

# TOPWAY

上海交通大学

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# 6级全真试题

最新大学英语考试全真试题名师讲解

权威答案

设在上海交通大学的全国大学英语四、六级考试中心历年来在推动全国高校英语教学、研究与测试方面作出了巨大贡献。上海交通大学同时又是全国大学英语四、六级阅卷中心之一。

本套《全真试题名师讲解》借助于具有多年阅卷经验，工作在此第一线的精英教师的力量，力求作到答案精确，解题深入，对考生有较高的指导性。



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TOP WTA

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上海交通大学

主审  
主编  
编撰



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# 前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试作为一种大规模的标准化考试,可以较为客观地衡量大学生的英语水平。怎样提高应试水平的问题一直困扰着大多数学生,而全真试题最能体现教学大纲的精神和要求,可以有效地提高学生的应试成绩。本书着眼于学生的实际水平,对全真试题进行了全面透彻的分析,有助于学生在短时间内全面、正确地掌握全真试题的命题原则、题型设计和应试策略,掌握四、六级考试的基本技能,巩固语言基础知识,提高运用语言的能力,帮助他们在考试中充分发挥自己真正的水平。

本书主要有如下特点:

## 1. 答案权威

现已出版的同类书版本很多,但质量良莠不齐,许多书甚至答案都有错,至于解析更是牵强附会,误导学生。本书由主办四、六级考试的权威机构上海交通大学潘晓燕主审,因此权威性强。

## 2. 试题新

本书包含了最新的考试试题,有助于学生们了解新大纲的具体要求,全面领会该考试的精髓,并能针对自己的薄弱环节多加练习。

## 3. 针对性强

本书编者均为从事大学英语教学多年的教师,熟知大纲的要求和学生的学习特点和水平。因此,在题目解析过程中,不仅能指出解题的关键,而且能考虑到学生的实际情况,有重点地加以分析,有的放矢,可以让学生举一反三,事半功倍。

## 4. 解析得当

本书针对阅读理解、词汇语法、完型填空、改错、简答、写作等方面进行详尽的分析、解释。阅读理解部分介绍了文章的阅读技巧,对每道题进行了详尽的解释;词汇语法部分指出了命题考核的重点和难点;完型填空和改错部分着眼于基本的语言点,指出语言规则和做此选择的原因;写作部分的每一篇作文都给出范文供学生们参考。本书解析精辟,重点突出,通过该书的练习,学生能较好地掌握应试的技巧,熟知四、六级英语统考的要求和形式,在考试中应付自如,取得较好的成绩。

本书在编写过程中得到上海交通大学昂立进修学院的大力支持和具体的帮助与指导,编者在此致以衷心的感谢。

但由于时间仓促,书中难免会出现这样或那样的疏漏,恳请广大读者批评指正。

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# 2004年6月大学英语六级考试试题

## Part I *13* Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

### Section A

1.  A) Dick's trousers don't match his jacket.      B) Dick looks funny in that yellow jacket.  
 C) The color of Dick's jacket is too dark.      D) Dick has bad taste in clothes.
2.  A) Call the police station.       B) Get the wallet for the man.  
 C) Show the man her family pictures.      D) Ask to see the man's driver's license.
3.  A) The temperature is not as high as the man claims.  
 B) The room will get cool if the man opens the windows.  
 C) She is following instructions not to use the air-conditioning.  
 D) She is afraid the new epidemic SARS will soon spread all over town.
4.  A) She lost a lot of weight in two years.      B) She stopped exercising two years ago.  
 C) She had a unique way of staying healthy.      D) ~~She~~ She was never persistent in anything she did.
5.  A) The man is not suitable for the position.       B) The job has been given to someone else.  
 C) She had received only one application letter.       D) The application arrived a week earlier than expected.
6.  A) He's unwilling to fetch the laundry.      B) He has already picked up the laundry.  
 C) He will go before the laundry is closed.       D) He thinks his mother should get the clothes back.
7.  A) At a shopping center.       B) At an electronics company.  
 C) At an international trade fair.      D) At a DVD counter in a music store.
8.  A) The woman hated the man talking throughout the movie.  
 B) The woman saw a comedy instead of a horror movie.  
 C) The woman prefers light movies before sleep.  
 D) The woman regrets going to the movie.
9.  A) He is the right man to get the job done.      B) He is a man with professional expertise.  
 C) He is not easy to get along with.       D) He is not likely to get the job.
10.  A) It is being forced out of the entertainment industry.  
 B) It should change its concept of operation.  
 C) It should revolutionize its technology.  
 D) It is a very good place to relax.

