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大学英语六级考试

张子宏点评历年真题

CET 6

阳光英语学习法

- 外部主体：读者心情设计
- 内部主体：知识点环境设计

主编 张子宏

审订 大学英语四级考试命题研究组

- 解题思路 划线定位
- 解题要诀 高度总结
- 解题策略 深刻凝练
- 试题分析 选项全解



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张子宏点评2005年1月六级试题

Part I Section A

Listening Comprehension

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] At the office. [B] In the waiting room.
[C] At the airport. [D] In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This conversation is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, [A] "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1.M: I'm looking for an unfurnished two-bedroom apartment, but all your apartments are furnished.

W: We can take care of that. We can simply remove the furniture.

Q: What does the woman mean?

要诀 重复原文词语的选项可能是陷阱。

综合推断

- [A] Furnished apartments will cost more.
[B] The apartment can be furnished easily.
[C] The apartment is just what the man is looking for.
[D] She can provide the man with the apartment he needs.

【试题分析】
选D。本题属于推断题,有一定的难度。女士的话中包含着可以让房子满足男士的要求的意思。

解题策略 六级对话听力的很多选项故意重复对话中使用过的词语。此时考生一定要小心对待,因为它们极有可能是陷阱。在本题中,A、B两项中都有furnished和apartment,考生应避免这样的选项。

2.W: I don't agree with Mr. Johnson on his views about social welfare. He seems to suggest that the poor are robbing the rich.

M: He might have used better words to express his ideas, but I find what he says makes a lot of sense.

Q: What does the man mean?

要诀 but之后是考点。

词语替换

- [A] Mr. Johnson's ideas are nonsense.
[B] He quite agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.
[C] Mr. Johnson is good at expressing his ideas.
[D] He shares the woman's views on social welfare.

【试题分析】
选B。but之后的内容一般为答案的出处,需要注意的是短语make sense(有道理,有意义)的意思。

解题策略 but, however, on the contrary, instead 等表示转折的词语是听音时的重点,听到它们时必须立即警觉,因为其后的内容可能就是答案。

3.W: I have been studying overtime, but still can't see any improvement in my grades.

M: Maybe instead of studying in your dorm, you'd better go some place where there are fewer distractions.

Q: What does the man advise the woman to do?

同义转述

要诀 "建议"是考点。

- [A] Study in a quiet place.
[B] Improve her grades gradually.
[C] Change the conditions of her dorm.
[D] Avoid distractions while studying in her dorm.

【试题分析】
选A。you'd better之后一般有表示建议的内容,对话里的place where are few distractions相当于答案项中的quiet place。

解题策略 在六级对话听力中,如果出现表示建议的词语,应给予充分重视,后面往往是考点。在本题中,考生应该重点抓听you'd better之后的部分。

4.W: The seminar originally scheduled for today has been cancelled. The hours I spent preparing for it are totally wasted.

M: Not really, as far as I know, it's been postponed to next week.

Q: What does the man say about the seminar?

词语替换

要诀 "否定"是考点。

- [A] It has been put off.
[B] It has been cancelled.
[C] It will be held in a different place.
[D] It will be rescheduled to attract more participants.

【试题分析】
选A。对话中的postpone相当于put off,解答听力试题的要诀之一是,凡是重复对话中的字词的选项一般都不是答案,而出现与对话中的字词同义词的选项很可能就是答案。

解题策略 抓听表示否定的指示词 Not really. 否定词之后的解释部分考生应给予高度重视, 它往往成为重要的考查对象。

5. M: Hi, Janet, I hear you've just returned from a tour of Australia. Did you get a chance to visit Sydney Opera House?

W: Of course I did, it will be a shame for anyone visiting Australia not to see this unique creation of architecture. Its magnificent beauty is simply beyond description.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

要诀 避难就易, 抓听关键词。

句意推断

- [A] Janet loves the beautiful landscape of Australia very much.
- [B] Janet is very much interested in architecture.
- [C] Janet admires the Sydney Opera House very much.
- [D] Janet thinks it's a shame for anyone not to visit Australia.

【试题分析】

选C。从女士所使用的一些词语当中可以判断出她对悉尼歌剧院赞叹不已。另外, 需要注意的是考生不能凭自己的主观臆断去做题, 这样就可能中了选项A的圈套。

解题策略 在本题中, 女士所使用的语言句子结构较复杂, 考生可能理解起来有一定的难度。但千万不要在单词上分散注意力, 而应该把听到的只言片语综合起来进行推理。

6. M: Sherry, how were you doing with your thesis?

W: Oh, my thesis. That's something I definitely don't want to talk about it right now. I have finished my first draft some time ago, but my supervisor said I should do more research if I want to achieve the quality he expects of me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the woman's thesis?

要诀 but 之后是考点。

句意推断

- [A] It is based on a lot of research.
- [B] It can be finished in a few weeks' time.
- [C] It has drawn criticism from lots of people.
- [D] It falls short of her supervisor's expectations.

【试题分析】

选D。从对话中的条件句可知, 女士的论文没有达到导师的要求, not achieve the quality he expects 相当于 fall short of his expectations。

解题策略 but 之后经常是六级听力重点考查的部分。所以, 遇到 but 时考生应立即警觉。

7. W: I can't believe Karen is late for such an important occasion as a job interview. I reminded her time and again yesterday.

M: You should have known her better by now, everything you tell her goes in one ear and out the other.

Q: What does the man imply?

同义转换

要诀 重复原文词语的选项可能是陷阱。

- [A] Karen is very forgetful.
- [B] He knows Karen better now.
- [C] Karen is sure to pass the interview.
- [D] The woman should have reminded Karen earlier.

