

大学英语六级考试  
**王长喜点评历年真题**

(2000 年 1 月—2004 年 1 月)

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# 前言

熟悉历年真题内容、了解出题动向、掌握解题思路是考生成功应对英语六级考试的关键因素。本书旨在为考生提供攻克这一堡垒、从容应对实战的方法及技巧。其内容包括2000年1月至2004年1月的10套六级考试真题，并配以详尽的解析、解题思路及作文范文。

为使点评直观明了，便于考生从中归纳、总结解题方法及思路，本书采用了连线分析。其用法如下：

1. 原文中加底色的文字为答题的依据，加底色的选项为正确选项。如果加底色的原文可以作为推导某一选项是否正确的依据，则用连线将二者相连接，连线上的标注则说明解题的思路。下文以实例加以说明：

例：

M: Could I speak to Doctor Chen?

She told me to call her today.

W: She is not available right now.

Would you like to try round three?

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

A) Make an appointment with Dr. Chen.

B) Wait for about three minutes.

C) Call again some time later.

D) Try dialing the number again.

同义转述

(CET-6, 2002.12, No. 4)

上题原文中加底色文字“Would you like to try round three?”为可以用来判断选项C正确的依据，选项C) Call again some time later. 为正确选项，所以加底色。连线上标注的“同义转述”字样则表明原文与正确选项C之间的推理关系。

2. 原文与正确选项之间的连线上标注文字：

其标注文字一般有：句意推理、同义转述、细节推理、细节辨认、搭配、总结归纳、信息再现、语义推理、因果推理、常识判断等。

3. 原文与非正确选项之间的连线上标注文字：

其标注文字一般有：相反(与原文不符)等。

4. 选项后的标注：选项后的标注有2种类型：选项的意思，如trivial(不重要的)；排除选项的原因，如Their nervous system was damaged. (未提及)。

考前认真研究本书，吸取本书菁华，针对实战充分准备，攻克六级考试将如囊中取物。

另外，本书将每套试题中出现的核心词汇集中注释，可以让大家巩固词汇的记忆。又可深刻理解词汇的用法。

编者

2004年1月

## ★有奖意见调查★

《六级考试王长喜点评历年真题》(第六版)

请将下面的问卷填好后寄至  
北京 8711 信箱 王长喜收(100080)

1. 您的个人资料(姓名、通信地址、电子邮件地址、英语程度、使用何种大学英语教材等)。

✎

2. 用本书之前,您最希望从本书中得到什么? 使用本书之后,您的满意程度如何?

✎

3. 您认为本书的特色是什么?(例如在内容的全面性、针对性、权威性、严密性方面及版面设计等方面。)

✎

4. 您认为本书的不足之处有哪些?

✎

5. 您还读过哪些市面上的同类书? 有何特点?

✎

6. 您还需要何种四、六级学习资料?

✎

7. 除四、六级考试辅导书外,您还需要何种英语学习资料?

✎

(注:对第3、4项,您的200字以上中肯的评价将参加特别奖评选。)

# 大学英语六级考试 2000 年 1 月真题点评

## Part I

## Listening Comprehension

### Section A

1. M: I hope I won't oversleep. I've simply got to catch the first flight to New York.

W: If I were you, I'd request the wake-up call from the hotel reception. 细节辨认

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

- 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.

[解析] 本题为细节辨认题, 应遵循“听到的是解”的原则。从 I'd request the wake-up call from the hotel reception. 可知该女士建议男士申请叫醒服务。A、B、原文没有提及; C、原文只说要赶上头班飞机, 没有说坐晚一点的航班。

2. M: Next, shouldn't we get a telephone installed in the hall?

W: Fixing the shower pipe is far more important.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- 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.

推断

[解析] 本题为综合归纳题。综合说话双方的内容, 一个要安装电话, 一个要安装淋浴管道, 说明两个人观点不一致, 即 A、B、原文没有提及; C、装电话只是男士的意见; D、原文没有对两者的意见作评价。

3. 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 already asked for them.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A) She will save the stamps for the man's sisters.
- 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.

相悖

推理

[解析] 本题为推理题。男士建议女士把邮票给他的妹妹, 但女士说 My roommate already asked for them. 由此可以推断她不可能再将邮票给这位男士的妹妹, 即 C。A、与原文相反; B、原文没有提及; D、属于张冠李戴。

4. M: What's the matter? You've been sitting there for ages, just staring into space.

W: I told the Brownings I'd send them a postcard. Now I don't know what to say.