### Section B

#### Passage One

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

11.  A) He set up the first university in America.  
 B) He was one of the earliest settlers in America.  
 C) He can best represent the spirit of early America.  
 D) He was the most distinguished diplomat in American history.
12.  A) He provided Washington with a lot of money.  
 B) He persuaded France to support Washington.  
 C) He served as a general in Washington's army.  
 D) He represented Washington in negotiations with Britain.
13.  A) As one of the greatest American scholars.  
 B) As one of America's most ingenious inventors.  
 C) As one of the founding fathers of the United States.

D) As one of the most famous activists for human rights.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14.  A) Because we might be offered a dish of insects.  
 B) Because nothing but freshly cooked insects are served.  
 C) Because some yuppies like to horrify guests with insects as food.  
 D) Because we might meet many successful executives in the media industry.
15. A) From yuppie clubs.  B) In the seafood market.  
C) In the supermarket.  D) On the Internet.
16. A) It's easy to prepare.  B) It's tasty and healthful.  
C) It's exotic in appearance.  D) It's safe to eat.
17. A) It will be consumed by more and more young people.  
B) It will become the first course at dinner parties.  
 C) It will have to be changed to suit local tastes.  
 D) It is unlikely to be enjoyed by most people.

### Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18.  A) Their business hours are limited.  B) Their safety measures are inadequate.  
 C) Their banking procedures are complicated.  D) They don't have enough service windows.
19. A) People who are in the habit of switching from one bank to another.  
 B) Young people who are fond of modern technology.  
 C) Young people who are wealthy and well-educated.  
 D) People who have computers at home.
20.  A) To compete for customers.  B) To reduce the size of their staff.  
 C) To provide services for distant clients.  D) To expand their operations at a lower cost.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

It was the worst <sup>悲剧</sup> tragedy in *maritime* (航海的) history, six times more deadly than the Titanic. When the German <sup>邮轮</sup> cruise ship Wilhelm Gustloff was hit by *torpedoes* (鱼雷) fired from a Russian <sup>潜水艇</sup> submarine in the final winter of World War II, more than 10,000 people—mostly women, children and old people <sup>逃离</sup> fleeing the final Red Army push into <sup>纳粹</sup> Nazi Germany—were packed aboard. An ice storm had <sup>把</sup> turned the decks into <sup>冰冻的</sup> frozen sheets that sent hundreds of families <sup>滑入</sup> sliding into the sea as the ship tilted and began to go down. Others desperately tried to put lifeboats down. Some who succeeded fought off those in the water who had the <sup>力量</sup> strength to try to <sup>爬</sup> claw their way aboard. Most people froze immediately. "I'll never forget the screams," says Christa Nützmann, 87, one of the 1,200 survivors. She recalls watching the ship, (brightly lit), slipping into its dark <sup>坟墓</sup> grave—and into seeming nothingness, rarely mentioned for more than half a century.

Now Germany's Nobel Prize-winning author Günter Grass has revived the memory of the 9,000 dead, including more than 4,000 children—with <sup>他的</sup> his latest novel *Crab Walk*, published last month. The book, which will be out in English next year, doesn't  <sup>dwelling</sup> dwell on the sinking; its heroine is a pregnant young woman who survives the catastrophe only to say later: "Nobody wanted to hear about it, not here in the West (of Germany) and not at all in the East." The reason was obvious. As Grass put it in a recent interview with the weekly *Die Woche*: "Because the crimes we Germans are responsible for  <sup>were and are</sup> were and are so dominant, we didn't have the energy left to tell of our own sufferings."

The long silence about the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was probably unavoidable—and necessary. By <sup>毫不保留地</sup> unreservedly owning up to their country's <sup>罪恶</sup> monstrous crimes in the Second World War, Germans have managed to win acceptance abroad, *marginalize* (使...不得势) the <sup>新纳粹</sup> neo-Nazis at home and make peace with their neighbors. To-



day's unified Germany is more prosperous and stable than at any time in its long, troubled history. For that, a half century of willful forgetting about painful memories like the German Titanic was perhaps a reasonable price to pay. But even the most politically correct Germans believe that they've now earned the right to discuss the full historical record. Not to equate German suffering with that of its victims, but simply to acknowledge a terrible tragedy.

