

1998年6月试题答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1~10 D A B A A B C C B A

Section B

11~20 B D C A D B C A D C

Part II Reading Comprehension

21. A. 本文多处表明在高科技的不断发展过程中, 贫困国家对这些发展的利用很少受到重视(little attention has been given to the implications of these developments for the poor), 高科技使得富有的国家加强了对全球市场的控制(The electronic economy... allows the haves to increase their control on global market)而给贫穷的国家却带来了毁灭性的冲击(destructive impact on the have-nots), 发展中国家的经济发展受到长期的限制(permanent constraints on developing countries' economies)。总之, 高科技的发展为富有的国家带来了越来越多的利益。A项(为富国的利益)符合上述内容。
22. B. 从本文第一段第三行:... little attention has been given to the implications of these developments for the poor, 我们知道, “穷国对科技发展的利用很少受到重视”与B项(穷国的利益未受到足够的重视)相一致。A、C两项与本文主要内容无关, D项的表达与本文内容不一致。依据文章我们知道, 现在的问题并不是发展中国家的通讯技术该不该现代化, 而是现代技术掌握在美国、欧洲和日本等国的手中。
23. A. 其根据是第二段最后一句: The electronic economy made possible by information technology allows the haves to increase their control on global markets — with destructive impact on the have-nots(电子经济通过信息技术使富有的国家加强对全球市场的控制成为可能, 这给贫穷国家带来毁灭性的冲击)。此句与A项(因为它使发达国家控制全球市场成为可能)在意思上一致。
24. D. 其根据是文章第四段, 发展中国家要发展通讯就得向发达国家进口技术, 这就导致了它对发达国家的长期依赖(Yet this leads to long-term dependency and...). D项(以经济独立为代价)符合此段的表述。
25. B. 作者认为在通讯革命中, 各国的发展很不均衡, 贫富差距越拉越大, 这是不公平的。所以说作者持批判态度。
26. B. 我们知道 home schoolers 与 public schools 是相对立的事物, 是指那些提倡将孩子放在家里接受教育的群体。所以B项正确。
27. A. 请看本文第三段: Yet, as public school officials realize they stand little to gain by remaining hostile to the home-school population, ... these hard lines seem to be softening a bit. A项符合此段内容, public schools 之所以缓和与 home schoolers 之间的矛盾, 是因为它们知道一直保持敌对收益甚少, 也就是对教育界的现状改变不了多少, B项表达不准确, 本文并未说明 public schools 有意容忍其他教学体系。C、D两项不符合题意。
28. C. 结合本文第五段第二句和第六段第一句, 我们知道 home schoolers 认为他们的教育方法是

- 最好的(Home schoolers... have strong convictions that their approach to education — ... is best)希望能保留这种教育方法(just want to be left alone)。所以C项(家庭教学法优越,因此他们不会轻易放弃)符合他们的看法。
29. D. 依据本文第六段第二句,home schoolers之所以坚持自己的教育方法主要出于宗教的原因。D项(信仰宗教)与此意相符。
30. C. 在本文第七段、第八段中,home schooler希望自己的孩子不仅要学习传统的课程而且要学习正宗的宗教知识等。从这一角度来说,他们认为家庭是最好的教育场所,而学校教育则是不适当的(they teach inappropriately),C项(担心公立学校教学效率低下)符合此种表述。
31. A. 从本文第一段第四行:... no difference exists in the peak sound level of ads and programming... 和第二段第四、五行:... sound levels in commercials tend to stay at or near peak levels,我们知道商业广告的音量并未超过其他节目的音量,而A项符合这个说法。
32. B. 根据本文第三段,技术人员运用不同技术使得音量一直保持在峰值(peak levels)上下,从而让人们觉得商业节目的音量很大。B项符合此种表述。
33. C. 请看第三段倒数第一、二、三行:Because people become adapted to the type of sounds coming from programming, a dramatic change in sound quality draws viewer attention (因为人们习惯了其他节目的音质,所以突然改变音质会引起大家的注意)。C项符合此种说法。
34. D. 从本文第三段我们得知,技术人员运用各种方法使得商业节目的声音与普通节目显著不同(try to begin commercials with sounds that are highly different from those of the programming...)从而吸引观众的注意力。D项完全符合这个内容。其他三项均与这个内容不完全符合。
35. D. 作者在本文中着重介绍了如何运用各种方法使得商业电视节目具有不同于普通节目的音响效果并最终达到吸引观众注意力的目的,D项符合作者讲述的内容。
36. C. 本文第一段,第一至四行说,自1973年《稀有物种保护法案》通过以来,对动植物物种的保护是否需要一直争论十分激烈,这主要是与经济利益有关。
37. A. 依据本文第二段第一至五行,许多人认为赤道地区的发展中国家应该采取更多的措施来保护热带雨林和其他自然区域,但是“the developing countries may be impoverished, with populations growing so rapidly that using the land is a means to temporarily avoid worsening poverty and starvation”,A项(对热带雨林的保护可能阻碍发展中国家反贫困的斗争)符合上述内容。
38. B. 本文作者的观点,文章第二段第三句,告诉我们伐树种粮只是摆脱贫穷与饥饿的权宜之计(a means to temporarily avoid worsening poverty and starvation)。B项(不过是一个短期的办法)符合这个看法。
39. C. 本文第三段告诉我们,目前科学家关注到,人类给地球带来的所有变化都是在掠夺这一星球的生物资源,而这种掠夺最终会导致物种的灭绝。由此可见,科学家最关注的问题是目生物资源正在不断减少,C项与本文的这个主题相符。
40. D. 依据本文最后一句:But solutions to humanity's current problems will come only through coordinated international efforts...,D项(指出人类目前存在的各种问题只能通过各国的合作才能解决)符合这一表述。

