

大学英语六级考试

历年试题精解

全国大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组 编

- ★ 北京大学和清华大学原命题、阅卷专家亲自参与编写，讯息权威
- ★ 展现历年试题精华，解析详尽、规避误区，提供最佳的解题思路
- ★ 严格按照最新考试大纲精神编写，精讲精练与模拟实战紧密结合
- ★ 揭示命题原则，总结规律，传授技巧，切实提升综合应试的能力



Listening

Reading

Cloze

Translation

Writing



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
浙江大学出版社

710 分 (新题型)

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丛书总序

大学英语考试是一项大规模标准化考试,是一个“标准关联的常模参照测验”。大学英语四、六级考试作为一项全国性的教学考试,由国家教育部高教司主办,分为四级考试(CET-4)和六级考试(CET-6),每年各举行两次。从2005年1月起,成绩满分为710分,凡考试成绩在220分以上的考生,由国家教育部高教司委托全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发给成绩单。大学英语考试已经得到社会的承认,每年参考人数超过1100万人次,是全球参考人数最多的单次考试,目前已经成为各级人事部门录用大学毕业生的标准之一,产生了一定的社会效益。

根据对考试改革进程的要求,2007年1月起全面实施改革后的四级考试,同年6月全面实施改革后的六级考试。

在考试内容和形式上,四、六级考试加大了听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加了快速阅读理解测试,增加了非选择性试题的比例。

在试卷构成上,对四、六级考试进行的改革主要体现在以下方面:

1. 听力理解部分的分值比例从原来的20%提高至35%,增加了长对话听力理解测试,复合式听写由原来的备选题型改为必考题型;
2. 阅读理解部分增加了快速阅读技能测试;
3. 词汇和语法知识不再单独列为考项,而融入了其他各部分试题中进行考核;
4. 增加了句子层面的汉译英测试;
5. 增加了构建型试题的比例,减少了多项选择题的比例。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,了解大学英语四、六级考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度,并通过有效的考前试题训练掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧,提高得分能力,我们根据多年的教学实践经验,倾情奉献了这套“大学英语四、六级辅导丛书”,包括:《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试历年试题精解》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试标准模拟考场》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试词汇考点详注》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试阅读理解120篇精粹》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试听力高分突破》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试完形填空、翻译与写作高分突破》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试历年试题精解》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试标准模拟考场》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试词汇考点详注》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试阅读理解120篇精粹》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试听力高分突破》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试完形填空、翻译与写作高分突破》,共12本。

这套丛书的特色如下:

一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本丛书作者长期从事大学英语四、六级考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作,对大学英语四、六级考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有相当丰富的辅导和授课经验,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,从而使本丛书具有极高的权威性。本丛书的出版凝聚着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、鲜明的创新特色,编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本丛书全面吸收了同类图书的优点,结合作者丰富的辅导经验,博采众长、推陈出新,使丛书结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。

● **阅读理解** 阅读理解是大学英语四、六级考试中的“重中之重”。本书选材系统、全面,具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面,可以让考生系统见证英语阅读理解材料,强化英语背景知识,在阅读理解考

试中轻松取得高分。

●**历年试题精解** 历史是一面镜子,了解过去可以预知未来!通过对历年试题的详细解析,考生可以了解命题原则与规律,掌握考试脉搏。研习历年真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态并赢得高分的最佳捷径。自从实行大学英语四、六级考试以来,也时有真题重现或者与真题极其相似的现象发生,所以对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的。循着命题人的思路,我们就可以把握考试的脉搏,明确考试的重点和难点所在。全书精解历年试题,阅读理解文章均有全文翻译,全面体现题型变化,剖析命题规律和出题动态,明示命题原则。

●**标准模拟考场** 许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,全书精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中,迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力。为考生全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及时进行查漏补缺,有针对性地进行复习备考。

●**词汇考点详注** 全书包括大学英语四、六级考试大纲基本词汇及其衍生词汇。其最大的亮点是将词汇复习与考试紧密结合,将词汇测试题按照词汇的分类进行了详细深入的分析,让考生能进一步巩固对该词的掌握和熟练运用程度,做到记单词与考试紧密结合,对考试内容融会贯通。