21. Why does the author say the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was the worst tragedy in maritime history?
- A) It was attacked by Russian torpedoes.
  - B) Most of its passengers were frozen to death.
  - C) Its victims were mostly women and children.
  - D) It caused the largest number of casualties.
22. Hundreds of families dropped into the sea when C.
- A) a strong ice storm tilted the ship
  - B) the cruise ship sank all of a sudden
  - C) the badly damaged ship leaned toward one side
  - D) the frightened passengers fought desperately for lifeboats
23. The Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy was little talked about for more than half a century because Germans \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) were eager to win international acceptance
  - B) felt guilty for their crimes in World War II
  - C) had been pressured to keep silent about it
  - D) were afraid of offending their neighbors
24. How does Günter Grass revive the memory of the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy?
- A) By presenting the horrible scene of the torpedo attack.
  - B) By describing the ship's sinking in great detail.
  - C) By giving an interview to the weekly *Die Woche*.
  - D) By depicting the survival of a young pregnant woman.
25. It can be learned from the passage that Germans no longer think that A.
- A) they will be misunderstood if they talk about the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy
  - B) the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy is a reasonable price to pay for the nation's past misdeeds
  - C) Germany is responsible for the horrible crimes it committed in World War II
  - D) it is wrong to equate their sufferings with those of other countries

## Passage Two

### Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Given the lack of fit between gifted students and their schools, it is not surprising that such students often have little good to say about their school experience. In one study of 400 adults who had achieved distinction in all areas of life, researchers found that three-fifths of these individuals either did badly in school or were unhappy in school. Few MacArthur Prize fellows, winners of the MacArthur Award for creative accomplishment, had good things to say about their precollegiate schooling if they had not been placed in advanced programs. *Anecdotal* (名人轶事的) reports support this. Pablo Picasso, Charles Darwin, Mark Twain, Oliver Goldsmith, and William Butler Yeats all disliked school. So did Winston Churchill, who almost failed out of Harrow, an elite British school. About Oliver Goldsmith, one of his teachers remarked, "Never was so dull a boy." Often these children realize that they know more than their teachers, and their teachers often feel that these children are arrogant, inattentive, or unmotivated.

Some of these gifted people may have done poorly in school because their gifts were not scholastic. Maybe we can account for Picasso in this way. But most fared poorly in school not because they lacked ability but because they found school unchallenging and consequently lost interest. Yeats described the lack of fit between his mind and school: "Because I had found it difficult to attend to anything less interesting than my own thoughts, I was difficult to teach." As noted earlier, gifted children of all kinds tend to be strong-willed nonconformists. Nonconformity and stubbornness (and Yeats's level of arrogance and self-absorption) are likely to lead to conflicts with teachers.

When highly gifted students in any domain talk about what was important to the development of their abilities,



they are far more likely to mention their families than their schools or teachers. A writing prodigy (神童) studied by David Feldman and Lynn Goldsmith was taught far more about writing by his <sup>the</sup> journalist father than his English teacher. High-IQ children in Australia studied by Miraca Gross had much more positive feelings about their families than their schools. About half of the mathematicians studied by Benjamin Bloom had little good to say about school. They all did well in school and took honors classes when available, and some skipped grades.

26. The main point the author is making about schools is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they should satisfy the needs of students from different family backgrounds
- B) they are often incapable of catering to the needs of talented students
- C) they should organize their classes according to the students' ability
- D) they should enroll as many gifted students as possible

27. The author quotes the remarks of one of Oliver Goldsmith's teachers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to provide support for his argument
- B) to illustrate the strong will of some gifted children
- C) to explain how dull students can also be successful
- D) to show how poor Oliver's performance was at school

28. Pablo Picasso is listed among the many gifted children who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) paid no attention to their teachers in class
- B) contradicted their teachers much too often
- C) could not cope with their studies at school successfully
- D) behaved arrogantly and stubbornly in the presence of their teachers

29. Many gifted people attributed their success \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) mainly to parental help and their education at home
- B) both to school instruction and to their parents' coaching
- C) more to their parents' encouragement than to school training
- D) less to their systematic education than to their talent

30. The root cause of many gifted students having bad memories of their school years is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) their nonconformity brought them a lot of trouble
- B) they were seldom praised by their teachers
- C) school courses failed to inspire or motivate them
- D) teachers were usually far stricter than their parents

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

When we worry about who might be spying on our private lives, we usually think about the Federal agents. But the private sector <sup>公司</sup> outdoes the government every time. It's Linda Tripp, not the FBI, who is facing charges <sup>指控</sup> under Maryland's laws against secret telephone taping. It's our banks, not the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), that pass our private financial data to telemarketing firms.

Consumer activists are pressing Congress for better privacy laws without much result so far. The legislators lean toward letting business people track our financial habits virtually at will.

