

最新大学英语六级考试 模拟试题解析

精华版

C E T
B A N D S I X

6级



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主编:韩品煜
审订:恩 波

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最新大学英语六级考试 模拟试题解析

精华版

**The Latest Simulated College English Test
Band Six With Annotations and Analysis
(Revised Edition)**

韩品煜 (主编)

丁小玲 ~~孙敏~~ ~~杨纯~~ 吴雪云

修订者
韩品煜

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主编 韩品煜

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前言

本书选材广泛、材料新颖、内容丰富、针对性和实用性强。自正式出版后,畅销全国,被各地高校辅导班定为教材,多次重版均销售一空。这次再版,在保留第一版特色的基础上,对各部分作了全面、认真的修订,充实了最新真题的内容,其目的在于紧跟六级考试,把握真题变化的最新动向,增强复习的针对性,提高考试成绩。此外,通过针对性的练习和注释培养考生实际应用语言的能力。

本书含全真模拟、试卷分析、历届真题分类汇编三部分,由北京、南京、上海等地英语教学测试专家组成的英语考试命题研究组编写。编写过程中作者充分吸收了国内同行优秀教学经验和最新理论成果。

除具备同类参考书的一般特点外,本书还有如下特点:

一、新 严格遵照国家教育部今年颁布、“面向二十一世纪大学英语课程改革与实践”项目编写的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会的两个通知精神,融入了英语六级最新题型,即六级统考中的七种标准题型(原题型五种和最新题型两种:复合式听写 Compound Dictation 和简答题 Short Answer Questions)。模拟题部分材料多选摘自国内外最具权威的各种图书、报刊、词典,选材广泛,材料新颖。

二、准 本书作者详细研究了最新大学英语教学大纲和六级考试要求,在此基础上编写的试题,在题型、题量、难易度等方面反映了目前 CET-6 的基本要求,与真题保持高度一致。试题的考点具有较强的代表性,有常考与必考点的指点,答案尤其是注解部分能帮助考生解决似是而非的问题,让考生真正做到练有所获,起到触类旁通,举一反三的效果。考点分析是本书的独创,具有预测性。

三、深 本书注解部分体现出对试题的精深研究。注解包括正确答案、容易产生歧义的选项、常考与必考点、语言难点等几部分。注解不仅有词语辨析、语法结构使用,而且注重篇章结构的理解即语篇深层含义的分析。因此,本书具有一定的信度、难度和深度。

四、特 本书融入了国家考级高层次应试的完整体系。十套全真模拟题中的阅读理解部分的编写独特之处在于按**五大题型**(细节辨别题,语义指代题,段首主旨题,段尾结论题和暗示推断题)、**四大文体**和**难文阅读**的顺序编排,以便循序渐进,各个突破;词语用法和语法结构部分基本采用真题的选项来拟题,针对性、目的性更强。本书还收集并分析了历年六级考试试卷(客观题部分),并进行分类汇编、分析,总结考试规律,以便考生把握应试技巧。这是许多考生多年求之不得的宝贵材料,考生在做完这部分试题后,定会有较大收获。

因为本书具有以上特点,所以被北京、上海、南京、武汉、西安等地全国大学英语六级考试辅导班、一些大专院校和社会办学单位选作教材,成为学生钟爱的畅

销书。

本书由韩品煜主编,丁小玲副主编。编委有韩品煜(全部阅读理解题,全部简答题,试题1~4中词语用法和语法结构题,听力理解题中全部短文听力与试题1~3中听力理解题中简短对话);丁小玲(全部作文题);吴雪云(听力理解题中全部复合式听写);孙敏(试题9~10中词语用法和语法结构题与试题4~10中听力理解题中简短对话);杨纯(试题5~8中词语用法和语法结构题)。全书由韩品煜统稿、主审并修订。听力材料部分由来自美国的 Robert M. Sokol 先生(from Seattle, Washington)和 Jessica Brock 女士(from Wisconsin)朗读,语音语调纯正,音色美雅。

除作为大学英语六级考试必备教材外,本书同样适用于 WSK、TOFEL、NETEM、GRE、GMAT 及硕士与博士研究生(包括在职人员)学位考试等各类高级英语水平考试者使用。

愿本书这次再版为广大考生提供最直接、最有效的帮助,祝大家在 CET-6 考试中取得优异成绩!

