

著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练丛书

新编大学英语 六级考试听力 20 分 全真模拟试卷

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出版说明

《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是根据教育部 1999 年最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》，由我国著名高等学府——北京大学、南开大学和大连理工大学英语系知名教授组织，由三所名校多年从事大学英语四、六级教学工作的教师共同撰写的。北京大学英语系副教授齐乃政，多年从事英语教学工作；南开大学英语系教授张文起，大连理工大学英语系教授赵亚翘，曾主持过公共英语教研室工作，对英语四、六级考试有独到的研究和丰富的实践经验。他们有多部大学英语四、六级考试的著作行世，受到了广大考生的欢迎，一版再版。

这三所名校以高比例骄人的四、六级过级率为人瞩目。此套《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书的编撰人员皆是这三所大学教授大学英语、研究英语四、六级考试的教师，他们各自所编写的都是自己长年教学的内容。因此，本丛书的最大特点是紧紧联系考生大学英语四、六级考试的实际。本套《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是他们同心协力的新贡献。

本书备有听力磁带。

世界知识出版社

前言

根据十余年来我们辅导学生参加全国大学英语四、六级考试的体会和对所教授的学生的了解,我们深知,绝大多数学生对听力这部分题感到比较困难。听力占总成绩的15,而且在试卷上又最先出现,如果听力答得不顺利,心理始终处于紧张状态,那么就容易造成听力之后的阅读、词汇、改错等答题出现连续失误。每年的六级统考都有相当一部分考生由于听力失败而没能通过六级考试。

为了帮助学生在短时间内突破听力关,顺利应付听力测试并有充分的自信心和把握通过六级,我们编写了《新编大学英语六级考试听力20分全真模拟试卷》这本书。本书囊括了国家大学英语六级考试委员会使用过的全部新老题型(简单对话<Conversations>、短文听力理解<Passages>、复合式听写<Compound Dictation>)。从实用角度考虑,我们从某些高校的英语四、六级考试辅导材料中收集了近几年国家大学英语六级统考试卷,旨在使广大考生对真正考卷和题型有一个逐渐认识的过程,增强临考信心,消除紧张感,最终走进考场就能驾轻就熟。此外,根据1999年教育部公布的最新《大学英语教学大纲》对听力的要求,在深入分析研究全国大学英语六级统考试卷的基础上,我们本着突出重点、难点的原则,有针对性地编写了十几套仿真试卷。其题型、分值、内容特点、语言及句子结构难度、短文篇幅长短和录音语速等,一切参照真题规范组合,因此有较高的可信度和有效度。所选的听力理解短文和复合式听写短文材料的内容集知识性与趣味性于一体,使考生在进行自我听力训练时轻松地达到良好的效果。

本书的每套试卷之后都有答案、录音文字、重点语言注释、难点试题分析及短文的内容简介。难点试题分析能使考生从中感悟出一些最基本的听力解题技巧。本书所配磁带由语音纯正的美籍专家录音,可仿性强。

关于分值问题,试卷听力部分Section A 10个对话听力理解共10分;Section B 复合式听写的10个填空共10分。其中S1—S7是填写单词,每题0.5分;S8—S10填写空缺信息共6.5分,这三题之中,有一题为2.5分,其余两题每题2分。

解答听力试题主要靠平时的听力基本功,但是,考前如果能根据六级考试的所有新老题型和内容做些准备并掌握一点儿基本听力解题技巧,再加上多听多练增强语感,那么对加快答题速度,提高答题正确率也会有很大帮助的。我们真诚地希望这本书能成为考生较为理想的考前听力强化训练材料。这本书也同样适用于TOEFL、GRE、WSK考生以及各层次渴望提高听力水平的读者。

编者

于大连理工大学

1999年9月

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第一部分 全真试题

College English Test 1

(1990 年 1 月全国大学英语六级考试题)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four 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 center.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

- A) 2 hours.
B) 3 hours.
C) 4 hours.
D) 5 hours.