Part III Vocabulary

41. D. 句意:指示是这样地含糊不清,以致无法完成这项工作。ambiguous 含糊不清,意向不明的,如:an ambiguous smile 用意含糊的微笑。其余三项 ingenious 心灵手巧的,奇妙的;ambitious 野

心勃勃的;notorious臭名昭著的。

42. B. 句意:由于一所好大学的学位可以使人找到一份好工作,在日本教育是最富有竞争力的地方。competitive竞争的,如:a shop offering competitive prices在价格上有竞争力的商店。其余三项:sophisticated老于世故的;considerate考虑周到的;superficial表面的;肤浅的。
43. C. 句意:如果一个人谈论自己的弱点,他的听众应当讲点什么以资鼓励。encouragement鼓励,激励,如:shouts of encouragement鼓励的呼声。其余三项:persuasion劝说;remedy治疗,补救;compromise妥协。
44. D. 句意:对装饰那所大房子的兴趣使她兴奋了整整一周的时间。occupied忙碌的,如:She's occupied at the moment.她这会儿很忙。其余三项:constrained勉强的,受拘束的;dominated占支配地位的;restricted受约束的,有限的。
45. C. 句意:如果我们终止与这个国家的关系,我们必须另外再找一个原料供应者。terminate结束,终结,如:terminate sb's contract终止某人的合同。其余三项:diffuse散布,传播;diminish减少,缩减;preclude妨碍,阻止。
46. D. 句意:电影导演利用音乐去补充影片中的动作,使之完美。complement补充,使完美。其余三项:contaminate污染;compliment赞美;contemplate沉思。
47. C. 句意:发生了一次可怕的交通事故;人们在电视上看到那种惨象十分悲哀。pathetic招人怜悯的,可悲的,如:the pathetic sight of starving children饥童悲惨可怜的样子。其余三项:panic恐慌,受惊,如:in a panic惊慌失措;patriotic爱国的;periodic定期的,周期的。
48. B. 句意:很多游客被该城错综复杂的交通体系弄得晕头转向。bewildered迷惑的,如:The child was bewildered by the noise and the crowds.孩子让噪音和人群给弄得晕头转向。其余三项:degraded丢脸的;evoked产生,引起;diverted被转移注意力的,如:Children are easily diverted.孩子们的注意力容易转移。
49. B. 句意:近15年来跑步已成为3千万各种年龄的人们的大众性消遣活动。pastime消遣,娱乐,如:Photography is her favorite pastime.摄影是她喜爱的消遣。其余三项:fantasy幻想;symposium专题讨论会,研讨会;penalty处罚。
50. A. 句意:有些人认为,直译即逐字翻译比意译容易。literal完全按照字面的,a literal/word-for-word translation直译(逐字翻译),free translation意译。其余三项:literary文学的;liberal自由的;linear线性的。
51. A. 句意:很多试图反映社会的小说正是表现了他们所代表的现实。reflections反映,表现,如:the reflection of the trees in the lake湖面映出的树的倒影。其余三项:demonstrations示范,示威;illuminations灯饰,彩饰;reproductions复制(品),重现。
52. D. 句意:一个人只有通过学习才能获得对形势反应的习惯方式。acquire(靠自己的能力、努力或行为而)获得,得到,如:acquire a good knowledge of English学好英语。其余三项:retain保留;gain获得,赢得(尤指想要的或所需的事物),如:gain access to secret information得以接触机密资料,gain sb's affections赢得某人的喜爱;achieve(通常指努力、技巧、勇气等)获得或达到,如:achieve success (one's ambition)获得成功(实现抱负)。
53. C. 句意:一般地说,动物只有在陷入陷阱时才困兽犹斗。resort to sth.求助于,采取某手段或方法应急或作为对策,resort to violence靠暴力。其余三项:proceed to sth.继续进行,如:Let us proceed to the next item on the agenda.让我们继续进行下一个议程吧。appeal to sb. for sth.恳求,呼吁,如:The police appealed to the crowd not to panic.警方向群众呼吁不要惊慌。incline to