【试题分析】

选A。从面迟迟到就可以判断他们所谈论的人不够严谨, 如果知道短语 goes in one ear and out the other (左耳进, 右耳出) 的意思, 一个健忘人的形象就栩栩如生了。

解题策略 听力中经常出现一些比较生僻的短语(如本题中的 goes in one ear and out the other), 此时, 考生应避开那些完全重复原文的选项, 多考虑一些与原文表述方式差别很大的选项。

8. W: Hi, Joe, I wonder if you could do me a favor and tell the professor I've lost my voice, so I can't attend this morning's class. I need the time to study for tomorrow's exam.

M: I don't think it is wise to say so. Since you are not going to give the lecture, you might as well simply skip the class and apologize to the professor later.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

句意概括

要诀 “否定”是考点。

- [A] Ask Joe to apologize to the professor for her.
- [B] Skip the class to prepare for the exam.
- [C] Tell the professor she's lost her voice.
- [D] Attend the lecture with the man.

【试题分析】

选B。一般情况下, 人们会接受对方的建议, 尤其是它听起来比较合理的时候。

解题策略 在本题中抓听含否定词的 I don't think it was wise to say so 之后的部分即可。

9. M: After high school, I'd like to go to college and major in business administration. I really like power and enjoy telling people what to do.

W: You are very ambitious, but I'd rather spend my college days finding out what children are interested in, child's psychology for me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

要诀 抓听 I'd like to 之后的部分即可。

听懂背景

- [A] The man will go in for business fight after high school.
- [B] The woman is not happy with the man's decision.
- [C] The man wants to be a business manager.
- [D] The woman is working in a kindergarten.

【试题分析】

选C。从 business administration 和 tell people what to do 可以判断出答案。

解题策略 考生要记清楚说话者的先后顺序。六级听力中90%左右的题都是针对第二个人的话提问的。但偶尔也会针对第一个人的话提问, 如本题。

10.M: It seems the restaurants here have little business these days.

W: That's true, but ours is a scenic resort, and this is not the busy season. When summer comes, you will see always the tourists waiting in line in order to get a seat.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the restaurants in the town?

细节推断

- [A] They stay closed until summer comes.
- [B] They cater chiefly to tourists.
- [C] They are busy all the year round.
- [D] They provide quality service to their customers.

【试题分析】

选B。从scenic resort(旅游胜地)和tourists可以判断出答案。另外,解答本题还需要知道cater to(供给饮食)的意思。

要诀 but之后是考点。

解题策略 同第6题。

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], [D]. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Both John and Sue joined the staff of a successful public relations firm in New York during the same year. They had just completed their PR degrees at a nearby university and were thrilled to be hired by one of the finest PR firms in the city. John's first assignment was to create a promotion campaign for a client to put in a new game on the market. Initially, Sue was assigned to work with the sports wear company on the marketing concept for its newest line of clothing. As the time passed and work with their respective first clients became more and more difficult, John and Sue realized that they had been assigned two of the toughest accounts in the town. Although John completed his assignment quickly and successfully, he was furious when he learnt the boss had deliberately assigned him a difficult account. In response, he not only complained to his colleagues but also to the boss's secretary. Sue, on the other hand, had a more difficult time satisfying her first client and she took several additional months to actually complete the project. However, she just laughed when she heard that the boss had made the assignment purposefully. Over the following two years, John worked reluctantly with any assignment and problem that he encountered. Sue accepted each assignment cheerfully and when problem arose, she responded with her characteristic "No problem, I can handle it." Although Sue took longer to complete her projects than John and both were equally successful on the assignments they completed, Sue was given the first promotion when there came a vacancy.

细节推断

11. What's the relationship between John and Sue now?

要诀 坚持“题文同序”的原则, 抓听文章开头部分。

- [A] Classmates.
- [B] Colleagues.
- [C] Boss and secretary.
- [D] PR representative and client.

【解题策略】在短文听力部分要坚持题文同序的原则,即:题目的顺序与文章内容的顺序是一致的。所以,第一题的答案一般在文章的开头部分。

【试题分析】选C。从文章中可知,他们同在一家公司工作,面对同一个老板,当然是同事关系。

细节重述

12. Why was John furious after he finished his first assignment?

要诀 总然后面的分述部分是考点。

- [A] He felt his assignment was tougher than Sue's.
- [B] His clients complained about his service.
- [C] He thought the boss was unfair to him.
- [D] His boss was always finding fault with his work.

【解题策略】如果文章出现总-分的结构,那么重点抓听分述时的各项内容。在这些并列的内容中,出题者往往会对其中的一项提问。如在本文中,先提到John and Sue realized that...然后再单独叙述John的情况和Sue的情况。

【试题分析】选C。可以用排除法来解答。本题A、B、D在原文中都没有提到,当然不是答案。另外,还需要知道短语 find fault with(挑毛病)的意思。

句意转述

13. What's Sue's attitude to difficult tasks?

要诀 “评价”是考点。

- [A] She is unwilling to undertake them.
- [B] She complains about her bad luck.
- [C] She always accepts them cheerfully.
- [D] She takes them on though reluctantly.

【解题策略】however等转折词的后面是句子的重心所在,一般针对该部分进行提问。

【试题分析】选C。原文提到,“当出现空缺时,Sue首先得到提拔。”故A项与原文吻合。

句意转述

14. How does the story end?

要诀 抓听文章结尾部分。

- [A] Sue got promoted.
- [B] John had to quit his job.
- [C] Both John and Sue got a raise.
- [D] Sue failed to complete her project.

