six	114
Model Test Seven	131
Model Test Eight	147
Model Test Nine	163
第三部分 听力文字稿	178
Model Test One	178
Model Test Two	184
Model Test Three	190
Model Test Four	196
Model Test Five	202
Model Test Six	208
Model Test Seven	214
Model Test Eight	220
Model Test Nine	226
第四部分 答案与解析	232
Model Test One	232
Model Test Two	238
Model Test Three	245
Model Test Four	252
Model Test Five	259
Model Test Six	265
Model Test Seven	271
Model Test Eight	278
Model Test Nine	285

第一部分 大学英语六级考试试点考试样卷

试 题 册

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

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 1-4, mark

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Y (for YES)</i> | <i>if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;</i> |
| <i>N (for NO)</i> | <i>if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;</i> |
| <i>NG (for NOT GIVEN)</i> | <i>if the information is not given in the passage.</i> |

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

Rainforests

Tropical rainforests are the most diverse *ecosystem* (生态系统) on Earth, and also the oldest. Today, tropical rainforests cover only 6 percent of the Earth's ground surface, but they are home to over half of the planet's plant and animal species.

What Is a Rainforest?

Generally speaking, a rainforest is an environment that receives high rainfall and is dominated by tall trees. A wide range of ecosystems fall into this category, of course. But most of the time when people talk about rainforests, they mean the tropical rainforests located near the equator.

These forests receive between 160 and 400 inches of rain per year. The total annual rainfall is spread pretty evenly throughout the year, and the temperature rarely dips below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

This steady climate is due to the position of rainforests on the globe. Because of the orientation of the Earth's axis, the Northern and Southern hemispheres each spend part of the year tilted away from the sun. Since rainforests are at the middle of the globe, located near the equator, they are not especially affected by this change. They receive nearly the same amount of sunlight, and therefore heat, all year. Consequently, the weather in these regions remains fairly constant.

The consistently wet, warm weather and ample sunlight give plant life everything it needs to thrive. Trees have the resources to grow to tremendous heights, and they live for hundreds, even thousands, of years. These giants, who reach 60 to 150 ft in the air, form the basic structure of the

rainforest. Their top branches spread wide in order to capture maximum sunlight. This creates a thick *canopy* (树冠) level at the top of the forest, with thinner greenery levels underneath. Some large trees grow so tall that they even tower over the canopy layer.

As you go lower, down into the rainforest, you find less and less greenery. The forest floor is made up of moss, fungi, and decaying plant matter that has fallen from the upper layers. The reason for this decrease in greenery is very simple: The overabundance of plants gathering sunlight at the top of the forest blocks most sunlight from reaching the bottom of the forest, making it difficult for robust plants to thrive.

The Forest for the Trees

The ample sunlight and extremely wet climate of many tropical areas encourage the growth of towering trees with wide canopies. This thick top layer of the rainforest dictates the lives of all other plants in the forest. New tree seedlings rarely survive to make it to the top unless some older trees die, creating a “hole” in the canopy. When this happens, all of the seedlings on the ground level compete intensely to reach the sunlight.

Many plant species reach the top of the forest by climbing the tall trees. It is much easier to ascend this way, because the plant doesn't have to form its own supporting structure.

Some plant species, called epiphytes, grow directly on the surface of the giant trees. These plants, which include a variety of orchids and ferns, make up much of the understory, the layer of the rainforest right below the canopy. Epiphytes are close enough to the top to receive adequate light, and the runoff from the canopy layer provides all the water and *nutrients* (养分) they need, which is important since they don't have access to the nutrients in the ground.

Stranglers and Buttresses

Some epiphytes eventually develop into stranglers. They grow long, thick roots that extend down the tree trunk into the ground. As they continue to grow, the roots form a sort of web structure all around the tree. At the same time, the strangler plant's branches extend upward, spreading out into the canopy. Eventually, the strangler may block so much light from above, and absorb such a high percentage of nutrients from the ground below, that the host tree dies.

Competition over nutrients is almost as intense as competition for light. The excessive rainfall rapidly dissolves nutrients in the soil, making it relatively infertile except at the top layers. For this reason, rainforest tree roots grow outward to cover a wider area, rather than downward to lower levels. This makes rainforest trees somewhat unstable, since they don't have very strong anchors in the ground. Some trees compensate for this by growing natural buttresses. These buttresses are basically tree trunks that extend out from the side of the tree and down to the ground, giving the tree additional support.

Rainforest trees are dependent on bacteria that are continually producing nutrients in the ground. Rainforest bacteria and trees have a very close, *symbiotic* (共生的) relationship. The trees provide the bacteria with food, in the form of fallen leaves and other material, and the bacteria break this material down into the nutrients that the trees need to survive.

One of the most remarkable things about rainforest plant life is its diversity. The temperate

rainforests of the Pacific Northwest are mainly composed of a dozen or so tree species. A tropical rainforest, on the other hand, might have 300 distinct tree species.