- sth. 倾向于,易于,如:He inclines to laziness. 他爱偷懒。
54. B. 句意:玛丽曾经与另一位音乐家合作创作了一首摇滚乐曲。collaborate with sb. 与某人合作,如:She collaborated with her sister on a biography of their father. 她和姐姐合作写父亲的传记。其余三项:merge A with B(使两事物)合并,如:The bank merged with its major rival. 该银行与其主要对手合并了。coincide with sth. (指事情)同时发生,如:Her arrival coincided with our departure. 她来到时我们正好离开。constitute 构成,组成。
55. C. 句意:在师资培训的第一年,学生们经常去当地学校听课。inspection 检查,视察,inspection of lessons 听课。其余三项:observation 观察,注意;investigation 调查;examination 考试。
56. A. 句意:他注意亲自处理一些重要的事务。transaction 办理,处理, the transaction of business 处理事务。其余三项:transition 过渡,转变;transmission 传送,传染;transformation 改观,转变。
57. C. 句意:纯粹出于报复,他极尽玷污她的人格,毁坏她的名誉。sheer 完全的,彻底的,如:out of sheer revenge 纯粹出于报复, a sheer waste of time 纯粹浪费时间。其余三项:perfect 完美的;total 全部的;integral 完整的。
58. A. 句意:我进去时,他们正为谁去厨房取面包这种琐事争吵。trivial 不重要的,琐碎的,如:a trivial mistake 小小的错误。其余三项:delicate 精致的,脆弱的;minor 较小的,如:minor repairs 小规模修理。miniature 微型的,小的,如:miniature bottles of brandy 小瓶白兰地。
59. D. 句意:当看到数以万计的彩色气球升空时,孩子们欢呼起来。ascend 上升,升高,如:We watched the mists ascending from the valley below. 我们看着薄雾从下面的山谷中升起。其余三项:float 漂浮;raise 举起,升起,raise one's hand 举手,raise one's hat to sb. 向某人举帽致敬;heave (用力)举起,提升,如:We heaved the wardrobe up the stairs. 我们用力把衣柜搬上楼了。
60. C. 句意:你能想象得出在其他星球上生物是什么样的吗? notion 概念,观念,理解,如:Do you have the slightest notion of what this means? 你能明白一点儿这是什么意思吗? 其余三项:ideal 完美的人或事物;comprehension 理解(力),如:a problem above sb's comprehension 某人不能理解的问题;intelligence 智力,脑力。
61. C. 句意:我们仅能察觉到视觉和听觉中的一小部分,大部分都感觉不到。fraction 小部分,一点儿,如:The car stopped within a fraction of an inch to the wall. 汽车在离墙不到一英寸的地方停住了。其余三项:fiction 小说;function 功能,作用;friction 摩擦。
62. B. 句意:对许多病人来说,慈善机构的医疗是最合适、最有益的医疗方式。appropriate 适当的,合适的,如:His formal style of speaking was appropriate to the occasion. 他郑重其事的讲话方式适合于那个场合。其余三项:persistent 坚持的,不间断的;thoughtful 认真思考的,体贴的;sufficient 足够的。
63. A. 句意:对他来说把精力甚至生命献给研究工作是件乐事。dedicate oneself (or sth.) to sth. (or sth. else) 将(自己,时间,精力等)奉献给(崇高的事业或目的),如:She dedicated her life to helping the poor. 她毕生致力于帮助穷人。其余三项:dictate 口授,指使;decorate 装修;direct 指向。
64. D. 句意:他们彼此很熟悉,因为他们同在一个大学学习过。be acquainted with sb. 认识某人,如:I am acquainted with the lady. 我熟悉那位女士。其余三项:identify with sb. 认同;recognize 认出;acknowledge 承认,告知。
65. B. 句意:“环境”和“条件”两个词的含义十分接近。subtle 难以察觉的,细微的,如:a subtle distinction 细微的差别。其余三项:gentle 温柔的;feeble 无力的;humble 谦虚的,卑微的。
66. D. 句意:全部成品都储存在转运港口的仓库里,随时都可发运。warehouse 货仓、仓库。其余三项:garage 车库;cabinet 橱柜;capsule 胶囊,太空舱。

