最新版

大学英語四、六级全国统一考试

英语考试命题研究组 审定 罗立胜教授 袁锡兴教授 主编

名师争考

A GUIDE TO CET BAND 4



全国各大城市大学英语 六级辅导班首选教材



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最新版 大学英语四、六级全国统一考试

名师导考

(六级)

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为了帮助广大考生能够更好地适应全国大学英语六级统考的需要,我们根据高等学校大学英语教学大纲对六级的要求,并参考考试大纲以及 96 年《关于全国大学英语六级考试采用新题型的通知》中的样题,编写了《英语六级名师导考》一书。

《英语六级名师导考》的编写旨在帮助考生更好地了解题型及考题的难度,同时介绍了命题的要点以及考试时需注意的事项,并提供了相应的模拟练习题,以便考生进行考前实践。本书按照测试要求安排了十套模拟题,每套均包括了目前大学英语六级统考的九个基本题型:1)听力对话,2)短文听力,3)复合式听写,4)阅读理解,5)翻译,6)简答题,7)词汇,8)改错,9)写作。模拟题每个单项的分数及时间与目前的统考相同,以便考生进行计时计分自测。所有的模拟题配有答案及必要的解析;听力题附文字材料;作文题带有范文。共配有录音磁带三盒,均由以英语为本族语的外籍教师录制。

目前,大学英语六级考试对考生的英语运用能力提出了更高的要求。因此,要达到这一要求,除平时应努力打好语言基本功外,在参加考试之前,也有必要进行较全面的复习,并选做几套模拟题,以便更好地掌握测试的形式、特点及内容,并通过自测,及早发现问题,弥补不足。

在编写《英语六级名师导考》一书的过程中,我们着重注意了以下几个方面的问题:

- 1)模拟题需符合教学大纲的要求,试题的难度应适中,单词严格控制在教学大纲的六级词汇范围之内。模拟题的难度及长度尽可能与考试样题以及前几年暴光的正式考试题相同。
- 2)注意了选材的广泛性以及内容的新颖性。大部分材料选、摘、编自近年来国外的各种图书、报刊和词典,并根据考试要求进行选编。选用的题材包括文化教育、社会生活、历史传记、风土人情、科普常识等。
- 3)强调整了所选材料语言的规范性以及内容的共核性。在考虑到词汇和语法的 覆盖面以及阅读文章难度的同时,对原材料中的模糊语言现象做了删除,对少数超纲词做了中文注释,旨在避免偏题和怪题的出现。
- 4)注意了模拟听力题的录音语速及质量。使语速保持在考试大纲要求的每分钟 140 词左右。特别是听写填空部分,尽可能使这部分练习与考试要求相符合。

《英语六级名师导考》由清华大学外语系从事大学英语的教师编写,并在六级辅导班上试用,得到考生的充分肯定。并在原基础上,进行了必要的修改、补充。因此,本书具有较强的针对性及实用性。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,不妥之处在所难免,表心希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

1999年3月于北京清华园

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一考试指导

1. 考试性质、考试项目及内容

大学英语六级考试是一种水平考试,其目的在于考核已修完大学英语六级的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项目标,以及实际掌握和运用英语的能力。

六级统考现设九个考试项目: 听力对话、短文听力、复合式听写、阅读理解、翻译、简答题、词汇、改错、写作。分为试卷一 (Paper 1) 和试卷二 (Paper 2). 九个项目采取抽换使用的方式,以便更全面、客观地考核学生的语言使用能力。