●**听力** 全书以大学英语四、六级考试听力重点、难点和疑点为依据,在精研历年真题的基础上,精心组织了同步练习试题,相信会对考生有所裨益。全书难易结合,试题与考试真题相当,系统、全面地对大纲规定的知识点从多方位、多角度进行考查。让考生将重要考点融会贯通,举一反三,为最后赢得高分打下坚实的基础。

●**完形填空、翻译与写作** 在认真研究大学英语四、六级考试历年阅读理解、翻译与写作部分的相关考点以后,编写了符合考试深度的同步辅导与强化训练习题,让考生能见证考查的各种题型,达到熟能生巧的目的。

实践证明,一套好的复习资料,能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。本套丛书以大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组专家辅导经验的深厚积累,以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神,凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍,向广大考生奉献这套辅导系列,希望考生在考试中能蟾宫折桂,夺得高分!

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处诚望广大读者批评指正。

编者 于北大燕园

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2006 年 12 月大学英语六级考试全真试题

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *The Importance of Reading Classics*. You should write at least 150 words following the outlines given below:

1. 阅读经典书籍对人的成长至关重要;
2. 现在愿意阅读经典的人却越来越少, 原因是……
3. 我们大学生应该怎么做?

The Importance of Reading Classics

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In the part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1—4, mark

- Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;
N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;
NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 5—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Space Tourism

Make your reservations now. The space tourism industry is officially open for business, and tickets are going for a mere \$20 million for a one-week stay in space. Despite reluctance from National Air and Space Administration (NASA), Russia made American businessman Dennis Tito the world's first space tourist. Tito flew into space aboard a Russian Soyuz rocket that arrived at the International Space Station (ISS) on April 30, 2001. The second space tourist, South African businessman Mark Shuttleworth, took off aboard the Russian Soyuz on April 25, 2002, also bound for the ISS.

Lance Bass of 'N Sync was supposed to be the third to make the \$20 million trip, but he did not join the three-man crew as they blasted off on October 30, 2002, due to lack of payment. Probably the most incredible aspect of this proposed space tour was that NASA approved of it.

These trips are the beginning of what could be a profitable 21st century industry. There are already several space tourism companies planning to build suborbital vehicles and orbital cities within the next two decades. These companies have invested millions, believing that the space tourism industry is on the verge of taking off.

In 1997, NASA published a report concluding that selling trips into space to private citizens could be worth billions of dollars. A Japanese report supports these findings, and projects that space tourism could be a \$10 billion per year industry within the next two decades. The only obstacles to opening up space to tourists are the space agencies, who are concerned with safety and the development of a reliable, reusable launch vehicle.

Space Accommodations

Russia's Mir space station was supposed to be the first destination for space tourists. But in March 2001, the Russian Aerospace Agency brought Mir down into the Pacific Ocean. As it turned out, bringing down Mir only temporarily delayed the first tourist trip into space.

The Mir crash did cancel plans for a new reality-based game show from NBC, which was going to be called Destination Mir. The Survivor-like TV show was scheduled to air in fall 2001. Participants on the show were to go through training at Russia's cosmonaut (宇航员) training center, Star City. Each week, one of the participants would be eliminated from the show, with the winner receiving a trip to the Mir Space Station. The Mir crash has ruled out NBC's space plans for now. NASA is against beginning space tourism until the International Space Station is completed in 2006.

Russia is not alone in its interest in space tourism. There are several projects underway to commercialize space travel. Here are a few of the groups that might take tourists to space:

Space Island Group is going to build a ring-shaped, rotating "commercial space infrastructure (基础结构)" that will resemble the Discovery spacecraft in the movie *2001: A Space Odyssey*. Space Island says it will build its space city out of empty NASA space-shuttle fuel tanks (to start, it should take around 12 or so), and place it about 400 miles above Earth. The space city will rotate once per minute to create a gravitational pull one-third as strong as Earth's.

According to their vision statement, Space Adventures plans to "fly tens of thousands of people in space over the next 10—15 years and beyond, around the moon, and back, from spaceports both on Earth and in space, to and from private space stations, and aboard dozens of different vehicles..."