Q: What's the woman doing?

- A) Visiting the Brownings.
- B) Writing a postcard.
- C) Looking for a postcard.
- D) Filling in a form.

推理

[解析] 本题为推理题。该女士在那里已经坐了很长时间, 并且说: 我答应给他们寄明信片。但现在却不知道在上面写什么。由此可以推断她在写明信片。A、C、D、原文均没有提及。

5. M: My chemistry project is in trouble. My partner and I have totally different ideas about how to proceed.

W: You should try to meet each other halfway.

Q: What does the woman suggest?

- A) The man should work with somebody else.
- B) The man should meet his partner's needs.
- C) They should come to a compromise.
- D) They should find a better lab for the project.

同义转述

**[解析]**本题为信息明示题。You should try to meet each other halfway 说明女士在建议他们互相妥协，即 come to a compromise。A、D、原文没有提及；B、meet each other halfway 不是“满足对方需要”的意思。

6. 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.  
W: I understand the way you feel. I'm looking forward to the day when I can afford to get my own.
- 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.

推理

Q: What does the woman mean?

**[解析]**本题为推理题。从 I'm looking forward to the day when I can afford to get my own. 可以判断她目前还买不起电脑。所以答案为 B。A、原文没有提及女士是否有任务及完成任务的情况，属于推理过度；C、原文没有作此推论；D、原文没有提及。

7. M: The visiting economist is speaking tonight, but Dr. Johnson doesn't seem to think much of him.  
W: That's because Dr. Johnson comes from an entirely different school of thought.  
Q: What do we learn from the woman's remark?
- 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.

同义转述

**[解析]**本题为推理题。Dr. John 对来访经济学家评价不高，女士认为是因为 Dr. John comes from an entirely different school of thought. 这说明，女士认为他们的观点不一致。所以选 B。这里的 school 不是指学校，而指体系、派别，所以 C、D 与话题无关。A、原文没有提及。

8. 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.  
Q: What does the woman imply?
- A) She's never watched a better game.  
B) Football is her favorite pastime.  
C) The game has been canceled.  
D) Their team played very badly.

同义转述

**[解析]**We couldn't have played worse 说明说话者认为他们踢得很差，即 D。A、B、C、原文均没有提及。这里关键是要听懂 We couldn't have played worse 的意思。

9. M: I think I'm going to give up playing tennis. I lost again today.  
W: Just because you lost? Is that a reason to quit?  
Q: What does the woman imply?
- 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.

反问表示否定

**[解析]**从女士的反问可以判断她认为男士不应该放弃打网球，即 The man should stick to what he's doing。B、原文没有提及；C、与原文相反；D、原文没有作此推论。

10. M: Jane, what would you do if you were on vacation overseas and lost all your money and credit cards?  
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?
- A) An invented story.  
B) A real life experience.  
C) An imaginary situation.  
D) A terrible nightmare.

综合概括

**[解析]**男士说 what would you do if you were on vacation overseas and lost all your money and credit cards? 可以判断两人所谈的是一个假设的情景，即 an imaginary situation。A、这里是假设，不是编造故事；B、与原文相反；D、原文没有提及。

## Section B

### Passage One

Most people know what a hot dog 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. 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. 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, but not for long.

信息再现

推理

信息再现、听到的解

11. What is a Frankfurter?

- A) The name of a German town. (与问题不符)
- B) A resident of Frankfurt.
- C) A kind of German sausage.
- D) A kind of German bread.

12. What was Harry Stevens' job?

- A) He sold fast food.
- B) He raised dogs.
- C) He was a cook.
- D) He was a cartoonist.

13. Why did sales of hot dogs decrease for some time?

- 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.

11. [解析] 本题为细节辨认题。从 the long red sausage which goes into a hotdog is called a Frankfurter 可以判断 Frankfurter 是一种香肠。确切地说是 a kind of German sausage。A. 文章提及的德国城市名称是 Frankfurt; B, D 与原文不符。

12. [解析] 本题为推理题。文中提到 Harry Stevens had the job of feeding the crowds in baseball games. 可以理解为他在为大量的人提供临时的食物。所以他的工作是卖快餐。B, C 原文没有提及; D. 漫画家是美国人。

13. [解析] 本题为细节辨认题。可以遵循“听到的是解”的原则。文中最后提到 but some people really thought the sausages contained dog meat, 因此有段时间这种热狗销售情况下降。也就是说热狗销售下降是因为有人认为 hot dog 里的真是狗肉。A, C, D 原文均没有提及。

### Passage Two

We all scream for water when thirsty, but do you know in very hot, dry weather, plants also make faint sounds — as if they are crying out for help?