- 1) 听力部分包括听力对话、短文听力和复合式听写;其选材原则是:1) 对话部分为交际场合中的一般对话;2) 短篇听力材料和复合式听写为题材熟悉的讲话、叙述、解说等;3) 所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表六级规定的范围。录音的语速为每分钟约140词,念一遍、每个问句后面有约13秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。复合式听写包括单词拼写和书面表达。三种题型一般选用其中的两种。
- 2) 阅读理解共 20 题,每题 2 分,考试时间为 35 分钟。要求考生阅读 4 篇短文,总量不超过 1400 词。 每篇短文后有 5 个问题。 考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。 阅读材料主要是关于社会文化、科学技术、人物传记、历史等;体裁包括叙述文、议论文等。 文章的语言难度以教学大纲中的有关规定为依据。 简答题是 1996 年公布的一种六级考试新题型,安排在阅读理解之后。 简答题是一篇 350 字左右的短文,后面有 5 个问题或不完整的句子,要求考生在阅读文章之后简短地用英语回答。
- 3) 翻译部分主要是"英译汉",安排在阅读理解之后,一般情况下是5个句子,从阅读理解部分的4篇文章中选择。考试时间是15分钟。考试时,学生可以参考阅读理解部分的有关文章,以便了解上下文。
- 4) 词汇部分的目的是测试学生识别和运用词汇、短语的能力。 考试范围包括教学大纲 的词汇表。
- 5) 综合改错是一篇约 200 英语词的短文,有 10 行标题号,每行有一个错误。要求考生根据上下文增添、删去或改正某一词,使短文的意思连贯,结构正确。
- 6) 短文写作部分要求考生写出一篇不少于 120 词的短文,试卷上可能给出题目,或要求看图表作文,或根据所给文章(英语或汉语)写出摘要或大意,或给出关键词写短文等。要求切题,能正确表达思想,意义连贯。写作内容为科技、社会、文化等方面的一般常识。

了解六级统考的性质、考试项目及内容对于进行更有针对性的复习和准备是有帮助的。

2. 备考指导

为了帮助考生了解该考试的命题要点、各项测试的要求以及如何更好地答题,我们从考试的9个基本项目人手,做一扼要的介绍。

1) 听力理解

大学英语六级统考的第一部分一般为 10 个小对话, 第二部分为三篇小短文或复合式听 写。 在对话和短文部分中,要求考生根据内容所提出的问题,在四个选择项中挑选最佳答 案。 在做这部分答题时,应注意以下几个方面的问题: (1) 注意对话的语境以及交流的主要 信息。例如:在邮局,顾客与工作人员之间的对话一般会提到,信件或包裹寄往某地、邮资 等。了解对话的环境及抓住主要的话题,则可以比较准确地选择正确的答案。(2) 判断对话 者的意图。多数对话反映一方对某件事情表示同意、拒绝、生气、高兴等。例如:一方建议 周末去看电影,而另一方要去看望父母。 显然,后者是不能去电影院了。 准确判断对话者 的意图需要听清关键词,通过对话的语境、语调及有关词语推断说话人的真实意图。(3) 熟 悉 W 问题形式。多数对话及短文的提问是以 W 开头的特殊疑问句。 如 what, why, where, when, which, who 等。这些特殊疑问词表示了提问的方面, 包括时间、地点、人物、为什么 等。 因此,在听清对话及短文的同时,还应该听清问句的特殊疑问词。(4) 培养预期问题的 能力。答题纸上的四个选择项可为考生缩小听力范围,有的放失地听懂对话或短文内容提供 了重要的信息。 因此,在听对话或短文前如能快速地浏览—下四个选择项,预测对话或短文 的主题以及可能提出的问题等,则对正确答题是有很大帮助的。(5)掌握好答题时间。 在两 个题之间有 13 秒的选择答题时间,掌握好这段时间是非常重要的。有时会出现这样的情 况,前道题中的某句话或某个词没有听明白,一直放心不下,总在回想。 结果,后面连续几 道题都受到影响。所以,考生在答完上题后,尽可能留出几秒钟的时间浏览下道题的书面选 择项。万一上道题听不下来,千万不要使自己处于烦恼和困惑之中。(6)可采取排除方法答 题。 在基本听懂对话或短文的前提下,有时不能直接作出选择时,可采用排除法。 一般情 况下,可从最不可能的答案开始排除,再将剩下的选项与听懂的内容作比较,确定正确答 案。例如:

- M: There's Peter in his car. Did he take it to the garage to be fixed?
- W: Don't be silly! That would have been a waste of money.
- Q: What conclusion can be drawn from the conversation?
- A) Peter paid to have his garage fixed.

B) Peter now works in a garage.

C) Peter wasted his money in a garage.

D) Peter repaired his car himself.