67. A. 句意: 当他试图预订一间客房时, 他发现由于一个会议旅店已经住满了。reservation 预订, 如: a hotel reservation 预订旅馆房间, make a reservation 预订。其余三项: claim 索赔, 对某物的权利; mess 一团糟; revision 复查, 修正。
68. B. 句意: 父母对孩子提出的幼稚天真的问题很感兴趣。naive 自然而天真的, 幼稚的, 如: a naive remark 幼稚的言语。其余三项: nasty 下流的; obscure 隐藏的, 不著名的; offensive 冒犯的, 得罪人的。
69. A. 句意: 虽说这是他第一次作主席, 但他很巧妙地主持了会议。preside 主持(会议), 如: The Prime Minister presides at meeting of the cabinet. 首相主持内阁会议。其余三项: administer 管理, 治理, 如: administer a country 治理国家; master 控制, 掌握; execute 执行, 实行。
70. C. 句意: 双方都承诺恪守第二天就要签订的合同。adhere to sth. 忠于, 依照, 遵循。其余三项: keep with 无此搭配; tangle with 与某人吵架, 与某事有瓜葛; devote to 献身于, 为...奉献, 如: devote all one's efforts to one's task 全力以赴做好工作。

Part IV Short Answer Questions

- S1. they want to know more about the world
- S2. Because they are a source of news and information.
- S3. selective and influenced by different factors
- S4. Social context of exposure.
- S5. hardly planned

Part V Writing(略)

1998年6月试题听力原文

Section A

1. W: Friday's speaker is supposed to be wonderful. Are you going to attend the seminar that day?
M: Yes. But I haven't been able to get a ticket yet. Since the lecture is open to the public, I imagine that the tickets may have already been sold out.
Q: Why is the man afraid he won't be able to attend the seminar?
2. M: I wonder what makes mother so upset these days.
W: Father is canceling his vacation trip. He promised to take her abroad last year. But the company is again asking father to postpone his vacation.
Q: Why is their mother unhappy?
3. W: How did you do on the math exam, John?
M: I barely made it. It was just a passing score but better than I had expected.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
4. W: During the last thunder storm I noticed several leaks in my bedroom ceiling and they really caused a mess.
M: Maybe you have some broken tiles. I have the phone number of a good roofing company that could do a good repair job for you at a reasonable price.

