

大学英语六级考试

# 预 测 试 卷

试题详解与听力书面材料

(1~10 套)

# Model Test One

## 参考答案

### 试 卷 一

#### Part I Listening Comprehension

##### Section A

1. D)	2. D)	3. A)	4. A)	5. D)
6. D)	7. D)	8. A)	9. C)	10. C)

#### Part II Reading Comprehension

11. C)	12. C)	13. A)	14. C)	15. B)
16. B)	17. D)	18. A)	19. D)	20. C)
21. B)	22. B)	23. A)	24. B)	25. C)
26. A)	27. C)	28. B)	29. D)	30. C)

#### Part III Vocabulary

31. A)	32. C)	33. A)	34. B)	35. C)
36. B)	37. B)	38. A)	39. A)	40. C)
41. B)	42. A)	43. B)	44. B)	45. B)
46. C)	47. D)	48. A)	49. D)	50. B)
51. C)	52. C)	53. C)	54. C)	55. A)
56. A)	57. C)	58. C)	59. A)	60. A)

#### Part IV Cloze

61. D)	62. C)	63. D)	64. B)	65. B)
66. A)	67. C)	68. D)	69. C)	70. B)
71. A)	72. B)	73. C)	74. C)	75. B)
76. D)	77. D)	78. C)	79. B)	80. B)

### 试 卷 二

#### Part I Listening Comprehension

##### Section B

S1. go	S2. subject	S3. practice	S4. need
S5. job	S6. really	S7. country	S8. work

S9. They get to know very little about the country itself: its interesting places, its scenery and its history, what sort of ideas the people have and how they live. If I went abroad, I'd travel around the country as much as I could and try to get to know as many people as possible

S10. It helps you to get a sense of proper times. Living at home is like being in a small room with only a window to look at the world through

# 试题详解与听力书面材料

## 试 卷 一

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

1. W: How many students took part in the BAND 4 exam last time?  
M: Well, let me see. 450 had registered, but not all students showed up. I think we had 159 from Grade Two and 195 from Grade Three.  
Q: How many students did the man think had taken part in the BAND 4 exam last time?
2. M: I'm so frustrated. We are supposed to do our assignments for statistics on the computer. But the ones in the student center are always tied up.  
W: I know what you mean. I'm looking forward to the day when I can afford to get my own.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
3. M: Have you read that whole book since noon today?  
W: Oh, I haven't read it straight through the way you'd read a novel. A few chapters were on topics that interested me, so I just read those.  
Q: What conclusion concerning the woman can be drawn from this conversation?
4. W: Did you go to the Yellow Stone Park when you had your vacation last year?  
M: I couldn't make it last December. But I finally went there three months later. I plan to visit it again next year.  
Q: When did the man visit the Yellow Stone Park?
5. M: Let's ask Professor Brown if she can give us the final exam during the last week of classes.  
W: You mean instead of during the exam period? Not much chance of that.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
6. W: I don't think we should have told Allen about the surprise party for Sue.  
M: It's all right. He doesn't make promises lightly, and he promised not to tell.  
Q: What does the man mean?
7. M: Hello, Mary, this is Dan Morrison from the office. I'm calling to see how Tom is feeling today. If he is not so well, I may arrange someone else to do his work instead.  
W: Oh, hello, Mr. Morrison. The doctor said he'd be able to go back to work tomorrow.  
Q: Who is Dan Morrison?
8. W: I'd like to inquire about some of the charges on my electricity bills. I can't understand why it is so high this month.  
M: I'd be happy to send you the more detailed explanation if you give me your account number.  
Q: What does the man mean?
9. M: My chemistry project is in trouble because my partner and I have totally different ideas about how to proceed.  
W: You should try to meet each other half way.  
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

10. M: Have you come up with a guest speaker for the banquet?

W: Not so far, but I'm working on it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Passage One

11. C)。细节题。此题要求根据文章内容,找出流星雨发生的时间。第二段第一句提到“... a much larger number of meteors are observed when the Earth passes close to such an orbit”因此 C)项是答案。
12. C)。细节题。此题要求找出流星光线强度的因素。文章第一段第六句“... one then sees a sudden luminous streak across the sky whose length, duration, and brightness depend on the size, mass, and speed of the meteor.”因此强度是流星的速度、大小决定的,与光源无关,答案为 C)。
13. A)。推理题。此题问从流星通过地球大气层时的动能中得出什么结论。从文章第一段第六句“... the kinetic energy of the meteor is quickly transformed into heat; one then sees...”可知动能很快变成热能,随后人们又看到光线,所以动能也部分变成光能。故 A)项是答案。
14. C)。观点态度题。此题是根据文章来推断作者观点。A)项和 D)项分别说流星在太空中由一点分散和向一点集中,而这是只有流星雨中的流星才有的现象,B)项说流星的速度决定它的质量,文中并未提到。故只有 C)项是正确的,依据是第一段第七句“If it were not for the deceleration resulting from the Earth's atmosphere, many meteoric particles striking the Earth would have an impact greater than that of a 45-caliber bullet and would be very destructive.”
15. B)。细节推理题。此题用排除法选出作者未提到的选项,A)项提到引用历史事件;C)项为类比,把流星冲进地球时没有大气阻力所造成的损坏与一颗相应子弹所造成的损坏相比;D)项解释了光的幻影,这三种方法均在文中用过,只有 B)项(举出个人的轶事作例证)没有提到,因此选 B)。

### Passage Two

16. B)。主旨题。本文对公民权利的几种不同概念作了详细的对比。阅读全文把握这一大意主旨,则很容易就能得出正确答案。
17. D)。推断题。根据第一段第三句:“Freedom was... the polis.”可知,the polis的意思应该是与 governmental activity and political obligation 相对应。答案 D) “political community”与此意恰好相符。因此,polis的意思应为 D) political community。
18. A)。推断题。作者之所以引用 Martin Diamond 是因为作者认为他是一位政治哲学家,是这方面的权威。而且,从文中找不出证据说明作者想驳斥 Martin 的观点。
19. D)。细节题。第一段讲了十七、十八世纪发展起来的民主公民权的自由观与古希腊人的观点不同就在于前者更强调追求个人幸福。所以 A) 可排除。第二段讲了随着时间的发展,公民权的民主观又有新的演化;第一是公民参与政府的义务,第二是拓宽政府的合法活动范围。所以 B) 和 C) 又被排除。正确答案为 D)。
20. C)。推理题。最后一段讲到,“多数主义”观强调政府促进、帮助普通公民惩治富有的犯罪分子。由此可知,多数主义者很可能赞成政府立法来保护消费者。因此 C) 为正确答案。