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

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

1. A) Read four chapters. B) Write an article.
C) Speak before the class. D) Preview two chapters.
2. A) The woman is being interviewed by a reporter.
B) The woman is asking for a promotion.
C) The woman is applying for a job.

- D) The woman is being given an examination.
3. A) His car was hit by another car.
B) He was hurt while playing volleyball.
C) He fell down the stairs.
D) While crossing the street, he was hit by a car.
4. A) Took a photo of him.
B) Bought him a picture.
C) Held a birthday party.
D) Bought him a frame for his picture.
5. A) No medicine could solve the woman's problem.
B) The woman should eat less to lose some weight.
C) Nothing could help the woman if she ate too little.
D) The woman should choose the right foods.
6. A) He meant she should make a phone call if anything went wrong.
B) He meant for her just to wait till help came.
C) He was afraid something would go wrong with her car.
D) He promised to give her help himself.
7. A) No, he missed it.
B) Yes, he did.
C) No, he didn't.
D) Yes, he probably did.
8. A) He has edited three books.
B) He has bought the wrong book.
C) He has lost half of his money.
D) He has found the book that will be used.
9. A) At 7: 30. B) At 8: 30. C) At 9:00. D) At 9: 30.
10. A) Six. B) Seven. C) Eight. D) Nine.

Section B

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

Passage One

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

11. A) They often take place in her major industries.
B) British trade unions are more powerful.
C) There are more trade union members in Britain.
D) Britain loses more working days through strikes every year.
12. A) Such strikes are against the British law.

- B) Such strikes are unpredictable.
 - C) Such strikes involve workers from different trades.
 - D) Such strikes occur frequently these days.
13. A) Trade unions in Britain are becoming more popular.
- B) Most strikes in Britain are against the British law.
 - C) Unofficial strikes in Britain are easier to deal with now.
 - D) Employer-worker relations in Britain have become tenser.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The victory over one's fellow runners.
- B) The victory over former winners.
 - C) The victory of will-power over fatigue.
 - D) The victory of one's physical strength.
15. A) The runner who runs to keep fit.
- B) The runner who breaks the record.
 - C) The runner who does not break the rules.
 - D) The runner who covers the whole distance.
16. A) He won the first prize.
- B) He died because of fatigue.
 - C) He fell behind the other runners.
 - D) He gave up because he was tired.

Passage Three

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

17. A) 17,000. B) 1,700. C) 24. D) 9,000.
18. A) It's located in a college town.
- B) It's composed of a group of old buildings.
 - C) Its classrooms are beautifully designed.
 - D) Its library is often crowded with students.
19. A) Teachers are well paid at Deep Springs.
- B) Students are mainly from New York State.
 - C) The length of schooling is two years.
 - D) Teachers needn't pay for their rent and meals.
20. A) Take a walk in the desert.
- B) Go to a cinema.
 - C) Watch TV programmes.
 - D) Attend a party.

Key and Tapescripts (答案与录音文字)

Key

1. C) 2. C) 3. A) 4. A) 5. D) 6. A) 7. B) 8. B) 9. D) 10. C)
11. A) 12. B) 13. D) 14. C) 15. D) 16. B) 17. C) 18. B) 19. D) 20. A)

Tapescript

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four 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 center.*

Example: You will hear:

M: When shall we start our work, Jane?

W: Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly, for we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

Q: For how long can they work?

You will read:

E) 2 hours.

F) 3 hours.

G) 4 hours.

H) 5 hours.

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

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

1. **W:** What is the home assignment from Professor Smith? I missed the class this morning.

M: Finish reading Chapters 5 and 6, and write an essay based on Chapters 3 and 4.

Remember, it's your turn to give presentation next Monday.

Q: What will the man do in addition to the home assignment for the whole class?

2. **M:** Now, I'm going to start off by asking you a difficult question. Why would you like to get this post?

W: Well — first of all I know that your firm has a very good reputation. Then I've heard you offer good opportunities for promotion for the right person.

