

大学英语四、六级考试 全真试题与答案精解

(六级分册)



裴国丽 高俊文★主编



暨南大学出版社
Jinan University Press

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1997 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes) (略)

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may be the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

For example, a certain keypunch (键盘打孔) operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being asked to punch were for dishonest transactions. In another case, dissatisfied employees of the thief tipped off (向……透露) the company that was being robbed.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled (耍弄) the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

21. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

- A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
- B) computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions
- C) computer criminals can escape punishment because they can't be detected

- D) people commit computer crimes at the request of their company
22. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____.
A) many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered
B) the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
C) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
D) most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck
23. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
A) A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced.
B) Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information.
C) Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation.
D) Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes.
24. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?
A) With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
B) They will be denied access to confidential records.
C) They may walk away and easily find another job.
D) They must leave the country or go to jail.
25. The passage is mainly about _____.
A) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
B) why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendation from their former employers
D) why computer crimes can't be eliminated

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It is often claimed that nuclear energy is something we cannot do without. We live in a consumer society where there is an enormous demand for commercial products of all kinds. Moreover, an increase in industrial production is considered to be one solution to the problem of mass unemployment. Such an increase presumes an abundant and cheap energy supply. Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible and economical source of power and that it is therefore essential for an industrially developing society. There are a number of other advantages in the use of nuclear energy. Firstly, nuclear power, except for accidents, is clean. A further advantage is that a nuclear power station can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff. The nuclear reactor represents an enormous step in our scientific evolution and, whatever the anti-nuclear group says, it is wrong to expect a return to more primitive sources of fuel. However, opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power stations bring a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties.

Furthermore, it is questionable whether ultimately nuclear power is a cheap source of energy. There have, for example, been very costly accidents in America, in Britain and, of course, in Russia. The possibility of increases in the cost of uranium (铀) in addition to the cost of greater safety provisions could price nuclear power out of the market. In the long run, environmentalists argue, nuclear energy wastes valuable resources and disturbs the ecology to an extent which could bring about the destruction of the human race. Thus, if we wish to survive, we cannot afford nuclear energy. In spite of the case against

nuclear energy outlined above, nuclear energy programmes are expanding. Such an expansion assumes a continual growth in industrial production and consumer demands. However, it is doubtful whether this growth will or can continue. Having weighed up the arguments on both sides, it seems there are good economic and ecological reasons for sources of energy other than nuclear power.

26. The writer's attitude toward nuclear energy is _____.
A) indifferent B) tolerant C) favorable D) negative
27. According to the opponents of nuclear energy, which of the following is true of nuclear energy?
A) Primitive B) Cheap C) Exhaustible D) Unsafe.
28. Some people claim that nuclear energy is essential because _____.
A) it provides a perfect solution to mass unemployment
B) it represents an enormous step forward in our scientific evolution
C) it can meet the growing demand of an industrially developing society
D) nuclear power stations can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff
29. Which of the following statements does the writer support?
A) The demand for commercial products will not necessarily keep increasing.
B) Nuclear energy is something we cannot do without.
C) Uranium is a good source of energy for economic and ecological reasons.
D) Greater safety provisions can bring about the expansion of nuclear energy programmes.
30. The function of the last sentence is to _____.
A) advance the final argument
B) reflect the writer's attitude
C) reverse previously expressed thoughts
D) show the disadvantages of nuclear power

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Clothes play a critical part in the conclusions we reach by providing clues to who people are, who they are not, and who they would like to be. They tell us a good deal about the wearer's background, personality, status, mood, and social outlook.

Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle-class man or woman may be alienated (疏远……) by a young adult who is dressed in an unconventional manner, regardless of the person's education, background, or interests.