### Passage Three

21. B)。主旨题。第一段讲,大量的交通事故是酒后驾车导致的;第二、三段讲了控制这一现象发生的两种方法:对酒征重税和实施酒后开车法。尽管这两种方法都不很成功,但作者的主要意图

仍在讨论控制酒后开车的一些措施的有效性。故 B) 为正确答案。

22. B)。推断题。最后一段讲到,在英国,“公路安全法实施后,机动车交通事故大大减少”。由此可推出,这部法案是针对酒后开车的,所以 D) 可排除;又因文中没有暗示到英国 1967 年“公路安全法”使因酒后开车被抓的人数增加,只提到了美国的这种可能情况,所以 C) 项亦可排除;本文最后一句讲到,当人们意识到酒后开车并不一定被抓时,法律的有效性减弱了,同时这也从另一方面指出“公路安全法”规定酒后开车是非法的。又因文中没有指出英国规定降低对 BAC 的要求,所以 A) 亦不对。
23. A)。推断题。第一段讲到,要使一个人的血液中的酒精浓度达到 0.1%,他必须在较短的时间内喝完 5 盎司含酒精量为 80 度的酒。而饮酒的司机中有 1/3 其 BAC(酒精度)水平达到 0.1%,但这些人不足司机人数的 4%,这证明,BAC 达到 0.1%对司机来说是很高的水平。故答案为 A)。
24. B)。推断题。第一段指出,喝酒的司机中有 1/3 的人其 BAC 水平达到 0.1%。由此可推出,尽管 2/3 的司机喝了酒,但他们的 BAC 水平并未达到 0.1%。故 B) 正确。
25. C)。推论题。第三段中,作者引用英国的例子来证明,在美国尽管因酒后开车而被抓的人数增加,却不能有效地制止酒后开车现象。因为,一旦英国人认识到酒后开车并没有被抓,法律的有效性就会降低,那么酒后开车现象仍然存在。故 C) 正确。

#### Passage Four

26. A)。暗示推论题。第一段讲到,战争自古至今,存在了至少六千年。战争一直是邪恶的和愚蠢的过去,人类与战争一直共存,而现在,不是人类消灭战争,就是战争消灭人类。目前最大的威胁是核武器,将来细菌武器和化学武器会给人类构成更大的威胁。由此可见,现在的战争比过去的战争更邪恶。A) 为正确答案。
27. C)。细节题。根据第一段中句:Either man will abolish war, or war will abolish man. (不是人类消灭战争,就是战争消灭人类。)可知,人类要生存,就必须消灭战争。答案为 C)。
28. B)。推论题。根据第一段第六句:For the present... greater threat. (目前构成最大威胁的是核武器,不久以后,细菌武器和化学武器会构成更大的威胁。)由此可推出,现代武器将人类置于危难境地。
29. D)。细节推论题。第一段后半部分讲到:要想成功地消灭战争,我们应以一种新的眼光来看待国际问题,不将其看做是武力的争夺,哪一方最精于残杀,胜利就属于哪一方,而是根据公认的法律原则进行裁决。最后一段中间讲到:人们已开始认识到协商的必要并达成协议,即使双方对协议都不完全满意。由此可推断,作者认为消除战争的惟一方法是通过协商解决国际问题。答案为 D)。
30. C)。推断题。根据最后一句:It has... the H-bomb. (人们开始认识到,当今世界的重大冲突并不是存在于东西方之间,而是存在于人类和氢弹之间。)由此可推出,人类已逐渐认识到,核战争是人类最大的敌人。答案为 C)。

### Part III Vocabulary

31. A)。lay sb. off 意为“暂时解雇某人”,符合题意,如:The black worker was laid off because of a shortage of materials. 由于原料短缺,那位黑人工人被暂时解雇了。而 B)lay aside 作“储蓄,把某物放在一边”讲,如:Tom laid his pen aside to listen to the girl. 汤姆把他的钢笔放在一边听那个女孩说话。C)lay out 意为“展示,安排,布置”,如:The magnificent scene was laid out before the climbers. 壮丽的景色展现在登山者面前。D)lay down 作“制定,规定”讲,如:The teacher laid it down that nobody was permitted to make faces in class. 老师规定,任何人不许在课堂上做鬼脸。

