



决胜 大学英语六级

最新全真试题与详解

1997年1月—2002年6月

主 编 菊耕夫 范慧玉 李小莉 郑明



中国三峡出版社

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1997 年 1 月大学英语六级考试

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 choices 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 [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) Their parents cut back the loan.
B) The woman doesn't want Frank to take another English course.
C) They can't pay the rent this month.
D) The woman's boss refused to give her a raise.
2. A) Ask Dr. Smith to alter his decision.
B) Ask Dr. Smith to call the library.
C) Get the book directly from Dr. Smith.
D) Get Dr. Smith's written permission.
3. A) \$ 120.
B) \$ 108.
C) \$ 90.
D) \$ 40.
4. A) He feels unsympathetic.
B) He feels it's a pity.
C) He feels it's unfair.
D) He feels glad.
5. A) Doing business.
B) Taking pictures.
C) Buying cameras.
D) Making movies.
6. A) Looking for an apartment.
C) Taking a suburban excursion.

- B) Looking for a job.
7. A) She'll go to her uncle's.
B) She has an appointment with her friend.
8. A) He made a sudden turn.
B) He drove the bus over a bicycle.
9. A) He is curious.
B) He is impatient.
10. A) She didn't know how to use the new oven.
B) She wanted her refrigerator to be fixed.
- D) Asking the man for his opinions.
C) She'll have an appointment with her friend.
D) She'll have a visitor.
C) He tried to avoid hitting the truck.
D) He was driving too fast.
C) He is exhausted.
D) He is satisfied.
C) There is something wrong with the oven.
D) There is something wrong with the food.

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 centre .*

Passage One

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

11. A) Because he led his teams to many championships.
B) Because he set as many as 65 different records.
C) Because he still played the game after he retired.
D) Because he didn't stop playing even when he was seriously injured.
12. A) He lost the final chance to win a championship.
B) He was knocked out during one contest.
C) He broke a bone in the wrist during a match.
D) He was awarded with a \$ 1.5 million house.
13. A) To break the previous records.
B) To buy a luxury house.
C) To win one more championship for his team.
D) To play against the New York team once again.

Passage Two

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

14. A) To enjoy a good story.
B) To see the actors and actresses.
- C) To experience an exciting life.
D) To escape their everyday life.
15. A) They feel that everything on the screen is familiar to them.
B) They are touched by the life – stories of the actors and actresses.
C) They try to turn their dreams into reality.
D) They become so involved that they forget their own problems.
16. A) Because they are well – made and the stories are interesting.
B) Because the heroes have to cope with many problems and frustrations.

- D) Because good guys in the movies always win in the end.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Because the bottle was empty and useless.
B) Because he wanted to lighten the load of his small plane.
C) Because the bottle might be useful to the native Africans.
D) Because he wanted to amuse the local tribespeople.
18. A) A message from the outside world. C) A symbol of misfortune.
B) A warning from the gods. D) A gift from the gods.
19. A) The local Africans are peace – loving people.
B) Soda bottles are very precious in some remote areas.
C) A trivial thing may sometimes bring about undesirable consequences.
D) Caution must be taken in introducing new technology.
20. A) They thought that the gods were all crazy.
B) They were isolated from the outside world.
C) They enjoyed living in the peaceful desert.
D) They worshipped the gods all the more after the incident.

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.

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

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) favorable C) tolerant D) negative
27. According to the opponents of nuclear energy, which of the following is true of nuclear energy?
A) Primitive. B) Exhaustible. C) Cheap. 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 C) reverse previously expressed thoughts
B) reflect the writer's attitude D) show the disadvantages of nuclear power

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 lifestyle
 - 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.

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.

- A 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 grandma usually _____ a glass of wine.
 A) subscribes to B) disabled 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 ask 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 C) with reference to
B) with the purpose of 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 Battiato has won the _____ of a wide audience outside Italy.
- A) enjoyment C) evaluation
B) appreciation D) reputation
69. Although most dreams apparently happen _____, dream activity may be provoked by external influences.
- A) spontaneously C) homogeneously
B) simultaneously D) instantaneously
70. He is holding a _____ position in the company and expects to be promoted soon.
- A) subordinate C) successive
B) succeeding 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

答案与解析

(1997 年 1 月)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

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

Part II

Reading Comprehension

Passage One

本文介绍了电脑犯罪的情况。由于今日的商业、政府、金融机构的运作越来越被储备在电脑中的信息所控制。于是,就出现了越来越多的电脑犯罪。由于公司通常不愿公开电脑犯罪行为等原因。因此,电脑犯罪行为很难受到惩罚。

21. 【C】 本题测试点:推理题。通读全文可知,计算机犯罪即使败露,作案者也不会受到惩罚。由于公司害怕其声誉受到影响,不仅不惩罚作案者反而把他推荐到其他公司发展。此意与选项 C 相符。

22. 【A】 本题测试点:推理题。依据第 3 段: The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of commonly bad luck. 被抓到的犯罪分子恐怕也是特别倒霉的不幸者,我们可以推知:漏网的计算机犯罪活动比被侦破的数量要多得多。A 项符合本文的上述内容。

23. 【D】 本题测试点:推断题。本文最后一段: Because company executives are afraid... They hesitate at the thought of... 我们可以判断公司害怕败坏声誉,不愿公开电脑犯罪行为。与 D 项相符。

24. 【C】 本题测试点:细节题。本文第 2 段说明计算机犯罪即使败露,犯罪分子也会轻易逃脱并找到另一份工作。C 项与此相符。

25. 【B】 本题测试点:主旨题。通读全文并回答上述问题后可知: B 项: 计算机犯罪者能经常逃脱的原因,是本文的主题思想。

Passage Two

本文介绍了对核能的利用问题,以及正反两种观点,支持使用核能的人认为:核能提供了一种取之不尽的便宜的资源;反对者认为核电站给环境和公民自由都带来了威胁。作者认为从正反两个方面衡量,应该开发更好的能源,而不是核能。

26. 【D】 本题测试点:态度题。本文第 2 段最后一句:作者在比较了双方的意见之后,认为在经济上和生态上有比核能更好的能源。因此可知,作者对核能持否定态度。

27. 【D】 本题测试点:细节题。依据本文第 1 段最后一句话: However, opponents point out that nuclear power stations bring a direct threat ..., 与 D 项相符。

28. 【C】 本题测试点:细节题。请看本文第 1 段第 4 句: Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible and economical source of power and that it is therefore essential. C 项与此内容符合。

29. 【A】 本题测试点:事实推理题。本文最后倒数第三句、第四句: Such an expansion assumes a continual growth in industrial production and consumer demands. However, it is doubtful whether this