

大学英语六级考试

丽卿

点评

历年真题

2000.1

—2003.12

ET6

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渔鱼之道

试题千变万化，我有一定之规。

这决不是一本单纯的真题集。它除了答案精准、解析精当之外，更重要的是，它系统剖析六级考题的一定之规，教给考生简单而管用的解题思路、方法和解题技巧，是严格意义上的“渔鱼之道”。

本书凝任丽卿多年一线教学之精华，全面贯彻“以战略致胜”的速效过级解决方案。只需翻开本书，其“实力派”作风立现眼前。仅以听力和阅读题为例，即可见一斑：

◆ 解听力题，重在“先知先觉”，【任老师点拨】为你找出焦“点”、“拨”开干扰：

1. [A] He will tell Mary how to operate the dishwasher.

B He will wash the dishes himself instead.

[C] He will help Bill to translate the manual.

[D] He himself will operate the dishwasher.

【任老师点拨】A、B、D三项都与如何洗盘子有关，C不是，可直接排除。但C提供了一个重要信息，很可能是 manual 看不懂才导致不会用 dishwasher，同时也可知 Bill 会翻译 manual，而 He 不会，这时 A、D 选项也可排除了。

W: I'm trying to find out how this dishwasher works, the manual is in French, I can't wait for Bill to translate it for me. (验证了猜测)

M: Don't worry, Mary, I can do the dishes before the machine starts to work. (验证了答案为 B 项)

Q: What does the man mean?

边听边解

◆ 解阅读题，重在“以巧取胜”，【这样来读】给你读的技巧，教你胜的窍门：

本文句子普遍较长，涉及的题材是科学探险，属于偏难的文章。但由于本文前两段与后两段的主题较为割裂，各段之间的逻辑关系不明显，阅读时只需读题目涉及到的部分即可，但要注意，一旦涉及到的部分，就要精读、细读，多加推敲。

这样来读

For centuries, explorers have risked their lives venturing into the unknown for reasons that were to varying degrees economic and nationalistic. Columbus went west to look for better trade routes to the Orient and to promote the greater glory of Spain. Lewis and Clark journeyed into the American wilderness to find out what the U.S. had acquired when it purchased Louisiana, and the Appolo astronauts rocketed to the moon in a dramatic show of technological muscle during the cold war.

同义转述

36. According to the passage, the chief purpose of explorers in going to unknown places in the past was _____.

[A] to display their country's military might

[B] to accomplish some significant science

[C] to find new areas for colonization


D to pursue commercial and state interests

本书还采用了考生喜闻乐见的连线方式指出标准答案及答题依据，“如师在侧”的感觉，你真的体会得到！

ACD 58/03

66. When you put up wallpaper, should you _____ [A] coincide(同时发生, 巧合)

the edges or **put them next to each other**? 反义推测 [B] extend (延伸)

[句意] 当你贴墙纸时, 你是把纸的边缘重叠起来呢  [C] overlap(重叠)

还是把它们平铺连在一起呢? [D] collide(碰撞)

书中的注释部分为题中出现的六级核心词汇及阅读中的长难句翻译, 一有疑难, 即刻得到解决。

本书囊括了2000年1月—2003年12月共十套真题, 其中包含鲜为人知的2003年9月因非典加试的考题, 可谓不可多得的珍贵资料。

本书中的试卷部分钉为两份一册, 建议考生集中十天时间实践此书, 日程表如下:

第一天	练习 2000.1 和 2000.6 试题
第二天	研读 2000.1 和 2000.6 点评
第三天	练习 2001.1 和 2001.6 试题
第四天	研读 2001.1 和 2001.6 点评
第五天	练习 2002.1 和 2002.6 试题
第六天	研读 2002.1 和 2002.6 点评
第七天	练习 2002.12 和 2003.6 试题
第八天	研读 2002.12 和 2003.6 点评
第九天	练习 2003.9 和 2003.12 试题
第十天	研读 2003.9 和 2003.12 点评

只需十天, 六级可速效解决!

编者
2004年2月

大学英语六级考试 2000 年 1 月真题点评

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. [A] To cancel his trip.
[B] To go to bed early.
[C] To catch a later flight.
[D] To ask for a wake-up call.

【任老师点拨】几个不定式短语明显在暗示问题将与行为有关。A、C 提示本题是有关赶飞机的老套话题，而且都是未赶上飞机后的行为；B 与 D 都可达到按时起床的效果，但 D 显然要比 B 更为有效。

M: I hope I **won't** oversleep. (将来时态，是否赶上飞机还不确定，排除 A、C) I've simply got to catch the first flight to New York.

W: If I were you, I'd **request** (等于 ask for) the wake-up call from the hotel reception. (虚拟语气表建议，常为考点)

Q: What does the woman advise the man to do?

边听边解

2. [A] They have different opinions as to what to do next.
[B] They have to pay for the house by installments.
[C] They will fix a telephone in the bathroom.
[D] The man's attitude is more sensible than the woman's.

【任老师点拨】选项都为长句，可知是个推断题。A、D 暗示男士与女士意见不一致，B、C 提示二人将在有关房屋贷款与安装电话方面发生分歧。

M: Next, shouldn't we get a telephone **installed** (B 中的 installments 显然为误导，直接排除) in the hall?

