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# 大学英语 六级考试

## 题型分析与模拟试题

新题型



上海外语教育出版社

# 大学英语六级考试 题型分析与模拟试题

吴鼎民 谢小苑  
金泉元 张长缨 袁亦宁 汪 清 编

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## 前 言

近几年来,随着大学英语教学水平的不断提高,越来越多的大学生通过了四级考试,迫切希望能在此基础上更上一层楼,通过六级考试。为了帮助这部分考生尽快实现这一目标,特编写此书。

本书的编写考虑到以下几点情况:

一、从四级到六级,语言难度毫无疑问有了较大的增加,因此需要通过系统训练这座桥梁,才能达到成功的彼岸。

二、目前,大部分院校大学英语课程的课堂教学到四级终止,此后便进入专业英语学习阶段。而六级考试通常没有课堂教学支持,考生如果通过自学去参加考试则较大的困难。

三、随着大学英语教学改革和四、六级新题型的出现,考试的重点更加侧重考查语言的应用能力。考生需要熟悉新题型并有针对性地进行训练,以便提高语言技能和考试成绩。

根据上述情况,本书在编写时采取了与其他单纯的模拟试题集不同的方法,主要表现在:

一、本书强调语言基本技能的训练,每一部分都配有相当大的单项练习,帮助读者通过语言技能的训练,循序渐进,稳步发展语言水平。在此基础上,我们选编了10套六级模拟试题,供读者使用。

二、本书用较大的篇幅介绍了六级考试所涉及到的各种题型(包括新、老题型)。并把四级和六级考试进行了比较,找出两者之间的差异。

三、为了方便读者自学,本书对各项题型进行了详细的剖析,精讲多练。无论是单项练习还是模拟试题都进行了必要的题解。

本书各部分的编写工作分工如下:听力理解部分由张长缨、谢小苑负责;阅读理解由吴鼎民、袁亦宁负责;语法词汇和改错部分由金泉元负责;简答题、翻译部分由谢小苑负责;写作部分由汪清负责。

韩洁教授审阅了全书,在此表示衷心感谢。孔晓昔小姐在此书的录入编排中付出了辛勤劳动,在此一并感谢。

由于时间匆促,编写者水平有限,难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1998年5月

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# 第一章 听力理解

## 第一节 试题题型及解题简介

“听力理解”考题的目的是测试学生通过声音获取信息的能力。这部分试题共分两个部分,第一部分为对话,第二部分为短文或听写填空或复合式听写。

### 1 对话部分

听力理解试题的对话部分共 10 题,每题含一组对话,每组对话平均由 3—4 个子组成(不包含第三者提出的问题),对话后有一个问句。每个问句后有约 13 秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。听力部分的朗读速度为每分钟 140 词,只读一遍。

对话部分试题的选材为交际场合中的一般话题,如有关校园的题材,多为有关课程、学习、考试等内容;有关公共场所的题材,是对所购物品的价格、尺码、颜色、款式等的看法;有关家庭的题材,是对家庭作业、家庭聚会等内容的讨论等。这些内容是学生所熟悉的。对话中所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表六级规定的范围。听力对话用的是口语体,语言简炼,句型丰富,有陈述句、疑问句、祈使句等。句子功能的种类也较多,有说明、描写、阐述、解释、询问等。

听力对话部分共 10 组,主要有四种题型:计算型对话(computation conversation),地点型对话(place conversation),直接型对话(direct conversation)和暗示型对话(implied conversation)。下面就这些题型作一分析。

#### 1.1 计算型对话 (computation conversation)

计算型对话是六级听力测试题中经常出现的题型。此类试题往往要求考生根据所提供的几组数字来辨认其中的一个,或通过一些简单的加减乘除运算来判断正确答案。试题中的数字往往涉及到电话号码数,街道、房间的编号数,音、形相近的数,还有日期、时间上的提前或后延,有货物价格的单价、总计或差额,有数量的倍数(包括半数),有年龄、速度方面数字的计算等。如:

例 1:

M: Is this 415 Fifth Street?

W: No, it's 514 Fourth Street.

Q: What address is the man looking for?

A. 514 Fifth Street.

C. 514 Fourth Street.

B. 415 Fourth Street.

D. 415 Fifth Street.

这组对话中出现了四个数字,主要检测考生辨别相近数字的能力。又如:

例 2:

W: I want a single room with a shower. What's the rate?

M: It's 6 dollars a day.

Q: How much does the woman have to pay if she stays for a week?

A. 36 dollars.

C. 42 dollars.

B. 32 dollars.

D. 46 dollars.

这组对话主要检测考生根据所听数字进行简单运算的能力。当然,这类试题并不是都要计算的,有时须记住内容,特别是多次出现数据的时候。请看下面两例。

例 3:

M: Do you sell sports shoes, Ma'am?