People tend to agree on what certain types of clothes mean. Adolescent girls can easily agree on the lifestyles of girls who wear certain outfits (套装), including the number of boyfriends they likely have had and whether they smoke or drink. Newscasters, or the announcers who read the news on TV, are considered to be more convincing, honest, and competent when they are dressed conservatively. And college students who view themselves as taking an active role in their interpersonal relationships say they are concerned about the costumes they must wear to play these roles successfully. Moreover, many of us

can relate instances in which the clothing we wore changed the way we felt about ourselves and how we acted. Perhaps you have used clothing to gain confidence when you anticipated a stressful situation, such as a job interview, or a court appearance.

In the workplace, men have long had well-defined precedents and role models for achieving success. It has been otherwise for women. A good many women in the business world are uncertain about the appropriate mixture of “masculine” and “feminine” attributes they should convey by their professional clothing. The variety of clothing alternatives to women has also been greater than that available for men. Male administrators tend to judge women more favorably for managerial positions when the women display less “feminine” grooming (打扮)—shorter hair, moderate use of make-up, and plain tailored clothing. As one male administrator confessed, “An attractive woman is definitely going to get a longer interview, but she won’t get a job.”

31. According to the passage, the way we dress _____.
 - A) provides clues for people who are critical of us
 - B) indicates our likes and dislikes in choosing a career
 - C) has a direct influence on the way people regard us
 - D) is of particular importance when we get on in age
32. From the third paragraph of the passage, we can conclude that young adults tend to believe that certain types of clothing can _____.
 - A) change people's conservative attitudes toward their lifestyles
 - B) help young people make friends with the opposite sex
 - C) make them competitive in the job market
 - D) help them achieve success in their interpersonal relationships
33. The word "precedent" (Line 1, Para. 4) probably refers to _____.
 - A) early acts for men to follow as examples
 - B) particular places for men to occupy especially because of their importance
 - C) things that men should agree upon
 - D) men's beliefs that everything in the world has already been decided
34. According to the passage, many career women find themselves in difficult situations because _____.
 - A) the variety of professional clothing is too wide for them to choose
 - B) women are generally thought to be only good at being fashion models
 - C) men are more favorably judged for managerial positions
 - D) they are not sure to what extent they should display their feminine qualities through clothing
35. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A) Dressing for effect.
 - B) How to dress appropriately.
 - C) Managerial positions and clothing.
 - D) Dressing for the occasion.

Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The more women and minorities make their way into the ranks of management, the more they seem to want to talk about things formerly judged to be best left unsaid. The newcomers also tend to see office matters with a fresh eye, in the process sometimes coming up with critical analyses of the forces that shape

everyone's experience in the organization.

Consider the novel views of Harvey Coleman of Atlanta on the subject of getting ahead. Coleman is black. He spent 11 years with IBM, half of them working in management development, and now serves as a consultant to the likes of AT&T, Coca-Cola, Prudential, and Merch. Coleman says that based on what he's seen at big companies, he weighs the different elements that make for long-term career success as follows: performance counts a mere 10%; image, 30%; and exposure, a full 60%. Coleman concludes that excellent job performance is so common these days that while doing your work well may win you pay increases, it won't secure you the big promotion. He finds that advancement more often depends on how many people know you and your work, and how high up they are.

Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people, especially many women and members of minority races who, like Coleman, feel that the scales (障眼物) have dropped from their eyes. "Women and blacks in organizations work under false beliefs," says Kaleel Jamison, a New York-based management consultant who helps corporations deal with these issues. "They think that if you work hard, you'll get ahead—that someone in authority will reach down and give you a promotion." She adds, "Most women and blacks are so frightened that people will think they've gotten ahead because of their sex or color that they play down (使……不突出) their visibility." Her advice to those folks: learn the ways that white males have traditionally used to find their way into the spotlight.