从上面的对话中可以得知 Peter 没有把车送到修理厂,而是他自己修了车。 因此,首先可排除掉 A 和 B. 这两个干扰项中都有 garage 一词,但与原意相差较远;再将 C 和 D 比较,可得出 D 是正确答案。 (7) 作必要的记录。 在听对话和短文时,可作一些记录,以便帮助做出正确的选择。 可以记录下时间,地点,人名,数字等。

除了答题时应注意以上事项外,还应该熟悉基本的命题形式。 听力测试中常出现的题型有以下几种:

1计算题

这类题常常包括数字、日期、年龄、时间等; 计算方式一般是加、减、乘、除。 例

如:

- M: How many students passed the test?
- W: Well, 900 students took the text, but two-thirds passed
- Q: How many students passed the test?
- A) 900
- B) 600
- C) 300
- D) 500

2职业题

这类题主要涉及日常生活中所遇到的各种职业,如教师、律师、医生、司机、裁缝等。如:

- M: What 's wrong with your TV?
- W: It only has sound, but no picture.
- Q: What is the man's probable occupation?
- A) Weatherman.
- B) Salesman.
- C) Landlord.
- D) Repairman.

3 地点题

这类题常指对话双方直接或间接提到的某个地点。 要求考生根据对话内容辨别和推断 出对话的场所或对话中提到的场所。 这些场所包括饭店、邮局、学校、车站、机场、图书馆 等。例如:

- M: I'd like to reserve a single room with a bath.
- W: Just go to the front desk and they'll help you.
- Q: Where does this conversation take place?
- A) In front of a desk. B) In a classroom.
- C) In a hotel.
- D) In a restaurant.

4 对话者关系题

这类题要求考生通过对话内容识别出说话人之间的关系。 这种关系包括夫妻、母子、师生,或医生和病人、店主和顾客、老板和职员、经理和秘书等。 例如:

- M: I have to go now. Look after yourself while I'm away. Good-bye, darling.
- W: You will write to me every day, won't you, dear?
- Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
- A) Salesman and customer.
- B) Mother and son.

C) Husband and wife.

D) Father and daughter.

5 因果关系题

这种题型要求考生能够听懂事情的"原因"与"结果"。在这类题中常出现的疑问代词有 what 和疑问副词 why。例如:

- M: I'm a little tired, so I want to go to the students' lounge and have a rest. Will you join me?
- W: I'd love to, but I have to go to the library to read the book reserved.
- Q: Why can't the woman go with the man?
- A) She's a little tired.

B) She is going to study.

C) She wants to go home.

D) She'll make a reservation.

6 内涵与推理题

答这种题时考生需要根据对话的内涵意义推断说话人的意向、态度、观点等。常采用的问句形式有 What does the man/woman mean? What do we learn from the conversation? 等。

以上简单地介绍了六种常见的题型,除了听力对话外,还有短文听力。应该说这部分对考生而言难度比较大。 其原因是,一些考生的听力基础较弱,他们在听音时抓不住主要内容,只听懂几个词或几个句子,或跟不上录音的语速等。 解决这些问题需要考生在考试之前有计划地,比较系统地听上十几套模拟题或相类似的听力练习题。 在听的过程中进行归纳总结,使自己能够适应外国人的语音和语调,熟悉那些词汇的发音及对话的语速。

复合式听写是 1996 年新增设的考试项目,安排在"听力理解"部分之后。全文是一篇 250 字左右的短文,由两部分组成:第一部分是听写单词;第二部分是表达。全文朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿。考生应尽可能听懂短文的主要内容。第二遍朗读时。在第一部分每个空格之后有停顿,让考生填入所缺单词;在第二部分之后停顿五分钟,考生需根据所听懂的内容写出段落大意。第三遍同第一遍朗读一样。考试时间是 15 分钟。复合式听写主要考核学生听的能力、拼写能力和书面表达能力。在答题时,可以一面读试题的文字材料,一面听录音。第一部分重点应放在听懂每个重点词和与其相联系的上下文内容上。在听的过程中,需要确定应填入词的词性、词意以及拼写形式。注意不要将动词的分词形式写成原形;如:felt 写成 feel。也不要将拼写相近的词搞混,如:economic(经济的)写成economical (节俭的)。听第二部分时,重点应放在听懂段落大意上,尽可能记住该段的主要内容,以及某些表达方式,以便听完后能够以书面的形式表达出来。