Even Hilton Hotels has shown interest in the space tourism industry and the possibility of building or co-funding a space hotel. However, the company did say that it believes such a space hotel is 15 to 20 years away.

Initially, space tourism will offer simple accommodations at best. For instance, if the International Space Station is used as a tourist attraction. Guests won't find the luxurious surroundings of a hotel room on Earth. It has been designed for conducting research, not entertainment. However, the first generation of space hotels should offer tourists a much more comfortable experience.

In regard to a concept for a space hotel initially planned by Space Island, such a hotel could offer guests every convenience they might find at a hotel on Earth, and some they might not. The small gravitational pull created by the rotating space city would allow space-tourists and residents to walk around and function normally within the structure. Everything from running water to a recycling plant to medical facilities would be possible. Additionally, space tourists would even be able to take space walks.

Many of these companies believe that they have to offer an extremely enjoyable experience in order for passengers to pay thousands, if not millions, of dollars to ride into space. So will space create another separation between the haves and have-nots?

The Most Expensive Vacation

Will space be an exotic retreat reserved for only the wealthy? Or will middle-class folks have a chance to take their families to space? Make no mistake about it, going to space will be the most expensive vacation you ever take. Prices right now are in the tens of millions of dollars. Currently, the only vehicles that can take you into space are the space shuttle and the Russian Soyuz, both of which are terribly inefficient. Each spacecraft requires millions of pounds of fuel to take off into space, which makes them expensive to launch. One pound of payload (有效载重) costs about \$10,000 to put into Earth's orbit.

NASA and Lockheed Martin are currently developing a single-stage-to-orbit launch space plane, called the VentureStar. That could be launched for about a tenth of what the space shuttle costs to launch. If the VentureStar takes off, the number of people who could afford to take a trip into space would move into the millions.

In 1998, a joint report from NASA and the Space Transportation Association stated that improvements in technology could push fares for space travel as low as \$50,000, and possibly down to \$20,000 or \$10,000 a decade later. The report concluded that at a ticket price of \$50,000, there could be 500,000 passengers flying into space each year. While still leaving out many people, these prices would open up space to a tremendous amount of traffic.

Since the beginning of the space race, the general public has said, "Isn't that great—when I get to go?" Well, our chance might be closer than ever. Within the next 20 years, space planes could be taking off for the Moon at the same frequency as airplanes flying between New York and Los Angeles.

1. Lance Bass Wasn't able to go on a tour of space because of health problems.
2. Several tourism companies believe space travel is going to be a new profitable industry.
3. The space agencies are reluctant to open up space to tourists.
4. Two Australian billionaires have been placed on the waiting list for entering space as private passengers.
5. The prize for the winner in the fall 2001 NBC TV game show would have been _____.
6. Hilton Hotels believes it won't be long before it is possible to build a _____.
7. In order for space tourists to walk around and function normally, it is necessary for the space city to create a _____.
8. What makes going to space the most expensive vacation is the enormous cost involved in _____.
9. Each year 500,000 space tourists could be flying into space if ticket prices could be lowered to _____.
10. Within the next two decades, _____ could be as common as intercity air travel.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

11. A) Dr. Smith's waiting room isn't tidy.
B) Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines.
C) Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.
D) Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.
12. A) The man will rent the apartment when it is available.
B) The man made a bargain with the landlady over the rent.
C) The man insists on having a look at the apartment first.
D) The man is not fully satisfied with the apartment.
13. A) Packing up to go abroad.
B) Brushing up on her English.
C) Drawing up a plan for her English course.
D) Applying for a visa to the United States.
14. A) He is anxious to find a cure for his high blood pressure.
B) He doesn't think high blood pressure is a problem for him.
C) He was not aware of his illness until diagnosed with it.
D) He did not take the symptoms of his illness seriously.
15. A) To investigate the causes of AIDS.
B) To raise money for AIDS patients.
C) To rally support for AIDS victims in Africa.
D) To draw attention to the spread of AIDS in Asia.
16. A) It has a very long history.
B) It is a private institution.
C) It was founded by Thomas Jefferson.
D) It stresses the comprehensive study of nature.
17. A) They can't fit into the machine.
B) They have not been delivered yet.
C) They were sent to the wrong address.
D) They were found to be of the wrong type.
18. A) The food served in the cafeteria usually lacks variety.
B) The cafeteria sometimes provides rare food for the students.
C) The students find the service in the cafeteria satisfactory.
D) The cafeteria tries hard to cater to the students' needs.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He picked up some apples in his yard.
B) He cut some branches off the apple tree.
C) He quarreled with his neighbor over the fence.
D) He cleaned up all the garbage in the woman's yard.
20. A) Trim the apple trees in her yard.
B) Pick up the apples that fell in her yard.
C) Take the garbage to the curb for her.
D) Remove the branches from her yard.
21. A) File a lawsuit against the man.
B) Ask the man for compensation.
C) Have the man's apple tree cut down.
D) Throw garbage into the man's yard.
22. A) He was ready to make a concession.
B) He was not prepared to go to court.
C) He was not intimidated.
D) He was a bit concerned.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Bad weather.
B) Human error.
C) Breakdown of the engines.
D) Failure of the communications system.