同义替换

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 droughts, 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. How do the insects know which are healthy plants and which are not? Robert thinks that the insects may listen for the

细节辨认

14. What do plants do when they are thirsty?

- 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. (they 指代有误)

15. What plants do many insects tend to attack?

- A) Quiet plants. (与听到的相反)
- B) Well-watered plants. (与听到的相反)
- C) Healthy plants. (与听到相反)
- D) Thirsty plants.

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.

归纳概括

14. [解析] 本题为细节辨认题。遵循的原则是“听到的是解”。从第一段 plants also make faint sounds 可以判断答案为 A, They give out faint sounds. B, C 原文没有提及; D, 变得有弹性的是植物体内的吸水管。
15. [解析] 本题为细节辨认题。文章第四段 many insects prefer attacking dry plants rather than healthy plants 已经清楚说明很多昆虫都喜欢攻击 thirsty plants. A, B, C 都表示正常的植物, 与昆虫攻击的对象相反。
16. [解析] 本题为概括题。从 They could build traps that imitate crying plants. So when the insects buzz in to eat, they won't buzz out. 可以推断他们所建的实际上是捕捉昆虫的装置。即 D, devices to trap insects. A, 原文说 they won't buzz out, 是指诱杀而非赶走; B, C 原文没有提及。

### Passage Three

People enjoy taking trips, but what are the reasons they leave home? One reason is for education. 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.

信息再现  
听到的是解

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, 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.

细节再现

What about the tourist who goes to Hongkong? Does he get the same information that he could get from a book? He might read that Hongkong 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 Hongkong will never forget the contrasts — the straight vertical lines of the tall modern buildings and the moving lines of boats that people live in.

同义  
转述

16. What could scientists do if Robert's theory proves to be true?
- 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.
17. Why do people leave home to travel according to the passage?
- A) To look for a different lifestyle. (部分不能代替整体)  
B) To enjoy themselves.  
C) For adventure.  
D) For education.
18. What do we learn from the passage about Paris?
- A) There are 200 vehicles for every kilometer of roadway. (张冠李戴)  
B) It has a dense population. (同 A)  
C) There are many museums and palaces.  
D) It has many towering buildings.
19. What impression will a tourist get of Hongkong?
- A) It is a city of contrasts.  
B) It possesses many historical sites. (张冠李戴)  
C) It is an important industrial center.  
D) It has many big and beautiful parks.
20. What does the passage tell us about travelling?
- A) It helps develop our personalities. (没有足够证据)  
B) It enables us to acquire first-hand knowledge. (综合全文细节)  
C) It makes our life more interesting.  
D) It brings about changes in our lifestyle.

17. [解析] 本题为细节辨认题。应遵循“听到的是解”的原则。文中 One reason is for education 说明选项 D, For education 是正确选项。A, 生活方式是教育的一方面; B, C 原文没有提及。
18. [解析] 本题为细节辨认题。从文中的 what does a tourist learn who sees the art museums, visits the historical

places and other scenic spots in Paris 可以判断在巴黎有很多博物馆和宫殿。A、B、D 说的是香港的情况。

19. [解析] 本题同样是细节辨认题。文章最后一段 a tourist to Hong Kong will never forget the contrasts 说明香港是一个反差很大的城市。B 是巴黎的情况；C、D 原文没有提及。

20. [解析] 文章最后一段介绍了旅游给人们留下更深刻的印象。到香港亲眼目睹现代和传统的强烈对比会使旅游者终身难忘，而所有这些体验都是亲身的体验。A、C、D 原文没有提及。

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

### Passage One

#### 内容大意

电视脱口秀是近来娱乐界的流行节目。各种各样的脱口秀在风格和形式上都不相同，其中差别最大的是杰瑞·斯普林格和奥普拉·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，为许多不同的观众所喜爱。

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 the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey shows.

同义再现

21. Compared with other TV talk shows, both the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey are \_\_\_\_.
- A) more family-oriented  
B) unusually popular  
C) more profound  
D) relatively formal (结合下文介绍可排除)

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.

同义转述

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

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.

相对

抽象—具体  
逻辑推理

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.

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.