36. According to the passage, "things formerly judged to be best left unsaid" (Line 2, Para. 1) probably refers to "_____".
- A) criticisms that shape everyone's experience
 - B) the opinions which contradict the established beliefs
 - C) the tendencies that help the newcomers to see office matters with a fresh eye
 - D) the ideas which usually come up with new ways of management in the organization
37. To achieve success in your career, the most important factor, according to the passage, is to _____.
- A) let your superiors know how good you are
 - B) project a favorable image to the people around you
 - C) work as a consultant to your superiors
 - D) perform well your tasks given by your superiors
38. The reason why women and blacks play down their visibility is that they _____.
- A) know that someone in authority will reach down and give them a promotion
 - B) want to give people the impression that they work under false beliefs
 - C) don't want people to think that their promotions were due to sex or color
 - D) believe they can get promoted by reason of their sex or color
39. The author is of the opinion that Coleman's beliefs are _____.
- A) biased B) popular C) insightful D) superficial
40. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A) Role of Women and Minorities in Management
 - B) The Importance of Being Visible
 - C) Job Performance and Advancement
 - D) Sex and Career Success

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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

41. As a _____ actor, he can perform, sing, dance and play several kinds of musical instruments.
A) flexible B) versatile C) sophisticated D) productive
42. There are not many teachers who are strong _____ of traditional methods in English teaching.
A) sponsors B) contributors C) advocates D) performers
43. We managed to reach the top of the mountain, and half an hour later we began to _____.
A) ascend B) descend C) decline D) plunge
44. Competition, they believe, _____ the national character than corrupt it.
A) enforces B) confirms C) intensifies D) strengthens
45. The accident _____ him of his sight and the use of his legs.
A) excluded B) disabled C) deprived D) gripped
46. On weekends my grandpa usually _____ a glass of wine.
A) subscribes to B) engages in C) hangs on D) indulges in
47. The people living in these apartments have free _____ to that swimming pool.
A) access B) excess C) excursion D) recreation
48. At the party we found that shy girl _____ her mother all the time.
A) depending on B) coinciding with C) adhering to D) clinging to
49. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people _____ and asks them questions.
A) at length B) at random C) in essence D) in bulk
50. I think she hurt my feelings _____ rather than by accident as she claimed.
A) virtually B) deliberately C) literally D) appropriately
51. Even though he was guilty, the _____ judge did not send him to prison.
A) merciful B) impartial C) conscientious D) conspicuous
52. The education _____ for the coming year is about \$4 billion, which is much more than what people expected.
A) allowance B) reservation C) budget D) finance
53. They had a fierce _____ as to whether their company should restore the trade relationship which was broken years ago.
A) debate B) clash C) disagreement D) contest
54. They tossed your thoughts back and forth for over an hour, but still could not make _____ of them.
A) impression B) comprehension C) meaning D) sense
55. The politician says he will _____ the welfare of the people.
A) prey on B) take on C) get at D) see to
56. If you _____ the bottle and cigarettes, you'll be much healthier.

- A) take off B) keep off C) get off D) set off
57. He was _____ to steal the money when he saw it lying on the table.
A) dragged B) tempted C) elicited D) attracted
58. Being somewhat short-sighted, she had the habit of _____ at people.
A) glancing B) peering C) gazing D) scanning
59. Of the thousands of known volcanoes in the world, the _____ majority are inactive.
A) tremendous B) demanding C) intensive D) overwhelming
60. In general, matters which lie entirely within state borders are the _____ concern of state governments.
A) extinct B) excluding C) excessive D) exclusive
61. The poetry of Ezra Pound is sometimes difficult to understand because it contains so many _____ references.
A) obscure B) acute C) notable D) objective
62. The mayor was asked to _____ his speech in order to allow his audience to raise questions.
A) constrain B) conduct C) condense D) converge
63. The morning news says a school bus _____ with a train at the junction and a group of policemen were sent there immediately.
A) bumped B) collided C) crashed D) struck
64. Sometimes patients suffering from severe pain can be helped by "drugs" that aren't really drugs at all _____ sugar pills that contain no active chemical elements.
A) or rather B) rather than C) but rather D) other than
65. We are writing to the manager _____ the repairs recently carried out at the above address.
A) with the exception of B) with the purpose of
C) with reference to D) with a view to
66. When I said goodbye to her, she _____ the door.
A) saw me at B) set me off C) sent me to D) showed me to
67. In the meantime, the question facing business is whether such research is _____ the costs.
A) worth B) worth of C) worthy D) worthwhile
68. During the nineteen years of his career, France Batiste has won the _____ of a wide audience outside Italy.
A) enjoyment B) appreciation C) evaluation D) reputation
69. Although most dreams apparently happen _____, dream activity may be provoked by external influences.
A) spontaneously B) simultaneously C) homogeneously D) instantaneously
70. He is holding a _____ position in the company and expects to be promoted soon.
A) subordinate B) succeeding C) successive D) subsequent

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements.

Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements

in the fewest possible words.

Joe Templer should have known better: after all, he works for a large auto-insurance company. It won't hurt to leave the key in the truck this once, he thought, as he filled his gas tank at a self-service gas station. But moments later, as he was paying the money, he saw the truck being driven away.

In 1987, 1.6 million motor vehicles were stolen in the United States—one every 20 seconds. If current trends continue, experts predict annual vehicle thefts could exceed two million by the end of the decade.

Vehicle theft is a common phenomenon, which has a direct impact on over four million victims a year. The cost is astonishing.

Many police officials blame professional thieves for the high volume of thefts. It is a major money-maker for organized crime. Typically, stolen cars are taken to pieces and the parts sold to individuals. But as many as 200 000 cars are smuggled out of the country every year. Most go to Latin America, the Middle East and Europe.

Only about 15 percent car thefts result in an arrest, because few police departments routinely conduct in-depth auto-investigations. When thieves are arrested, judges will often sentence them to probation (缓刑), not immediately put them in prison because the prisons are overcrowded with violent criminals.

One exception is a Michigan program that assigns 92 police officers to work full-time on the state's 65 000 car theft cases a year. Since 1986, when the effort began, the state's auto-theft rate has fallen from second in the nation to ninth.

How can you protect your car? If you live in a high-theft area or drive an expensive model, consider a security system. It may cost anywhere from \$ 25 to \$ 1 000. Some systems engage automatically—simply removing the key disables the fuel pump and the starter. When cars are equipped with such systems, thefts may drop by one-third. In some states, you may be able to use a device that transmits radio signals, allowing stolen cars to be tracked by police.

Questions:

71. What is the passage mainly about?

72. What does the author think Joe Templer should be blamed for?

73. How serious did the author predict the annual vehicle theft could be in the United States in 1989?

74. What are the two ways thieves sell the stolen cars?

75. What type of security system can help the police track down a stolen car?

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic Haste Makes Waste. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 为什么说“欲速则不达”。
2. 试举例说明。

Haste Makes Waste

1997 年 1 月大学英语六级考试答案精解

Part I Listening Comprehension (略)

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

当今,在信息技术十分发达的时代,电脑犯罪已经成为一种新型的犯罪模式。电脑犯罪与传统的犯罪模式有哪些不同,人们对电脑犯罪的惩罚措施又是怎样的呢?在本文中可以找到答案。

21. [B] 本题询问从文中可得出什么结论。B 项意为“电脑犯罪是金融机构运行中最严重的问题”。文章第一段提到政府和金融机构等都由电脑里的信息所控制,可见电脑犯罪是金融机构运行中最严重的问题, B 项为正确答案。
22. [A] 本题询问在第三段中暗示了什么。A 项意为“没有被侦破的电脑犯罪比发现了的电脑犯罪要多得多”。文章第三段提到还没有统计数字统计究竟有多少电脑犯罪,而被抓获的电脑犯罪者都是运气十分糟的人,也就暗示没有被侦破的电脑犯罪比侦破了的电脑犯罪要多得多,因此 A 项为正确答案。
23. [D] 本题询问在文中提到了下面的哪一种说法。D 项意为“公司通常对揭露电脑犯罪有所担心”。文章最后一段指出“Because company executives are afraid... They hesitate at the thought of... and security staff (公司决策者害怕公众发现电脑被滥用而造成很坏的影响,他们犹豫了)”,可见 D 项为正确答案。
24. [C] 本题询问一旦电脑罪犯被抓住了,会出现什么情况。C 项意为“他们会脱身并能轻松地找到另外一份工作”。文章第五段提到:“Unlike other lawbreakers, ... All too often, their demands have been met...”,与其他违法者不同,电脑犯罪者通常能逃避惩罚,不仅要求免于起诉,还要求得到推荐,其要求也能得到满足,可见 C 项为正确答案。
25. [B] 本题询问文章的主要内容是什么。B 项意为“为什么电脑罪犯通常能逃避惩罚”。文章指出电脑犯罪非常普遍,而其主要原因是电脑犯罪由于各种原因而不会受到法律的制裁,可见 B 项为正确答案。