32. C). stand up to 意为“经得起”; A) bear upon 意为“涉及, 与...有关”, 与本句意思不符。B) insist on 意为“坚决要求”; D) persist in 意为“坚持”。insist on 和 persist in 表示有“勇气, 有决心”, 而不能表示在肉体上和精神上承受起这种治疗的考验, 故正确答案为 C)。
33. A)。本题意在考查动词短语, A) come off 计划等实现, 成功; B) come about 发生; C) come out 出来, 出版; D) come on 跟着来, 进展。题意为: 如果这办法行不通, 我们就得另想办法。因此, 只有 A) 符合题意。
34. B)。behaviour 除表示“行为, 表现”外, 还常用来表示事物的“性能, 特性”, 如: The little boat's behaviour was perfect on the trial trip. A) deed 意为“行为, 所作所为”; C) characteristic 指“人或事物的主要的或典型的特征”, 人们据此可进行辨别。D) correspondence 意为“对应, 通信, 一致”, 与此题意义不符。本题空白处指化学反应的特性, 故应选 B)。
35. C)。attendance 意为“出席(人数)”; A) dependence 意为“依赖”, 如: endless dependence on parents 对父母的无休止的依赖; B) absence 意为“缺席”, 如: absence from meeting; D) enrollment 意为“招收”, 如: This school had a full enrollment last year. 根据题意, C) 最恰当, 因为只有各位全到了, 主席才会高兴。
36. B)。be preoccupied with 意为“使对...全神贯注, 使专心于; 使出神, 迷住, 吸引住”。如: When they are preoccupied with their hobby, they have no idea of what is going on around them. A) absorb 意为“被...吸引住, 专注于...”, 常用 be absorbed in; C) buried 意为“专心致力于某事”, 常用 be buried in; D) addict 意为“使沉溺, 使醉心”, 常用 be addicted to。根据空格后的 with, 此处只能选 B)。
37. B)。eloquent 意为“有说服力的, 雄辩的”; A) overpowering 意为“压倒优势的, 不可抗拒的”, 如: His father is a bit overpowering. C) superficial 意为“肤浅的”; D) gorgeous 意为“美丽的, 豪华的, 令人愉快的”。根据语意可知, 基于确凿的事实并且具有令人信服的证据和有利的语言的演说应该是有说服力的。
38. A)。fluctuate 意为“波动, 涨落”, 常用来形容 price, value 等抽象概念。如: The price of apple does not fluctuate. B) wave 作“像波浪一样起伏不定, 挥动”讲, 如: He waved to the welcoming masses. C) swing 意为“来回摆动”, 多指某物上端固定而下端摆来摆去; D) vibrate 意为“振动, 颤动”。
39. A)。in response to 意为“响应, 反应”; B) in contrast to 意为“相反”, 如: In contrast to your belief that we shall fail, I know we shall succeed. C) in favor of 意为“赞成, 支持”, 如: Is Tom in favor of his advice? D) in excess of 意为“多于, 超出”。此处根据题意, 应选 A)。
40. C)。distorted 意为“变形的, 失真的”; A) twisted 意为“扭曲的, 歪曲的”, 如: The magazine never welcomes twisted novels. B) irregular 意为“不规则的, 无规律的”; D) deformed 意为“畸形的”, 如: His father has a deformed hand and can not carry heavy things. 此处根据主语 voice, 应选 C)。
41. B)。hasty 意为“草率的, 仓促的”; A) urgent 意为“紧迫的, 急迫的”, 如: urgent need of medicine; C) instant 意为“立刻的”, 如: We need an instant answer to our requirement. D) prompt 意为“迅速的”, 如: Prompt payment of bills is in favor of the shop.
42. A)。powerful 此处意为“(药等)效力大的”; B) influential 意为“有影响的, 有权势的”, 如: In that country, everything is controlled by influential politicians. C) monstrous 意为“怪异的, 庞大的”; D) vigorous 意为“强有力的, 精力充沛的”, 如: As a teacher, she is vigorous rather than influential.
43. B)。go in for 意为“从事, 参加”; A) go back on 意为“背叛, 食言”, 如: He is always going back on his words. C) go through with 意为“完成, 实现, 贯彻”, 如: I'll go through with the work if I have adequate time. D) go along with 意为“和...一起去, 赞成”, 如: He can't go along with me on this

point. 此处根据题意, 只有 B) 能与 farming 搭配。

44. B)。dull 意为“迟钝的, 愚笨的”; A) gloomy 意为“阴沉的, 阴郁的”; C) awkward 意为“笨拙的, 尴尬的”, 如: He is a very awkward boy, and he is always knocking things over. D) tedious 意为“沉闷的, 冗长的, 使人厌烦的”, 如: This job is so tedious that I can't put my heart into it.
45. B)。in brief 意为“简短地, 简言之”; A) in detail 意为“详细地”, 如: Please describe it in detail. C) in short 意为“总之”, 表示总结; D) in all 意为“总计, 一共”, 如: His pay amounts to \$ 100,000 in all. 根据上下文的意义, 时间不多了, 应该是简单地谈谈, 故选 B)。
46. C)。substantial 意为“牢固的, 坚实的”; A) spacious 意为“宽敞的, 广阔的”, 如: The students are all seated in the spacious meeting room. B) sophisticated 意为“错综复杂的, 精密的”, 如: That is a sophisticated instrument, please handle it with care. D) steady 意为“稳定的, 牢固的”, 如: Hold the bottle steady.
47. D)。空格处应填连词。而 A)、B)、C) 只能作副词, 只有 directly 除作副词外, 还可作连词, 相当于 as soon as 一……就……。显然, A) promptly (敏捷地, 迅速地), B) quickly (迅速地) 和 C) presently (一会儿) 均不符合题意。
48. A)。convey 意为“传达”; B) consult 意为“请教, 咨询, 查阅”, 如: Have you consulted your teacher about the question. C) display 意为“展示, 表现”, 如: The hero displayed no fear under the enemy's gun. D) confront 意为“面临, 遭遇”, 如: They were confronted by the enemy's army when they left the crowd.
49. D)。descend 意为“遗传, 演变”, 它常与 from 连用, 在句中作表语。A) originate (v.) 意为“源自, 源于”, 与 from 连用。B) revolve (v.) “旋转, 环绕”; C) entail (v.) “需要, 必需”。本题有系动词 is, descended 做句中表语, be descended from = originate from。
50. B)。下列动词要求后面接动名词形式作宾语: deny, avoid, risk, admit, resist, suggest, consider, finish, keep, dislike, enjoy, escape, mind, postpone, practise, repent 等。下列动词常接不定式作宾语: afford, claim, choose, decide, desire, determine, expect, fail, hope, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse 和 resolve 等。据此首先可排除 D), C) 时态不对。又因本题中 see 的动作发生在过去的过去, 要用动名词的完成时, 故 A) 又被排除。答案为 B)。
51. C)。此题难点在于搞清句子的结构。would rather 后面要接动词原形或从句 (从句用虚拟过去式) 形式, 由此可排除 A)、B) 两项。之后我们可理清该句的结构: whom 是使役动词 have 的宾语, have sb. do sth. 是固定的使役结构, 故只有 C) 项正确。
52. C)。dilute 意为“稀释”, 如: dilute alcohol with water; A) purify 意为“净化, 提纯; 使完美”; B) devise 意为“想出, 计划”, 如: devise how to do that; D) vaporize 意为“使气化”。根据题意, 在液体中加水不可能是提纯或气化, 而应是稀释。故 C) 为正确选择。
53. C)。die down 意为“静下来, 平息, 熄灭或 (骚动) 渐渐平息”, 它易与 die away 混淆。B) die away 表示“消逝, 平息, 静下来”, 有渐渐消失直到停止之意, 而 die down 则强调强度减弱。通过二者的英语定义较容易辨别: die down: to become less strong or violent; die away: (esp. of sound, wind, light) to fade and become less and less and cease, 如: When the cheering had died down, the leader began his speech. A) die out 指“熄灭, 不复存在”。故 C) 正确。
54. C)。alert 意为“警觉的”, be alert to 为固定短语, 意为“对……很警觉”; A) acute 与 B) keen 都有“敏锐”之意 (如目光, 思维等), 但 acute 表示“程度更严重”, 如: His anxiety became less acute. keen 常与 on 连用, 表示“钟爱”。D) immune 意为“对……有免疫力的”, 如: be immune to cholera, 本题中的 light sleeper 与 alert 相呼应, 故 C) 正确。
55. A)。a series of 意为“一系列, 一连串”, 其后跟名词作主语时, 谓语动词的数取决于 series 一词的单复数, 而不是后边名词的单复数。因为 series 一词单复数同形, 所以要注意其前面的限定词。