- Q: What do we know from this conversation?
3. W: Did you hear Mike is in hospital with head injuries and a broken arm?
M: Yes, apparently he was struck by another vehicle and turned completely over.
Q: What happened to Mike?
4. M: Could you help me to decide what I should buy for my brother's birthday?
W: Remember, you took a picture of him at his last birthday party? Why not buy him a frame so that he can fix the picture in it.
Q: What did the man do last year for his brother's birthday?
5. M: What did your doctor prescribe for you?
W: Well, he said there is no need for me to take any medicine if I eat well-balanced meals.
Q: What did the doctor say?
6. W: Could you tell me what I should do if my car breaks down?
M: Well, I'm sure you won't have any trouble, Mrs. Smith, but if something should happen, just call this number. They'll see that you get help.
Q: What does the man really mean?
7. W: Did you watch the game last night?
M: I wouldn't have missed it for anything!
Q: Did the man watch the game last night?
8. M: Hey, Louise, I've got a used copy of our chemistry text-book for half price.
W: I'm afraid you wasted your money, yours is the first edition, but we're supposed to be using the third edition.
Q: What has the man done?
9. M: Could you tell me the timetable of the school bus?
W: Well, the bus leaves here for the campus every two hours from 7:00 a. m. But on Saturdays it starts half an hour later.
Q: When does the second bus leave on Saturdays?
10. W: I had prepared dinner for eight people before Mary called and said that she and her husband could not make it.
M: That's all right. I am just going to tell you I have invited Tom and his girlfriend.
Q: How many people will be having dinner together?

Section B

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

Passage One

Strikes are very common in Britain. They are extremely harmful to its industries. In fact, there are other countries in Western Europe that lose more working days through strikes every year than Britain. The trouble with the strikes in Britain is that they occur in essential industries. There

are over 495 unions in Britain. Some unions are very small. Over 20 have more than 100,000 members. Unions do not exist only to demand higher wages. They also educate their members. They provide benefits for the sick and try to improve working conditions. Trade unioners say that we must thank the unions for the great improvement in working conditions in the last hundred years. It is now against the law for union members to go on strike without the support of their union. This kind of strike is called the unofficial strike and was common until recently. Employers feel that unofficial strikes were most harmful because they would not be predicted. However, these unofficial strikes still occur from time to time and some unions have also refused to cooperate with the law. As a result, the general picture of the relations between workers and employers in Britain has gone from bad to worse.

11. In what way are strikes in Britain different from those in other European countries?
12. Why are British employers so afraid of unofficial strikes?
13. What conclusion can be drawn from this passage?

Passage Two

Everywhere we look we see Americans running. They run for every reason anybody could think of. They run for health, for beauty, to lose weight, to feel fit and because it's the thing they love to do. Every year, for example, thousands upon thousands of people run in one race, the Boston Marathon, the best known long distance race in the United States. In recent years, there have been nearly 5,000 official competitors and it takes three whole minutes for the crowd of runners just to cross the starting line. You may have heard the story of the Greek runner Phidippides. He ran from Marathon to Athens to deliver the news of the great victory 2,500 years ago. No one knows how long it took him to run the distance. But the story tells us that he died of the effort. Today no one will die in a Marathon race. But the effort is still enormous. Someone does come in first in this tiring foot race. But at the finish line we see what this race is about: not being first but finishing. The real victory is not over one's fellow runners but over one's own body. It's a victory of will-power over fatigue. In the Boston Marathon each person who crosses that finish line is a winner.

14. What's the real victory for the thousands of Marathon runners?
15. Who is a winner in the competition?
16. What happened to the ancient Greek runner Phidippides?