24. A) Two thousand feet. B) Twelve thousand feet.
C) Twenty thousand feet. D) Twenty-two thousand feet.
25. A) Accurate communication is of utmost importance.
B) Pilots should be able to speak several foreign languages.
C) Air controllers should keep a close watch on the weather.
D) Cooperation between pilots and air controllers is essential.

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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) His father caught a serious disease.
B) His mother passed away.
C) His mother left him to marry a rich businessman.
D) His father took to drinking.
27. A) He disliked being disciplined. B) He was expelled by the university.
C) He couldn't pay his gambling debts. D) He enjoyed working for a magazine.
28. A) His poems are heavily influenced by French writers.
B) His stories are mainly set in the State of Virginia.
C) His work is difficult to read.
D) His language is not refined.
29. A) He grieved to death over the loss of his wife.
B) He committed suicide for unknown reasons.
C) He was shot dead at the age of 40.
D) He died of heavy drinking.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Women. B) Prisoners.
C) Manual workers. D) School age children.
31. A) He taught his students how to pronounce the letters first.
B) He matched the letters with the sounds familiar to the learners.
C) He showed the learners how to combine the letters into simple words.
D) He divided the letters into groups according to the way they are written.
32. A) It can help people to become literate within a short time.
B) It was originally designed for teaching the English language.
C) It enables the learners to master a language within three months.
D) It is effective in teaching any alphabetical language to Brazilians.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) The crop's blooming period is delayed. B) The roots of crops are cut off.
C) The topsoil is seriously damaged. D) The growth of weeds is accelerated.
34. A) It's a new way of applying chemical fertilizer.
B) It's an improved method of harvesting crops.
C) It's a creative technique for saving labor.
D) It's a farming process limiting the use of ploughs.
35. A) In areas with few weeds and unwanted plants.
B) In areas with a severe shortage of water.
C) In areas lacking in chemical fertilizer.
D) In areas dependent on imported food.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Adults are getting smarter about how smart babies are. Not long ago, researchers learned that 4-day-olds could understand (36) _____ and subtraction. Now, British research (37) _____ Graham Schafer has discovered that infants can learn words for uncommon things long before they can speak. He found that 9-month-old infants could be taught, through repeated show-and-tell, to (38) _____ the names of objects that were foreign to them, a result that (39) _____ in some ways the received (40) _____ that, apart from learning to (41) _____ things common to their daily lives, children don't begin to build vocabulary until well into their second year. "It's no (42) _____ that children learn words, but the words they tend to know are words linked to (43) _____ situations in the home," explains Schafer. "(44) _____ with an unfamiliar voice giving instructions in an unfamiliar setting."

"Figuring out how humans acquire language may shed light on why some children learn to read and write later than others", Schafer says, "and could lead to better treatments for developmental problems." (45) _____. "Language is a case for human cognitive development," says Schafer. But parents eager to teach their infants should take note: (46) _____. "This is not about advancing development," he says. "It's just about what children can do at an earlier age than what educators have often thought."

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)**Section A**

Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answer on *Answer Sheet 2*.

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

I've heard from and talked to many people who described how Mother Nature simplified their lives for them. They'd lost their home and many or all of their possessions through fires, floods, earthquakes, or some other disaster. Losing everything you own under such circumstances can be distressing, but the people I've heard from all saw their loss, ultimately, as a blessing.