2) 阅读理解

阅读是一种书面交际形式,是六级英语统考的重要内容,占总分数的 30%。它既考查阅读速度,又考查理解能力。要求考生能综合运用英语知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料。一般而言,阅读理解的出题形式主要有完成句子(Sentence completion)和回答问题(Questions),主要内容包括:1〕大意题,考查学生对文章的中心思想,作者的写作目的和意图以及文章主题的理解;2〕细节题,考查某句或某段落部分细节性信息的理解;3〕暗示推理题,考查学生根据给出的信息暗示进行综合分析,推理,然后作出合乎逻辑推断的能力;4〕排除题,考查学生理解文章内容细节的能力,与判断原文所述事实具有直接或间接关系;5〕语义或词义题,考查学生推测某个词或短语在句中的特定含义。

在做阅读理解题时,考生可根据以上命题的方式注意以下几点:

1. 把握阅读与做题的速度。

阅读与答题速度是很重要的。 答题前应先将短文快读一遍,了解全文大意、主题及主要内容的排列顺序。 正式答题时应找出问题与选择中的几个关键词为参照,在短文中找出与此题相对应的句子查读,搞清上下文之间的联系,尤其要注意表示转折、结果、递进等关系的引导词在短文中的作用。 这样可以提高答题的速度。 如果时间有限,可以选择一种较为省时的方式,即直接阅读分析答题再用答题中的关键词在文章中找出相对应的句子,两相对

照,判断答案选择。例如,在做选择题 When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will_____时,可以利用关键词 Lloyd Nickson,在文章中扫描这个名字出现的句子,再将此句对比四种选择,正确答案就比较容易判断出来了。

2. 确定文章的主题句和总结句, 抓住文章中相关的细节.

做阅读理解题时,应首先分析这道题是属于大意题还是细节题。 做大意题要找出文章的主题句和总结句。 根据篇章结构模式,文章的主题句和总结句一般在文章的开头和结尾处。 所以,在回答此类问题时只需参照文章的开头和结尾,一般来说内容过于具体的选择不会是正确答案。 而做细节题时,可利用题或选择中的关键提示词在文章中找出相对应的细节性句子与四个选择项相对照;之后确定正确答案。

3. 暗示推理题要把握好作者的观点和意图。

这类题要求考生体会出作者在文章中未直接表达的意思,进行推理猜测。 有时还需运用一下自己的知识和某些常识。 如果是推理题,那么文章中直接正面涉及到的内容一般作为干扰项。 同时过于绝对的选择项(例如用了 all, any, every 等词)一般也不太可能是正确答案。

4. 排除题通常涉及对常识的运用

这类题型中,常出现 Which of the following is true?的提问。 在回答此类问题时可以先运用常识排除太绝对或不可能的选择。 但最重要的一点仍然是要在文章中找出正确选择项的对应句子。 在此方面,可利用选择中的一些关键词作参照,在文章中找出相对应的内容。

5. 语义题的重点在于对上下文的理解

对于认识的词,应判断此词在文中的"特定含义"。 对不认识的词,可以根据上下文猜测词义或者运用已有的知识和经验来猜测,或者根据构词法规则分析词根、前缀或后缀来猜测词义。

在阅读部分中还有"简答题",也是 1996 年公布的一种六级考试题型,安排在阅读理解之后。 简答题是一篇 350 字左右的短文,后面有 5 个问题或不完整的句子,要求考生在阅读文章之后用简短的英语回答。 在做这部分题目时,首先要掌握文章的主题思想,各段的大意。 简答题的答题要点是用简短正确的语言回答问题。 不要长篇大论或面面俱到。 一般情况下简答题有字数的限定,考生需按要求回答。 答案通常需要概括、总结或推理,不要照搬原文。

3) 英译中

英译中的过程通常可分为三个主要阶段: 1) 理解准备阶段。 正确理解翻译的句子,分析其结构,确定词义。 2) 表达阶段。 在正确理解的基础上,将思考好的中文意思表达出来。 在表达阶段需注意的是,不要一对一的死译或望文生译的乱译,尽可能使表达的文字通顺和流畅。 3) 校对阶段。 在这个阶段,首先应检查译文是否正确地转述了原文的内容;其次,译文是否通顺,符合汉语的表。

英译中的关键在于对原文的正确完整的理解上。 在翻译时,应准确无误地理解句子本身,这包括单词、短语的中文意思以及它们之间的相互关系。 如遇生词,可根据上下文、构词知识进行分析和推测。 凡能直译的尽量直译,假如不行再采用意译的办法。 在保证不偏离原文意思的前提下,可使用各种翻译技巧。 如,可改变句子结构,转换此类,分译,加词或减词等。