As an example of what's going on, consider U. S. Bancorp, which was recently sued for deceptive practices by the state of Minnesota. According to the lawsuit, the bank supplied a telemarketer (called MemberWorks) with sensitive customer data such as names, phone numbers, bank-account and credit-card numbers, Social Security numbers, account balances and credit limits.

With these customer lists in hand, MemberWorks started dialing for dollars—selling dental plans, videogames, computer software and other products and services. Customers who accepted a "free trial offer" had 30 days to cancel. If the deadline passed, they were charged automatically through their bank or credit-card accounts. U. S. Bancorp collected a share of the revenues <sup>收入</sup>.

Customers were doubly deceived, the lawsuit claims. They didn't know that the bank was giving account

numbers to MemberWorks. And if customers asked, they were led to think the answer was no.

The state sued MemberWorks separately for deceptive selling. The company denies that it did anything wrong. For its part, U. S. Bancorp settled without admitting any mistakes. But it agreed to stop exposing its customers to nonfinancial products sold by outside firms. A few top banks decided to do the same. Many other banks will still do business with MemberWorks and similar firms.

And banks will still be mining data from your account in order to sell you financial products, including things of little value, such as credit insurance and credit-card protection plans.

You have almost no protection from businesses that use your personal accounts for profit. For example, no federal law shields “transaction and experience” information—mainly the details of your bank and credit-card accounts. Social Security numbers are for sale by private firms. They’ve generally agreed not to sell to the public. But to businesses, the numbers are an open book. Self-regulation doesn’t work. A firm might publish a privacy-protection policy, but who enforces it?

Take U. S. Bancorp again. Customers were told, in writing, that “all personal information you supply to us will be considered confidential.” Then it sold your data to MemberWorks. The bank even claims that it doesn’t “sell” your data at all. It merely “shares” it and reaps a profit. Now you know.

31. Contrary to popular belief, the author finds that spying on people’s privacy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) is mainly carried out by means of secret taping    B) has been intensified with the help of the IRS  
C) is practiced exclusively by the FBI    D) is more prevalent in business circles
32. We know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) legislators are acting to pass a law to provide better privacy protection  
B) most states are turning a blind eye to the deceptive practices of private businesses  
C) the state of Minnesota is considering drawing up laws to protect private information  
D) lawmakers are inclined to give a free hand to businesses to inquire into customers’ buying habits
33. When the “free trial” deadline is over, you’ll be charged without notice for a product or service if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) you fail to cancel it within the specified period    B) you happen to reveal your credit card number  
C) you find the product or service unsatisfactory    D) you fail to apply for extension of the deadline
34. Businesses do not regard information concerning personal bank accounts as private because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) its revelation will do no harm to consumers under the current protection policy  
B) it is considered “transaction and experience” information unprotected by law  
C) it has always been considered an open secret by the general public  
D) its sale can be brought under control through self-regulation
35. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) banks will have to change their ways of doing business  
B) privacy protection laws will soon be enforced  
C) consumers’ privacy will continue to be invaded  
D) “free trial” practice will eventually be banned

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It’s hardly news that the immigration system is a mess. Foreign nationals have long been slipping across the border with fake papers, and visitors who arrive in the U. S. legitimately often overstay their legal welcome without being punished. But since Sept. 11, it’s become clear that terrorists have been shrewdly factoring the weaknesses of our system into their plans. In addition to their mastery of forging passports, at least three of the 19 Sept. 11 hijackers (劫机者) were here on expired visas. That’s been a safe bet until now. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) (移民归化局) lacks the resources, and apparently the inclination, to keep track of the estimated 2 million foreigners who have intentionally overstayed their welcome.

But this laxness (马虎) toward immigration fraud may be about to change. Congress has already taken some modest steps. The U. S. A. Patriot Act, passed in the wake of the Sept. 11 tragedy, requires the FBI, the Justice

Department, the State Department and the INS to share more data, which will make it easier to stop watch-listed terrorists at the border.

But what's really needed, critics say, is even tougher laws and more resources aimed at tightening up border security. Reformers are calling for a rollback of rules that hinder law enforcement. They also want the INS to hire hundreds more border patrol agents and investigators to keep illegal immigrants out and to track them down once they're here. Reformers also want to see the INS set up a database to monitor whether visa holders actually leave the country when they are required to.

All these proposed changes were part of a new border-security bill that passed the House of Representatives but died in the Senate last week. Before Sept. 11, legislation of this kind had been blocked by two powerful lobbies: universities, which rely on tuition from foreign students who could be kept out by the new law, and business, which relies on foreigners for cheap labor. Since the attacks, they've backed off. The bill would have passed this time but for congressional maneuverings and is expected to be reintroduced and to pass next year.