同义转述

24. Despite their different approaches, the two talk shows are both \_\_\_\_.
- A) ironical (与节目特点不符)  
B) sensitive (与节目特点不符)  
C) instructive  
D) cynical (只符合其一)

Clean as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. The show's main target audience are middle-class

25. We can learn from the passage that the two talk shows \_\_\_\_.
- A) have monopolized the talk show circuit

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.

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, both could also be considered pioneers in the talk show world.

- B) exploit the weaknesses in human nature  
C) appear at different times of the day  
D) are targeted at different audiences

分析情况

21. [解析]从第一段中 while at the same time standing out above the rest 可以判断这两个节目都是非同一般地受观众欢迎。即 B. unusually popular。A、C 原文没有提及。D. Jerry 的节目内容是常见的话题，所以有可能是随便的风格；原文没有明确地进行比较。
22. [解析]既然节目不同寻常地受欢迎，自然就会令观众着迷，即 the audience remain fascinated by them；另外从文章第二段最后一句 yet people are willing to eat up the intriguing predicaments of other people's lives 也说明本题答案为 A。B、D 原文没有提及；C. 与原文的意思相反。
23. [解析]本题为逻辑推理题。文章第三段第二和第三两句介绍了 the Oprah Winfrey 节目的主题内容为社会进步和生活质量，包括培养孩子的责任感，安排自己的工作日程和认识邻居等。既然是反映社会的阳光的一面，其话题就不会是 B、D；而 A 也与社会进步及生活质量无关；答案应该是 C. family budget planning(家庭开支预算)，因为这涉及到生活的质量问题。
24. [解析]本题为推理题。They are the ones who see some value and lessons to be learned underneath the show's exploitation. 大意是人们可以从谈话节目中学习到许多有益的东西，两者都有教育意义。A、B 不是原文所说的特点；D. 只是 Jerry 的节目的特点。
25. [解析]本题为归纳题。从文章的最后两段可以推断出两个节目是针对不同的观众群的。Oprah 的节目针对中产阶级，而 Jerry 的节目针对年轻人，所以答案为 D. each caters to a different audience。A. 原文没有提及；B. 只是其中一个节目的特点；C. 原文说两者的不同如白天和黑夜，这里是指两个节目的差别很大，不是节目播出的时间不同。

## Passage Two

### 内容大意

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，然后再生产出满足消费者需求的产品。其实这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。

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

26. The marketing concept discussed in the passage is, in essence, \_\_\_\_.

- A) the practice of turning goods into money  
B) making goods available for purchase  
C) the customer-centred approach (概括者为解)  
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. (张冠李戴)  
B) The efficiency of production.

综合概括

信息再现  
(28题、A)

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.

- C) The satisfaction of the user. (张冠李戴)  
D) The preferences of the dealer.

同义转述

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  
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.

例证推理

30. In discussing the marketing concept, the author focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) its main characteristic (综合全文)  
B) its social impact  
C) its possible consequence  
D) its theoretical basis

This concept does not imply that business is benevolent (慈善的) or that consumer satisfaction is given priority over profit in a company. There are always two sides to every business transaction — 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 Customer ruled!

26. [解析] 本题为归纳题。从文章中的 marketing focuses on the wants of the consumers... This eye-on-the-consumer approach... the makers and dealers first endeavor to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase 可以推断市场营销是以消费者为中心的。A、B、D 是营销概念出现之前的作法。  
27. [解析] 本题为细节判断题。文章第一段 most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods, 说明在营销概念被广泛接受之前, 生产厂家主要关心的是生产效率问题, 即 the efficiency of production。A、C 是营销的特点; D, 原文没有提及。  
28. [解析] 本题的理解需结合上下文。从 such production and selling focuses on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then convert them into money 来看, to move as much of these goods as possible 指的是销售尽可能多的货物, 即 A。B、C、D 中的 transport, dispose 和 redesign 都是对原文 move 的错误理解。  
29. [解析] 具体事例是为前面的抽象理论服务的。可口可乐的例子要说明的问题是前面含有概括意味的句子: the surest route to profit is through understanding and catering to customers, 大意是产品的设计必须符合消费者的口味, 即 D, Products must be designed to suit the taste of the consumer。A、B、C 原文没有提及。  
30. [解析] 本题考查文章的主题。作者在介绍市场营销概念时首先把“厂商概念”与“市场概念”相对比, 揭示了市场概念的特征, 然后围绕市场营销的特征展开讨论, 可见文章的焦点是市场营销的主要特点。B, 原文没有提及; C, D 只是部分提到, 不是主要内容。