Passage 2

本文讨论了核能的利弊。作者先提出核能支持者及反对者的态度,然后提出了自己的观点。

26. [D] 本题询问作者对于核能的态度是怎样的。A 项意为“漠不关心的”; B 项意为“赞成的”; C 项意为“容忍的”; D 项意为“反对的”。文章最后一句提到,“权衡双方的意见之后,无论从经济的角度还是从生态的角度,采用核能以外的能源是更好的”,可见作者对于核能的态度是反对的, D 项为正确答案。
27. [D] 本题询问根据核能反对者的意见,下面有关核能的说法哪一个正确。A 项意为“原始的”; B 项意为“能消耗掉的”; C 项意为“廉价的”; D 项意为“不安全的”。文章第一段最后一句提到“... opponents of nuclear energy... bring a direct threat not only to the

environment but also to civil liberties”，可见他们认为核能是不安全的，因此 D 项为正确答案。

28. [C] 本题询问有些人声称核能是人们必需的，原因是什么。C 项意为“它能满足一个工业高度发展的社会不断增长的需求”。文章第一段第五句提到“... nuclear energy... is therefore essential for an industrially developing society”，因此 C 项为正确答案。
29. [A] 本题询问作者支持以下哪一个说法。A 项意为“商业产品的需求不一定会持续增长下去”。做本题时要注意问的是作者自己的观点，因为文章还有核能反对者和提倡者的观点。文章最后一段总结了别人的观点后，主要提出了作者自己的观点：“... it is doubtful whether this growth will or can continue”，可见 A 为正确答案。
30. [B] 本题询问文章最后一句话的作用是什么。A 项意为“提出最后的论点”；B 项意为“反映作者的态度”；C 项意为“推翻前面所表述的观点”；D 项意为“提出核能的缺点”。文章最后一句中，在比较了核能反对者和核能拥护者两派不同的观点后，作者提出了自己的观点，因此它反映了作者的态度，B 项为正确答案。

Passage 3

本篇文章讨论了不同的衣着对人的不同影响。

31. [C] 本题询问根据文章，我们的衣着方式_____。C 项意为“对人们对待我们的方式有着直接的影响”。文章第一段指出“Clothes play a critical part in the conclusion we reach... They tell us a good deal about...”，可见 C 项为正确答案。
32. [D] 本题询问根据文章第三段，我们可以得出这样的结论：年轻人倾向于相信某种衣服能_____。D 项意为“帮助他们在人际关系中获得成功”。文章的第三段第四句提到“大学生认为自己在人际关系中扮演积极的角色，他们注重怎样穿着才能演好这些角色”，因此 D 项为正确答案。
33. [A]。本题询问第四段第一行中的“precedent”一词的意思是什么。A 项意为“让人们作为榜样而遵从的早期的行为”。Precedent 一词意为“先例”，因此 A 项为正确答案。
34. [D] 本题询问根据文章，许多职业妇女发现她们身处困境，原因是什么。D 项意为“她们对于如何通过穿着展示其女性特征没有把握”。文章第四段提到，“许多商界女性不能确定究竟该穿什么衣服以恰当展示其精明能干与女人味”，可见 D 项为正确答案。
35. [A] 本题询问文章的主要内容是什么。A 项意为“衣着效果”。文章开篇就提到“当我们判断人的时候，衣着为我们提供了重要的线索。它告诉我们许多有关此人的背景、身份、个性等等”，通篇文章也是围绕这方面内容来写的，可见本文的主要内容就是衣着效果，因此 A 项为正确答案。