韩品煜

E-mail:ebcb@empirle.com

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Part One**Model Tests****Model Test 1****Part I****Listening Comprehension****(20 minutes)****Section A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) 2 hours. B) 3 hours.
 C) 4 hours. D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

1. A) He is still being treated in the hospital. B) He has had an operation.
 C) He'll rest home for another two weeks. D) He returned to work last week.
2. A) Eighty - five. B) Seventy. C) Sixty - four. D) Thirty - one.
3. A) She was afraid she might be kept late.
 B) She would have something more important to do.
 C) She had to meet a friend of hers.
 D) She was not in the mood to attend the party.
4. A) He can't find his new apartment.
 B) He had a bigger apartment before.
 C) He finds the new apartment too big for him.
 D) He's having a hard time finding an apartment.
5. A) To write a check. B) To find a telephone number.
 C) To ring somebody up. D) To check the telephone service.
6. A) One. B) Four. C) Five. D) None.
7. A) Satisfied with their price.
 B) Displeased with their quality.
 C) Pleased with modern mass-production techniques.
 D) Dissatisfied with their technological complexity.
8. A) To invite the man to join them. B) To ask him to help cook.

- C) To suggest politely that he leave. D) To encourage him to have another drink.
9. A) 6:30. C) 6:00. B) 6:45. D) 7:00.
10. A) She hasn't learned French.
- B) She can speak several foreign languages including French.
- C) She can speak either German or French.
- D) She speaks neither French nor German.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

11. A) It is a university for people in prison.
- B) It is a university for students from middle-class families.
- C) It is a distance educational system.
- D) It is a university for free education.
12. A) About 40,000. B) About 6,000. C) About 60,000. D) About 25,000.
13. A) Special TV and radio programmes. B) Correction of the students' written work.
- C) Lectures and talks. D) Group discussions in class.

Passage Two

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

14. A) It's because there are many developing nations.
- B) It's because people use too many man-made materials.
- C) It's because we have more and more industry.
- D) It's because we are building more vehicles.
15. A) Industry. B) Health.
- C) The future of our children. D) Clean air.
16. A) Man knows where the society is going.
- B) People don't welcome the rapid development of modern society.
- C) The speaker is worried about the future of our modern society.
- D) Man can do nothing about the problem of pollution.

Passage Three

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

17. A) More jobs could be provided than before.
- B) More people could be educated than before.
- C) More books could be printed and distributed.
- D) More ways could be used to exchanged knowledge.

18. A) Around 1400. B) Around 1900. C) Around 400. D) Around 900.
 19. A) China. B) Sweden. C) Egypt. D) Japan.
 20. A) More and more paper is being consumed nowadays.
 B) Paper enables people to receive education more easily.
 C) The invention of paper is of great significance to man.
 D) Paper contributes a lot to the keeping of historical records.

Part II

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

21. The house is in perfect condition, _____ a few scratches on one of the doors.
 A) except for B) except C) or rather D) besides
22. Scarcely had the boat reached the open water _____ it encountered high winds and heavy seas.
 A) than B) as C) when D) since
23. It is astonishing that a person of your intelligence _____ so easily.
 A) should take in B) took in
 C) should be taken in D) could be taken in
24. I don't think we should wait any longer. They _____ that we are expecting them.
 A) may forget B) might be forgetting
 C) might forget D) may have forgotten
25. He is not under arrest, _____ any restriction on his movements.
 A) the police did not place B) nor have the police placed
 C) neither the police have placed D) the police have not placed
26. The students in the dormitories were prohibited, unless they had special passes, _____ after 11:00 PM.
 A) staying out B) from staying out
 C) stay out D) to stay out
27. The firm should make a substantial profit _____ satisfactory labour relations are maintained.
 A) unless B) even if C) provided D) in case
28. _____ the beginning of the year, he has been an engineer for the Acme Company.
 A) During B) By C) Since D) Until
29. You _____ that building after dark.
 A) have no reason for entrance B) have no business entering
 C) have not reason to enter D) do not have business to entering
30. It would be difficult for a man of his political affiliation, _____.
 A) no matter he has charm and capability B) though charming and capable is he
 C) however charming and capable D) charming and having capability
31. I was advised _____ for reservations.