【解题策略】根据“题文同序”的原则,最后一题的答案应该在文章的结尾部分。

【试题分析】选A。原文提到,“当出现空缺时,Sue首先得到提拔。”故A项与原文吻合。

Passage Two

American visitors to east Asia are often surprised and puzzled by how Asian cultures and customs differ from those in the United States. What's considered typical or a proper social conducting in one country may be regarded as odd, improper, or even rude in the other. For example, people from some east Asian countries may begin a conversation with a stranger by asking personal questions about family, home or work. Such questions are thought to be friendly whereas might be considered offensive in the United States. On the other hand, people in most Asian cultures are far more guarded about expressing their feelings publicly than most Americans are. Openly displaying annoyance or anger, yelling, arguing loudly and so forth is considered ill-mannered in countries such as Japan. Many eastern Asians prefer to hold their emotions in check and instead express themselves with great politeness. They try not to be blunt and avoid making direct criticisms. In fact, they often keep their differences of opinion to themselves and merely smile and remains silent rather than engage in a confrontation. By comparison, the Americans are often frank about displaying both positive and negative emotions on the street and in other public places. Americans visiting Asia should keep in mind that such behavior may cause offence. A major difference between American culture and most east Asian cultures is that in east Asia the community is more important than the individual. Most Americans are considered a success when they make a name for themselves.

同义
转述

词语
解释

句意
转述

句意
推理

细节
重述

15. How will some Asians start their conversation when they meet for the first time?

要诀 for example 是考点。

- [A] By greeting each other very politely.
- [B] By exchanging their views on public affairs.
- [C] By displaying their feelings and emotions.
- [D] By asking each other some personal questions.

【解题策略】在六级听力中偶尔会就例证部分提问,所以,听到 for example, for instance 之类的信号词时考生应该多加注意。

【试题分析】选D。原文举例部分说到,“一些远东国家的人与陌生人开始交谈时会问一些有关家人、家庭及工作等个人问题。”D项是此句的同义转述。

16. What would the Japanese do when they feel annoyed?

要诀 “转折”是考点。

- [A] Refrain from showing his feelings.
- [B] Express his opinion frankly.
- [C] Argue fiercely.
- [D] Yell loudly.

【解题策略】 on the other hand 等转折词的后面是句子的重心所在,也是考查的重点。

【试题分析】选A。表示列举的地方往往会成为命题的地方,本题的三个干扰项,同在一个句子里出现。

17. What is encouraged in the American culture according to the passage?

要诀 坚持“题文同序”的原则,重点抓听文章尾部。

- [A] Getting rich quickly.
- [B] Distinguishing oneself.
- [C] Respecting individual fights.
- [D] Doing credit to one's community.

【解题策略】最后一道题的答案一般在文章的结尾部分,因此,在录音快要结束时要边听边浏览最后一题的选项。

【试题分析】选B。只要知道 make a name for oneself (成名,得到名声)就能判断出答案。

Passage Three

In order for a chemical to be considered a drug, it must have the capacity to affect how the body works. No substance that has the power to do this is completely safe. Drugs are approved only after tests have demonstrated that they are relatively safe when used as directed and when their benefits outweigh their risks. Thus some very dangerous drugs are approved because they are necessary to treat serious illnesses. Many people suffer ill effect from drugs, called side effect, even though they take the drug exactly as directed. The human population contains a great variety of genetic variation, but drugs are tested on just a few thousand people. When a particular drug is taken by millions, some people may not respond in a predictable way, even though the drug has been tested. A patient may also ac

18. Under what circumstances are drugs approved?

要诀 重复原文是答案。

- [A] If they don't involve any risks.
- [B] If they produce predictable side effects.
- [C] When the urgent need for them arises.
- [D] When tests show that they are relatively safe.

19. Why do many people suffer side effects from a drug even though they take it as directed?

要诀 原因是考点。

- [A] Because they are not accustomed to it.
- [B] Because they are not psychologically prepared for it.
- [C] Because their genes differ from those who have been tested for it.
- [D] Because they are less sensitive to it than those who have been tested for it.

【解题策略】在六级的短文听力中,考生可坚持“听到的便是答案”的原则,在四个选项中首先考虑含有重复原文词语的选项。在本题中,原文提到了 they are relatively safe, 答案D中一字未改地重复了原文的词语。

【试题分析】选D。从文中可知,如果试验表明按照说明服用药物时相对安全,或者药品的弊大于利时,就会批准药品推广使用。D项与此意吻合。

【解题策略】因果关系是短文听力中重要的考点。在听音时,如果听到 because, since 或 as 等词则应立刻警觉,因为原因部分是考查的重点。但如果不出明显的信号词而仍然存在因果关系的话,考生仍需谨慎,本题便属于这种情况。

【试题分析】选C。原文提到,“人类存在着大量的基因变体,可是药品只是在几千人身上进行试验。”C项是对这一陈述的综合概括。

quire a tolerance for a certain drug, which means the patient has to take ever larger doses to produce the desired effect. Tolerance may lead to habituation in which the person becomes so depend on the drug that he or she becomes addicted to it. Addiction causes severe psychological and physical disturbances when the drug is taken away. Finally, drugs often have unwanted side effect. They usually cause only minor discomfort such as skin-rush, headache, or sleepiness. Certain drugs however can produce serious adverse reactions.

细节重述

20. What will happen when patients acquire tolerance for a certain drug?

要诀 并列的信息容易成为考点。

- [A] They will have to take ever larger doses.
- [B] They will become physically impaired.
- [C] They will suffer from minor discomfort.
- [D] They will experience a very painful process.