4) 词汇

词汇部分的考试内容主要体现在两个方面。 一是考生的词汇量; 二是考生对词义的掌握。 就词汇量来讲,考生应至少具备《大学英语教学大纲六级词汇表》所规定的词汇量; 对词意的掌握意味着对词的确切含义要理解透彻,其中包括基本含义、引伸含义等。

词汇题的测试重点是对名词、动词、形容词、短语及固定搭配的判断和理解,其中包括区分同义词、近义词等。 考生在备考时,应尽快地增加词汇量,达到《大纲》所规定的词汇要求;还应注意收集整理同义词、近义词、常用搭配以及掌握词类和构词法等方面知识的应用。 考试之前,考生应有意识地通过阅读或做练习的方式不断增加词汇并能够较熟练地运用一部分常用词语,这是考生亟需解决的一个问题。

词汇部分考试时,可注意以下三点: 1〕正确理解题干内容,确定划线词或填空处需填入词的词性,如名词、动词、形容词等。同时要考虑与所选词或所填词类有关的辨异因素,例如名词前有无冠词、形容词等;名词、动词与介词的搭配关系等。这些因素可以提醒你选择正确的答案。 2〕在理解题干的基础上,根据上下文,排除在词性和词义上与题干内容不符的选择项。 3〕答案确定后,从语义和语法的角度检查所选项与题干内容是否相同。

词汇题的考试内容主要体现在某些词语,如:动词、名词、形容词等在特定语境下的搭配关系上。例如:

A) 动词搭配关系

The police stopped him because he _		the traffi	c regulation.	
	A) damaged	B) destroyed	C) broke	D corrupted
	违反交通规则,	需用动词 break	与 regualtion 搭配。	这道题就是动词与名词的搭配使用关
系	. 六级考试中,	在一定的语境中表	夸查学 生掌握这种搭	配关系的题是经常出现的。类似的还
有	: serve a meal	开饭; fulfil one's	duty 履行义务; ke	eep a promise 承诺。
B)	形容词搭配关	系		
	He is very worri	ed	the examination	
	A) on	B) with	C) about	D) for
	答案是 C. worri	ed about 是形容词	搭配。类似的还有:	be excited about, be anxious about, be
responsible for 等。				
C)	介词搭配关系			
	He became happ	ру	a big apple on t	he table.
	A) in the sight of	f	B) at the sight of	

C) on the sight of

D) with the sight of

正确答案是 A. in the sight of 是介词词组,常见的还有: on a large scale (大规模), on behallf of (代表...), with regard to (关于...), on purpose(有意地)等。

词语之间的搭配关系,有的是固定词组,有的是习惯用法,需要平时积累,用心记忆。

5) 综合改错

综合改错涉及到语言表达的各个方面, 题中的错误通常有:

- 1. 错用、多用或漏掉有关词语,如:代词、连词、介词等;
- 2. 动词时态、非限定动词的错误:
- 3. 主谓不一致;
- 4. 单复数错误:
- 5. 词性使用错误:
- 6. 短文中意思上的错误;等

请看以下句子:

1.It is no good to have the computers without the right computer programmes to put into them. (非限定动词的错误。 应用 no good having)

- 2. The police warned people to be under guard against pickpokets in a crowded shop. (介词用错, on guard 是词组)
- 3. It is an accepted custom in their country for men to remove their hats when a woman entered the room. (时态错误。 应将 entered 改成 enters)
- 4. It is the interaction between people, rather than the events that occur in their lives that are the main focus of social psychology. (主谓不一致。 interaction 是主语,谓语需用 is)

以上是综合改错的几个例子。 这部分题与语法知识有较大的联系。 因此, 考生到了六级阶段同样需要有较好的语法基础知识。

6) 短文写作

写作部分要求生在 30 分钟内根据题目及提纲或图表等写出 120 词以上的英语短文。 短文写作的基本思路应沿着一条直线发展: 仔细审题→草拟提纲→落笔成文→重点修改。 审题时要看清题目的意思,所给提纲内容以及各点之间的相互关系。 这样就能了解和掌握短文写作的主旨大意,以及围绕着什么样的中心去写。 草拟提纲时可利用写作考题所给的粗线条Outline,按其思路,顺其发展,再细点分即可成为良好的提纲; 落笔成文时首先是写好句子,然后善于组句成段,最后组段成章。 当然,每一层次的句子要有严格的排列组合,每一段落之间要解决好连贯过渡问题,使整体文章自由流畅,同时应注意文章的表达多样化(Variety)。 重点修改是写作过程中必不可少的一个环节。 一般而言,修改重点应放在语法用词方面。 对每一位考生来讲,自己对作文的修改都可以在很大程度上使自己发挥出最佳水平而避免一些不必要的失误和损失。