W: **Fixing the shower pipe is far more important.** (排除 C，同时肯定 A 的正确性)

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

边听边解

3. [A] She will save the stamps for the man's sister.
[B] She will no longer get letters from Canada.
[C] She can't give the stamps to the man's sister.
[D] She has given the stamps to the man's roommates.

【任老师点拨】A、C、D 都与邮票给谁有关，B 中的 letter 也与邮票有关，显然此题的重点是听清人物关系，然后确定邮票最终归谁。A、C 是相反选项，答案往往在此两者之间。

M: I've noticed that you get letters from Canada from time to time. Would you mind saving the stamps for me? My sister collects them.

W: **My roommate** (不是 the man's roommates，排除 D) already asked for them. (一句定答案)

Q: What does the woman imply?

边听边解

4. [A] Visiting the Brownings.
[B] Writing a postcard.
[C] Looking for a postcard.
[D] Filling in a form.

【任老师点拨】-ing 形式暗示此题很可能问的是正在进行的动作。B、C 都与 postcard 有关，只是一个是在 writing，一个是在 looking for，答案往往在这样的类似选项中。

¹ installment /ɪn'stɔ:lmənt/ n. 分期付款，分期交付

M: What's the matter? You've been sitting there for ages, just staring into space. (仅为对事实的描述, 实为无用信息)

W: I told the Brownings I'd send them a postcard. Now I don't know what to say. (显然是在写postcard, 而不是在寻找, 排除C)

Q: What's the woman doing?

边听边解

5. [A] The man should work with somebody else.

[B] The man should meet his partner's needs.

C They should come to a compromise².

[D] They should find a better lab for the project.

【任老师点拨】A、B、C暗示了男士可能与他的partner有分歧, 而D与此三项有较大差别, 可直接排除。重复出现的should提示问题将与建议有关, 显然只需听清第二个说话人的建议即知答案。

M: My chemistry project is in trouble. My partner and I have totally different ideas about how to proceed. (验证了猜测的正确性)

W: You should try to meet each other halfway. (是C的同义语转述)

Q: What does the woman suggest?

边听边解

6. [A] She can't finish her assignment, either.

B She can't afford a computer right now.

[C] The man can use her computer.

[D] The man should buy a computer right away.

【任老师点拨】选项中只有A与computer无关, 直接排除, 但A中的either提供了一个很重要的信息, 即男士无法完成作业。B与C在女士能不能提供computer这个问题上有冲突, 答案往往就在此两者之间。

M: I'm frustrated. We're supposed to do our assignment on the computer, but I have difficulty getting access to the computers in the library. (验证了猜测)

W: I understand the way you feel. I'm looking forward to the day when I can afford to get my own. (与B项表达方法相反, 但同义)

Q: What does the woman mean?

边听边解

7. [A] The visiting economist has given several lectures.

B The guest lecturer's opinion is different from Dr. Johnson's.

[C] Dr. Johnson and the guest speaker were schoolmates.

[D] Dr. Johnson invited the economist to visit their college.

【任老师点拨】几个选项都为长句, 且句式各不相同, 是一道明显的推断题, 有一定的难度。听时关键要抓住对话的大意, 而不是细节。B、C选项都涉及到了Dr. Johnson和guest lecturer。

M: The visiting economist is speaking tonight, but Dr. Johnson doesn't seem to think much of him. (B项似为正确)

W: That's because Dr. Johnson comes from an entirely different school of thought. (此school非schoolmates中的school, 排除C项, 同时进一步印证了B项的正确性)

Q: What do we learn from the woman's remark?

边听边解

8. [A] She's never watched a better game.

[B] Football is her favorite pastime³.

C The game has been canceled.

D Their team played very badly.

【任老师点拨】A(意为“她从来没有看到过更精彩的比赛”), D两个选项都在评论球踢得好不好, 答案很可能就在这样的同主题选项中。

M: I'm sorry I missed the football game, but I had a terrible cold.

W: You didn't miss anything. We couldn't have played worse. (是D项的同义转述)

Q: What does the woman imply?

边听边解

² come to a compromise 采取折衷办法, 互相妥协

³ pastime /'pɑ:staim/ n. 消遣, 娱乐

9. [A] The man should stick to what he's doing.
 [B] The man should take up a new hobby.
 [C] The man should stop playing tennis.
 [D] The man should find the cause for his failure.

【任老师点拨】四个选项都有 The man should, 因此只集中读其后的内容即可。从 C、D 选项可推知男士定是网球打得不好。至于他应该怎样做, B、C 都为较消极的做法, 不太可能成为答案, 听时应将重点放在 A、D。

M: I think I'm going to give up playing tennis. I lost again today. (原因已有, 排除 D)

W: Just because you lost? Is that the reason to quit? (由反问的语气即可知女士对男士的想法不赞同, 同时暗示男士不应该放弃打网球, 与 A 选项一致)

Q: What does the woman imply?

边听边解

10. [A] An invented story. [B] A real life experience.
 [C] An imaginary situation. [D] A terrible nightmare.

【任老师点拨】几个名词短语暗示对话的提问定与主题有关, 只需听清大意即可。

M: Jane, what would you do if you were on vacation overseas and lost all your money and credit cards? (本句为虚拟语气, 显然答案应为 C 项)

W: Well, I guess I'd probably sell my watch and camera... Or I might get a job as a waitress somewhere till I made enough money to buy a plane ticket to return home.

Q: What are they talking about?