"The fire saved us the agony of deciding what to keep and what to get rid of," one woman wrote. And once all those things were no longer there, she and her husband saw how they had weighed them down and complicated their lives.

"There was so much stuff we never used and that was just taking up space. We vowed when we started over, we'd replace only what we needed, and this time we'd do it right. We've kept our promise. We don't have much now, but what we have is exactly what we want."

Though we've never had a catastrophic loss such as that, Gibbs and I did have a close call shortly before we decided to simplify. At that time we lived in a fire zone. One night a firestorm raged through and destroyed over six hundred homes in our community. That tragedy gave us the opportunity to look objectively at the goods we'd accumulated.

We saw that there was so much we could get rid of and not only never miss, but be better off without. Having almost lost it all, we found it much easier to let go of the things we knew we'd never use again.

Obviously, there's a tremendous difference between getting rid of possessions and losing them through a natural disaster without having a say in the matter. And this is not to minimize the tragedy and pain such a loss can generate.

But you might think about how you would approach the acquisition process if you had it to do all over again. Look around your home and make a list of what you would replace.

Make another list of things you wouldn't acquire again no matter what, and in fact would be happy to be rid of.

When you're ready to start unloading some of your stuff, that list will be a good place to start.

47. Many people whose possessions were destroyed in natural disasters eventually considered their loss _____.
48. Now that all their possessions were lost in the fire, the woman and her husband felt that their lives had been _____.
49. What do we know about the author's house from the sentence "Gibbs and I did have a close call..." (Lines 1—2, Para. 4)? _____.
50. According to the author, getting rid of possessions and losing them through a natural disaster are vastly _____.
51. What does the author suggest people do with unnecessary things? _____.

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

In a purely biological sense, fear begins with the body's system for reacting to things that can harm us—the so-called fight-or-flight response. “An animal that can't detect danger can't stay alive,” says Joseph LeDoux. Like animals, humans evolved with an elaborate mechanism for processing information about potential threats. At its core is a cluster of neurons (神经元) deep in the brain known as the amygdala (扁桃核, 扁桃体).

LeDoux studies the way animals and humans respond to threats to understand how we form memories of significant events in our lives. The amygdala receives input from many parts of the brain, including regions responsible for retrieving memories. Using this information, the amygdala appraises a situation—I think this charging dog wants to bite me—and triggers a response by radiating nerve signals throughout the body. These signals produce the familiar signs of distress: trembling, perspiration and fast-moving feet, just to name three.

This fear mechanism is critical to the survival of all animals, but no one can say for sure whether beasts other than humans know they're afraid. That is all LeDoux says, “If you put that system into a brain that has consciousness, then you get the feeling of fear.”

“Humans,” says Edward M. Hallowell, “have the ability to call up images of bad things that happened in the past and to anticipate future events.” Combine these higher thought processes with our hardwired danger-detection systems, and you get a near-universal human phenomenon: worry.

“That's not necessarily a bad thing,” says Hallowell. “When used properly, worry is an incredible device,” he says. After all, a little healthy worrying is okay if it leads to constructive action—like having a doctor look at that weird spot on your back.

Hallowell insists, though, that there's a right way to worry. “Never do it alone, get the facts and then make a plan,” he says. Most of us have survived a recession, so we're familiar with the belt-tightening strategies needed to survive a slump.

Unfortunately, few of us have much experience dealing with the threat of terrorism, so it's been difficult to get facts about how we should respond. That's why Hallowell believes it was okay for people to indulge some extreme worries last fall by asking doctors for Cipro (抗炭疽菌的药物) and buying gas masks.