Also on the agenda for next year: a proposal, backed by some influential law-makers, to split the INS into two agencies—a good cop that would tend to service functions like processing citizenship papers and a bad cop that would concentrate on border inspections, deportation and other functions. One reason for the division, supporters say, is that the INS has in recent years become too focused on serving tourists and immigrants. After the Sept. 11 tragedy, the INS should pay more attention to serving the millions of ordinary Americans who rely on the nation's border security to protect them from terrorist attacks.

36. Terrorists have obviously taken advantage of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the legal privileges granted to foreigners  
B) the excessive hospitality of the American people  
C) the irresponsibility of the officials at border checkpoints  
D) the low efficiency of the Immigration and Naturalization Service
37. We learn from the passage that coordinated efforts will be made by various U. S. government agencies to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) refuse the renewing of expired visas  
B) ward off terrorist suspects at the border  
C) prevent the forgery of immigration papers  
D) limit the number of immigrants to the U. S.
38. It can be inferred from the passage that before Sept. 11, aliens with expired visas \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) might have them extended without trouble  
B) would be closely watched by FBI agents  
C) might stay on for as long as they wished  
D) would live in constant fear of deportation
39. It is believed by many that all these years the INS \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) has been serving two contradictory functions  
B) has been too liberal in granting visas to tourists and immigrants indiscriminately  
C) has over-emphasized its service functions at the expense of the nation's security  
D) has ignored the pleas of the two powerful lobbies
40. Before Sept. 11, the U. S. Congress had been unable to pass stricter immigration laws because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they might have kept away foreign students and cheap labor  
B) it was difficult to coordinate the efforts of the congressmen  
C) education and business circles cared little about national security  
D) resources were not available for their enforcement