## Passage Three

### 内容大意

矛盾过少会导致冷漠和呆滞,矛盾过多会产生分裂和敌对,适当的矛盾能产生创造力并激发一种健康、竞争的方法。最佳矛盾水平很复杂,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。

Conventional wisdom about conflict seems pretty much cut and dried. 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.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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

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 (部分不是解)  
C) different people resolve conflicts in different ways (与实验不符)  
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 (张冠李戴)  
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 (与主题无关)  
B) are free to express diverse opinions  
C) are less effective in making decisions (张冠李戴)  
D) find it easier to reach agreement (与事实相悖)

推理

信息再现

同义转述

推理

推理

31. [解析] 本题为推理题。文章的第一段介绍了传统的冲突概念,第二段再次提到该观点时作者用了 these simple generalizations 的评论性说法,由此可以推断本题答案为 B。A、C、D 原文都没有提及。

32. [解析] 本题为细节辨认题。文中 suggests 就表示问题中的 research shows, 即研究结果。根据 the optimal level of conflict may be more complex to determine than these simple generalizations, 可以判断教授的研究表明冲突的最适度的层次很难确定,即 C。A、B 原文没有提及;D、很难确定的不是冲突的作用。

33. [解析]原文中 opinions about conflict varied systematically as a function of the type of organization. 大意是组织的类型不同, 人们对它们的看法也有规律性的不同。这就说明一个人对冲突的看法受到组织功能的影响, 即 A、B, 这只是一部分人的看法; C, 原文没有提及解决冲突方式的不同; D, 原文没有提及。
34. [解析]本题第四段最后一句: The executives believed that consensus rather than conflict enhanced financial indicators. 可以判断, 在赢利性组织中, 成功在于意见的一致。即 D, Success lies in general agreement. A, C 原文没有提及; B, 这是非赢利性组织的情况。
35. [解析]根据文章的最后一句: conflict led to more considered and acceptable decisions. 可以判断在非赢利性组织里, 人们可以自由地发表不同的看法, 即 B, are free to express diverse opinions. A, D 原文没有提及; C, 这是赢利性组织的情况。

## Passage Four

### 内容大意

吃自己想吃且不含脂肪的美味是件乐事, 如今出现了“伪造脂肪”产品, 然而评论家们却否定了它。生产者现已能从食物中完全提取出脂肪, 但从营养角度说, 并不宜长期食用无脂肪食品。正常情况下, 肠内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, 从而产生坏影响。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。

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

New “fake 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 on some people. So it's up to consumers 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

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. (结合第 38 题排除)
- 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 vitamins.

综合归纳  
相反

推理

同义转述

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. It can also prevent the absorption of *carotenoids* (类胡萝卜素), compounds (39 题, C) 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.

- 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.

36. [解析] 文章首句提出的问题在 olestra 身上找到答案, 所以 D 正确。根据文章第二段第三句话: Critics, however, say the new compound can rob the body of essential vitamins and nutrients ... 可以排除 A。文中并没有提到 olestra 可以保留维生素, 所以 B 也可以排除; 根据文章第三段最后一句话 ... a fat that can't be digested at all (根本不可能被消化), 可以判断 C 也不正确。
37. [解析] 文章第三段 Instead of finding the desired fat, the researchers created a fat that can't be digested at all. 大意是本来想找一种消化性的脂肪, 找到的却是一种相反的, 说明结果与预料的相反, D 正确。同时排除 B。A、C 原文没有提及。
38. [解析] 文章第六段第一句 Olestra is too large for the intestines to absorb 说明了 olestra 与普通脂肪的不同, 即不能被吸收。B、原文没有提及; C、减少心脏病的是类胡萝卜素; D、原文说的是它可能阻碍维生素的吸收, 这不同于 D 项所说的阻碍过多的维生素的吸收。
39. [解析] 本题为推理题。从文章第七段 it can also prevent the absorption of carotenoids compounds that may reduce the risk of cancer, heart disease, etc. 既然它妨碍类胡萝卜素的吸收, 当然也就会增加癌症的发病率, 即 C。A、原文没有提及; B、olestra 不影响脂肪的吸收; D、由于它消除了人们对脂肪吸收的顾虑, 只能增加食欲。
40. [解析] 文章最后一句 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, 说明营养学家们担心人们的饮食会毫无节制, 所以答案为 B。A、多消耗的是热量; C、D 原文没有提及。

## Part III

## Vocabulary

41. The doctors don't \_\_\_\_\_ that he will live much longer. A) articulate (清楚地表达) B) anticipate (预期)  
句意推断 C) manifest (坦白) D) monitor (监视)