短文写作的基本方法在于对段落结构和篇章结构的了解。 一般而言,段落结构模式可分为主题句(Topic sentence),支持句(Supporting sentences)和总结句(Conclusion)。对此的进一步扩展即可使之变成篇章结构模式→主题→支持细节→总结。可以说,段落写作是短文写作的关键。 在这方面首先应写好段落的主题句。 一般来讲,考试的写作都采用三段式的命题作文形式。 在三段式命题作文中,主题句的关键是要将所提供的主题词或短语扩展成一个完整的句子,而这个句子又应该能够很容易地引出下面的支持句。 例如 The benefits the car has brought us 可扩展为 There are a lot of benefits the car has brought us. 在支持句的排列方面,可以采用一种递进层次排列法例举出不同的细节信息。 在此方面,可用常用套语词和词组引导不同的信息重点。 例如 In the first place, Secondly, Thirdly, Lastly或 First of all, In addition, Furthermore 等等。 总结句起着归纳、总结、概括全文主题大意的作用,通过它,使文章形成完整的统一体。 In conclusion, In my opinion, As has been noted, In brief 等都是引导总结句十分必要和有益的常见套语。

在写作过程中应尽可能排除中文的干扰。 在平时,考生应多学习一些比较好的范文,多记多背常用英语句型和套语。 另一个需要注意的问题是有些考生缺少对英文段落结构模式的了解,所以一篇文章中出现多个中心,其内容节外生枝,句子关系不明,层次不清。 要解决此问题,需要平时有比较系统性的训练和实践的机会,自己要写、要修改,要请他人修改,要会用有关表示句子和段落关系的启、承、转、合等常用语(例如: First of all; In addition; Moreover; In conclusion)。

最后一点要讲的是考生所呈交出的作文应该是一篇书写清晰、结构严谨、内容切题、句子连贯、语言准确、表达方式多样的文章。 做到了这一点,考生的短文写作无疑会是成功的。

我们通过编写这本书,试图为广大考生提供一个具有一定针对性、较强实践性和指导性的 考前训练集,以期帮助考生能够顺利通过考试。

Simulated Test 1

试卷一 PAPER 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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer. 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.

C) 4 hours.

B) 3 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 answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

- 1. A) She doesn't know where to find the manager.
 - B) She can help the man to find the manger.
 - C) She knows the building very well.
 - D) She can't understand what the man said.
- 2. A) One student received a higher grade than she did.
 - B) The test is more difficult than she expected.
 - C) Several students received the top grade.
 - D) A number of exams will be received later.
- 3. A) He believes she is wrong about the pick-up time.
 - B) He doesn't know what to do at the moment.
 - C) Before lunch is a good time to pick up the papers.
 - D) He believes time passes too quickly.
- 4. A) Ask the woman to get him some soft drink.
- C) Go with the woman for a drink.
- B) Drink what he has brought with him.
- D) Continue with his work until lunch time.
- 5. A) He has accepted the job offer.
- C) He hasn't accepted the job offer.
- B) He will write a letter to another company.
- D) He will let the woman have the job.

6. A) In an airport.

C) In a manager's office.

B) In a travel agency.

D) In a post office.

- 7. A) All the stereos were sold out.
 - B) He didn't have enough money.
- 8. A) He hasn't had time to do the experiment.

 - B) The experiment turned out well.
- C) He couldn't get the right brand of stereo.
- D) The store will sell the stereo tomorrow.
- C) The experiment took him a lot of time.
- D) He did only part of the experiment that day.
- 9. A) She thinks the man should play more sports.
 - B) She wants the man to buy the watch for her.
 - C) She wants to know where she can buy a watch.
 - D) She is recommending a kind of watch to buy.
- 10. A) The man should sell the recorder.
- C) The man should give up.
- B) The man should buy the recorder by mail. D) The man should run around town.