### Part III Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

41. It is generally known that New York is a city for \_\_\_\_\_ and a center for odd bits of information.  
A) veterans 老手 B) victims 受害者 C) pedestrians 行人 D) eccentrics 怪人
42. High grades are supposed to \_\_\_\_\_ academic ability, but John's actual performance did not confirm this.  
A) certify 证明 B) clarify 说明 C) classify 分类 D) notify 通告
43. In spite of the \_\_\_\_\_, it seemed that many of the invited guests would still show up.  
A) deviation 偏离 B) distinction 区别 C) controversy 争论 D) comparison 比较
44. The relatives of those killed in the crash got together to seek \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) premium **保单** B) compensation **赔偿** C) repayment **偿还** D) refund **退还, 偿还**
45. At first everything went well with the project but recently we have had a number of \_\_\_\_\_ with the machinery.  
 A) disturbances **干扰** B) setbacks **挫折** C) outputs **产量, 输出** D) distortions **歪扭, 扭曲**
46. He tried to hide his \_\_\_\_\_ patch by sweeping his hair over to one side.  
 A) barren **贫瘠** B) bare **秃的** C) bald **秃的** D) bleak **荒凉, 凄凉, 无望**
47. The old couple now still \_\_\_\_\_ for their beloved son, 30 years after his death.  
 A) cherish **珍惜, 爱** B) groan **呻吟, 叹息** C) immerse **投入, 陷入** D) mourn **哀悼, 悲伤**
48. Coffee is the \_\_\_\_\_ of this district and brings local farmers a lot of money.  
 A) majority **大多数** B) staple **主粮, 主物** C) spice **调料, 调味料** D) elite **精英**
49. Before we move, we should \_\_\_\_\_ some of the old furniture, so that we can have more room in the new house.  
 A) discard **抛弃, 丢弃** B) dissipate **散失, 浪费** C) cancel **取消, 撤销** D) conceal **隐藏, 保密**
50. You cannot imagine how \_\_\_\_\_ I feel with my duties sometimes.  
 A) overflowed **溢出** B) overthrown **推翻** C) overwhelmed **压倒, 淹没** D) overturned **颠倒, 弄翻**
51. Anyone not paying the registration fee by the end of this month will be \_\_\_\_\_ to have withdrawn from the program.  
 A) contemplated **考虑** B) deemed **认为** C) acknowledged **承认** D) anticipated **预期, 指望**
52. Although he was on a diet, the delicious food \_\_\_\_\_ him enormously.  
 A) distracted **分散** B) stimulated **刺激** C) inspired **使产生灵感** D) tempted **引诱, 诱惑**
53. The police are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ what really happened.  
 A) ascertain **确定, 查明** B) assert **断言, 声明** C) avert **防止, 避免** D) ascribe **归因于**
54. He said that ending the agreement would \_\_\_\_\_ the future of small or family-run shops, lead to fewer books being published and increase prices of all but a few bestsellers.  
 A) venture **冒险** B) expose **暴露** C) jeopardize **危及** D) legalize **使合法**
55. As we know, computers are used to store and \_\_\_\_\_ information efficiently.  
 A) reclaim **回收, 归还** B) reconcile **调和, 和解** C) reassure **使安心** D) retrieve **检索, 找回**
56. His illness first \_\_\_\_\_ itself as severe stomach pains and headaches.  
 A) expressed **表达** B) manifested **显示, 表现** C) reflected **反映, 反射** D) displayed **显示, 表露**
57. The \_\_\_\_\_ they felt for each other was obvious to everyone who saw them.  
 A) affection **爱** B) adherence **附和, 追随** C) sensibility **感性, 感觉** D) sensitivity **敏感性, 灵敏度**
58. When construction can begin depends on how soon the \_\_\_\_\_ of the route is completed.  
 A) conviction **确信** B) identity **身份** C) orientation **定向, 方位** D) survey **检查, 测量**
59. The government \_\_\_\_\_ a heavy tax on tobacco, which aroused opposition from the tobacco industry.  
 A) pronounced **宣告, 宣布** B) imposed **征收, 强加** C) complied **符合, 遵守** D) prescribed **命令, 指示, 指挥**
60. Years after the accident he was still \_\_\_\_\_ by images of death and destruction.  
 A) twisted **扭曲, 使** B) dipped **浸, 蘸** C) haunted **萦绕, 萦绕** D) submerged **淹没, 浸没**
61. The boxer \_\_\_\_\_ and almost fell when his opponent hit him.  
 A) staggered **摇晃, 踉跄** B) shattered **使粉碎, 使破碎** C) scattered **撒播, 散开** D) stamped **踩, 践踏**
62. In mountainous regions, much of the snow that falls is \_\_\_\_\_ into ice.  
 A) dispersed **分散, 散开** B) embodied **体现, 化身** C) compiled **汇集, 汇编** D) compacted **把...弄紧, 压紧**
63. These continual \_\_\_\_\_ in temperature make it impossible to decide what to wear.  
 A) transitions **过渡, 转变** B) transformations **转变, 转化** C) exchanges **交换, 兑换** D) fluctuations **波动**
64. The post-World War II baby \_\_\_\_\_ resulted in a 43 percent increase in the number of teenagers in the 1960s and 1970s.  
 A) boost **推动, 促进** B) boom **繁荣, 兴旺** C) production **生产** D) prosperity **繁荣**
65. Elisabeth did not enter the museum at once, but \_\_\_\_\_ in the courtyard.

- A) resided      B) dwelled      C) lingered      D) delayed
66. Henry went through the documents again carefully for fear of \_\_\_\_\_ any important data.  
A) relaying      B) overlooking      C) deleting      D) revealing
67. The bank is offering a \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone who can give information about the robbery.  
A) reward      B) bonus      C) prize      D) compliment
68. It is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that the French eat so much rich food and yet have a relatively low rate of heart disease.  
A) analogy      B) paradox      C) correlation      D) illusion
69. For many years the Japanese have \_\_\_\_\_ the car market.  
A) presided      B) occupied      C) operated      D) dominated
70. The subject of safety must be placed at the top of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) agenda      B) bulletin      C) routine      D) timetable

**Part IV Error Correction**

(15 minutes)

Culture refers to the social heritage of a people—the learned patterns for thinking, feeling and acting that characterize a population or society, include the expression of these patterns in material things. Culture is compose of nonmaterial culture—abstract creations like values, beliefs, customs and institutional arrangements—and material culture—physical objects like cooking pots, computers and bathtubs. In sum, culture reflects both the ideas we share or everything we make. In ordinary speech, a person of culture is the individual can speak another language—the person who is unfamiliar with the arts, music, literature, philosophy, or history. But to sociologists, to be human is to be cultured, because of culture is the common world of experience we share with other members of our group.

Culture is essentially x to our humanness. It provides a kind of map for relating to others. Consider how you find your way about social life. How do you know how to act in a classroom, or a department store, or toward a person who smiles or laughs at you? Your culture supplies you by broad, standardized, ready-made answers for dealing with each of these situations.

Therefore, if we know a person's culture, we can understand and even predict a good deal of his behavior.

**Part V Writing**

(30 minutes)

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining about the poor service of a bookstore. You should write at least 150 words according to the guidelines given below in Chinese.