- A) to either telephone or write the hotel
 B) either to telephone or write the hotel
 C) either telephoning or writing to hotel
 D) that I should telephone or either write the hotel
32. It was apparent to every one present _____.
 A) that he would die if not receiving medical attention fast
 B) that he would die if he does not receive medical attention fast
 C) that if he did not receive fast medical attention that he would die
 D) that if he did not receive medical attention fast he would die
33. One of the committee members _____ an interesting point.
 A) brought on B) brought in C) brought up D) brought about
34. To succeed in a difficult task, _____.
 A) one needs to be persistent B) persistence is needed
 C) you need be a persistent person D) persistence is what one needs
35. Did you notice the little boy _____ away?
 A) took the candy and ran B) taking the candy and run
 C) take the candy and run D) taking the candy and then run
36. Were you disappointed at _____ more applause?
 A) there not to be B) there not to have been
 C) there not being D) there not having been
37. If we _____, we won't get tired.
 A) drive on turn B) take turns driving
 C) drive by turn D) take driving by turns
38. _____ was due to a poor water supply.
 A) The epidemic's starting B) The outbreak of the epidemic
 C) How the epidemic got started D) The starting of the epidemic
39. Robespierre, the French politician, _____.
 A) who was a clever lawyer from Arras and had the great faith in Rousseau, the philosopher
 B) had great faith in Rousseau, the philosopher; and he was a clever lawyer from Arras
 C) came from Arras, having great faith in philosopher Rousseau who was clever lawyer
 D) was a clever lawyer from Arras who had great faith in the philosopher Rousseau
40. The problem has _____ simply because you didn't follow my instructions.
 A) risen B) roused C) arisen D) aroused
41. I admire artists, although I am _____ but an artistic person myself.
 A) all B) everything C) nothing D) anything
42. You should dip your lights so as not to dazzle the _____ traffic.
 A) meeting B) facing C) advancing D) oncoming
43. Whenever anything _____ happens, a crowd of people is certain together.
 A) sensational B) well-known C) famous D) noted

44. Try not to say anything hurtful to her, she is a very _____ person.
 A) yielding B) sensitive C) tender D) sensible
45. Obsessed by his _____ as father, he made his son's life a misery.
 A) part B) character C) role D) capacity
46. In these days of cars and computers the policeman on his _____ will soon be a thing of the past.
 A) beat B) duty C) route D) track
47. There was a _____ collision between the coach and the bus.
 A) crash B) face-to-face C) head-on D) front-to-front
48. You must not think that experts are _____ right.
 A) constantly B) invariably C) continuously D) steadily
49. The opposition is accusing the Minister of making a deliberately _____ statement.
 A) diverting B) misguiding C) faulty D) misleading
50. Their journey has been organized down to the _____ detail.
 A) petty B) minutest C) microscopic D) minimum

Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

To call someone bird-brained in English means you think that person is silly or stupid. But will this description soon disappear from use in the light of recent research? It seems the English may have been unfair in associating birds' brains with stupidity.

In an attempt to find out how different creatures see the world, psychologists at Brown University in the USA have been comparing the behaviour of birds and humans. One experiment has involved teaching pigeons to recognize letters of the English alphabet. The birds study in "classrooms", which are boxes equipped with a computer. After about four days of studying a particular letter, the pigeon has to pick out that letter from several displayed on the computer screen. Three male pigeons have learnt to distinguish all twenty-six letters of the alphabet in this way.

A computer record of the birds' four-month study period has shown surprising similarities between the pigeons' and human performance. Pigeons and people find the same letters easy, or hard, to tell apart. For example, 92 percent of the time the pigeons could tell the letter D from the letter Z. But when faced with U and V (often confused by English children), the pigeons were right only 34 per cent of the time.

The results of the experiments so far have led psychologists to conclude that pigeons and humans observe things in similar ways. This suggests that there is something fundamental about the recognition process. If scientists could only discover just what this recognition process is, it

could be very useful for computer designers. The disadvantage of a present-day computer is that it can only do what a human being has programmed it to do, and the programmer must give the computer precise, logical instructions. Maybe in the future, though, computers will be able to think like human beings.

51. The writer suggests that the expression "bird-brained" might be out of use soon because it is _____.

- A) silly B) impolite C) unnecessary D) inappropriate

52. Psychologists have been experimenting with pigeons to find out whether the birds _____.

- A) are really silly or stupid
B) see the world as human beings do
C) can learn to make ideas known to people
D) learn more quickly than children

53. U and V are confused by _____.

- A) many English children B) 92 per cent of pigeons
C) most people learning English D) 34 per cent of English children

54. There are similarities in observing things by pigeons and humans _____.

- A) because pigeons are taught by humans
B) because pigeons have brains more developed than other birds
C) because pigeons and humans have similar brains
D) because their basic ways to know the world are the same.

55. The research may help _____.

- A) teachers B) computer salesmen
C) psychologists D) computer designers

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

The first area outside the United States to which settlers moved in substantial numbers was the province now called Texas. By 1830 eastern Texas had been occupied by nearly 20,000 whites and 1,000 black slaves from the United States.