- Q: What can we conclude from this conversation?
5. W: The report says all departments are making a profit except the Asian Department.
M: Well, Mr. Smith seems to be the wrong person to head that department. One more step wrong and he will be removed from that office.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
6. M: Could you give me your office phone number or fax number so that we can contact each other more often?
W: But I've been trying to find a new job in another company. You see, I've worked here for 3 years without a raise. That's unfair to me.
Q: What does the woman mean?
7. W: Could you help me, Sir? My flight got in 15 minutes ago. Everyone else has picked up their luggage, but mine hasn't come through.
M: I'm sorry, Madame, but I'll go and find out if there is any more to come.
Q: What's the woman's problem?
8. W: Was Robert elected to the committee?
M: Yes. In fact he was made chairman. But he only agreed to take the job if they let him have the final say.
Q: What does Robert intend to do?
9. M: Has today's mail arrived? I'm anxious to know about the result of my application.
W: I've checked the mail box. There is nothing in it but a postcard from our daughter.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
10. M: This machine has so many buttons. I can't figure out which one makes it run.
W: You'd better read the instructions first. Pressing the buttons randomly may cause the machine to break down.
Q: According to the woman, what should the man do first?

Section B

Passage One

It's 8 o'clock on Tuesday, May 1st. Here is the news: Between the hours of 7:00 and 8:00 P. M. last night, five thieves broke into the country house of Lord and Lady Chesterfield on an island. They entered by a window at the rear of the house and surprised the owners who were watching television in the drawing room. After disconnecting the telephone and tying up Lord and Lady Chesterfield, the thieves escaped with 16 precious paintings. The market value of such art work has been estimated at somewhere around 4 million pounds. Lord and Lady Chesterfield were not seriously harmed but have been treated for shock in the hospital.

Early this morning, a woman with a Scottish accent telephoned the Times in London to say that the Chesterfield Organization for Freedom claim responsibility for the theft. This is the third time this year that this organization has claimed responsibility for an act of this kind. The organization defends all the farmers on the island. The farmers were forced to leave their lands when Lord Chesterfield, their landlord, refused to renew their traditional lease last year in order to extend the reservation area

for birds.

11. What were Lord and Lady Chesterfield doing when the thieves broke into their house?
12. What did the five thieves do?
13. What did Lord Chesterfield do to the farmers?
14. What is the organization's purpose in breaking into Lord Chesterfield's house?

Passage Two

A deadly infectious outbreak swept through a small city in Zaire, Africa last spring, killing more than one hundred people. The killer was a rare virus that caused most victims to bleed to death. As scientists rushed to control the outbreak, people in the U. S. wondered, "could it attack here?" "We are foolish if we think it couldn't come to our country," say doctors. The virus can be highly infectious. If you come in contact with a victim's blood or other body fluids, you can get sick, too. All it takes is one infected person to start such a disease. That's what scientists believe happened in Zaire. The healthcare workers who treated the first victims there soon fell ill too. The problem was they had no protective equipment to prevent themselves from being infected. International rescue workers brought equipment to Zaire soon after the outbreak occurred. Now the disease appears to be under control. One big mystery is that no one knows where the virus comes from or where it will strike next. Some scientists say the virus lies inactive in the cells of some kind of plant, insect or other animal. Then it somehow finds a way to infect humans. Scientists are now headed into the jungles of Africa to find out where the virus lives. Once they find the virus, they also hope to find ways to combat it.

15. How does the disease mentioned in this passage spread?
16. What happened to most of the victims stricken with this disease?
17. Why are scientists going to the African jungles?

Passage Three

A team of scientists recently began a project to measure the effects of loud noises on sea animals. If the sounds don't harm the animals, then the researchers can go ahead with a plan to transmit sound waves through the Pacific Ocean to take earth's temperature. Sound travels faster through warm water than cold water. By analyzing the speed of sound through the ocean over time, the scientists will be able to determine if our planet is warming up. The experiment was nearly cancelled more than a year ago because environmental groups feared that the sound would confuse or harm sea animals. So, scientists are conducting tests on the animals first. The researchers lowered a loudspeaker that emits low frequency sound about 1,000 meters beneath the ocean. Scientists at the site transmit sound waves into the ocean. Radio transmitters attached to some of the sea animals help the researchers keep track of the animals' movements. If sea animals are distressed by the sounds, they will swim away from the speakers. So far, there aren't any signs that the animals are being harmed. Researchers at the site noticed that large numbers of sea animals swim near the speaker whether it was turned on or off, but it is still too soon to know for sure, the scientists admit. The test will continue through September. "If all goes well," they say, "we can begin measuring temperature changes on our planet."

18. What is the purpose of analyzing the speed of sound through the Pacific Ocean?
19. What was the reaction of the sea animals to the sound tests?
20. For what purpose were radio transmitters used?