边听边解

Section B

Passage One

11. [A] The name of a German town.
 [B] A resident of Frankfurt.
 [C] A kind of German sausage.
 [D] A kind of German bread.
12. [A] He sold fast food. [B] He raised dogs.
 [C] He was a cook. [D] He was a cartoonist.
13. [A] Because the Americans found they were from Germany.
 [B] Because people thought they contained dog meat.
 [C] Because people had to get used to their taste.
 [D] Because it was too hot to eat right away.

【任老师点拨】在对选项快速浏览之后, 会发现其中有一些很重要的关键词, 如 German, sausage, fast food, dog, taste, hot 等。实际上, 如果你对西方的饮食有一定的了解, 马上就会联想到本文定与 hot dog 有关。11 题的几个选项都为名词短语, 应该是一道细节题; 12 题问的显然是 He 的工作; 13 题的 Because 提示问题定是问原因, 需要对上下文有连贯的思路。

Most people know what a hot dog (印证了猜测) is. It's a sausage in a roll. But do you know why it's called a hot dog? Well, the long red sausage which goes into a hotdog is called a Frankfurter (11 题答案所在). It got its name from the German town Frankfurt. The sausages were very popular, but hot frankfurters were difficult to sell in crowds. One man, Harry Stevens, had the job of feeding the crowds in baseball games (在棒球赛中提供的食物显然是 fast food, 与 12 题中的 A 选项一致, 至于他是不是 cook, 文中没有提及). He had an idea. Why not put the frankfurters in long, hot bread rolls? This made them easy to sell. The "red hot" had a hot and attractive taste and became very popular. But in 1903, an American cartoonist drew a long German sausage dog in place of the frankfurter, so a frankfurter in a roll soon became known as a "hot dog". It was a joke, but some people really thought the sausages contained dog meat. For a while, sales of hotdogs failed (13 题的 B 是此处的信息再现), but not for long.

11. What is a frankfurter? 12. What was Harry Stevens' job?
 13. Why did sales of hot dogs decrease for some time?

边听边解

Passage Two

14. **A** They give out faint cries.
 [B] They make noises to drive away insects.
 [C] They extend their water pipes.
 [D] They become elastic like rubber bands.
15. [A] Quiet plants. [B] Well-watered plants.
 [C] Healthy plants. **D** Thirsty plants.
16. [A] They could drive the insects away.
 [B] They could keep the plants well-watered.
 [C] They could make the plants grow faster.
D They could build devices to trap insects.

【任老师点拨】对选项的快速浏览可提供以下信息：文章与植物有关，应该是一篇说明文；14题中的they很可能就是指植物；15题的选项为名词短语，且中心词都为plants，是个细节题；16题的重点在They could之后，句子较长，应为推断题。

We all scream for water when thirsty, but do you know in very hot, dry weather, plants also make faint sounds (make与14题A的give out同义)—as if they are crying out for help?

You see, in a plant's stem there are hundreds of "water pipes" that bring water and minerals from the soil all the way up to the leaves. As the ground turns dry, it becomes harder and harder for the plants to do this.

In severe droughts⁴, plants have to fight to pull out any water available. Scientist Robert Winter has found out that when it is really bad their water pipes snap from the tension like rubber bands. When that happens, the whole plant vibrates a little. The snapping pipes make noises ten thousand times more quiet than a whisper.

Robert knows that healthy, well-watered plants are quiet. He also knows that many insects prefer attacking dry plants rather than healthy plants. (15题答案所在。prefer, rather than在这里的用法值得注意) How do the insects know which are healthy plants and which are not? Robert thinks that the insects may listen for the plants that cry and then they may buzz in to kill.

To test his theory, Robert is using a device that can imitate plant cries. He attaches it to a quiet, healthy plant so the plant sounds thirsty. Then he watches insects to see if they attack more often than usual.

If he is right, scientists could use the insects' ability against them. They could build traps that imitate crying plants. So when the insects buzz in to eat, they won't buzz out. (16题的D是此处的精炼)

14. What do plants do when they are thirsty?
 15. What plants do many insects tend to attack?
 16. What could scientists do if Robert's theory proves to be true?

边听边解

Passage Three

17. [A] To look for a different lifestyle. [B] To enjoy themselves.
 [C] For adventure. **D** For education.
18. [A] There are 200 vehicles for every kilometer of roadway.
 [B] It has a dense population.
C There are many museums and palaces.
 [D] It has many towering buildings.
19. **A** It is a city of contrasts.
 [B] It possesses many historical sites.

⁴ drought /draut/ n. 干旱, 旱灾

- [C] It is an important industrial center.
 [D] It has many big and beautiful parks.
 20. [A] It helps develop our personalities.
 [B] It enables us to acquire first-hand knowledge.
 [C] It makes our life more interesting.
 [D] It brings about changes in our lifestyle.

【任老师点拨】17题中to和for的使用暗示此题问的是做某事的目的或原因；18、19题都与城市有关，18题重在对城市现状的描述，应该是细节题；19题的A、C在对城市进行评价，可能需要推理；20题中的It所指为何需要在听到问题后才知道，听时要适当做笔记。

People enjoy taking trips, but what are the reasons they leave home? **One reason is for education.** (明显是17题的答案，reason是信息词) People travel because they want to broaden their horizons to learn about other people and other places. They are curious about other cultures. When people are tourists, they get a quick look at different ways of living. Even a short look at another kind of lifestyle is an important lesson.