Passage 4

本篇文章讨论了妇女和少数民族怎样在工作中获得提升、得到重用的问题。

36. [B] 本题询问根据文章内容，“things formerly judged to be best left unsaid（那些过去被认为最好不要提及的事情）”很可能是指什么。B 项意为“与已经确定的观点相矛盾的观点”，为正确答案。
37. [A] 本题询问根据文章，获得事业的成功最重要的因素是什么。A 项意为“让你的上级知道你有多优秀”。文章第二段提到，“... advancement more often depends on how many people know you and your work, and how high up they are”，意思是“提升取决于有多少人了解你和你的工作，以及他们身处何职”，也就是说职位高的人对你了解得越多，提升的机会就大，因此 A 项为正确答案。

38. [C] 本题询问妇女和黑人不愿意表现自己的原因_____。C项意为“他们不想让人们认为他们得到提升是因为他们的性别或肤色”。第三段中倒数第二句提到,“妇女和黑人担心人们会认为他们得到提升是因为他们的性别和肤色,因此不愿表现自己”,可见C为正确答案。
39. [C] 本题询问作者对于Coleman的观点是怎样评价的。A项意为“有偏见的”;B项意为“流行的”;C项意为“很透彻的”;D项意为“肤浅的”。文章第三段第一、第二句提到,“Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people...”,而妇女和黑人对此更是深有体会,可见作者认为其观点“insightful”。
40. [B] 本题询问本文标题是什么。B项意为“表现自己的重要性”,这正是文章所表达的中心思想,因此为正确答案。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

41. [B] [解析] 本题测试形容词词义的辨析。flexible意为“灵活的,柔软的,易弯曲的”;versatile意为“多才多艺的,有多种技能的”,与句意相符;sophisticated意为“复杂的,老于世故的,老练的,高级的”;productive意为“多产的,效率高的,丰饶的”。
- [译文] 作为一名多才多艺的演员,他会表演、唱歌和跳舞,还会演奏好几种乐器。
42. [C] [题析] 本题测试名词词义的辨析。sponsor意为“赞助商,发起人,举办者”;contributor意为“捐助者,撰稿者”;advocate意为“提倡者,鼓吹者”,符合句意;performer意为“表演者”。
- [译文] 在英语教学中坚决提倡传统教学法的老师并不多。
43. [B] [解析] 本题测试动词词义的辨析。ascend意为“上升,升高,登高”,其反义词是descend,意为“下降,下山,下来”,符合句意。decline意为“衰落,衰退,倾斜”;plunge意为“使插入,使陷入”。
- [译文] 我们成功地到达了山顶,半个小时后我们开始下山了。
44. [D] [解析] 本题测试近义动词词义的辨析。enforce意为“强制执行,强迫”;intensify意为“加强,强化”;confirm意为“证实,确认”;strengthen意为“加强,增强,振奋”,符合句意。
- [译文] 他们相信,竞争可以振奋民族精神,而不是腐蚀民族精神。
45. [C] [解析] 本题测试动词词义的辨析。deprive sb. of sth.意为“夺去;使失去”,符合句意;exclude意为“拒绝,排斥”;disable意为“使残废”;grip意为“抓紧,紧握”。
- [译文] 这场事故使他失去了视力和行动能力。
46. [D] [解析] 本题测试动词短语含义的辨析。indulge in意为“沉迷于,沉醉于”,与句意相符;subscribe to意为“捐款;订阅”;hang on意为“坚持,不挂断,有赖于”;engage in意为“从事,参与”。
- [译文] 每逢周末,我的爷爷常常喝上一杯酒来享受一下。
47. [A] [解析] 本题测试名词词义的辨析。have access to为固定搭配,意思是“有权;有机会”,符合句意;excess意为“过分,过量,过剩”;recreation意为“娱乐消遣”;excursion意为“短途旅行,游览”。
- [译文] 住在这些公寓里的人们可以免费使用那个游泳池。