【解题策略】考生应重点抓听表示并列或递进关系的词，其后的部分经常是考查的重点，如本题中的 also。

【试题分析】选A。从文中可知，病人对某种药物可能也会产生耐受性，这就意味着病人必须服用更大的剂量才能产生预期效果。A项与此意完全吻合。

Part II

Reading Comprehension

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], [D]. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

文章是一位牧师从两位去世的老人说起，探讨人们对世间所发生事物的两个认识，一是：世间万物的存在都有一个因果

关系；二是：世间万物都因我们的愿望而发生。

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died "full of years," as the Bible would say; both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid condolence (吊唁) calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the deceased (已故的) woman said to me, "If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her out of this cold and snow, she would be alive today. It's my fault that she died." At the second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, "If only I hadn't insisted on my mother's going to Florida, she would be alive today. That long airplane ride, the abrupt change of climate, was more than she could take. It's my fault that she's dead." When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course - keeping Mother at home, postponing the operation - would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to [feel guilty]. The first is our

21. What is said about [the two deceased elderly women]?

关键词

定位

- [A] They lived out a natural life.
- [B] They died of exhaustion after the long plane rider
- [C] They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.
- [D] They died due to lack of care by family members.

同义转述

【解析】选A。细节题，问题的出处在文章的第一段。从both had died "full of years"可知两位老人太的去世是寿终正寝，也就是选项中的lived out a natural life。B、C、D三个选项是对原文第二段所述内容的歪曲。

22. [The author had to conduct the two women's funerals] probably because_____.

关键词

定位

- [A] he wanted to console the two families
- [B] he was an official from the community
- [C] he had great sympathy for the deceased
- [D] he was priest of the local church

词语解析

【解析】选D。推断题，问题的出处在文章的第一段，从officiate at two funerals... in my community (宗教上的司祭，司仪)可以判断作者为牧师。A、C虽然本身有一定的合理性，但和题干联系起来就不合逻辑了，因为安慰和同情不足以成为主持葬礼的原因；B是对原文中officiate一词的曲解。

23. People [feel guilty] for the deaths of their loved ones because_____.

关键词

定位

- [A] they couldn't find a better way to express their grief
- [B] they believe that they were responsible
- [C] they had neglected the natural course of events
- [D] they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction

句意归纳

【解析】选C。细节题，问题的出处在文章的第三段和最后一段。从...we are the cause of what happens...可以得出答案。A、B、D三个选项是对原文第三段所述内容的歪曲。

pressing need to believe that [the world makes sense], that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens. That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen. It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault. The roots of this feeling may lie in our [childhood]. Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of omnipotence(万能). A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

- 定位 24. In the context of the passage, "[... the world makes sense]" (Line 3, Para. 4) probably means that "_____".
- 关键词
- 句意转述
- [A] everything in the world is predetermined
 - [B] the world can be interpreted in different ways
 - [C] there's an explanation for everything in the world
 - [D] we have to be sensible in order to understand the world

【解析】选C。词句理解题,问题的出处在文章的第四段,从...there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything...可以得出答案。A、B、D三个选项是对原文第四段所述内容的过度推理。

- 定位 25. People have been made to believe since [infancy] that _____.
- 关键词
- 句意转述
- [A] everybody is at their command
 - [B] life and death is an unsolved mystery
 - [C] every story should have a happy ending
 - [D] their wishes are the cause of everything that happens

【解析】选D。细节题,问题的出处在文章的最后一段,从our wishes cause things to happen可得出答案。A选项是对第四段内容的片面理解;B选项文中未提及;C选项是对原文第三段中一句话的曲解。

Passage Two

本文介绍美国加利福尼亚州的环保人士和一些地方政府采取的行動。对废弃电子产品的不当处理所产生的污染问题的态度、愿望和

Frustrated with delays in Sacramento, [Bay Area officials] said Thursday they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate the region's growing pile of electronic trash. A San Jose councilwoman and a San Francisco supervisor said they would propose local initiatives aimed at controlling electronic waste if the California law-making body fails to act on [two bills stalled in the Assembly]. They are among a growing number of California cities and counties that have expressed the same intention.

Environmentalists and local governments are increasingly concerned about the toxic hazard posed by old electronic devices and the cost of safely recycling those products. An estimated 6 million televisions and computers are stocked in California homes, and an additional 6,000 to 7,000 computers become outdated every day. The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances, and are already banned from California landfills(垃圾填埋场).

Legislation by Senator Byron Sher would require consumers to pay a recycling fee of up to \$30 on every new machine containing a cathode(阴极) ray tube. Used in almost all video monitors and televisions, those devices contain four to eight pounds of lead each. The fees would go toward setting up recycling programs, providing grants to non-profit agencies that reuse the tubes and rewarding manufacturers that encourage recycling.

A separate bill by Los Angeles-area Senator Gloria Romero would require high-tech manufacturers to develop programs to recycle so-called e-waste.

If passed, the measures would put California

- 定位 26. What step were [Bay Area officials] going to take regarding e-waste disposal?
- 关键词
- 句意理解
- [A] Exert pressure on manufacturers of electronic devices.
 - [B] Lay down relevant local regulations themselves.
 - [C] Lobby the law-makers of the California Assembly.
 - [D] Rally support to pass the stalled bills.