All Creatures, Great and Small

Rainforests are home to the majority of animal species in the world. And a great number of species who now live in other environments, including humans, originally inhabited the rainforests. Researchers estimate that in a large rainforest area, there may be more than 10 million different animal species.

Most of these species have adapted for life in the upper levels of the rainforest, where food is most plentiful. Insects, which can easily climb or fly from tree to tree, make up the largest group (ants are the most abundant animal in the rainforest). Insect species have a highly symbiotic relationship with the plant life in a rainforest. The insects move from plant to plant, enjoying the wealth of food provided there. As they travel, the insects may pick up the plants' seeds, dropping them some distance away. This helps to disperse the population of the plant species over a larger area.

The numerous birds of the rainforest also play a major part in seed dispersal. When they eat fruit from a plant, the seeds pass through their digestive system. By the time they *excrete* (排泄) the seeds, the birds may have flown many miles away from the fruit-bearing tree.

There are also a large number of reptiles and mammals in the rainforest. Since the weather is so hot and humid during the day, most rainforest mammals are active only at night, dusk or dawn. The many rainforest bat species are especially well adapted for this lifestyle. Using their sonar, bats navigate easily through the mass of trees in the rainforest, feeding on insects and fruit.

While most rainforest species spend their lives in the trees, there is also a lot of life on the forest floor. Great apes, wild pigs, big cats and even elephants can all be found in rainforests. There are a number of people who live in the rainforests, as well. These tribes — which, up until recently, numbered in the thousands — are being forced out of the rainforests at an alarming rate because of deforestation.

Deforestation

In the past hundred years, humans have begun destroying rainforests at an alarming rate. Today, roughly 1.5 acres of rainforest are destroyed every second. People are cutting down the rainforests in pursuit of three major resources:

- Land for crops
- Lumber for paper and other wood products
- Land for livestock pastures

In the current economy, people obviously have a need for all of these resources. But almost all experts agree that, over time, we will suffer much more from the destruction of the rainforests than we will benefit.

The world's rainforests are an extremely valuable natural resource, to be sure, but not for their lumber or their land. They are the main cradle of life on Earth, and they hold millions of unique life forms that we have yet to discover. Destroying the rainforests is comparable to destroying an unknown planet—we have no idea what we're losing. If deforestation continues at its current rate, the

world's tropical rainforests will be wiped out within 40 years. (1361 words)

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. Virtually all plant and animal species on Earth can be found in tropical rainforests.
2. There is not much change in the weather in the tropical rainforests all the year round.
3. The largest number of rainforests in the world are located on the African continent.
4. Below the canopy level of a tropical rainforest grows an overabundance of plants.
5. New tree seedlings will not survive to reach the canopy level unless _____.
6. Epiphytes, which form much of the understory of the rainforest, get all their water and nutrients from _____.
7. Stranglers are so called because they by blocking the sunlight and competing for the nutrients _____.
8. Since rainforest bacteria and trees depend on each other for life, the relationship they form is termed _____.
9. Plant species are dispersed over a large area with the help of _____.
10. As we are still ignorant of millions of unique life forms in the rainforest, deforestation can be compared to the destruction of _____.

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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) She isn't going to change her major.
B) She plans to major in tax law.
C) She studies in the same school as her brother.
D) She isn't going to work in her brother's firm.
12. A) She will do her best if the job is worth doing.
B) She prefers a life of continued exploration.
C) She will stick to the job if the pay is good.
D) She doesn't think much of job-hopping.
13. A) Stop thinking about the matter.
B) Talk the drug user out of the habit.
C) Be more friendly to his schoolmate.
D) Keep his distance from drug addicts.

14. A) The son.
B) The father.
C) The mother.
D) Aunt Louise.
15. A) Stay away for a couple of weeks.
B) Check the locks every two weeks.
C) Look after the Johnsons' house.
D) Move to another place.
16. A) He didn't want to warm up for the game.
B) He didn't want to be held up in traffic.
C) He wanted to make sure they got tickets.
D) He wanted to catch as many game birds as possible.
17. A) It will reduce government revenues.
B) It will stimulate business activities.
C) It will mainly benefit the wealthy.
D) It will cut the stockholders' dividends.
18. A) The man should phone the hotel for directions.
B) The man can ask the department store for help.
C) She doesn't have the hotel's phone number.
D) The hotel is just around the corner.

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

19. A) To interview a few job applicants.
B) To fill a vacancy in the company.
C) To advertise for a junior sales manager.
D) To apply for a job in a major newspaper.
20. A) A hardworking ambitious young man.
B) A young man good at managing his time.
C) A college graduate with practical working experience.
D) A young man with his own idea of what is important.
21. A) Not clearly specified.
B) Not likely to be met.
C) Reasonable enough.
D) Apparently sexist.

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

22. A) The latest developments of an armed rebellion in Karnak.
B) The fall of Karnak's capital city into the hands of the rebel forces.
C) The epidemic that has just broken out in the country of Karnak.
D) The peace talks between the rebels and the government in Karnak.