On a trip, a person can learn directly—by visiting museums and historic spots. What does a tourist learn who sees the art museums, visits the historical palaces and other scenic spots in **Paris** (出现了城市名称，对18题是个很好的提示)，and shops along the River Seine? He gets a vivid picture—a real-life—one of the French people. He learns about their attitudes, how they feel about business, beauty and history.

What about the tourist who goes to **Hong Kong** (又一座城市)? Does he get the same information that he could get from a book? He might read that Hong Kong is crowded, that there is less than 200 square meters of space for each person, but seeing and feeling the lack of space will impress him much more. He might read that there are nearly 200 vehicles for every kilometer of roadway, but the sight of so many vehicles parked along the roadside will be a much more vivid lesson. **The tourist to Hong Kong will never forget the contrasts** (此处的contrast是重要提示)—the straight vertical lines of the tall modern buildings and the moving lines of boats that people live in.

17. Why do people leave home to travel according to the passage?
 18. What do we learn from the passage about Paris?
 19. What impression will a tourist get of Hongkong?
 20. What does the passage tell us about traveling?

边听边解

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

对文章的快速浏览会发现文中较显眼的关键词为TV talk shows，一望即知本篇文章与电视脱口秀有关，是较为容易的一篇文章。另外，第三、四段的首句出现了Like, Compared to等暗示比较的关键词，可有助于迅速在文中定位答案。此时即可开始做题了。

这样来读

In the world of entertainment, TV talk shows have undoubtedly flooded every inch of space on daytime television. And anyone who watches them regularly knows that each one varies in style and format. But no two shows are more profoundly opposite in content, while at the same time standing out above the rest, than

21. Compared with other TV talk shows, both the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey are ____.

[A] more family-oriented

同义转述 [B] unusually popular

(误导21题C)

the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey shows.⁵

Jerry Springer could easily be considered the king of “trash talk (废话)”. The topics on his show are as shocking as shocking can be. For example, the show takes the ever-common talk show themes of love, sex, cheating, guilt, hate, conflict and morality to a different level. Clearly, the Jerry Springer show is a display and exploitation of society’s moral catastrophes (灾难), yet people are willing to eat up the intriguing predicaments (困境) of other people’s lives.⁶

Like Jerry Springer, Oprah Winfrey takes TV talk show to its extreme, but Oprah goes in the opposite direction. The show focuses on the improvement of society and an individual’s quality of life. Topics range from teaching your children responsibility, managing your work week, to getting to know your neighbors.

Compared to Oprah, the Jerry Springer show looks like poisonous waste being dumped on society. Jerry ends every show with a “final word”. He makes a small speech that sums up the entire moral of the show. Hopefully, this is the part where most people will learn something very valuable.

Clean as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. The show’s main target audience are middle-class Americans. Most of these people have the time, money, and stability to deal with life’s tougher problems. Jerry Springer, on the other hand, has more of an association with the young adults of society. These are 18-to-21-year-olds whose main troubles in life involve love, relationship, sex, money and peers. They are the ones who see some value and lessons to be learned underneath the show’s exploitation.⁷

While the two shows are as different as night and day, both have ruled the talk show circuit for many years now. Each one caters to a different audience while both have a strong following from large groups of fans. Ironically,⁸ both could also be considered pioneers in the talk show world.

相反

[C] more profound

[D] relatively formal

归纳

相反

22. Though the social problems Jerry Springer talks about appear distasteful, the audience _____.

[A] remain fascinated by them

[B] are ready to face up to them

[C] remain indifferent to them

[D] are willing to get involved in them

23. Which of the following is likely to be a topic of the Oprah Winfrey show?

[A] A new type of robot.

[B] Racist hatred.

[C] Family budget planning.

[D] Street violence.

24. Despite their different approaches, the two talk shows are both _____.

[A] ironical [B] sensitive

[C] instructive [D] cynical

25. We can learn from the passage that the two talk shows _____.

[A] have monopolized the talk show circuit

[B] exploit the weaknesses in human nature

[C] appear at different times of the day

[D] are targeted at different audiences

推理

归纳

说法绝对

归纳

本文介绍了两种风格不同的脱口秀：杰瑞·斯普瑞那和奥普拉·温弗瑞的节目。杰瑞的脱口秀节目常令人惊讶，他的话题是普通的社会道德灾难；而奥普拉却正好相反，他的节目总是着眼于社会的进步和生活质量的提高。前者总有总结性话语，因为要让那些关心青年问题的观众从中受益，而后者却只针对固定的中产阶级。这样两个截然不同的节目在脱口秀节目中均是常青树，并被许多不同的观众所喜爱。

全文评析

Passage Two

本文由三大段文字组成，句子较长，可知文章有一定难度，是一篇说明文。这样的文章一定要先把第一段和后面两段的首句读懂，然后再做题。

这样来读

⁵再也没有另外两个节目可以像杰瑞·斯普瑞那和奥普拉·温弗瑞的节目一样在内容上截然不同，同时又能从其他节目中脱颖而出。⁶显然杰瑞·斯普瑞那的节目是对社会道德危机的展示和利用，但是人们仍然愿意沉迷于别人那些离奇的困境中。

⁷ exploitation /ˌekspləɪˈteɪʃən/ n. 宣传

⁸ ironically /aɪˈrɒnɪkəli/ ad. 讽刺地

To understand the marketing concept, it is only necessary to understand the difference between marketing and selling. **Not too many years ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods** and then relied on “**persuasive salesmanship**” to move as much of these goods as possible. Such production and selling focuses on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then convert them into money.