W: Yes, we do. They're on sale this week at \$ 13.95 a pair or two pairs for \$ 25.

Q: How much is one pair of sports shoes?

A. \$ 14.95.

C. \$ 30.

B. \$ 13.95.

D. \$ 25.

这组对话中先提到了一双运动鞋的价钱,后又提到两双运动鞋的价钱,但问题中只问一双运动鞋的价钱,所以不需要进行运算,只要记住单价就行。

例 4:

W: I went downtown at 8:30 yesterday morning, and I didn't come back to see Bob to school until 12:30.

M: I went to Bob's school at 5:20 because I had a very important appointment with Bob's teacher at 5:30.

Q: What time did the man have to see Bob's teacher?

A. 5:30.

C. 12:30.

B. 8:30.

D. 5:20.

这题的四个时间点均在对话中出现,如果不记住内容,是很容易混淆的。

## 1.2 地点型对话 (place conversation)

地点型对话可以是对话双方在会话中提到两个或多个地点,要求考生根据对话内容以及问题,从中进行辨别。如:

例 5:

M: I just stopped by at your office in the bank. They told me that you had quit. Where are you working now?

W: I am working for a lawyer now. The pay is better and the work is much more interesting.

Q: Where did the woman work before?

- A. At a bank. C. At a department store.  
B. At a lawyer's office. D. At school.

题中对话双方提到两个地点,主要考查学生辨别女方过去工作的地点和现在工作的地点的能力。

但是,在大多数情况下,对话者并不直接给出具体地点,而是给出一些与某地点相关的词汇予以暗示,要求根据对话者之间的相互关系推断对话发生的场所。如:

例 6:

M: I'll need a dozen three-penny nails and six wood screws, too.

W: The screws come in packages of ten for ninety-nine cents. I hope that's all right.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- A. At the cafeteria. C. At the restaurant.  
B. At the hardware store. D. At the railway station.

对话中没有直接提及对话发生在某一地点,但根据对话中提及的“nails”,“wood screws”等信息词,可推理出对话发生在五金店。又如:

例 7:

W: Hello, I want to open an account. Shall I fill in this form?

M: Yes. You'd fill in a form, but not this one. Go over to that desk and the man there will help you.

Q: What's the most probable place the conversation takes place?

- A. It might be in a closed room.  
B. It's at a desk where the accountant works.  
C. It's in a bank.  
D. It's a newly-opened shop.

对话中的关键词“open an account”(开帐户),“fill in a form”(填单子)暗示这段对话发生在“银行”。

从以上两例可看出,在地点型对话试题中,大多运用这种含而不露的,须经分析推敲后才能明白其真正含义的方式,因此考生必须注意对话内容所提及的相关的关键词来进行推理判断。如通过关键词“books”,“card catalog”,“checkout desk”便可推断出地点是在图书馆。如出现“menu”,“order”,“bill”等,则可推断出地点是在餐馆。

下面我们再看看属于地点型对话的两个例子(判断职业以及判断谈话人的相互关系)。

例 8:

W: I'm glad you could come today. The drain became stopped up yesterday afternoon.

M: Don't worry. I'll have it open for you in no time.

Q: Who is the man?

- A. A butcher. C. A carpenter.  
B. A plumber. D. An electrician.

对话中没有直接提到男方的“职业”,而是通过“drain”,“stop”,“open”这些关键

词进行暗示。据此,我们可以判断打开堵塞管道的人应是“管道工”(Plumber)。

例 9:

M: Could you please explain the assignment for Monday, Miss Smith?

W: Certainly. Read the next chapter in your textbook and come to class prepared to discuss what you've read.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Secretary-Boss.

C. Client-Lawyer.

B. Patient-Nurse.

D. Student-Teacher.

这是涉及谈话人相互关系的一组对话。谈话人之间的关系没有直接点明,但考生可根据对话中的“the assignment”,“text book”,“come to class”,“discuss”等关键词,便可判断出对话双方的关系了。

### 1.3 直接型对话 (direct conversation)

在此类试题中,对话的一方或双方围绕某个话题谈到多条细节,然后就其中某一细节提问。考生只需要记住细节出现的先后顺序以及与这些细节有关的因素(如选择项的表现形式),而不需要判断推理。特别应注意的是,这类试题的问句和选择项所用的词不同于对话中所用的词,而可能是其同义词、近义词或意义相同或相近的不同表达法。如:

例 10:

M: Don't give the children any candy. It will spoil their appetites.

W: Oh, just a few pieces won't hurt?

Q: Why shouldn't the children eat the candy?