如: A series of panel discussions is scheduled for the convention. 大会安排了一系列的小组讨论。  
Two series of books were published for beginners in English. 有两套丛书为英语初学者出版了。  
此题中 a series of meetings 意为“一系列会议”, 谓语动词应该用单数, 故 A) 正确。

56. A)。tackle 意为“处理, 对待”, 是及物动词; B) cope with 意思与 tackle 相同, 如 cope with a problem, 其同义词有 deal with, handle 等; C) undergo 意为“经历, 遭受”, 如: undergo much danger; D) underestimate 意为“低估”, 如: You shouldn't underestimate his ability.
57. C)。在某些形容词之后, 不定式虽然表示被动的意思, 但却常常用主动的形式。如: We found the lecture hard to understand. This lesson is easy to learn (不能说 easy to be learnt). 所以可排除 A)。understanding 表示“领会, 理解”, 此处根据句子的语法结构, 应该用被动意义的结构, 故 B) 可排除。to value for sth. 是常用短语, for 后表示原因(“因…而赞赏”), C) 项正确。
58. C)。evoke 意为“引起, 唤起”; A) result from 意为“起因于”, 如: His failure resulted from his carelessness. B) burst into 意为“突然爆发”, 若用在此句中, audience 应被用作主语。D) violate 意为“违反”, 如: to violate the law.
59. A)。numerical 意为“数值的”。题意为: 智商是对人的智力水平的数值评估。B) sentimental 意为“伤感的”, 如: She is a sentimental writer. C) dual 意为“双重的”, 如: dual character; D) occasional 意为“偶然的”, 如: I paid occasional visits to my teacher.
60. A)。domain 意为“领地”, 在此指上级对下级的赏赐, 意思最恰当。B) donation 意为“捐赠品”, 多指对处在困境中的人的捐赠, 如: donations to the Red Cross; C) notation 意为“标志”; D) congratulation 意为“祝贺”, 一般指口头祝贺。句中的 noblemen (贵族) 一词暗示了对他们的应该是赏赐而不是普通的赞扬或鼓励, 故 A) 正确。

## Part IV Cloze

61. D)。考查动词用法。文中有 as 一词, 不难发现下一句的“top off the usage peaks and...”正是 James Birk 说出的, 所以空中应填入表示“说出”之意的动词。四个选项中只有 put 有“说, 表达”之意, 所以应选择 D) 项。
62. C)。考查反义词同现。从上文我们可以知道, 现在的问题在于发电厂在用电高峰和低潮时都不能达到对资源最有效的运用, 这就要求平衡用电量。本句意为“减少高峰期的用电量, 增加…时的用电量”, 空中自然应填一个代表低潮期的词, 所以应填入 peaks 的反义词 valley, 形成对比最为适当。
63. D)。考查上下文联系。本题答案可以很快地从下一句话中得出。下一句提到 a novel form of energy storage, storage 正是 store 的名词形式, 而且前后都在介绍一种节省电能的新方法。根据文意, 空中也应该填入 store 一词。
64. B)。考查名词选择。本题可使用排除法, 将答案一个个带入空中测试, 可以很快发现 A)、C)、D) 项都不符合逻辑, 所以答案自然是 B) help。
65. B)。本题考查形近词辨析。选项中都是动词, 显示了本题的考查意图在于对这几个相近的动词意思的辨析。A) adapt “改编, 适应”, B) adopt “采用”, C) adjust “调整, 适应”, D) addict “对…上瘾”。根据句意, 应是采用了一种新的储存能量的方法, 答案为 B)。
66. A)。考查连接词的用法。B)、C)、D) 引导从句时不可在从句里充当任何成分, 而本句需要填入的连接词要在从句中充当主语补足语的成分, 选项中只有 A) as 符合语法要求。句意为“这项技术称为压缩空气能量储存, 已在德国尝试过”。
67. C)。考查连词的选择。本题要考虑由连词连接的两个分句的关系, 前面一句说这项技术已经在德国试验过, 后面又出现了 first 一词, 显然两句存在着转折关系, 所以应选 but 而不是 and。其他两个选项应比较容易排除。