Marketing, on the other hand, focuses on the wants of consumers. It begins with first analyzing the preferences and demands of consumers and then producing goods that will satisfy them. This eye-on-the-consumer approach is known as the marketing concept, which simply means that instead of trying to sell whatever is easiest to produce or buy for resale, the makers and dealers first endeavor to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase.⁹

This concept does not imply that business is benevolent(慈善的)or that consumer satisfaction is given priority¹⁰ over profit in a company. There are always two sides to every business transaction¹¹—the firm and the customer—and each must be satisfied before trade occurs. Successful merchants and producers, however, recognize that the surest route to profit is through understanding and catering to customers. **A striking example of the importance of catering to the consumer** presented itself in mid-1985, when Coca Cola changed the flavor of its drink. **The non-acceptance of the new flavor by a significant portion of the public** brought about a prompt restoration of the Classic Coke, which was then marketed alongside the new King Custome ruled!

26. The marketing concept discussed in the passage is, in essence¹², _____.

- [A] the practice of turning goods into money
- [B] making goods available for purchase
- [C] the customer-centred approach**
- [D] a form of persuasive salesmanship

27. What was the main concern of industrialists before the marketing concept was widely accepted?

- [A] The needs of the market.**
- [B] The efficiency of production.**
- [C] The satisfaction of the user.
- [D] The preferences of the dealer.

28. According to the passage, “to move as much of these goods as possible” (Lines 6, Para. 1) means “_____”.

- [A] to sell the largest possible amount of goods**
(由第一段上下文推断)
- [B] to transport goods as efficiently as possible
- [C] to dispose of these goods in large quantities
- [D] to redesign these goods for large-scale production

29. What does the restoration of the Classic Coke best illustrate?

- [A] Traditional goods have a stronger appeal to the majority of people.
- [B] It takes time for a new product to be accepted by the public.
- [C] Consumers with conservative tastes are often difficult to please.
- [D] Products must be designed to suit the taste of the consumer.**

30. In discussing the marketing concept, the author focuses on _____.

- [A] its main characteristic (全文推理)
- [B] its social impact
- [C] its possible consequence
- [D] its theoretical basis

同义转述

概括

误导

归纳

本文通过比较介绍了市场营销的概念,指出市场营销与销售是有区别的。几年前,人们只注意生产销售者需要的东西,然后将它换成钱,而营销却是着眼于消费者的需求,首先了解消费者需要什么,然后再生产出产品来满足消费者。这其实并不是一种慈善的理念,在交易发生前,公司与顾客都必须感到满意。成功的商人知道获利的途径便是理解并去迎合消费者。可口可乐的案例便是一大证明,一旦顾客不接受新口味,就必须立即恢复原有口味来迎合顾客。

全文评析

⁹ 这种针对顾客的方法就是营销概念。它意味着制造商和售卖方开始努力找出顾客想要买的东西,然后将其制造出来供人们购买,而不是去卖那些易于生产或买来再卖的商品。

¹⁰ priority /praɪˈɒrəti/ n. 优先权

¹¹ transaction /trænˈzækʃən/ n. 事务

¹² in essence: 从本质上来说

Passage Three



速览全文会发现本文是一篇议论文。第一段和第二段的第一个单词分别为 conventional 和 recent, 显然这两段在做比较, 此时, 应耐心将这两段读懂, 因为这两段肯定就是文章的重要论点所在。读完这两段后, 就可看文后的题来答题了。

这样来读

Conventional wisdom about conflict seems pretty much cut and dried¹³. Too little conflict breeds apathy (冷漠) and stagnation (呆滞). Too much conflict leads to divisiveness (分裂) and hostility. Moderate levels of conflict, however, can spark creativity and motivate people in a healthy and competitive way.

同义转述

Recent research by Professor Charles R. Schwenk, however, suggests that the optimal level of conflict may be more complex to determine than these simple generalizations.¹⁴ He studied perceptions of conflict among a sample of executives. Some of the executives worked for profit-seeking organizations and others for not-for-profit organizations.

信息再现

Somewhat surprisingly, Schwenk found that opinions about conflict varied systematically as a function of the type of organization. Specifically, managers in not-for-profit organizations strongly believed that conflict was beneficial to their organizations and that it promoted higher quality decision making than might be achieved in the absence of conflict.¹⁵

同义转述

Managers of for-profit organizations saw a different picture. They believed that conflict generally was damaging and usually led to poor-quality decision making in their organizations. Schwenk interpreted these results in terms of the criteria for effective decision making suggested by the executives. In the profit-seeking organizations, decision-making effectiveness was most often assessed in financial terms. The executives believed that consensus rather than conflict enhanced financial indicators.¹⁶

归纳
推理

In the not-for-profit organizations, decision-making effectiveness was defined from the perspective of satisfying constituents¹⁷. Given the complexities and ambiguities associated with satisfying many diverse constituents executives perceived that conflict led to more considered and acceptable decisions.¹⁸

强推理

31. In the eyes of the author, conventional opinion on conflict is _____.

- [A] wrong
- [B] oversimplified
- [C] misleading
- [D] unclear

32. Professor Charles R. Schwenk's research shows _____.

- [A] the advantages and disadvantages of conflict
- [B] the real value of conflict
- [C] the difficulty in determining the optimal level of conflict
- [D] the complexity of defining the roles of conflict