【解析】选B。细节题,问题的出处在文章的第二段,从...they planned to take matters into their own hands...可以得出答案。这一句和选项中的lay down regulations themselves意思相近。本题的难度在于要想排除其他三个选项还须往下阅读文章。

- 定位 27. The two bills stalled in the California Assembly both concern _____.
- 关键词
- 概括引申
- [A] regulations on dumping hazardous substances into landfills
 - [B] the sale of used electronic devices to foreign countries
 - [C] the funding of local initiatives to reuse electronic trash
 - [D] the reprocessing of the huge amounts of electronic waste in the state

【解析】选D。推断题,本题有较高的难度,问题的出处在文章的第四、五段,选项还涉及到了文章的最后两段。要解答,首先得弄懂那两个法案是什么内容,第一个法案是要求消费者为每台机器的再循环付费30美元;第二个法案是要求生产厂家开发废弃电子产品的再循环项目。从两个法案可以判断,它们并不全是为了给地方政府的提议寻找资金,而是都涉及处理废弃电子产品问题,因此选D不选C。

- 定位 28. Consumers are not supposed to throw used computers in the trash because _____.
- 关键词
- 句意转述
- [A] they contain large amounts of harmful substances
 - [B] this is banned by the California government
 - [C] some parts may be recycled for use elsewhere
 - [D] unscrupulous dealers will retrieve them for profit

【解析】选A。推断题,问题的出处在文章的最后一段,从...it can be concluded that e-waste contains hazardous substances...可以得出答案。

at the forefront of national efforts to manage the refuse of the electronic age. But [high-tech groups], including the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group and the American Electronics Association, oppose the measures, arguing that fees of up to \$30 will drive consumers to online, out-of-state retailers. "What really needs to occur is consumer education. Most consumers are unaware they're not supposed to throw computers in the trash" said Roxanne Gould, vice president of government relations for the electronics association. Computer recycling should be a local effort and part of residential waste collection programs, she added.

Recycling [electronic waste] is a dangerous and specialized matter, and environmentalists maintain the state must support recycling efforts and ensure that the job isn't contracted to *unscrupulous* (毫无顾忌的) junk dealers who send the toxic parts overseas. "The graveyard of the high-tech revolution is ending up in rural China," said Ted Smith, director of the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. His group is pushing for an amendment to Sher's bill that would prevent the export of e-waste.

定位 关键词

29. [High-tech groups] believe that if an extra \$30 is charged on every TV or computer purchased in California, consumers will ____.
- [A] abandon online shopping
 [B] buy them from other states
 [C] strongly protest against such a charge
 [D] hesitate to upgrade their computers

【解析】选B。细节题，问题的出处在文章的第七段，从...will drive consumers to online, out of state retailers...可以较容易地得出答案。

(28题)

句意转述

30. We learn from the passage that much of California's [electronic waste] has been ____.

- [A] collected by non-profit agencies
 [B] dumped into local landfills
 [C] exported to foreign countries
 [D] recycled by computer manufacturers

【解析】选C。细节题，问题的答案在最后一段。文章最后提到“最后，高科技产品的废弃物堆积在中国的农村。他的小组将提出修正案，建议禁止电子废弃物出口。”由此可知C项正确。

句意转述

Passage Three

本文是关于美国的科学和数学教育中的多元化、各自为政、没有统一的指导思想所造成的学生学习广而不深的问题。有关组织和人士提出了一个新的规范并分析了它的推广前景。

Throughout the nation's more than 15,000 school districts, widely differing approaches to [teaching science and math] have emerged. Though there can be strength in diversity, a new international analysis suggests that this variability has instead contributed to *lackluster* (平淡的) achievement scores by U.S. children relative to their peers in other developed countries.

Indeed, concludes William H. Schmidt of Michigan State University, who led the new analysis, "no single intellectually coherent vision dominates U.S. educational practice in math or science." The reason, he said, "is because the system is deeply and [fundamentally flawed]."

The new analysis, released this week by the National Science Foundation in Arlington, Va., is based on data collected from about 50 nations as part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study.

Not only do approaches to teaching science and math vary among individual U.S. communities, the report finds, but there appears to be little strategic focus, within a school district's curricula, its textbooks, or its teachers' activities. This contrasts sharply with the coordinated national programs of most other countries.

定位 关键词

31. According to the passage, [the teaching of science and math] in America is ____.
- [A] focused on tapping students' potential
 [B] characterized by its diversity
 [C] losing its vitality gradually
 [D] going downhill in recent years

【解析】选B。推断题，问题的出处在文章的第一段，从throughout the nation... diversity...等词句可以判断B项为正确答案。

同义概述

32. The [fundamental flaw] of American school education is that ____.

- [A] it lacks a coordinated national program
 [B] it sets a very low academic standard for students
 [C] it relies heavily on the initiative of individual teachers
 [D] it attaches too much importance to intensive study of school subjects

【解析】选A。细节题，从...no single intellectually coherent dominate...the system is deeply and fundamentally flawed.可以较容易地得出答案。

句意概述

On average, U.S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do. This creates an educational environment that “[is a mile wide and an inch deep],” Schmidt notes.

For instance, eighth graders in the United States cover about 33 topics in math versus just 19 in Japan. Among science courses, the international gap is even wider. U.S. curricula for this age level resemble those of a small group of countries including Australia, Thailand, Iceland, and Bulgaria. Schmidt asks whether the United States wants to be classed with these nations, whose educational systems “share our pattern of *splintered* (支离破碎的) visions” but which are not economic leaders.

The new report “couldn’t come at a better time,” says Gerald Wheeler, executive director of the National Science Teachers Association in Arlington. “[The new National Science Education Standards] provide that focused vision,” including the call “to do less, but in greater depth.”

[Implementing the new science standards and their math counterparts] will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized responsibility for education in the United States requires that any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a time.

In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards “face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the *babble* (嘈杂声).”

33. By saying that the U.S. educational environment is “[a mile wide and an inch deep]” (Line 4, Para. 5), the author means U.S. educational practice “_____”.