Many westerners had been disappointed when the U.S. government, in the Florida purchase treaty of 1819, accepted the Sabine River as the southwestern boundary of the United States. By doing so, the United States surrendered whatever vague claim it had to Texas as part of the Louisiana Purchase. After winning independence from Spain in 1822, Mexico twice rejected American offers to buy this sparsely settled province; but during the 1820s she welcomed law-abiding American immigrants.

The first and most successful promoter of American settlement in Mexico was Stephen F. Austin, who obtained a huge land grant from the Mexican government and established a flourishing colony on the banks of the Brazos River. Most of the immigrants were yeoman farmers and small slaveholders from the southern United States who were attracted by the rich lands suitable for cotton growing and available for a few cents an acre.

56. What is the subject of this passage?

- A) The initial settlement of Texas.
 - B) The geographic features of Texas.
 - C) The impact of treaties on Texas in the 1800s.
 - D) The influence of Mexico on settlement in Texas.
57. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A) Texas was not always a part of the United States
 B) Mexico contemplated buying the province of Texas
 C) Texas was attractive to slaves who sought freedom
 D) Mexico was interested in becoming part of the United States
58. Stephen F. Austin did all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 A) secure land from Mexico
 B) negotiate the Louisiana Purchase
 C) encourage newcomers to settle in Texas
 D) establish a colony on the banks of the Brazos River
59. In 1822 all of the following were true EXCEPT _____.
 A) Mexico is independent
 B) Texas was heavily populated
 C) the Louisiana Purchase had been negotiated
 D) Mexico had already twice refused U. S. offers to buy Texas
60. It can be inferred that Texas farmland is suitable for _____.
 A) raising cattle
 B) food production
 C) textile production
 D) production of raw materials for clothing

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

The idea that plants are aware and responsive is an appealing one, since it meshes well with modern ecological consciousness and spiritual philosophies. In the past few years, the purported discovery of plant sensitivity has been widely reported in the popular media, where it has been *touted* (吹捧) as a major scientific breakthrough revealing both consciousness and emotions in plants.

There is no objective scientific evidence for the existence of such complex behaviour in plants. The recent *spate* (大量) of popular literature on "plant consciousness" appears to have been triggered by "experiment" with a lie detector, subsequently reported and *embellished* (艺术加工) in a book called *The Secret Life of Plants*. Unfortunately, when scientists in the discipline of plant physiology attempted to repeat the experiments, using either identical or improved equipment, the results were uniformly negative. Further investigation has shown that the original observation probably arose from defective measuring procedures. Awareness and emotional responsiveness of the sort that has been attributed to plants depends, as far as we know, on a complex nervous system organized into a central "brain" structure. Plants possess no organ resembling a brain.

Several plant physiologists have seriously explored and tested the publicized experiments on

plant consciousness. Galston and Slayman describe the case and thought that have gone into these experiments, and they particularly underscore the special attention that must be given to technical problems of measurement. This discussion illustrates the point that scientific *expertise* (鉴定) is not simply window dressing, but that background and methodological skills are necessary to make sound scientific observations. Otherwise, it is easy to misinterpret a faulty measurement as a breakthrough.

61. How does the idea that plants are aware and responsive come to be so appealing?
- A) It arouses the interest among the public.
 - B) It is highly praised in the circle of natural scientists.
 - C) The authoritative journals say it is a major scientific breakthrough.
 - D) The popular papers and magazines say it is a major scientific breakthrough.
62. The book "*The Secret Life of Plants*" is _____.
- A) a report of recent experiments on plant sensitivity
 - B) a report of objective scientific evidence of plant consciousness
 - C) a collection of popular literature on plant consciousness
 - D) the author's comment on the complex behaviour in plants
63. The uniformly negative results of all the scientific experiments, according to the author, are due to the fact that _____.
- A) the original discoveries are sheer fabrications
 - B) the reports of the original discoveries are exaggerated
 - C) the measuring system in the original experiment is faulty
 - D) the measuring procedures of the original experiments are imperfect
64. "Plants possess no organ resembling a brain" is _____.
- A) the author's discovery
 - B) the result of a recent experiment
 - C) the result of the original observation
 - D) a purported discovery made by the author
65. The author's criticism of those who made and supported the original discoveries on plant consciousness is that _____.
- A) their scientific attitude is not serious
 - B) their discoveries are only window-dressing
 - C) they had no necessary specialized technique, scientific information and the like
 - D) they should not have publicized their discoveries so carelessly

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Children suffering from acute starvation hardly ever cry. They really don't seem to care what happens to them. In fact, when you look into their sunken eyes, you may not even get a flicker of interest.