33. We can learn from Schwenk's research that _____.

- [A] a person's view of conflict is influenced by the purpose of his organization
- [B] conflict is necessary for managers of for-profit organizations
- [C] different people resolve conflicts in different ways
- [D] it is impossible for people to avoid conflict

34. The passage suggests that in for-profit organizations _____.

- [A] there is no end of conflict
- [B] expression of different opinions is encouraged
- [C] decisions must be justifiable
- [D] success lies in general agreement

35. People working in a not-for-profit organization _____.

- [A] seem to be difficult to satisfy
- [B] are free to express diverse opinions
- [C] are less effective in making decisions
- [D] find it easier to reach agreement (强干扰项, 可能是正确的, 但不是本文所关注的)

¹³ cut and dried: 固定的; 已成定局的 ¹⁴ 译文: Charles R. Schwenk 教授最近的研究表明, 最佳的冲突的定义可能远比这些简单的概括更复杂。 ¹⁵ 译文: 值得注意的是, 那些非盈利组织的经理特别相信矛盾和冲突对他们的组织大有益处, 而且, 比在没有矛盾的情况下还能促使他们做出更高层次的决策。 ¹⁶ 译文: 公司的主管人员认为增强财政指示的是一致的意见而不是冲突。 ¹⁷ constituent /kən'stitjuənt/ n. 成分, 要素 ¹⁸ 译文: 公司经理认为, 既然满足形形色色的要素会伴随着复杂性、模糊性, 那么冲突可以引导我们得到考虑更周全、更容易为人接受的决策。

过去人们认为矛盾过少会导致冷漠和呆滞,矛盾过多会产生分裂和敌对,但 Charles R. Schwenk 却认为最佳矛盾水平很复杂,会因不同的环境而变化。例如:非盈利性组织相信矛盾是有益的,因为不同的意见最后带来的是考虑成熟且易接受的决策;但盈利性组织则坚持矛盾是造成决策低劣的原因,因为他们的决策与财政有直接关系,而一致的意见比有矛盾更容易操作。

全文评析

Passage Four



本文第一段极为短小,读完后可大致猜出文章与饮食有关。接着第二段首句说一种新型的“伪造脂肪”产品上市了,然后全篇开始对这种产品进行介绍,是一篇说明文。这时可以读题,然后到文章中找答案的出处。

这样来读

Imagine eating everything delicious you want with none of the fat. That would be great, wouldn't it?

New “fake¹⁹ fat” products appeared on store shelves in the United States recently, but not everyone is happy about it. Makers of the products, which contain a compound called olestra, say food manufacturers can now eliminate fat from certain foods. Critics, however, say the new compound can rob the body of essential vitamins and nutrients (营养物) and can also cause unpleasant side effects in some people.²⁰ So it's up to decide whether the new fat-free products taste good enough to keep eating.

Chemists discovered olestra in the late 1960s, when they were searching for a fat that could be digested by infants more easily. Instead of finding the desired fat, the researchers created a fat that can't be digested at all.

Normally, special chemicals in the intestines (肠) “grab” molecules of regular fat and break them down so they can be used by the body. A molecule of regular fat is made up of three molecule of substances called fatty acids.

The fatty acids are absorbed by the intestines and bring with them the essential vitamins A, D, E, and K. When fat molecules are present in the intestines with any of those vitamins, the vitamins attach to the molecules and are carried into the bloodstream.

Olestra, which is made from six to eight molecules of fatty acids, is too large for the intestines to absorb. It just slides through the intestines without being broken down. Manufacturers say it's that ability to slide unchanged through the intestines that makes olestra so valuable as a fat substitute. It provides consumers with the taste of regular fat without any bad effects on the body. But critics say olestra can prevent vitamins A, D, E, and K from being absorbed.

36. We learn from the passage that olestra is a substance that _____.

- [A] contains plenty of nutrients
- [B] renders foods calorie-free while retaining their vitamins
- [C] makes foods easily digestible
- [D] makes foods fat-free while keeping them delicious**

37. The result of the search for an easily digestible fat turned out to be _____.

- [A] commercially useless
- [B] just as anticipated
- [C] somewhat controversial
- [D] quite unexpected**

38. Olestra is different from ordinary fats in that _____.

- [A] it passes through the intestines without being absorbed**
- [B] it facilitates the absorption of vitamins by the body
- [C] it helps reduce the incidence of heart disease
- [D] it prevents excessive intake of vitamins

39. What is a possible negative effect of olestra according to some critics?

- [A] It may impair the digestive system.
- [B] It may affect the overall fat intake.
- [C] It may increase the risk of cancer.**
- [D] It may spoil the consumers' appetite.

40. Why are nutritionists concerned about adding vitamins to olestra?

- [A] It may lead to the over-consumption of

相反

归纳推理

语气推断

同义转述

信息筛选

¹⁹ fake /feɪk/ a. 伪造的

²⁰ 译文: 然而批评家们认为这种新型化合物会攫取人体必需的维生素和营养物质, 还会给有些人带来不良的副作用。

It can also prevent the absorption of carotenoids (类胡萝卜素), compounds that may reduce the risk of cancer, heart disease, etc.