- [A] lays stress on quality at the expense of quantity
- [B] offers an environment for comprehensive education
- [C] encourages learning both in depth and in scope
- [D] scratches the surface of a wide range of topics

【解析】选D。词句理解题。结合上下文，可知作者认为美国的科学和数学教育水平不高，第五段的大意也是说美国的学生接触的科目是各国中最多的，所以整个结果是学生对许多科目只能有一个肤浅的认识。

34. [The new National Science Education Standards] are good news in that they will _____.

- [A] provide depth to school science education
- [B] solve most of the problems in school teaching
- [C] be able to meet the demands of the community
- [D] quickly dominate U.S. educational practice

【解析】选A。细节题。问题的出处在文章的第七段，尤其是…to do less, but in greater depth. 解答阅读试题的重要方法之一是，确定出试题题干中的核心词，然后带着这个核心词去原文中寻找和问题相关的部分，就能大致确定问题的答案。

35. [Putting the new science and math standards into practice] will prove difficult because _____.

- [A] there is always controversy in educational circles
- [B] not enough educators have realized the necessity for doing so
- [C] school districts are responsible for making their own decisions
- [D] many schoolteachers challenge the acceptability of these standards

【解析】选C。细节题。根据第八段的Implementing the new science standards… will be the challenge… because the decentralized responsibility… 可以得出答案。

Passage Four

文章主要介绍克隆技术在动物身上的许多不成熟之处，进而指出以不成熟的技术去克隆人类是一项不明智的行为。

“I’ve never met a human worth cloning,” says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from his lab at Texas A&M University. “It’s a [stupid endeavor].” That’s an interesting choice of adjective, coming from a man who has spent millions of dollars trying to clone a 13-year-old dog named Missy. So far, he and his team have not succeeded, though they have cloned two cows and expect to clone a cat soon. They just might succeed in cloning Missy this spring—or perhaps not for another 5 years. It seems the reproductive system of man’s best friend is one of the mysteries of modern science.

Westhusin’s experience with cloning animals leaves him upset by all this talk of human cloning. In three years of work on the Missy project, using hundreds upon hundreds of dog’s eggs, the A&M team has produced only a dozen or so *embryos* (胚胎) carrying Missy’s DNA. None have survived the transfer to a *surrogate* (代孕的) mother. The wastage of eggs and the many spontaneously aborted *fetuses* (胎) may be acceptable when you’re dealing with cats or

36. By “[stupid endeavor]” (Line 3, Para. 1), Westhusin means to say that _____.

- [A] animal cloning is not worth the effort at all
- [B] animal cloning is absolutely impractical
- [C] human cloning should be done selectively
- [D] human cloning is a foolish undertaking

【解析】选D。细节题。将第一段第一句话前后联系起来就知道，It’s a stupid endeavor中的it指human cloning, endeavor和undertaking同义。

37. What does the first paragraph tell us about Westhusin’s dog cloning project?

- [A] Its success is already in sight.
- [B] Its outcome remains uncertain.
- [C] It is doomed to utter failure.
- [D] It is progressing smoothly.

【解析】选B。细节题。将… have not succeeded… 和 They just might succeed… 综合起来看，就可以得出答案。

bulls, he argues, but not with humans. "Cloning is incredibly inefficient, and also dangerous," he says.

Even so, dog cloning is a commercial opportunity, with a nice research payoff: Ever since Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997, Westhusin's phone has been ringing with people calling in hopes of duplicating their cats and dogs, cattle and horses. "A lot of people want to clone pets, especially if the price is right," says Westhusin. Cost is no obstacle for Missy's mysterious billionaire owner; he's put up \$3.7 million so far to fund A&M's research.

Contrary to some media reports, Missy is not dead. The owner wants a twin to carry on Missy's fine qualities after she does die. The prototype is, by all accounts, athletic, good-natured and supersmart. Missy's master does not expect an exact copy of her. He knows her clone may not have her temperament. In a statement of purpose, Missy's owner and the A&M team say they are "both looking forward to studying the ways that her clones differ from Missy."

Besides cloning a great dog, the project may contribute insight into the old question of nature vs. nurture. It could also lead to the cloning of special rescue dogs and many endangered animals.

However, Westhusin is cautious about his work. He knows that even if he gets a dog pregnant, the offspring, should they survive, will face the problems shown at birth by other [cloned animals]: abnormalities like immature lungs and heart and weight problems. "Why would you ever want to clone humans," Westhusin asks, "when we're not even close to getting it worked out in animals yet?"

定位

关键词

38. By cloning Missy, Mark Westhusin [hopes to] _____.

- [A] study the possibility of cloning humans
- [B] search for ways to modify its temperament
- [C] examine the reproductive system of the dog species
- [D] find out the differences between Missy and its clones

【解析】选D。细节题。问题的出处在文章第四段结尾处。In a statement of purpose... to studying the ways that her clones differ from Missy. 一句清楚地表明了答案。

细节概述

定位

关键词

39. We learn from the passage that [animal clones] are likely to have _____.

- [A] a bad temper
- [B] immune deficiency
- [C] defective organs
- [D] an abnormal shape

【解析】选C。从文章的最后一段中的 abnormalities like immature lungs and heart and weight problems 可以判断出答案。

重复原文

定位: 题文同序 关键词

40. [It can be seen that present cloning techniques] _____.