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 one 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 1

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on the following passage.

- 11. A) A lot of things have already been done for them.
 - B) They don't like to do much for their children.
 - C) A lot of housework is done by children themselves.
 - D) They have become much lazier than before.
- 12. A) They are trained to follow their fathers' occupation.
 - B) They can earn as much as their fathers.
 - C) They like to stay at home with their mothers.
 - D) They can decide what kind of job they like to take.
- 13. A) To make more money.

C) To stay with them at home.

B) To buy more gifts.

D) To cook good food for them.

Passage 2

Questions 14 ~ 16 are based on the following passage.

- 14. A) At a closing ceremony of conference.
 - B) At an opening ceremony of a medical center.
 - C) At the emergency room.
 - D) At the operation room of a hospital.
- 15. A) Opportunities for employment.
- C) Transfer system to other major colleges.

B) The next century. D) In three years. Passage 3 Questions 17 ~ 20 are based on the following passage.	B) Complete physical of	examination system	. D) Information	D) Information about difficult cases.		
Passage 3 Questions 17 ~ 20 are based on the following passage. 17. A) 1860 B) 1814 C) 1804 D) 1840 18. A) It is one of the largest public universities. B) It is one of the least expensive universities. C) It is one of the most beautiful universities. D) It is one of the oldest universities. D) It is one of the oldest universities. P) A) Lack of funding. B) A big fire. C) War. D) Lack of students. 20. A) Textbooks. B) Classmates. C) The enrollemt. D) The environment. Compound Dictation Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written. American life has once again been greatly changed by the new age of science and technology since the Second World War. Everything has	16. A) This week.		C) The next sun	C) The next summer.		
Questions 17 - 20 are based on the following passage. 17. A) 1860 B) 1814 C) 1804 D) 1840 18. A) It is one of the largest public universities. B) It is one of the least expensive universities. C) It is one of the most beautiful universities. D) It is one of the oldest universities. 19. A) Lack of funding. B) A big fire. C) War. D) Lack of students. 20. A) Textbooks. B) Classmates. C) The enrollemt. D) The environment. Compound Dictation Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written. American life has once again been greatly changed by the new age of science and technology since the Second World War. Everything has to a huge rate. Information is, nobody has to wait to hear any news. There is a television set in every house, and there is printing. And a computer can hold more than a million facts in its, nobody has to travel far away to, At home and in office they are able to know what is thousands of, and scientists together. People no longer have to travel far away to, At home and in office they are able to know what is all over the world. In the meantime, there are many new problems in American society	B) The next century.		D) In three year	D) In three years.		
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Part II Reading comprehension

(35 minutes)

A. Car .

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 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In 1963 an American physiotherapist (生理学家) Glenn Doman wrote a best-selling book called "How to Teach Your Baby to Read". Now translated into 17 languages, this book arose from his work with brain—damaged children in Pennsylvania. Doman and his team of specialists had wondered why brain-injured children didn't improve with medical treatment. Then they realized that conventional methods of treatment only relieved the symptoms, not the problem, which of course was the brain itself. So they developed a new approach.

"All we do for all children here is to give them visual, auditory and touchable stimulation with increased frequency, intensity and duration, in recognition of the orderly way in which the brain grows," says Doman, "the result was that by 1960 we had hundreds of severely brain-injured two-olds who could read and understand." The team had discovered that even children who had half their brains removed could, by stimulation, achieve higher IQs than the average normal child.

Then the team began to think if such amazing results could be achieved with brain damaged children, what would happen if the same treatment were given to normal children. So eight years ago the Better Baby Institute was opened for the benefit of normal children. The same stimulating enriched environment was provided, and, by the time the children left, around seven years old, they could generally speak and read three foreign languages, play a musical instrument, read three full-length books a week and do all the other things that a so-called 'normal' child could do.

In Doman's view, the child's passion to learn during the years up to six, must be fed. He believes that, like muscles, the brain develops with use, especially so in those first few years.

Nowadays, parents come from all over the world to Pennsylvania to see and learn from the work of Doman and his team; they want to discover how they can fulfil their roles as natural teachers, by using their love, understanding and instincts for the benefit of their children. For in the words of Doman, "Every child born has a greater potential intelligence than Leonardo da Vinci used".

21. In his research, Glenn Doman discovered that brain-damaged children improved when they