[解析] 一个人能活多长时间是将来的事情, 对将来来说就是预测, 所以本题答案应该是 anticipate(预期)。

42. I suggest we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite \_\_\_\_\_. A) eligible (合格的) B) sustainable (可持续的)  
因果参照 C) probable (可能的) D) feasible (可行的)

[解析] 既然建议执行计划就说明计划是可行的, 即 D, feasible。C, probable 只指可能性。

43. The old gentleman was a very \_\_\_\_\_ looking person, with grey hair and gold spectacles. A) respectful (恭敬的) B) respected (受人尊重的)  
同义转述 C) respective (分别的) D) respectable (可尊敬的)

[解析] 本题 old gentleman 给人的感觉是值得尊敬。四个选项中 respective 表示“分别, 各自”, respectful 表示“有礼貌的, 恭敬的”, respected 表示“受尊敬的”, respectable 才表示“值得尊敬的”。

44. This book is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ the best-seller lists. A) promote (促销) B) prevail (盛行)  
搭配 C) dominate (占绝对优势) D) exemplify (证实)

[解析] 本题为搭配题。四个选项中后面可以接 list 做宾语的动词是 dominate, 表示名列排行榜榜首。B, prevail 是不及物动词。

45. That part of the city has long been \_\_\_\_\_ for its street violence. A) notorious (臭名远扬的) B) responsible (有责任的)  
因果参照 C) historical (历史的) D) illegal (非法的)

[解析] 既然充满了街头暴力, 名声就不会好, 所以答案为 notorious。

46. Under the guidance of their teacher, the pupils are building a model boat \_\_\_\_ by steam. 常识 A) towed (拖) B) pressed (压)  
C) tossed (抛) D) propelled (推动)

**[解析]**本题为常识题。船需要蒸汽的推动,所以答案为propel(驱动)。A. towed指的是外力的作用,且词义也不符合句中所述的推力;B、C没有“拉、推”的意思。

47. Having finished their morning work, the clerks stood up behind their desks, \_\_\_\_ themselves. 句意推理 A) expanding (扩展) B) stretching (伸展(四肢))  
C) prolonging (延长) D) extending (延伸)

**[解析]**句子大意:人们结束了一个上午的工作以后,站在桌旁伸一下懒腰。表达这一概念的是stretch oneself。A. expand指的是范围等的扩大;C. 指的是长度的加长;D. 通常用作抽象概念,如extend the significance of the policy, 深化这项政策的意义。

48. England's team, who are now superbly fit, will be doing their best next week to \_\_\_\_ themselves for last year's defeat. 动宾搭配/因果同现 A) revive (苏醒) B) retort (反驳)  
C) revenge (复仇) D) remedy (治疗)

**[解析]**从因果关系来看,失败以后所做的是“报复”;从搭配来看,与oneself for搭配的只有C. revenge。

49. If you want to get into that tunnel, you first have to \_\_\_\_ away all the rocks. 短语搭配 A) haul (拉) B) transfer (转移)  
C) repel (驱赶) D) dispose (处理)

**[解析]**要进隧道,首先应该把洞内的石头“拉出来”,所以答案是haul(拖拉)。B、D意思不够精确;C. repel表示驱赶,与haul“拉”的用力方向不同。

50. It took us only a few hours to \_\_\_\_ the paper off all four walls. 依行为方A) shear (剪) B) scrape (刮, 擦)  
式判断 C) stroke (抚摸) D) chip (削掉小块)

**[解析]**把纸从墙上弄下来。四个动词中scrape(刮、擦、剥)比较合适。A、C明显不对;D. 指的是削下小块,与句意不符。

51. The famous scientist \_\_\_\_ his success to hard work. 搭配 A) imparted (给予) B) granted (授予)  
C) ascribed (归因于) D) acknowledged (承认)

**[解析]**从意思上讲,应该是把成功归功于努力工作。从结构上讲,可以与to连用的也是ascribe。

52. It is difficult to \_\_\_\_ of a plan to end poverty. 词组搭配 A) speculate (思索) B) conceive (设想)  
C) ponder (沉思) D) reckon (打算)

**[解析]**本题为词组搭配题。四个选项中可以与介词of搭配的只有conceive(构思,设想)。A、C、D都有思考的意思,但不能用于本句结构中。

53. Now the cheers and applause \_\_\_\_ in a single sustained roar. 动作与结果 A) mingled (混杂) B) concentrated (集中)  
C) assembled (集合) D) permeated (渗透)