68. D)。考查关系词的用法。本句的主干是 The storage cavern... was a salt...。所以空格所在的句子应是主语的定语从句。先行词 The storage cavern 在从句中应是所有格形式,所以应选择 whose 作为关系代词。
69. C)。考查对文章的理解。by 引导方式状语,本句的意思是人们使用了一种方法把“盐顶”的盐采完了,这种方法正是 by 后面所描述的。从 in water 和 pumping it out 这两个信息点和我们的常识,方法应是盐溶在水中,所以应选 C)。
70. B)。考查副词的辨析。应先考虑选项中几个副词的意思。A) acceptably “可接受的”, B) admirably “非常的”, C) respectably “可尊敬的”, D) availably “可利用的”。由于空格后的内容为“适合存储压缩空气”,所以很容易选择 B) admirably。
71. A)。考查介词的搭配。本句的意思是:晚上 Alabama utility 在用电的低潮期,使用电能将空气…。由此看来,后面很可能是一个宾语,但宾语不是 huge pipes,而是 the cavern。所以, pipes 前应填一能表示方式的介词。空气通过管子,当然是 A) through。
72. B)。考查形容词用法。形容压力,英语和汉语一样都使用“高”和“低”,所以,这里应选 high。
73. C)。考查形容词的意思。本题考查 some 的一个意思“大约”。如果知道了这个意思,本题就十分简单。如不知道,可采用排除法,将明显不正确的选项排除。
74. C)。考查上下文联系和动词词义。本题所在的句子有两个明显的信息词可以帮助我们选择,一是 then,二是 the day,所以这里肯定与上文“晚上空气会被抽进洞里”相联系。由此不难知道应是将空气排出。B) generate “产生”, D) expose “暴露”明显不符合题意。A) free 为“使自由”,也不恰当,所以应选 C) release “释放”。
75. B)。考查名词词义辨析。首先看几个名词的词义, A) compression “压缩”, B) expansion “膨胀”, C) extraction “取出,析出”, D) addition “加上”。下文说空气被加热,结合常识可知其体积自然要膨胀,所以 B) expansion 在这里最符合题意。
76. D)。考查动词与谓语的搭配。drive 在这里表示“驱动,推动”,常指驱动机器、电器、船舶、水磨等,做此用法时,drive 的主语一般是物。其他三个词都不能与以上几项搭配表达同样的意思。
77. D)。考查固定搭配。all in all 是一固定搭配,意为“总之”。
78. C)。考查固定搭配。according to 意为“根据”,符合题意。conforming to 指“遵守”,与题意不符。Reasoning 和 basing 不与 to 搭配。
79. B)。考查上下文联系。通过通读全文,我们知道试验利用了一个洞穴,所以美国其他的发电厂如果要采用这种方法,也必需符合一定的地理位置要求,所以应该是 B) geographically。
80. B)。考查形容词辨析。A) conservative “传统的”, B) convenient “方便的”, C) consecutive “连续的”, D) conscientious “谨慎认真的”。显然只有 B) 符合文意。这里指“你所需要的就是找一个方便的洞穴或具有合适的岩石结构”。

## 试 卷 二

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section B

#### Why We Go Abroad

A fair number of young people in my country go to spend time living abroad for different purposes. In most cases they (S1) go for study in their special (S2) subject or to learn and get more (S3) practice in the language of that country because they (S4) need this in their future (S5) job and you can't speak a foreign language (S6) really well without having lived in the (S7) country where it's spoken. Others go to (S8) work there, either as part of their training (hotel employees are an example) or because they can get better pay.

A lot of people are satisfied with just learning or working: they go to classes or earn money and that's enough. (S9) They get to know very little about the country itself; its interesting places, its scenery and its history, what sort of ideas the people have and how they live. If I went abroad, I'd travel around the country as much as I could and try to get to know as many people as possible, and I'd hope to make some real friends.

It's a good thing too to spend some time seeing your own country from the outside. (S10) It helps you to get a sense of proper times. Living at home is like being in a small room with only a window to look at the world through. But going to another country is like opening the door and stepping out.

## **Part V Writing**

### **Studying Abroad**

In recent years, there appeared a great upsurge in studying abroad in China. Thousands of scholars and students have gone to foreign countries to study. Many people are making great efforts in applying for going abroad.

Attending schools abroad has many advantages. First, we can see more clearly the strong and weak points of our own country by looking at her from outside. Second, we can learn much more advanced knowledge of science and technology from the foreign countries. Third, we can enjoy new and different cultures and make friends with different people.

However, there are also some disadvantages in studying abroad. For example, language barrier is the most serious problem. Most students have difficulty understanding their lessons in the first few months. Financial difficulty is the second problem they are faced with. Most students have to find part-time jobs in order to support themselves while studying. In spite of these, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Therefore, it is advisable to attend a school abroad, if you have an opportunity.

# Model Test Two

## 参 考 答 案

### 试 卷 一

#### Part I Listening Comprehension

##### Section A

- |       |       |       |       |        |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. C) | 2. C) | 3. D) | 4. A) | 5. A)  |
| 6. A  | 7. D) | 8. B) | 9. A) | 10. A) |

##### Section B

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11. C) | 12. D) | 13. B) | 14. A) | 15. D) |
| 16. A) | 17. C) | 18. D) | 19. D) | 20. D) |

#### Part II Reading Comprehension

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 21. C) | 22. A) | 23. D) | 24. A) | 25. D) |
| 26. C) | 27. D) | 28. D) | 29. B) | 30. A) |
| 31. C) | 32. A) | 33. B) | 34. A) | 35. B) |
| 36. B) | 37. D) | 38. B) | 39. A) | 40. D) |

#### Part III Vocabulary

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 41. A) | 42. A) | 43. B) | 44. B) | 45. C) |
| 46. D) | 47. B) | 48. A) | 49. D) | 50. A) |
| 51. B) | 52. D) | 53. A) | 54. C) | 55. B) |
| 56. A) | 57. D) | 58. D) | 59. B) | 60. C) |
| 61. D) | 62. C) | 63. C) | 64. D) | 65. A) |
| 66. D) | 67. B) | 68. D) | 69. B) | 70. A) |

### 试 卷 二

#### Part IV Error Correction

- |                             |            |                                  |                |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 71. instead $\wedge$ on     | instead of | 76. leads $\wedge$ changes       | to             |
| 72. such <i>like</i>        | as         | 77. goes <i>down</i>             | up             |
| 73. <i>has</i> also changed | have       | 78. <i>Nevertheless</i>          | Therefore 或 So |
| 74. by <i>the</i> hand      | /          | 79. <i>works</i>                 | work           |
| 75. <i>it</i>               | them       | 80. <i>international</i> defense | national       |