A. It's not their favorite kind.

C. They have been studying all day.

B. Their mother bought it.

D. They won't want to eat supper.

从对话中的“Don't give the children any candy.”和问句中的“Children shouldn't eat the candy.”两句知道,主张不给孩子糖吃的人自然认为孩子们不应该吃糖了。再对对话中的“It will spoil their appetites.”(那会破坏他们的食欲。)和选项 D “They won't want to eat supper.”(他们会不想吃晚饭。),我们不难发现,这显然是一件事的两种不同说法。因此,这种由原文到问句和由原文到答案的转换值得考生特别注意。

### 1.4 暗示型对话 (implied conversation)

暗示型对话指对话双方在表达意思时的方式比较含蓄,并不直接道出其真正意义,在很多方面,暗示型对话与地点型对话相似。

这类对话试题要求考生根据对话中的关键词、语气、语调、重音等的暗示,推测对话人的意图、态度或要求等。如:

例 11:

M: In the old days, people took pride in their work and built things to last.

W: Nowadays, you are lucky if they don't fall apart before you get them home.

Q: How do the man and woman feel about products manufactured nowadays?

- A. Satisfied with their price.
- B. Displeased with the quality.
- C. Pleased with modern mass-production techniques.
- D. Dissatisfied with their technological complexity.

在这组对话中,对话者并没有直接表达“对现在产品质量的不满意”,而是通过男方对旧日产品的耐用所表现出的赞赏和怀念以及女方所谈的“要是商品带回来还完好无损,那你就算幸运了”这句话,含蓄地表达了对现在产品质量的批评意见。

从以上听力对话部分的主要题型可以看出,只要考生能根据对话内容所提供的线索,把握对话中的各种暗示与含蓄语气,抓住作者表意倾向的关键词,再进行合乎逻辑的分析推理和概括总结,找出正确答案还是比较容易的。

### Exercise 1

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short computation conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

1. W: Sir Johnson, who lives in the house now?

M: I live in the house now. I am the eighth owner since 1760 — with my staff, which consists of Mr. and Mrs. Naunton, my secretary and my housekeeper?

Q: How many people live in the house?

- A. 8.
- B. 3.
- C. 5.
- D. 4.

2. W: Do you think you'll be able to pay back 215 dollars?

M: No problem. I'll pay you back. I'm making almost 55 dollars a week at the supermarket.

Q: If the boy does not spend the money he earns, in how many weeks will he be able to pay back the money?

- A. About 5 weeks.
- B. About 4 weeks.
- C. In 6 weeks.
- D. He can never pay back.

3. W: Oh, dear. It's taken me an hour to get here. The traffic's dreadful this morning.

M: Yes, it's the rush hour. But you're lucky today. The ship's been delayed 35 minutes. It leaves at eight-thirty. Please check in.

Q: What time ought the ship to have left if it had not been delayed?

- A. 8:55.
- B. 7:55.
- C. 8:30.
- D. 7:30.

4. M: Operator, I'd like to place a call to Athens, Greece. How much will it cost?  
 W: \$ 9 for the first three minutes and \$ 2 for each additional minute.  
 Q: How much would a ten-minute call cost?  
 A. \$ 2. C. \$ 11.  
 B. \$ 9. D. \$ 23.
5. M: Lily is very excited about being old enough to work next year.  
 W: Is Lily only 17? I thought she looked already 20.  
 Q: How old must Lily be to work?  
 A. 17. C. 19.  
 B. 18. D. 20.
6. W: I like that 50-dollar suitcase very much but 30 is all that I can afford.  
 M: You must have been looking at the wrong ticket, Miss. 50 dollar was the original price, but this blue ticket says it's been reduced to 35.  
 Q: What is the present price of the suitcase?  
 A. 35. C. 50.  
 B. 30. D. 65.
7. W: It's a quarter to eight now. Give me 45 minutes to finish this letter and get dressed and we can go.  
 M: OK. It doesn't start till 10 so that gives us plenty of time.  
 Q: How much time will they have to get there?  
 A. 45 minutes. C. An hour.  
 B. An hour and a half. D. Half an hour.
8. W: This is my favorite time of the year. The grass is turning green again and the birds are singing in the trees.  
 M: I prefer fall myself. The changing colours of leaves are so beautiful.  
 Q: In what season does this conversation take place?  
 A. In spring. C. In autumn.  
 B. In summer. D. In winter.
9. M: Doesn't your class start at 8:00 every morning?  
 W: No. On Tuesdays it doesn't start until 9:00 and on Fridays not until 10:00.  
 Q: What time does the woman's class start on Mondays?  
 A. 8:00. C. 10:00.  
 B. 9:00. D. 8:30.
10. W: Do you have a lot to do this evening?  
 M: Yes, I have to teach from 7 to 9. And after class I'm meeting one of my friends for dinner at half past nine. I don't think I will get home at eleven. And I should spend an hour or so reviewing my lessons.  
 Q: When is it possible for the man to go to bed?