设想你买了一本英文词典,发现有这样那样的质量问题,书店的服务态度又不好,因此给报社编辑写信。信中必须包括以下内容:

1. 事情的起因
2. 与书店交涉的经过
3. 呼吁服务行业必须提高服务质量

**A Letter to the Editor of a Newspaper**

3.62  
10.2  
10.5  
10.75  
10.13  
10.20  
11.1

- S1. including
- S2. composed
- S3. \_\_\_\_\_
- S4. and
- S5. who
- S6. familiar
- S7. \_\_\_\_\_
- S8. \_\_\_\_\_
- S9. \_\_\_\_\_
- S10. with



## Passage Two

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

14. A) Coca Cola.      B) Sausage.      C) Milk.      D) Fried chicken.
15. A) He has had thirteen decayed teeth.  
B) He doesn't have a single decayed tooth.  
C) He has fewer decayed teeth than other people of his age.  
D) He never had a single tooth pulled out before he was fifty.
16. A) Brush your teeth right before you go to bed in the evening.  
B) Have as few of your teeth pulled out as possible.  
C) Have your teeth X-rayed at regular intervals.  
D) Clean your teeth shortly after eating.

## Passage Three

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

17. A) A visit to a prison.  
B) The influence of his father.  
C) A talk with some miserable slaves.  
D) His experience in the war between France and Austria.
18. A) He sent surgeons to serve in the army.  
B) He provided soldiers with medical supplies.  
C) He recruited volunteers to care for the wounded.  
D) He helped to flee the prisoners of war.
19. A) All men are created equal.  
B) The wounded and dying should be treated for free.  
C) A wounded soldier should surrender before he receives any medical treatment.  
D) A suffering person is entitled to help regardless of race, religion or political beliefs.
20. A) To honor Swiss heroes who died in the war.  
B) To show Switzerland was neutral.  
C) To pay tribute to Switzerland.  
D) To show gratitude to the Swiss government for its financial support.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

For years, doctors advised their patients that the only thing taking multivitamins does is give them expensive urine (尿). After all, true vitamin deficiencies are practically unheard of in industrialized countries. Now it seems those doctors may have been wrong. The results of a growing number of studies suggest that even a modest vitamin shortfall can be harmful to your health. Although proof of the benefits of multivitamins is still far from certain, the few dollars you spend on them is probably a good investment.

Or at least that's the argument put forward in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Ideally, say Dr. Walter Willett and Dr. Meir Stampfer of Harvard, all vitamin supplements would be evaluated in scientifically rigorous clinical trials. But those studies can take a long time and often raise more questions than they answer. At some point, while researchers work on figuring out where the truth lies, it just makes sense to say the potential benefit outweighs the cost.

The best evidence to date concerns folate, one of the B vitamins. It's been proved to limit the number of defects in embryos (胚胎), and a recent trial found that folate in combination with vitamin B 12 and a form of B6 also decreases the re-blockage of arteries after surgical repair.

The news on vitamin E has been more mixed. Healthy folks who take 400 international units daily for at least two years appear somewhat less likely to develop heart disease. But when doctors give vitamin E to patients who already have heart disease, the vitamin doesn't seem to help. It may turn out that vitamin E plays a role in preven-



tion but cannot undo serious damage.

Despite vitamin C's great popularity, consuming large amounts of it still has not been positively linked to any great benefit. The body quickly becomes saturated with C and simply *excretes* (排泄) any excess.

The multivitamins question boils down to this: Do you need to wait until all the evidence is in before you take them, or are you willing to accept that there's enough evidence that they don't hurt and could help?

If the latter, there's no need to go to extremes and buy the biggest horse pills or the most expensive bottles. Large doses can cause trouble, including excessive bleeding and nervous system problems.

Multivitamins are no substitute for exercise and a balanced diet, of course. As long as you understand that any potential benefit is modest and subject to further refinement, taking a daily multivitamin makes a lot of sense.