# 试题详解与听力书面材料

## 试 卷 一

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

1. W: I'm sorry, sir. The train is somewhat behind schedule. Take a seat, and I'll tell you as soon as we know something definite.  
M: Thank you. I'll just sit here and read a magazine in the meantime.  
Q: What can we conclude about the train from the conversation?
2. W: What time did yesterday's second baseball game start?  
M: It was supposed to start at a quarter to 5, but it was delayed an hour because they had to play four extra innings in the first game.  
Q: At what time did the second game finally start?
3. W: Will Micheal be coming to the party tomorrow night?  
M: He will be supposed to, but in fact he won't be back from the business trip till the day after tomorrow.  
Q: Where will Micheal be tomorrow?
4. M: It's partly your own fault. You should never let in anyone like that unless you're expecting him.  
W: It's all very well to say that, but someone comes to the door and says "electric company" or "gas company" and you automatically thinks they're OK, especially if they show you a card.  
Q: How does the woman feel about the man's remarks?
5. M: I thought you were going to see your sister last weekend before you left for New York.  
W: I intended to, but at the last minute she called and said that weekend was inconvenient so I stayed home altogether.  
Q: What did the woman do last weekend?
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. M: I wish I had a motorcycle. If I had one, I'd ride it to school.  
Then I wouldn't have to take the bus.  
W: I don't want a motorcycle. There's too much traffic. I'd rather drive a car.  
Q: How do they go to school now?
8. M: Since the turn of the century, more than 320,000 British people and 2 million Americans have been killed in road accidents.  
W: Oh, really. That means the number of Americans killed on the road is five times that of American soldiers killed in all wars during the same period.  
Q: How many American soldiers have been killed in wars since 1900?
9. W: What type of term paper do you expect us to write and what is the deadline?

M: Your term paper should be typed, double-spaced, and not less than ten pages long.

Q: Who are the two speakers?

10. M: How do you manage to feed your family when food prices are so high?

W: We have a garden for fresh vegetables and fruits and we also buy some.

Q: What does the family do about high food cost?

## **Section B**

### **Passage One**

The world's first completely automatic railway has been built under the busy streets of London. The railway is called the Victoria Line, and it is part of the complete London underground railway.

The new Victoria Line was opened in 1969. This new line was very different from the others.

The stations on the other lines need a lot of workers to sell tickets, and to check and to collect them when people leave the trains.

This is all different on the Victoria Line. Here a machine checks and collects the tickets, and there are no workers on the platforms.

On the train, there is only one worker. If necessary, this man can drive the train. But usually he just starts it; it runs and stops by itself. The trains are controlled by electrical signals which are sent by the so-called "command spots".

The command spots are the same distance apart. Each sends a certain signal. The train always moves at the speed that the command spots allow. If the command spot sends no signals, the train will stop.

Most of the control work is done by computers. The computers also fix the train's speeds, and send the signals to the command spots.

Other machines make sure that the trains are always a safe distance apart. One train may stay too long at a station; the other trains will then automatically move slower. So there is no danger of accidents on the line.

**Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. What happened to the London underground railway two decades ago?

12. On the Victoria Line, who does all the checking and collecting of tickets?

13. What is the task of the one worker on the Victoria Line train?

14. If each train moves at its own speed, what will happen on the line?

### **Passage Two**

Will people still run their errands in the same way fifty years from now? Will they still go to grocery store for food and to the bank for money?

Some experts think that in fifty years, people will run both of these errands and more from their living rooms. It is convenient to do this. What they will have to do is buy home computers without even having to take any course in programming. They will simply talk to their computers and, if these futurists are right, the computers will talk back to them.

More and more, people will shop from home. It saves much of their time. Let's say a family wants to buy a TV. They will see a picture of the model they want on a video screen and find the store with the best price. Then they'll send a message to that store, and the right amount of money will be taken out of their bank account and put into the store's.

Of course, many people will run most of their errands electronically. But sometimes they will still want to go shopping the "old-fashioned" way — going from store to store to find shoes that fit or a comfortable

chair for the living room.

**Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

15. Why will people run their errands electronically?
16. What does the phrase "to run errand" mean in this context?
17. What does the passage probably imply at the end?

### Passage Three

According to a recent poll, a large majority of Americans are in favor of retaining the present 55-mile-an-hour speed limit. This speed limit was imposed in 1973 when fuel shortages became crucial. Seventy-five percent of the persons surveyed think that the law is a good one. They point to the decrease in the highway death rate or to the saving of fuel as reasons for their opinion. Easterners and older people, rather than young adults, are more likely to argue for retention of the law. Likewise, only 23 percent of the people surveyed favor a higher speed limit for trucks. The trucking industry contends that truck engines work more efficiently at higher speeds and that trucks travelling at higher speeds reach markets quickly, thereby, saving consumers' money. Some of the persons polled argue that trucks on certain highways are already involved in a disproportionate number of fatal highway accidents.

**Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

18. What was the principal reason for the original imposition of the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit?
19. Which of the followings are less likely to favor retaining the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit?
20. Why do truckers want a higher speed limit for trucks?

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Passage One

21. C)。推理题。此题要我们找出公司在创立新产品和进行发展过程中必须怎么做。文章第一段第四句“So compares turn to... in future profits”只有转向普通大众,让他们入股,由此可知C)项(在金融上必须依靠广大民众)是正确的。
22. A)。推理题。此题要求我们回答证券交易使得政府、地方和民族工业做什么成为可能。文章最后一句说证券市场的存在给需要钱的人提供了一条渠道,而需要钱的国家、地方和民族工业是在进行新的发展。由此可知,A)项是正确的。
23. D)。细节题。此题问及使各公司的发展计划得以实现的钱从何而来。文章第一段最后两句告诉我们钱是从发售股票中得来的,因此D)项是正确的。
24. A)。细节题。此题问当入股者想要回他们的钱时怎么办?文章第二段说“he sells his shares... his money.”(通过证券经纪人把股票卖给另一个想要投资的人)因此A)项是答案。
25. D)。推理题。此题让我们回答我们依赖的所有基础设施的状况是怎么样的。B)项说这些基础设施是由国家或地方当局经营,可文章中只说许并没有说全部设施由国家或地方经营。A)项说全部由税收提供资金来源,可文章中是说靠税收是不够的,C)项说不能为民众需要而提供什么设施,这也是不对的,从第三段最后部分可知D)项(不断需要金融援助)是正确的。