**[解析]**句子大意:欢呼声、鼓掌声混合成了一阵喧闹声。表示这种变化的是mingle in(混合)。B、C没有混合的意思;D. 词义不合句意。

54. Improved consumer confidence is \_\_\_\_ to an economic recovery. 搭配常识 A) crucial (关键的) B) subordinate (附属的)  
C) cumulative (积累的) D) satisfactory (满意的)

**[解析]**本题为搭配题,构成be crucial to结构,表示“对…至关重要”。

55. Although the body is made up of many different tissues, these tissues are arranged in an \_\_\_\_ and orderly fashion. and前后同义 反义转述 A) incredible (不可思议的) B) intricate (内在的)  
C) internal (内部的) D) initial (最初的)

**[解析]**although引导的前后部分是反义。句子大意:身体由很多组织组成,但其排列自然有序。B. intricate表示符合内在的逻辑关系的,与orderly同义,所以是正确答案。C. internal不表示“自然的”;A、D. 不符合句意。

56. If you work under a car when repairing it, you often get very \_\_\_\_\_. 因果参照 A) waxy (蜡状的) B) slippery (滑的)  
C) sticky (粘的) D) greasy (油污的)

**[解析]**句子大意:在车下修车,修车人会变得很脏。弄了很多油污,是D. greasy。

57. The damage to his car was \_\_\_\_, therefore, he could repair it himself. 因果参照 A) considerable (大量的) B) appreciable (欣赏的)  
C) negligible (可忽略的) D) invisible (不可见的)

【解析】自己能够修理，说明车坏得不厉害。四个选项中能表示车坏的情况不严重的只有 negligible(可以忽略的)。

58. My sister is quite \_\_\_\_\_ and plans to get an M.A. degree within one year. \_\_\_\_\_ and 前后同义  
A) aggressive (好胜的) B) enthusiastic (热心的)  
C) considerate (周到的) D) ambitious (雄心勃勃的)

【解析】想在一年之内拿到硕士学位，显然是够“野心勃勃的”(ambitious)。A, aggressive 指对待别人的态度，不是 ambitious 所指的人本身的特点。

59. The manager tried to wave aside these issues as \_\_\_\_\_ details that would be settled later. \_\_\_\_\_ 同义转述  
A) versatile (多才多艺的) B) trivial (琐碎的)  
C) preliminary (最初的) D) alternate (交替的)

【解析】问题以后解决，说明它不重要。由此可以判断本题答案为 trivial(琐碎的，不重要的)。

60. His \_\_\_\_\_ was telling him that something was wrong. \_\_\_\_\_ 句意推理  
A) intuition (直觉) B) hypothesis (假设)  
C) inspiration (启发) D) sentiment (情感)

【解析】从常识上讲，能够告诉自己出问题的自然是直觉，其余三项不合句意。

61. This book is about how these basic beliefs and values \_\_\_\_\_ affect important \_\_\_\_\_ of American life. \_\_\_\_\_ 句意推理  
A) fashions (方式，风气) B) frontiers (前线)  
C) facets (方面) D) formats (格式)

【解析】句子大意是：本书的内容是基本信仰和价值对美国生活的影响。四个选项中可以用来表示方面的只有 facet。

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. \_\_\_\_\_ 上下文关系/根据内容判断  
A) paradox (矛盾) B) junction (联接)  
C) dilemma (困境) D) premise (前提)

【解析】从 between 后两种解决问题方式的选择来看，家长是处于进退两难的境地，也就是处于一种 dilemma。A, paradox 不表示困境；B, D 不符合句意。

63. Clark felt that his \_\_\_\_\_ in one of the most dramatic medical experiments of all time was \_\_\_\_\_ the suffering he underwent. \_\_\_\_\_ 介词搭配  
A) apprehension (忧虑) B) appreciation (感激)  
C) presentation (陈述) D) participation (参与)

【解析】四个选项中只有 participation 能与介词 in 搭配，表示“参加”。

64. As one of the youngest professors in the university, Miss King is certainly \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ of a brilliant career. \_\_\_\_\_ 短语 同义转述  
A) threshold (门槛) B) edge (边缘)  
C) porch (走廊) D) course (大道)

【解析】可以用于 on the...of 短语的有 threshold 和 edge，但符合 brilliant 概念的是 threshold。on the edge of 表示“在...边缘”。