52. The “so-called fight-or-flight response” (Line 2, Para. 1) refers to “_____”.

- A) the biological process in which human beings' sense of self-defense evolves
- B) the instinctive fear human beings feel when faced with potential danger
- C) the act of evaluating a dangerous situation and making a quick decision
- D) the elaborate mechanism in the human brain for retrieving information

53. From the studies conducted by LeDoux we learn that _____.

- A) reactions of humans and animals to dangerous situations are often unpredictable
- B) memories of significant events enable people to control fear and distress

- C) people's unpleasant memories are derived from their feelings of fear
 D) the amygdala plays a vital part in human and animal responses to potential danger
54. From the passage we know that _____.
 A) a little worry will do us good if handled properly
 B) a little worry will enable us to survive a recession
 C) fear strengthens the human desire to survive danger
 D) fear helps people to anticipate certain future events
55. Which of the following is the best way to deal with your worries according to Hallowell?
 A) Ask for help from the people around you.
 B) Use the belt-tightening strategies for survival.
 C) Seek professional advice and take action.
 D) Understand the situation and be fully prepared.
56. In Hallowell's view, people's reaction to the terrorist threat last fall was _____.
 A) ridiculous
 B) understandable
 C) over-cautious
 D) sensible

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Amitai Etzioni is not surprised by the latest headings about scheming corporate crooks (骗子). As a visiting professor at the Harvard Business School in 1989, he ended his work there disgusted with his students' overwhelming lust for money. "They're taught that profit is all that matters," he says. "Many schools don't even offer ethics (伦理学) courses at all."

Etzioni expressed his frustration about the interests of his graduate students. "By and large, I clearly had not found a way to help classes full of MBAs see that there is more to life than money, power, fame and self-interest," he wrote at the time. Today he still takes the blame for not educating these "business-leaders-to-be". "I really feel like I failed them," he says. "If I was a better teacher maybe I could have reached them."

Etzioni was a respected ethics expert when he arrived at Harvard. He hoped his work at the university would give him insight into how questions of morality could be applied to places where self-interest flourished. What he found wasn't encouraging. "Those would-be executives had," says Etzioni, "little interest in concepts of ethics and morality in the boardroom—and their professor was met with blank stares when he urged his students to see business in new and different ways."

Etzioni sees the experience at Harvard as an eye-opening one and says there's much about business schools that he'd like to change. "A lot of the faculty teaching business are bad news themselves," Etzioni says. From offering classes that teach students how to legally manipulate contracts, to reinforcing the notion of profit over community interests, Etzioni has seen a lot that's left him shaking his head. And because of what he's seen taught in business schools, he's not surprised by the latest rash of corporate scandals. "In many ways things have got a lot worse at business schools. I suspect," says Etzioni.

Etzioni is still teaching the sociology of right and wrong and still calling for ethical business leadership. "People with poor motives will always exist," he says. "Sometimes environments constrain those people and sometimes environments give those people opportunity." Etzioni says the booming economy of the last decade enabled those individuals with poor motives to get rich before getting in trouble. His hope now: that the cries for reform will provide more fertile soil for his longstanding messages about business ethics.

57. What impressed Amitai Etzioni most about Harvard MBA students?
 A) Their keen interest in business courses. B) Their intense desire for money.
 C) Their tactics for making profits. D) Their potential to become business leaders.
58. Why did Amitai Etzioni say "I really feel like I failed them" (Line 4, Para. 2)?
 A) He was unable to alert his students to corporate malpractice.
 B) He didn't teach his students to see business in new and different ways.
 C) He could not get his students to understand the importance of ethics in business.
 D) He didn't offer courses that would meet the expectations of the business-leaders-to-be.
59. Most would-be executives at the Harvard Business School believed that _____.
 A) questions of morality were of utmost importance in business affairs
 B) self-interest should not be the top priority in business dealings
 C) new and different principles should be taught at business schools
 D) there was no place for ethics and morality in business dealings
60. In Etzioni's view, the latest rash of corporate scandals could be attributed to _____.
 A) the tendency in business schools to stress self-interest over business ethics
 B) the executives' lack of knowledge in legally manipulating contracts
 C) the increasingly fierce competition in the modern business world
 D) the moral corruption of business school graduates
61. We learn from the last paragraph that _____.
 A) the calls for reform will help promote business ethics
 B) businessmen with poor motives will gain the upper hand
 C) business ethics courses should be taught in all business schools
 D) reform in business management contributes to economic growth

Part V Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (Λ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank, if you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods. Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for Λ study of television.

The National Endowment for the Arts recently released the results of its "Reading at Risk" survey, which described the movement of the American Public

time / times / period

the