- A. 9:30.  
B. 11:00.

- C. 9:00.  
D. 12:00.

参考答案:

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. B | 4. D | 5. B  |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. A | 9. A | 10. D |

## Exercise 2

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short place conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

1. W: I always stay here when I'm in London because of the low rates and the convenient location.

M: Yes, I like it here, too. I particularly like the size of the room.

Q: Where are they?

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. At a store.      | C. At a hotel.     |
| B. At a restaurant. | D. At a cafeteria. |

2. W: Room 108. On the first floor. Here's your key and the elevator is just round the corner. The porter will be back in a minute and he'll bring up your luggage.

M: Thank you. And could I arrange to be called at seven tomorrow please?

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. In a hotel.   | C. In an office. |
| B. In a theater. | D. In a shop.    |

3. M: I need a stamp for this postcard. It's going to Boston. And I'd also like to send this package first class.

W: Here is your stamp, but you have to take the package to the next window.

Q: Where is the man?

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| A. At a bank. | C. At an airport.    |
| B. At a shop. | D. At a post office. |

4. W: May I have this prescription filled here? I have a terrible headache.

M: Yes, but you'll have a 15-minute wait.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. At the post office. | C. At the restaurant. |
| B. In a drugstore.     | D. In a lab.          |

5. M: I've forgotten my passbook, but I'd like to make a deposit to my savings ac-

count if I may.

W: No problem. Just bring this receipt with you the next time you come in, along with your passbook, and we will adjust the balance.

Q: Where are the speakers?

- A. In a library. C. At the airport.  
B. At a bank. D. In a shop.

6. M: Excuse me, do you know if this seat is taken?

W: I don't think so. The fellow who was here finished his lunch and left.

Q: Where did this conversation probably take place?

- A. In a restaurant. C. In a market.  
B. In a theater. D. In a library.

7. W: What can I do for you?

M: Yes, I'd like to get this book renewed. You know, it's so helpful that I can't finish my research paper without it.

Q: Where are the man and woman?

- A. In the restaurant C. In the lab  
B. In the shop D. In the library

8. W: How do you like your new job, Jim?

M: Fine. This week I have been reading the financial reports and studying the books. Next week I will probably start to handle some of the accounts.

Q: What does the man do for a living?

- A. He is an accountant. C. He is a teacher.  
B. He is a salesman. D. He is a librarian.

9. M: Now, what seems to be the trouble, Miss Smith?

W: I've been feeling pretty run down for the past few days and I think I'm running a fever now.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Teacher Student. C. Lawyer Client.  
B. Husband Wife. D. Doctor Patient.

10. W: I haven't driven as fast as the other cars.

M: I'm sorry, your speed is over the speed limit by 4 miles, and I have to give you a ticket.

Q: What do you think is the man's occupation?

- A. Taxi driver. C. Traffic policeman.  
B. Bus conductor. D. Theater clerk.

参考答案:

1. C                      2. A                      3. D                      4. B                      5. B



6. A

7. D

8. A

9. D

10. C

**Exercise 3**

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short direct conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

1. M: You'll need 36 credit hours to get an M. A. degree. 15 must be from English Department and 15 from Education Department. For the remaining 6 hours you can either write a thesis or take 2 more optional courses.  
W: Right now, this is very confusing to me. But I'm sure I'll know what to do as I learn more about it.  
Q: What are they talking about?  
A. Getting extra credits.  
B. The requirements of an M. A. thesis.  
C. The credit hours required for an M. A. degree.  
D. Taking more optional courses.
2. M: Hello, I'm a senior student. Could you tell me whether this reference room is only for faculty members?  
W: No, it's also open to the postgraduates, and undergraduates can come, too, if they have got their professors' permission.  
Q: Can the man study in the reference room?  
A. No, it's open only to teachers and postgraduates.  
B. Yes, he can study there if he is writing a research paper.  
C. Yes, because he is a senior student.  
D. Yes, but he needs the approval of his professor.
3. W: Let's talk about preparations for the party.  
M: Right. We really need to plan better this time. Remember what a mess it was at the last party.  
Q: What do we know about the last party?  
A. It was pretty good. C. It was rather dull.  
B. It was not well organized. D. It was attended by many people.
4. M: Do you plan on flying to the North, Miss Smith?  
W: Yes. It costs a lot, but the trains and buses don't run the day I'm going, so I have no other choice.  
Q: How would Miss Smith go to the North?  
A. She isn't sure. C. She'll go by plane.