Manufacturers are adding vitamins A, D, E, and K as well as carotenoids to their products now. Even so, some nutritionists are still concerned that people might eat unlimited amounts of food made with the fat substitute without worrying about how many calories they are consuming.

vitamins.

B People may be induced to eat more than is necessary.

[C] The function of the intestines may be weakened.

[D] It may trigger a new wave of fake food production.

归纳

本文介绍了一种被评论家们否定了的“伪造脂肪”产品。生产者现已能从食物中完全提出脂肪,但从营养角度说,并不宜长期食用无脂肪食品。正常情况下,肠中的特殊物质能抓住脂肪并把它分解成身体易吸收的维生素。但这些无脂肪食品却不能被身体分解、吸收,使人体得不到维生素和类胡萝卜素,从而对人体产生不良影响。专家指出,尽管生产者已在此类食品中加入了维生素,但人们还是最好食用含一定脂肪的食品。

全文评析

Part III Vocabulary

41. The doctors don't _____ that he will live much longer.

时态推断

【句意】医生预计他不会活多长时间。(本题在2003年12月再次出现)

[A] articulate(清楚地表达)

B anticipate(预期, 预测)

[C] manifest(表明, 证明)

[D] monitor(监督, 监视)

42. I suggest we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite _____.

【句意】我建议我们把计划付诸实施, 因为它是可行的。

因果关系

[A] eligible(符合条件的, 合格的)

[B] sustainable(可以忍受的)

[C] probable(可能的)

D feasible(切实可行的)

43. The old gentleman was a very _____ looking person, with grey hair and gold spectacles.

只谈及外表
词义决定

【句意】这位老绅士外表很让人尊敬, 灰白的头发戴着金色眼镜。

[A] respectful(尊重人的, 有礼貌的)

[B] respected(被尊敬的)

[C] respective(分别的, 各自的)

D respectable(可敬的, 有名望的)

44. This book is expected to _____ the best-seller lists.

语义联系

【句意】这本书有望在畅销书排行榜中名列前茅。

[A] promote(促进, 发扬)

[B] prevail(盛行, 流行)

C dominate(支配, 占优势)

[D] exemplify(作为...的例子, 例证)

45. That part of the city has long been _____ for its street violence.

逻辑推理

【句意】该城市的那个地区因为街头暴力而臭名昭著。

A notorious(臭名昭著的)

[B] responsible(有责任的)

[C] historical(历史的)

[D] illegal(非法的)

46. Under the guidance of their teacher, the pupils are building a model boat _____ by steam.

常识

[A] towed(拖, 曳)

[B] pressed(压榨, 受压)

【句意】在老师的引导下,学生们正在制作一艘由蒸汽发动的船只模型。

常识

[C] tossed(扔,抛,掷)

[D] propelled(推进,驱使)

47. Having finished their morning work, the clerks stood up behind their desks, _____ them-
selves.

固定搭配

[A] expanding(使膨胀,扩张)

[B] stretching(伸展,舒展)

[C] prolonging(拖长,延长)

[D] extending(扩充,延伸)

【句意】职员们在结束一个上午的工作之后,站在桌旁伸一下懒腰。

48. England's team, who are now superbly fit, will be doing their best next week to _____ them-
selves for last year's defeat.

因果关系

[A] revive(使苏醒,使复兴)

[B] retort(反驳,反击)

[C] revenge(为...报仇,报复)

[D] remedy(救治,补救)

【句意】英国队状态极佳,他们将于下周尽其全力,以报去年失败之仇。(本题与2003年12月46题如出一辙)

49. If you want to get into that tunnel, you first have to _____ away all the rocks.

逻辑推理

[A] haul(用力拖拉)

[B] transfer(转交,移交)

[C] repel(击退,抵制)

[D] dispose(处理,处置)

【句意】如果你想进入隧道,首先应该把洞内的石头清除出来。

50. It took us only a few hours to _____ the paper off all four walls.

逻辑推理

[A] shear(修剪,剪切)

[B] scrape(刮掉,擦掉)

[C] stroke(抚摸)

[D] chip(剪成碎片)

【句意】我们只用了几个钟头就把四面墙上的纸撕下来了。

51. The famous scientist _____ his success to hard work.

固定搭配

[A] imparted(给与,传授)

[B] granted(同意,准予)

[C] ascribed(归因于,归功于)

[D] acknowledged(承认,致谢)

【句意】这位著名的科学家把他的成功归于努力的工作。(本题在2003年12月再次出现)

52. It is difficult to _____ of a plan to end poverty.

搭配

[A] speculate(推测)

[B] conceive(构思,考虑,设想)

[C] ponder(沉思,认真考虑)

[D] reckon(计算,总计,估计)

【句意】想出一个消除贫困的计划很难。

53. Now the cheers and applause _____ in a single sustained roar.

前后联系

[A] mingled(使混合)

[B] concentrated(集中)

[C] assembled(集合,聚集,装配)

[D] permeated(弥漫,渗透)

【句意】此时欢呼声和掌声汇成一片持久的喧闹。

54. Improved consumer confidence is _____ to an economic recovery.

逻辑推理

[A] crucial(至关重要的)

[B] subordinate(次要的,从属的)

[C] cumulative(累计的)

[D] satisfactory(满意的)

【句意】要复苏经济,增强消费者的信心是至关重要的。

55. Although the body is made up of many different tissues, these tissues are arranged in an _____ and **orderly** fashion.