- [A] still have a long way to go before reaching maturity
- [B] have been widely used in saving endangered species
- [C] provide insight into the question of nature vs. nurture
- [D] have proved quite adequate for the cloning of humans

【解析】选A。综合全文内容, 可以概括出答案。

句意转述

Part III

Vocabulary

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

41. My grandfather, a retired worker,

often _____ [the past] with a feeling of longing and respect. [A] considers [B] contemplates [C] contrives [D] contacts

【解析】选B。A想, 思考; B沉思; C设法做到; D联系。
【译文】我的祖父, 一位退休老工人, 总是怀着崇敬和渴望的心情回忆过去。

42. Medical students are advised that the wearing of a white coat _____ [the acceptance of a professional code of conduct expected of the medical profession].

[A] supplements [B] simulates [C] signifies [D] swears

【解析】选C。A补充; B模仿; C表示, 意味; D宣誓, 发誓。
【译文】人们建议医疗专业的学生穿上白色的外套, 因为它是人们对医疗工作者的行为认可的标志。

43. The doctors _____ the newly approved [drug] into the patient when he was critically ill.

[A] injected [B] ejected [C] projected [D] subjected

【解析】选A。A注射; B喷射; C投射; D使服从。
【译文】当这个病人病情非常严重时, 医生给他注射了一种刚刚获准使用的新药。

44. Apart from philosophical and legal reasons for respecting patients' wishes, there are several practical reasons why doctors should _____ [to involve patients in their own medical care decisions].

语境推断

- [A] enforce [B] endow
[C] endeavor [D] enhance

【解析】选C。A执行，强制；B资助，赋予；C努力，尽力；D提高。
【译文】除了哲理和法理上要尊重病人的意愿外，还有一些实际原因要求医生要努力使病人参与到自己的医疗决策。

45. This is a long _____ - [roughly 13 miles down a beautiful valley to the little church below].

语境释义

- [A] terrain [B] descent
[C] degeneration [D] tumble

【解析】选A。A地面，地带；B斜坡，坡道；C退化，变质，D跌倒。
【译文】这是一段很长的坡路，大约有13英里，顺着一条美丽的峡谷，一直通到下面的一座小教堂。

46. She was deeply _____ by the amount of [criticism] her play received.

因果关系

- [A] deported [B] deprived
[C] involved [D] frustrated

【解析】选D。A使流放；B夺取，使丧失；C使卷入；D阻挠，使感到灰心。
【译文】她的戏受到大量的批评，她因而深受挫折。

47. Some scientists are dubious of the claim that [organisms _____ with age as an inevitable outcome of living].

常识推断

- [A] depress [B] default
[C] deteriorate [D] degrade

【解析】选D。A压抑，使沮丧；B违约，拖欠；C恶化 D使...退化。
【译文】一些科学家对随着年龄的增长有机体的退化是生命必然结果的主张抱怀疑态度。

48. Many manufacturers were accused of concentrating too heavily on cost reduction, often [at the _____ of the quality of their products].

固定搭配

- [A] expense [B] exposure
[C] expansion [D] expectation

【解析】选A。A花费；B暴露；C扩展；D期望。
【译文】许多生产厂家被指责为了太注重降低成本而以产品质量为代价。

49. One [witness _____ that he'd seen the suspect run out of the bank after it had been robbed].

语境推断

- [A] convicted [B] conformed
[C] retorted [D] testified

【解析】选D。A证明...有罪；B符合，顺应；C反驳；D作证，证明。
【译文】一位证人作证说他看见银行被抢劫后，犯罪嫌疑人从银行里跑出来。

50. Nothing Helen says is ever _____ [She always thinks carefully before she speaks].

语境释义

- [A] simultaneous [B] hogogenous
[C] spontaneous [D] rigorous

【解析】选C。A同时的；B同类的；C自发的；D严密的，缜密的。
【译文】海伦从不随口讲话，她所说的话一般都经过仔细考虑。

51. She gave _____ [directions] about the way the rug should be cleaned.

常用搭配

- [A] explicit [B] brisk
[C] transient [D] opaque

【解析】选A。A详述的，明晰的；B兴盛的，轻快的；C短暂的，临时的；D不透明的，难以理解的。
【译文】她明确地指明了小块地毯清洗的方法。

52. It took a lot of imagination to [come up with such a(n) _____ plan].

语境推断

- [A] inherent [B] ingenious
[C] vigorous [D] exotic

【解析】选B。A内在的，固有的；B机灵的，有独创性的；C有力的；D奇异的，异国情调的。
【译文】要制订这么一份有创见的计划需要很好的想象力。

53. A _____ official is one [who is irresponsible in his work].

语境释义

- [A] timid [B] tedious
[C] suspicious [D] slack

【解析】选D。A胆怯的；B乏味的；C可疑的；D松懈的。
【译文】对工作懈怠的官员在自己的工作中没有责任心。

54. Most mathematicians [trust their _____ in solving problems and readily admit they would not be able to function without it].

动宾搭配

- [A] conception [B] perception
[C] intuition [D] cognition

【解析】选C。A概念；B知觉，洞察力；C直觉；D(哲学上的)认识。
【译文】在解决问题时大多数数学家都相信自己的直觉，并乐意承认没有直觉，他们就不能工作。

55. He had an almost [irresistible] to talk to the crowd when he entered Hyde Park.

逻辑推理 [A] impulse [B] instinct
[C] stimulation [D] surge

【解析】选A。A冲动；B本能；C刺激；D(感情等)奔放，洋溢。
【译文】当他走进海德公园时就产生一阵几乎无法抗拒的冲动要向人群发表讲话。

56. Encouraged by their culture to voice their opinions freely, the Canadians are not afraid to go against the [group], and will argue their viewpoints enthusiastically, though rarely aggressively.