21. At one time doctors discouraged taking multivitamins because they believed that multivitamins \_\_\_\_.

- A) could not easily be absorbed by the human body
- B) were potentially harmful to people's health
- C) were too expensive for daily consumption
- D) could not provide any cure for vitamin deficiencies

22. According to the author, clinical trials of vitamin supplements \_\_\_\_.

- A) often result in misleading conclusions
- B) take time and will not produce conclusive results
- C) should be conducted by scientists on a larger scale
- D) appear to be a sheer waste of time and resources

23. It has been found that vitamin E \_\_\_\_.

- A) should be taken by patients regularly and persistently
- B) can effectively reduce the recurrence of heart disease
- C) has a preventive but not curative effect on heart disease
- D) should be given to patients with heart disease as early as possible

24. It can be seen that large doses of multivitamins \_\_\_\_.

- A) may bring about serious side effects
- B) may help prevent excessive bleeding
- C) are likely to induce the blockage of arteries
- D) are advisable for those with vitamin deficiencies

25. The author concludes the passage with the advice that \_\_\_\_.

- A) the benefit of daily multivitamin intake outweighs that of exercise and a balanced diet
- B) it's risky to take multivitamins without knowing their specific function
- C) the potential benefit of multivitamins can never be overestimated
- D) it's reasonable to take a rational dose of multivitamins daily

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Some futurologists have assumed that the vast *upsurge* (剧增) of women in the workforce may portend a rejection of marriage. Many women, according to this hypothesis, would rather work than marry. The *converse* (反面) of this concern is that the prospects of becoming a multi-paycheck household could encourage marriages. In the past, only the earnings and financial prospects of the man counted in the marriage decision. Now, however, the earning ability of a woman can make her more attractive as a marriage partner. Data show that economic downturns tend to postpone marriage because the parties cannot afford to establish a family or are concerned about rainy days ahead. As the economy rebounds, the number of marriages also rises.

Coincident with the increase in women working outside the home is the increase in divorce rates. Yet, it may be wrong to jump to any simple cause-and-effect conclusions. The impact of a wife's work on divorce is no less cloudy than its impact on marriage decisions. The realization that she can be a good provider may increase the chances that a working wife will choose divorce over an unsatisfactory marriage. But the reverse is equally plausible. Tensions grounded in financial problems often play a key role in ending a marriage. Given high unemploy-

ment, inflationary problems, and slow growth in real earnings, a working wife can increase household income and relieve some of these pressing financial burdens. By raising a family's standard of living, a working wife may strengthen her family's financial and emotional stability.

Psychological factors also should be considered. For example, a wife blocked from a career outside the home may feel caged in the house. She may view her only choice as seeking a divorce. On the other hand, if she can find fulfillment through work outside the home, work and marriage can go together to create a stronger and more stable union.

Also, a major part of women's inequality in marriage has been due to the fact that, in most cases, men have remained the main breadwinners. With higher earning capacity and status occupations outside of the home comes the capacity to exercise power within the family. A working wife may rob a husband of being the master of the house. Depending upon how the couple reacts to these new conditions, it could create a stronger equal partnership or it could create new insecurities.

26. The word "portend" (Line 1, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A) defy                      B) signal                      C) suffer from                      D) result from
27. It is said in the passage that when the economy slides, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) men would choose working women as their marriage partners  
B) more women would get married to seek financial security  
C) even working women would worry about their marriages  
D) more people would prefer to remain single for the time being
28. If women find fulfillment through work outside the home, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they are more likely to dominate their marriage partners  
B) their husbands are expected to do more housework  
C) their marriage ties can be strengthened  
D) they tend to put their career before marriage
29. One reason why women with no career may seek a divorce is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they feel that they have been robbed of their freedom  
B) they are afraid of being bossed around by their husbands  
C) they feel that their partners fail to live up to their expectations  
D) they tend to suspect their husbands' loyalty to their marriage
30. Which of the following statements can best summarize the author's view in the passage?
- A) The stability of marriage and the divorce rate may reflect the economic situation of the country.  
B) Even when economically independent, most women have to struggle for real equality in marriage.  
C) In order to secure their marriage women should work outside the home and remain independent.  
D) The impact of the growing female workforce on marriage varies from case to case.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

For most thinkers since the Greek philosophers, it was self-evident that there is something called human nature, something that constitutes the essence of man. There were various views about what constitutes it, but there was agreement that such an essence exists—that is to say, that there is something by virtue of which man is man. Thus man was defined as a rational being, as a social animal, an animal that can make tools, or a symbol-making animal.

More recently, this traditional view has begun to be questioned. One reason for this change was the increasing emphasis given to the historical approach to man. An examination of the history of humanity suggested that man in our epoch is so different from man in previous times that it seemed unrealistic to assume that men in every age have had in common something that can be called "human nature". The historical approach was reinforced, particularly in the United States, by studies in the field of cultural *anthropology* (人类学). The study of primitive peoples has discovered such a diversity of customs, values, feelings, and thoughts that many anthropologists arrived at the concept that man is born as a blank sheet of paper on which each culture writes its text. Another factor contributing to