### Passage Two

26. C)。推断题。文章谈论的主要内容是有关统计方面的知识。作者介绍了统计学科的现状、发展以及人们对它的各种见解等。因此,本文很可能出现在“美国统计学会”年度报告上,而且文章的中间部分提到过此学会及其有关议论活动。故C)为正确答案。
27. D)。细节题。第四句:“Now it is the census taker that... get a good sampling.”(目前人口普查员到处

走,进行…)”。因此可推知,罗马时代,税收是以人口普查员为依据的。故 D) 正确。

28. D)。细节推断题。作者在文章中提及罗马人,主要用于对比说明统计预测目前并没有重大改进,即 statistical forecasts have not significantly improved. 其依据是“罗马时代的办法目前仍在沿用。故 D) 为正确答案。

29. B)。推断题。作者在文中谈到,人们认为事务的统计预测也许正在从艺术向科学发展。由此可推出,Statistics isn't a science at the present,即作者认为统计学目前并非是一门科学,故 B) 为正确答案。

30. A)。综合推论题。文中句:“The Bible does not tell us...”和“would have associated more readily with the description of a fair maiden.”(“圣经并没有告诉我们…”和“会使我们联想到一位美女”)由此可知,作者的语气较为诙谐幽默。故 A) 为正确答案。

### Passage Three

31. C)。判断词汇意义题。此题要求根据上下文推出单词的意思,该词前文说这一文章的发表使劳教所工作人员的杰出贡献得到赞扬,他们将得到社会的广泛认可。后文说他们的各种优秀品质被突出表现出来,由此推测 C) 项(取得某一成就或奖励的人)为正确答案。

32. A)。细节题。此题要求用排除法选出不正确选项,从文章第二段内容可知,B) 项、C) 项、D) 项均为“front-line staff”的特点,而 A) 项(他们具有许多优秀品质,如创造性、凝聚力等)是全体劳教人员均具有的,不单指“front-line staff”。

33. B)。推理题。此题要求我们回答劳教所管理者特别注重做什么。从文章第三段和第四段的“... much emphasis is being placed on the development of competency”和“... must play in the complex system of adult and juvenile corrections”可知,B) 项(建立称职的、复杂的体制)为正确答案。

34. A)。推理题。此题问及招聘劳教所工作人员时应考虑到的问题。文章主要讲了工作人员所应具有的优秀品质。因此 A) 项(应聘者的个人品质)为正确答案。B) 项、C) 项在文中未提及,D) 项不是在招聘人员时考虑的。

35. B)。推理题,此题问及本文的出处。文中第一句说“This issue of Corrections...”,并且文中反复出现 this article,可知本文 this article 是对 this issue 的概括介绍,因此 B) 项(学术论文的前言)为正确答案。

### Passage Four

36. B)。对比推论题。此题要求考生对所述两位科学家的工作进行比较,然后得出结论。第一段中,作者描述了科学家 Fisher 对性别比例进化从遗传基因的角度进行分析,并解释了其比例稳定的理由。第二段中作者指出,Hamilton 同样对性别比例问题作了研究,并且寻求解释性别比例在进化过程中为何较稳定。由此可知,二位科学家工作相似是因为他们均试图解释性别比例的存在并保持稳定这一现象。故 C) 正确。

37. D)。推理题。从第一段可看出,作者认为 Fisher 的基因遗传观点是正确的,并且在 game theory 被发展之前,Fisher 的研究就包含了这种特点。可见,作者认为 Fisher 的研究工作是令人羡慕的。然而,因为 Hamilton 利用较新的发展,他的研究工作是更现代的“up-to-date”。故 D) 正确。

38. B)。推理题。第一段中提到“群体选择理论(group selection theory)”后,作者立即说到在 1930 年 Fisher 首次提出的“基因遗传理论”是正确的。由此可见,作者认为“基因遗传理论”比“群体选择理论”更准确。故 B) 正确。

39. A)。细节题。由文中句:“... his theory incorporates the essential feature of a game—that the best strategy to adopt depends on what others are doing.”(游戏理论的最佳调整策略是依赖于其他人

