



上海外国语大学 高莉敏 主审

# 阅读理解加强版

## 英语六级全真预测 试题及详解



附送MP3光盘

10套预测试题+6套真题（新题型）

2010年12月（完整版）—2008年6月

主编 ©刘金龙

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# 前 言

大学英语六级考试改革的目的是更准确地测试在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是英语听说能力,以体现社会发展对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。

许多考生由于对大学英语六级考试改革的不够透彻,在备考过程中往往具有一定的盲目性,缺乏针对性的训练。为了帮助广大考生更好地应对改革后的各种新题型,破解六级考试过程中的种种难题,笔者组织了长期奋战在大学英语教学和六级培训一线的教师,合力编写了该书。

本书由 10 套全真预测模拟试题组成,均系编者在对历年真题研究的基础上编写而成。本书不同于以往的特点在于其对阅读理解部分的充分讲解与分析,编者除提供参考答案与解题思路外,还提供了完整的篇章翻译和文章大意概括总结。通过对这 10 套模拟试题的详细讲解和评析,让考生熟悉考试题型、了解考试难度,迅速把握考点和测试要求;精心设计的练习可以帮助考生巩固、强化考试所需的技能。在练习材料的难度方面,兼顾不同水平的考生,设置了不同难度的练习。通过解题技巧的讲解,难度适中练习的操练,可帮助考生达到触类旁通的娴熟境地。

## 本书特色

亮点之 1——快速阅读和完型填空部分,均配有文章大意,帮助考生理解全文。

亮点之 2——阅读理解 Section A 部分,每小题答案详解均配有句子译文。

亮点之 3——阅读理解 Section B 部分,均配有全文翻译,便于考生更好地解题。

亮点之 4——作文部分,既有写作指南作指点,又有经典范文作参考,外加亮点解析,指出范文点睛之处。

亮点之 5——翻译部分不仅给出详细的解析,还根据题目特点,对相应语法、词法、句法点均给出拓展性讲解。考生既学习了翻译技巧,又重温了相关语法知识,一举两得。

另外,本书还在所附的 MP3 光盘中,特别赠送 2008—2010 年 6 套真题,内容涵盖完整的题目、详细的参考答案及解析、准确的听力原文及清晰的听力录音。如读者希望对真题有更进一步的了解,可参考本社同步出版的《详解版·英语六级历年真题(活页 MP3 版)》。

总之,本书侧重在讲解过程中,除了对考点提供详细的解析外,还发散性地对考点进行了预测点拨,以期达到举一反三、触类旁通之功效。使学生通过练习,“渔”和“鱼”兼得。

本书结合了编者多年的教学、辅导和培训的实践经验,有的编者还多次参加六级考试阅卷工作,对六级考试具有一定的实战经验。书中有不少材料是编者在教学培训过程中使用过的,并得到学员的一致认同。可以说,有了他们的加盟使得本书的材料具有一定的可靠性和真实性。

由于编者学识和水平有限,书中错误之处在所难免,恳请广大同仁和读者批评指正。

编 者

2010 年 11 月



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# 全真预测试题 1

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Building up Self-confidence**. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:

1. 自信心很重要
2. 然而,很多人做事缺乏自信
3. 如何培养自信心

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

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1 – 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### Reading for Life

Reading is an activity that entails more than the mere following of words on a page. Indeed, reading is an art; it involves the mental processing of plot, characterization and how these aspects come together to convey the intentions of the author. It is also an appreciation of the power of language employed by the author, for language should complement the thematic concerns of the writer. Further, crucial to the definition of reading as an art, is that it must be a pleasurable event, for literature is by its very nature intellectually and emotionally stimulating. Yet, in today's context, perhaps reading is a lost art; when poetry and the novel were at the height of their popularity, the reading of literature was considered the norm. This is reflected by the titles that certain periods have been bestowed with, such as the 17th century's "Age of Reason" where wit was expressed through literature. "What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed", said Alexander Pope, a poet of the era.

Today is the first day of the rest of your life. How can reading fill it to overflowing with adventure, richness, and fullness?

### Your Pleasure-giving Skill

Skills are skills. Pleasures are pleasures. But some skills are lasting pleasures. Such is reading. Listen to Hazlitt—"The greatest pleasure in life is that of reading." Or Macaulay—"I would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of books than a king who did not love reading." To them and countless others all over the world, reading is a source of the deepest and fullest enjoyment. That's true from early school days to days of leisure and retirement.



### **Your Fountain of Youth**

Reading is more than that. It can be your fountain of youth. Virginia Woolf said, "The true reader is essentially young." One of your major problems is how to stay alive as long as you live. Some die at 30 but are not buried until they're 70. With some, youth slips away before being properly savored. Reading provides a spring of living water, refreshing and life-giving. Stay young for life with reading.

### **Your Dream-fulfillment Aid**

Part of youth lies in dreaming—dreaming impossible dreams that you can sometimes make possible. Robert F. Kennedy said this, "Some men see things as they are and say 'Why?' I dream things that never were and say 'Why not?'" Certain books push the boundaries of the human mind out beyond belief. After all, a little bit of greatness hides in everyone. Let books bring it into full bloom.

### **Your Know-thyself Aid**

What's your most important quest? Finding yourself. Finding your own identity. The Greeks epitomized that problem in two words; Know thyself. Well, articles and books help in that all-important search. They supply assurance of the power and worth of your own life, a measure of your possibilities.