Is this behavior simply a reflection of hopelessness? Or does it signify something much more tragic — permanent damage to mental processes and intelligence?

Scientists have long recognized the physical effects of starvation in young children: bloated bellies, loss of hair pigment, brittle hair, "water-logged" legs, swollen eyelids, loss of appetite, severe diarrhea, and retardation of growth. But researchers have not been able to pinpoint the impact, if any, of starvation on intelligence. Now, at last, some clues to this riddle of hunger are turning up.

Starvation often begins with a deficiency of just one food nutrient – protein. (Major sources of protein are meat, fish, eggs, and milk.) Although other nutrients, such as starches, sugars, and fats, may be available, protein deficiency alone will cause loss of appetite and severe diarrhea. The protein deficient person can barely bring himself to eat anything at all. And whatever he eats is sped through his digestive tract too quickly for his system to absorb any nourishment.

Protein deficiency hits children harder than adults. Children stop growing and developing when they are deprived of proteins, the "building blocks" of the body.

Feeding protein to such children brings them back to health and they begin to grow again. However, even when a child is getting all the nutrients he requires and has "recovered" from protein deficiency, his growth may never catch up with that of children who were always well-nourished.

Now let's examine the evidence linking starvation to mental retardation. Dr. Mavis B. Stoch of the Children's Hospital in Capetown, South Africa, studied a group of 40 Children for 12 years.

Twenty of the children had been admitted to the hospital during the first two years of their lives. These children were hospitalized for "undernutrition" – starvation.

Dr. Stoch chose a second group of 20 children to act as controls. That is, these children were very much like the children who were ill. They were matched with regard to sex, age and economic and social background. Dr. Stoch even matched the parents of the undernourished children. There was no difference in average height, head circumference, or intelligence between the two groups of parents.

66. Many starving children could be helped best if they were given _____.
A) salt tablets
B) multivitamin pills
C) powdered milk
D) fresh bread and water
67. Proteins, necessary for proper development, are available in _____.
A) hard-boiled eggs
B) a glass of orange juice
C) sugar substitutes
D) potatoes and spinach
68. Milk, given to a protein-deficient child, will _____.
A) protect him from night blindness
B) reduce his need for vitamins
C) be an adequate substitute for a balanced diet
D) help restore normal growth and protect him from rickets
69. A normal adult stops ingesting protein. Which of the following would be most likely to happen?

- A) He would not want to eat.
- B) He would become shorter.
- C) He would have a craving for meat.
- D) His intelligence would revert to a 12-year-old level.

70. The second group of children mentioned were called controls because _____ .

- A) they were undernourished also
- B) they were much like the first group but they were well-fed
- C) they were chosen because they were taller than the others
- D) they controlled the amount of food given to the starving children

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).*

The process of entering the confines of political and economic power can be pictured as a system in which persons are chosen from a potential elite pool. In this reservoir of possible leaders are the individuals with the skills, education, and other qualifications needed to fill elite positions. It is here that competition does exist, that the highest achievers do display their abilities, and that the best qualified do generally succeed. Hence, what is most important is entering this reservoir of qualified people.

Many in the masses may have leadership abilities, but unless they can gain entrance into the elite pool, their abilities will go unnoticed. Those of higher class and status rank enter more easily into this competition since they have been afforded greater opportunities to acquire the needed qualifications.

In addition to formal qualifications, there are less obvious social-psychological factors which tend to narrow the potential elite pool further. "Self-assertion" and "self-elimination" are processes by which those of higher social status assert themselves and those of lower social status eliminate themselves from competition for elite positions. A young man whose family has been active in politics, who has attended Harvard, and who has established a network of connections to the economic and political power establishments would not be unrealistic in his *aspiring* (追求) to a high position in the business or political world. On the other hand, a young man with less *prestigious* (有名望的) family background, no connections, and only a high school education or even a college degree from a state university would not likely expect a future place for himself at the top. As Prewitt and Stone explain, such an individual "has few models to follow, no contacts to put him into the right channels, and little reason to think of himself as potentially wealthy or powerful." Thus, self-selection aids in filtering out those of lower income and status groups from the pool of potential elites. Most eliminate themselves from the competition early in the game.

Questions: (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个单词,标点符号不占格。)

71. What does "potential elite pool" (Sent. 1, Para. 1) mean?