的调整而相应做出的。A)与之相符。in light of 意思与 according to 和 depend on 相同。

40. D)。综合判断题。作者在文中提到,尽管这种马蜂孵出的雄性相对少,但孵出雄性的繁殖却不会断,这意味着这种策略并不会导致这个物种的灭绝。这四个选项中只有 D) 是不正确的,故应选 D)。

### Part III Vocabulary

41. A)。suppress 指“用武力镇压,压制,克制”等,用于此句中,正好与 evil conducts 连用,意为制止或打击、镇压邪恶;B)depress 意为“按下(按钮),或使人精神沮丧”;C)frustrate“使(目标、希望、努力等)受挫”,我们知道,警察的职责是镇压犯罪,故答案为 A)。
42. A)。coincidence 意为“巧合,巧事”。题意为:在谋杀现场发现约翰纯属巧合,他最终被证明是无辜的。B)accident 意为“意外事故”;C)occasion 意为“时刻,场合”,如:on the happy occasion;D)incident 意为“(事故中的)事情,(含有暴力的)事变”,如:the border incident。
43. B)。drag down 意为“使恶化,拖垮”,如:If you marry that man, he'll drag you down. 如果你嫁给那个男人,他会把你毁了。题意为:无人知道这次金融体系的动荡会给经济带来多长时间、多大程度的影响。本题中的四个选项均可以与句子中的 down 构成短语,但意义不同。A) knock down 意为“击倒,推倒”,如:He knocked the man down with his fist. 他用拳头把那个人击倒了。C) settle down 意为“定居”,如:They have settled down happily in China. 他们已经愉快地在中国定居下来。D) put down 意为“写下,记下,放下,镇压”。通过分析可知 B)最符合题意,故为最佳答案。
44. B)。turn to 意为“转向,求助于”;A)turn over 意为“翻过来”,如:The ship was almost turned over. C) turn in 意为“上交”,如:turn in one's homework; D) turn out 意为“结果是,原来是”,如:It turned out that he was a spy.
45. C)。manifest 指“(通过展示或表现)表达,使显现,显露”。题意为:联合国成立这件事本身表明了人们对和平的向往。A)declare 指“(人或组织机构)郑重地宣告”;B)announce 意为“宣布,宣告(情况,事实)”,其语气比 declare 弱。D)imply 意为“暗示”,并未直接表明,此句只是表明了人民对和平的向往,而不是要由人去宣布,宣告,甚至暗示。
46. D)。temper 意为“脾气”,指一个人在作选择,应付困难或解决问题时所抱的心情、情绪。题意为:他的脾气很坏,所以我们通常不让他生气。而 A) character 指一个人的思想道德品质,一个人根深蒂固的具有个人特色的内在本质,如 a woman of fine character 一个性情很好的女人,不用于具体情况下表现出的脾气,生气,愉快等。B) disposition 指“性情”,一个人对周围生活所表现出的一贯的态度和心情。C) personality 意为“个性,性格”,着重指那些综合起来使一个人在社交场合独具一格的特征,所以对一个人的 character 不易一下子了解到,而对其 personality 则易了解,故只有 D) temper 可指具体环境下表现出的生气、观点等,即“脾气”。
47. B)。aggravate “使恶化,不稳定,使局面恶化”。题意为:持续动荡,使国家的经济进一步恶化。A) amend “修改法律或文件”等;C)exaggerate “夸张,夸大”;D)fasten “加固”。
48. A)。comprehensive 意为“广泛的,综合的,全面的”;B)redundant 意为“多余的,过剩的”,如:What he said is redundant. C)composite 意为“混合的,合成的”,如:The composite effort leads to our success. D)practical 意为“实际的,实用的”,如:practical difficulties in finance(财政)。
49. D)。reserve“保留(以备后用或特别用途)”,在此意为“这些座位是专门为老人和病人保留的”。A)conserved“节约,珍惜,保存”;B)deserve “值得,应受”;C)preserve “保持,维持,维护原来状况不受损害”。本题根据常识,将座位与老人、病人相提,应是有特别用途的。
50. A)。embark on 意为“开始,着手”。题意为:新婚夫妇有了工具和材料后,非常高兴地开始装修新家的的工作。B)reclaim 意为“开拓,开辟”,如:reclaim the land from the river 填河拓地;C)turn on



- 意为“打开”;D)resume意为“重新开始,开始”,如:resume a meat diet(开斋),不能与on连用。
51. B)。discrepancy“不一致,不符合”之处,A)、B)两项的区别之处在于单复数的不同,因为本句中用了were,故用复数形式。discrepancy的不一致是指本来应该相同或相似的物体间出现的不同。C)difference“不同”,指两物间毫无相仿之处;D)conflict是名词,指“战争,冲突”。综合各项,B)为最确切答案。
52. D)。be acquainted with是固定结构,意为“熟识,知道”。A)accept意为“接受”,指主动接受,如:I have received his gift, but I can't accept it. B)admire意为“钦佩,赞赏”,如:admire sb. for sth. 为某事佩服某人;C)admit意为“承认”,如:admit doing sth. 承认干过某事。
53. A)。entail“使必需,使成为必要”。题意为:改变计划将给他们带来很大的不便。entail还可用于entail sth. on...使某人承受;B)detail“详述,细说”;C)cocktail“鸡尾酒”;D)retail“零售”。
54. C)。quote意为“引证,引用…的话”A)recite意为“背诵,朗诵”,如:He can recite the names of all the cities of his country. B)confirm意为“证实,确认”,如:What he said wants to be confirmed. D)convince意为“使…信服,确信”,如:convince sb. of sth. 使某人确信某事。
55. B)。flatter“奉承”。题意为:她认为至少在对酒的鉴赏力上奉承一下她的护卫者没有坏处。A)complement“补足,补充”;C)decorate“装饰”;D)flatten“使平坦,变平坦”。另外complement不能与compliment(恭维,称赞)混淆。
56. A)。testimony意为“证据,证词,表明,说明”;B)evidence意为“(可以用来证明或解释某物的)具体证据”,如:an important piece of evidence;C)certificate意为“(书面的官方)证明文件或执照”,如:a marriage certificate; D)verdict意为“判决”,指在法庭上由陪审团针对某一案件犯罪嫌疑人所作的是否有罪的判决。
57. D)。furious“勃然大怒的”。题意为:你父亲对你损坏花床大发雷霆。做此题关键要注意词语搭配的不同,be furious about对某事很生气;A)be engaged in“从事于,忙于”;B)be hostile to“对…怀有敌意”;C)be disappointed at“对…感到失望”。
58. D)。sketch意为“略述,纲要”;A)shorthand意为“速记”,如:make shorthand notes作速记;B)schedule意为“日程表,时刻表,进度表”,如:We have made the term schedule. C)scheme意为“计划,方案”,如:contrive(拟定)a scheme for the term's work。
59. B)。appliance“器具,器械”,可指为某一特定用途设计的器具或装置,尤指电器。A)facility“设备,设施”,常用复数形式;C)instrument“仪器,器械,工具”,通常指构造精密的器具;D)equipment“装备,设备”,是不可数名词。
60. C)。commission意为“佣金,回扣”A)income意为“收入,所得”,如:His income for each month amounted to \$2,000 last year. B)salary意为“薪水,工资,俸禄”,通常指按月领取的;D)pension意为“退休金,养老金,抚恤金”,如:People on pension found it difficult to live in those days.
61. D)。queer“奇怪的,异常的”,常指所修饰的事物可疑或有问题。题意为:尽管电灯并不闪,但电视机图像怎么会时有时无,这太奇怪了。A)peculiar“奇怪的,古怪的”,指特征或品格上有显著特点;B)crazy“疯狂的”;C)sheer“完全的,十足的,极薄的,陡峭的”。
62. C)。imaginative意为“富有想像力的”;A)imaginary意为“假想的,虚构的”,如:All the characters in the story are imaginary. B)imaginable意为“能被想像得到的”,如:The house in which I passed the night was the largest imaginable in the small city. D)imagined为imagine的过去分词,意为“被想像的”。
63. C)。level crossing“交叉道口,铁路与公路相交的地方”;A)crossroad“十字路口,是两路相交的地方”;B)junction“交驻点,联轨点,两条铁路或公路交联的地方”;D)bridge“桥”,是跨越河流、道路及铁路的桥。
64. D)。elicit意为“引出,诱出”,指由于语言或行动使对方产生回应,侧重于对方的反应。elicit当“诱