【句意】 尽管人体由许多不同的组织构成, 但这些组织安排得错综复杂又井然有序。

前后照应

- [A] incredible(难以置信的)
[B] intricate(错综复杂的, 复杂精细的)
[C] internal(内部的)
[D] initial(最初的, 初始的)

56. If you **work under a car when repairing it**, you often get very _____.

【句意】 如果你爬到车下修车, 常常会搞得满身油污。

因果关系

- [A] waxy(象蜡的, 蜡色的)
[B] slippery(滑的, 光滑的)
[C] sticky(粘的, 粘性的)
[D] greasy(油脂的, 油污的)

57. The damage to his car was _____, **therefore**, he could repair it himself.

【句意】 他的车损坏不严重, 因此他自己就可以修好。(与2003年6月46题神似)

因果关系

- [A] considerable(相当可观的, 值得考虑的)
[B] appreciable(可感知的, 可评估的)
[C] negligible(可以忽略的, 不严重的)
[D] invisible(看不见的)

58. My sister is quite _____ and plans to **get an M. A. degree within one year**.

【句意】 我妹妹非常有抱负, 计划在一年内拿到硕士学位。

逻辑归纳

- [A] aggressive(敢作敢为的, 有闯劲的)
[B] enthusiastic(热心的, 满腔热情的)
[C] considerate(考虑周到的)
[D] ambitious(有抱负的; 野心勃勃的)

59. The manager tried to wave aside these issues as _____ **details** that would be settled later.

【句意】 经理试图把这些琐碎的细节问题放到一边, 语义联系待以后再处理。

- [A] versatile(通用的, 万能的)
[B] trivial(琐碎的, 微不足道的)
[C] preliminary(预备的, 初步的)
[D] alternate(交替的, 轮流的)

60. **His** _____ was **telling him** that something was wrong.

【句意】 直觉告诉他出问题了。

- [A] intuition(直觉) [B] hypothesis(假设)
[C] inspiration(灵感) [D] sentiment(情操, 情感)

61. This book is about how these basic beliefs and values affect important _____ **of American life**.

【句意】 这本书讲述了这些基本的信仰和价值观是怎样影响美国生活的重要方面的。(2003年12月此题再现)

语义联系

- [A] fashions(时尚, 流行)
[B] frontiers(国境, 边疆)
[C] facets(方面)
[D] formats(版式, 形式, 格式)

62. Parents often faced the _____ between **doing what they felt was good for the development of the child** and **what they could stand by way of undisciplined noise and destructiveness**.

归纳

- [A] paradox(似非而是的论点, 自相矛盾的话)
[B] junction(接合, 交叉点)
[C] dilemma(进退两难的局面, 困难的选择)
[D] premise(前提, 假定)

【句意】 父母们经常面对这样进退两难的境地: 一方面要做他们认为对孩子的成长有益的事, 一方面还要忍受孩子们任性的吵闹和破坏。

63. Clark felt that his _____ **in** one of the most dramatic medical experiments of all time was worth the suffering he underwent.

搭配

- [A] apprehension(理解, 忧惧)
[B] appreciation(感激, 欣赏)
[C] presentation(介绍, 陈述)
[D] participation(参与, 参加)

【句意】能够参与这项有史以来最为重大的医学试验, 克拉克觉得吃点苦是值得的。

64. As one of the youngest professors in the university, Miss King is certainly on the _____ of a brilliant career. **固定搭配**
- [A] threshold [B] edge
[C] porch [D] course

【句意】作为该大学最年轻的教授, 金小姐的辉煌事业才刚刚开始。

65. The _____ lawyer made a great impression on the jury. **同现关系**
- [A] protecting(保护的)
[B] guarding(守卫的; 防御的)
[C] defending(辩护的)
[D] shielding(保护的, 遮蔽的)

【句意】这个辩护律师给陪审团留下了很深的印象。

66. Very few people understood his lecture, the subject of which was very _____. **因果关系**
- [A] dim(暗淡的, 模糊的)
[B] obscure(晦涩的, 模糊的)
[C] conspicuous(显著的)
[D] intelligible(可理解的)

【句意】很少有人会理解他的讲座, 因为他所讲的主题晦涩难懂。

67. This movie is not _____ for children to see: it contains too much violence and too many love scenes. **因果关系**
- [A] profound(深刻的, 意义深远的)
[B] valid(有效的, 正当的)
[C] decent(得体的, 合适的)
[D] upright(正直的)

【句意】这部电影不适合儿童看, 因为里面充斥着暴力和色情场面。

68. The wood was so rotten that, when we pulled, it _____ into fragments. **逻辑关系**
- [A] broke off(中断, 突然停止)
[B] broke away(脱离, 放弃)
[C] broke through(突围, 突破)
[D] broke up(打碎, 破碎)

【句意】这块木头已经烂透了, 我们一拉, 它就破成碎片。

69. The detective and his assistant have begun to _____ the mysterious murder. **综合推理**
- [A] come through(经历, 脱险)
[B] look into(观察, 窥视)
[C] make over(转让, 改造)
[D] see to(负责, 注意)

【句意】侦探和他的助手已经开始观察这个神秘的杀手。

70. Sadly, the Giant Panda is one of the many species now in danger of _____. **综合推理**
- [A] extinction(灭绝)
[B] migration(迁徙)
[C] destruction(破坏)
[D] extraction(提取)

【句意】可悲的是, 大熊猫是濒临灭绝的物种之一。