Passage Three

Deep Springs is an American college. It is an unusual college. It is high in the white mountains in California not in a college town. The campus is a collection of old buildings with no beautiful classrooms. The only college-like thing about Deep Springs is its library. Students can study from the 17,000 books 24 hours a day. The library is never crowded as there are only 24 well-qualified male students at the college. In addition, there are only five full-time professors. These teachers believe in the idea of this college. They need to believe in it. They do not get much money. In fact, their salaries are only about 9,000 dollars a year plus room and meals. The school gives the

young teachers as well as the students something more important than money. "There is no place like Deep Springs," says a second-year student from New York State, "Most colleges today are much the same but Deep Springs is not afraid to be different." He says that students at his college are in a situation quite unlike in the other school. Students are there to learn and they cannot run away from problems. There is no place to escape to. At most colleges, students can close their books and go to a film. They can go out to restaurants or to parties. Deep Springs students have completely different alternatives. They can talk to each other or to their teachers. Another possible activity is to go to the library to study. They might decide to do some work. The student who doesn't want to do any of these activities can go for a walk in the desert. Deep Springs is far from the world of restaurants and cinemas. There is not even a television set on campus.

17. What is the total number of students at Deep Springs College?
18. What is true of the campus of Deep Springs College?
19. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
20. What can students at Deep Springs do in their spare time?

重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介(按试题序号)

Section A

重点语言注释

1. home assignment 家庭作业 finish reading Chapters 5 and 6 读完第 5 章和第 6 章
essay 论说文 give presentation (for sth.) 口头陈述, 就……发言
2. start off with/by 以……开始
The dictionary starts off with the letter A. 字典由 A 字母开始。
The teacher started off by asking some questions in English classes. 上英语课时, 老师首先问些问题。
get this post 谋求(得到)这个职位 firm = company 公司
3. turn over 打翻, (使)翻倒; 移交, 交给; 考虑, 细想; 翻阅, 翻页
The demonstrators turned over a police car. 示威群众推倒了一辆警车。
5. prescribe for sb. 为某人开处方(药方)
well-balanced meals 搭配均匀的饭菜
6. break down (机器、车等)出毛病, 坏了; (身体)衰弱, 垮了; (精神)支持不住; 计划失败
make a phone call 打电话 call this number 拨这个电话号码
7. for anything 无论如何
8. edit *vt.* 编辑, 编审 edition *n.* 版本
9. leave here for the campus 离开这儿去校园
every two hours 每隔一小时(每两小时)
every four months 每隔三个月(每四个月)

10. make it 达成某事;成功

Marry called and said that she and her husband could not make it. 玛丽打电话说她和她丈夫不能来了。

难点试题分析

1. 本题是针对明显表示的信息提问的。听的过程中只要捕捉到关键句——男士所说的最后一句话“Remember, it's your turn to give presentation next Monday.”(别忘了下周一该你作口头叙述了。)就应该立即选出C)项为正确答案。因为A),B)和D)项都是属于家庭作业范围,问问题的是除了家庭作业之外还要做什么。
2. 本题测试考生的概括及理解能力,即要求考生从语流中捕捉能说明两个人谈话的主题的中心信息。从男士的提问“你为什么想谋求这份工作”这句话以及女士的回答,完全可以判断出女士是来求职的。因此,C)项为正确答案。
3. 本题要求考生听到所给信息之后有准确的判断事实的能力。所给的细节信息是女士说的“Mike 住院了,他的头部受伤而且手臂骨折,……”与问题相关的主要信息是男士的回答“He was struck by another vehicle.”(他的车被另一辆车撞了。)因此A)项为正确答案。注意:D)项是说“Mike 在过马路时被车撞倒”,而对话中没有提过“过马路”这类词语,不要误选D)项。
4. 本题针对明显表示的信息提问,即针对女士说的“you took a picture of him at last birthday party”(去年你哥哥生日晚会上,你给他拍了一张照片。)这句话提问的,“男士去年为他哥哥的生日做了什么”。要求考生注意分辨时态,如果不抓住时态这个关键细节,那么很容易误选D)项为答案,而D)项是女士建议男士今年该给他哥哥买什么生日礼物。Why not buy him a frame so that he can fix the picture in it.(何不给他买个相框呢?这样他可以把照片镶在里面。)
7. 本题为含蓄类型。答案不能在对话中直接得到。要求考生有理解或推断隐含信息的能力。男士说:“I wouldn't have missed it for anything.”(无论如何我也不会错过这个机会的。)说明男士肯定去看球赛。因此,B)项为正确答案。
9. 本题测试考生对英语时间的表达的快速反应能力及简单运算能力。听的过程中,注意捕捉两个主要信息。一是女士说的“the bus leaves ... every two hours from 7:00 am”(从上午7点开始,每两小时开一班),二是女士接着说的“But on Saturdays it starts half an hour later”(但是在周六,晚半小时发车)。那么不难推算出周六第二班校车在九点半发车。因为所给信息是周六比平日晚半小时发车,第一班车是早上7:30,每两小时开一班车,第二班自然是9:30了。因此,D)项为正确答案。
10. 本题测试考生的综合理解能力及判断事实的能力。女士说,她准备了8个人的饭菜,但是Mary来电话说她和她丈夫不能来赴约了。而男士则说,他另外邀请了Tom和他的女朋友。如果准确捕捉到这两个关键细节的话,就很容易得出结论,共进晚餐的还是8个人。因此,C)项为正确答案。