语境释义 [A] consent [B] conscience
[C] consensus [D] consciousness

【解析】选C。A同意；B良知；C一致意见；D意识，觉悟。
【译文】受他们自由表达自己的观点的文化影响，加拿大人大不怕个人和团体的一致意见相左，总是热情地，而很少带有攻击性地为自己的观点去辩论。

57. He still [the memory] of his carefree childhood spent in that small wooden house of his grandparents'.

常见搭配 [A] nourishes [B] cherishes
[C] fancies [D] scans

【解析】选B。A提供养分；B珍爱；C想象，幻想；D审视，扫描。
【译文】他仍然怀念儿时祖父母的小木屋度过的无忧无虑的时光。

58. She expressed her strong determination that nothing could [her to give up] her career as a teacher.

语法搭配 [A] induce [B] deduce
[C] reduce [D] attract

【解析】选A。A引诱，导致；B演绎，推断；C减少；D吸引。
【译文】她表达了自己的坚定决心，那就是任何诱惑也无法让她放弃教师这个职业。

59. The microscope and telescope, with their capacity to [enlarge], isolate and probe, demonstrate how details can be [] and separated from the whole.

同义替换 [A] radiated [B] extended
[C] prolonged [D] magnified

【解析】选D。A放射；B延伸；C拉长；D放大。
【译文】显微镜和望远镜的放大、单独查看的功能显示了细节是如何被放大和从整体中分离出去的。

60. [Lighting can be used not only to create an atmosphere], but also to [] features of the house, such as ornaments or pictures.

语境释义 [A] highlight [B] underline
[C] activate [D] upgrade

【解析】选A。A突出；B在...下划线，强调；C起动；D提升。
【译文】灯光不仅可以创造氛围，还可以突出房子的主要特色，比如装饰品或画。

61. By turning this knob to the right you can [the sound from] the radio.

常见搭配 [A] intensify [B] amplify
[C] enlarge [D] reinforce

【解析】选B。A强化；B放大，增强；C加大；D加强。
【译文】把这个旋钮往右拧，就可以增大收音机的音量。

62. One of the attractive features of the course was the way [the practical work had been] with the theoretical aspects of the subject.

语境释义 [A] embedded [B] embraced
[C] integrated [D] synthesized

【解析】选C。A把...嵌入；B包含；C(使)结合在一起；D合成。
【译文】这门课程的吸引力之一是将实际工作和理论联系起来的方式。

63. They couldn't see a [] of hope that they would be [saved] by a passing ship.

语境推断 [A] grain [B] span
[C] slice [D] gleam

【解析】选D。A颗粒，细粒；B跨度；C切片，一份；D闪亮。A gleam of 为一短语，A gleam of hope 意思是“一丝希望”。
【译文】他们看不到一丝被过往船只搭救的希望。

64. The traditional markets retain their [for] the many Chinese who still prefer fresh food like live fish, ducks, chickens over packaged or frozen goods.

固定搭配 [A] appeal [B] pledge
[C] image [D] survival

【解析】选A。A吸引力；B誓约，保证；C形象；D生存。
【译文】传统的市场仍然对许多中国人有吸引力。与冷冻食品相比，他们更喜欢鲜活的鸡、鸭和鱼。

65. _____ efforts are needed [in order to finish important but unpleasant tasks].
 [A] Consecutive [B] Condensed
 [C] Perpetual [D] Persistent

【解析】选D。A连续的,连贯的;B浓缩的;C永久的;D坚持不懈的。
 【译文】为了完成重要而乏味的工作,还需要进行持续的努力。

66. A number of students _____ in flats, and others [live] in the nearby holiday resorts, where there is a reasonable supply of competitively-priced accommodation.
 [A] revive [B] inhabit
 [C] gather [D] reside

【解析】选B。A使复苏;B居住于;C聚集;D定居,常和in连用。
 【译文】大量的学生住在公寓里,其他人住在附近的假日酒店里。那里可以提供价格适中的有竞争力的住宿。

67. He bought his house on the _____ plan, [paying a certain amount of money each month].
 [A] division [B] premium
 [C] installment [D] fluctuation

【解析】选C。A分割,部门;B保险金,奖品;C分期付款;D波动,浮动。
 【译文】他以分期付款的方式购买的房子,每月偿还一部分。

68. He could not _____ [ignorance as his excuse]; he should have known what was happening in his department.
 [A] petition [B] plead
 [C] resort [D] reproach

【解析】选B。A请愿;B提出...为理由(借口);C诉诸;D责备,批评。
 【译文】他不应该以不知道为借口,他应该知道在自己的部门里发生的事情。

69. Many ecologists believe that lots of major species in the world are [on the _____ of] extinction.
 [A] margin [B] border
 [C] verge [D] fringe

【解析】选C。A页边空白;B边界;C边缘,通常用作on the verge of短语;D边缘,外圍。
 【译文】许多生态学家认为世界上大量的重要物种都处于灭绝的边缘。

70. Any salesperson who [sells more than the weekly _____] will receive a bonus.
 [A] ratio [B] quota
 [C] allocation [D] portion

【解析】选B。A比率;B定额;C分配;D一份,部分。
 【译文】任何超额完成每周销售指标的销售人员都会获得一份奖金。

Part IV

Error Correction

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.

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.

1. time/times/period
2. /
3. the

The World Health Organization (WHO) says its ten-year campaign to remove leprosy (麻风病) as a world health problem has been successful. Doctor Brundtland, head of the WHO, says a number of leprosy cases around the world has been cut of ninety percent during the past ten years. She says efforts are

- S1 a → the
 S2 of → by

S1 a number of 意思是“大量的,许多”,the number 才是指“...数量”。

S2 by ... percent 以...的百分比。