65. The \_\_\_\_\_ lawyer made a great impression on the jury. \_\_\_\_\_ 修饰同现  
A) protecting (保护) B) guarding (保卫)  
C) defending (辩护，防御) D) shielding (抵挡)

【解析】句子大意：辩护律师给陪审团留下了深刻的印象。辩护律师也就是 defending lawyer。A, B, D 都有保护的意味，但不能用于专有名词“辩护律师”中。

66. Very few people understood his lecture, the subject of which was very \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ 因果参照  
A) dim (昏暗的) B) obscure (晦涩的)  
C) conspicuous (明显的) D) intelligible (可理解的)

【解析】既然很少有人能听懂，说明演讲题目可能很晦涩(obscure)。A, 指光线；C, D 与句意相反。

67. This movie is not \_\_\_\_\_ for children to see: it contains too much violence and too many love scenes. \_\_\_\_\_ 反义参照  
A) profound (复杂的) B) valid (有效的)  
C) decent (高雅的) D) upright (正直的)

【解析】既然包含很多暴力和爱情镜头，就说明不适合儿童看，不够高雅，即 decent。

68. The wood was so rotten that, when we pulled, it \_\_\_\_\_ into fragments. \_\_\_\_\_ 动作与结果的关系  
A) broke off (中断) B) broke away (背弃)  
C) broke through (突破) D) broke up (破碎)

【解析】木头腐烂了，就很容易破碎，所以答案为 broke up。

69. The detective and his assistant have begun to \_\_\_\_\_ the mysterious murder. \_\_\_\_\_ 搭配  
A) come through (成功) B) look into (调查)  
C) make over (移交) D) see to (注意)

【解析】侦探是破案的人，由此可以判断他们开始着手“调查(look into)”案件。

70. Sadly, the Giant Panda is one of the many species now in danger of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) extinction (灭绝) B) migration (迁徙)  
C) destruction (毁灭) D) extraction (提取)

同现

【解析】与“许多物种”及“危险”同现的词一般为 extinction (灭绝)，所以答案为 A。B 与句子大意不符；C, destruction 不能准确地表示物种的灭绝；D, 与句子意思不符。

## Part IV Error Correction

Until the very latest moment of his existence, man has been bound to the planet on which he originated and developed. Now he ~~had~~ the capability to leave that planet and move out into the universe to those worlds which he has known previously only ~~directly~~. Men have explored parts of the moon, put spaceships in orbit around another planet and possibly within the decade will land ~~into~~ another planet and explore it. Can we be ~~too~~ bold as to suggest that we may be able to colonize other ~~planet~~ within the not-too-distant future? Some have advocated such a procedure as a solution to the population problem: ~~ship the excess people off to the moon~~. But we must keep in ~~head~~ the billions of dollars we might spend in carrying out the project. To maintain the earth's population at its present level, We would have to blast off into space 7,500 people every hour of every day of the year.

Why are we spending so little money on space exploration? ~~Consider~~ the great need for improving many aspects of the global environment, one is surely justified in his concern for the money and resources that they are poured into the space exploration efforts. But perhaps we should look at both sides of the coin before arriving ~~hasty~~ conclusions.

71. has (时态)  
72. indirectly (上下文意思)  
73. onto (词组)  
74. so (句法)  
75. planets (名词的数)  
76. mind (短语)  
77. much (上下文意思)  
78. Considering (名词作状语)  
79. / (多余主语)  
80. at (短语)

71. 【解析】Now 表明应该用现在时态，had 改为 has。

72. 【解析】根据上下文，人们以前对太空的了解是间接的，而不是直接的，directly 应改为 indirectly。

73. 【解析】登上月球应该是 land onto。

74. 【解析】从句子意思来看，这里表示“有足够勇气可以做某事”，表达这一概念的是 so...as to，所以应将 too 改为 so。

75. 【解析】在没有前置表示单数的数量词修饰语的情况下 other 后要接复数可数名词，表示事物种类的名称，planet 应改为 planets。

76. 【解析】表示“记住”的短语为 keep in mind，而不是 keep in head。

77. 【解析】根据上下文的意思可知我们在宇宙探险中所花的钱很多而不是很少，所以 little 改为 much。

78. 【解析】从句法结构上看，此处不是并列谓语而是状语，所以，应该为分词形式 Considering。

79. 【解析】太空探险中必然要投入 the money and resources，也就是说 that 在定语从句中作主语，则 they 应该去掉。

80. 【解析】arrive 是不及物动词，后需有介词 at 才能接宾语。