Section B

Passage One

重点语言注释

union 工会 unofficial strike 未经工会批准的罢工
cooperate with 与……合作(配合)

go from bad to worse 越来越糟糕(每况愈下)

essential industries 重要的工业部门

难点试题分析

11. 本题测试考生在大量细节中捕捉重要信息及推测隐含意义的能力。这需要考生具有听懂深层含义的能力。短文中提到“The trouble with the strikes in Britain is that they occur in essential industries.”(英国罢工的严重性在于罢工发生在很多重要的工业部门。)根据这句话,我们可以推断 A)项为正确答案。
12. 本题要求考生具有从大量语流中辨认细节的能力,同时还要根据短文中提到的动词的时态来辨别事实。短文提到“Employers feel that unofficial strikes were most harmful because they would not be predicted.”这句话告诉我们,资方感到非工会组织的罢工最有害,因为无法预料。因此,A)项为正确答案。如果考生没听清楚时态的话,很可能选 D)项。D)项用的是现在时“Such strikes occur frequently these days.”而短文中与这句话意思相近的句子是过去时,“This kind of strike is called the unofficial strike and was common until recently.”可见,时态也是选择答案的干扰。
13. 本题要求考生具有综合与归纳全文的能力。和阅读理解一样,结论往往在短文结尾处。本文的结论是短文最后一句话“As a result, the general picture of the relations...”(结果英国劳资双方关系日趋恶化。)因此,D)项为正确答案。tenser 是 tense“紧张”的比较级。

内容简介

在英国,罢工相当普遍。在西欧的罢工所损失的工时比在英国的罢工损失的工时要多,但是,英国的罢工发生在很多重要的工业部门。英国有 495 个工会,其中成员超过 10 万人的工会有 20 个。工会的职责不仅仅是要求增加工资,而且还要教育其会员。他们给病人提供福利并努力改善工作条件。如果没有工会的支持,工会会员去罢工是违法的,这种罢工被称为“未经工会批准的罢工”。资方认为这种罢工最有害,因为他们没办法预料罢工所发生的时间。但是这种罢工仍然时有发生,而且他们拒绝与法律配合,因此,使得劳资双方的关系日趋恶化。

Passage Two

重点语言注释

feel fit 强身(感觉健康)

Boston Marathon 波士顿马拉松赛跑(全长 42.195 公里)

official competitors 正式参赛者

the starting line 起跑线

the finish line 终点线

The effort is still enormous. 仍然要付出巨大的努力。

does come in first 确实获得第一名 come in (比赛)得名次

not being first but finishing (重要的是)不在于跑第一,而是跑完全程

Pheidippides 公元前五世纪的雅典长跑运动员,希腊士兵,他从马拉松跑往雅典报告胜利的消息时力竭身亡。

victory over ... 战胜

fatigue [fə'ti:g] n. 疲劳