To see yourself in proper perspective, you need detailed picture of real people in real situations. We need to see three-dimensional characters, with all the typical human fears and limitations. Then, and only then, can you begin to see and know yourself as you should.

### **Your Vocational Counselor and Consultant**

What about practical questions, such as those about your vocation? Will reading help you decide more intelligently what to do, how to prepare yourself and how to succeed on the job?

To answer the first question, you have to know your own talents, abilities, and interests well. You must also, however, know the opportunities in the world around you. Some Bureau of Labor Statistics, for example, predicted a surplus of approximately two million school teachers. Still another source indicated that right now "the health fields are the only fields in which we have shortages." Balance such information with self-knowledge and you have some of the ingredients needed to make intelligent, perceptive choices.

Second, you've decided on a career. How and where do you get the required preparation? Again, turn to reading. You'll probably find a listing of school programs to choose from. You may even find them rated. If so, you'll know exactly where to go for the best possible preparation.

Third, don't stop yet. You've selected a career and trained yourself. Learn on reading now to help you succeed on the job. A variety of magazines and books will provide guidance and help.

But that's not all. The day of only one lifetime career may be almost over. All too often, change throws hundreds out of work. Change hits the aircraft industry, for example. Result? Hundreds of well-qualified engineers suddenly out on the street.

If you manage things well, keeping a close eye on changing conditions. You can avoid the pain of waking up to find yourself out of a job. Through reading develop some new skills and



interests. Then if conditions change, you can slip with comparative ease from one field into another, hardly breaking stride.

Most of the things taught in school — typing, shorthand, key punching, language, farming, business management — are readily available in interesting self-help articles and books. Let them smooth your path in any new direction you decide to take.

### Your Experience Extender

What's the best teacher? Experience, of course! It's priceless. It comes from what you yourself have seen, heard, tasted, smelled, and felt — what you yourself have lived through.

Take a closer look. Look at our limitations. No wonder experience is so precious. We can't begin to get enough of it. We can't even experience again what we just lived through. We're not born with instant replay. We can't actually relive any moment. And, obviously, we're limited to one lifetime.

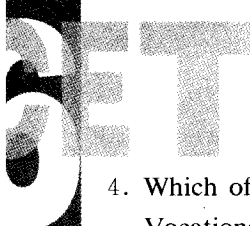
Space and time! How they limit us. Who has a time machine to carry him back into history? No one. It's the same with space. We can't literally be in two places at the same time. Right now you can't be sitting where you are and at the same time be strolling down the famed Champs Elysees in Paris.

Here's where reading fits. It can bring us almost unlimited additional experience. To be sure, it's secondhand experience. But it's often so vivid that it seems firsthand, just as if we're living through it ourselves, being moved to tears, laughter, or suspense. That rich range of experience provides the ideal supplement to our own limited experience. In this way, reading becomes one of our most profound mind-shaping activities.

Furthermore, all this experience is available when we want it. Books never impose on us. When we want them, we reach out and pull them off the shelf or table. At our convenience we invite them to share their unbelievable wealth with us.

Carlyle sums this all up nicely, "All that mankind has done, thought, gained, or been; it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books." Help yourself! Make reading your experience-extender for the rest of your life.

- By quoting Hazlitt and Macaulay's motto, the author intends to illustrate that reading \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) can make you perfect  
 B) is a kind of skill  
 C) is a source of the deepest and fullest enjoyment  
 D) can give you benefits
- By saying that "Some die at 30 but are not buried until they're 70", the author intends to illustrate that reading is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Your Know-thyself Aid  
 B) Your Vocational Counselor and Consultant  
 C) Your Fountain of Youth  
 D) Your Experience Extender
- From the case of Robert F. Kennedy, the author wants to say that reading \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) can realize your dreams  
 B) can inspire your motivation  
 C) can improve your intelligent  
 D) can entertain you



4. Which of the following statement is not mentioned by the author under the title "Your Vocational Counselor and Consultant"?
- A) Reading helps you to be more intelligently on what to do.  
B) Reading helps you to prepare yourself.  
C) Reading helps you obtain secondhand experience.  
D) Reading helps you to succeed on the job.
5. To be more intelligently on what to do, you should know your own talents, abilities, interests and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) challenges in the world around you      B) potentialities of you  
C) opportunities in the world around you      D) potentialities of the job
6. You should develop some new skills and interests with the help of books in order to prepare for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) keeping your position      B) changing conditions  
C) avoiding losing your job      D) finding a new job
7. According to the author, the best teacher is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) book      B) reading      C) suffering      D) experience
8. Though our experience is limited by space and time, reading can bring us unlimited additional \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Since reading can bring us rich range of experience, it becomes one of our most profound \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Carlyle calls on people to make reading their \_\_\_\_\_ for the rest of their life.

### 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) Professor Watson won him during the match.  
B) Professor Watson had a violent quarrel with him.  
C) He accepted Professor Watson's ideas on his research.  
D) He agreed with Professor Watson in the meeting.
12. A) She is not a reliable source of information.  
B) She is a better student than Ellen.  
C) She is very outspoken.  
D) She doesn't take notes in class.
13. A) Go on reading his books.      B) Meet the woman at the library.

- C) Make some coffee. D) Go out with some friends.
14. A) Saturday afternoon was his busy hours.  
B) The man won't be able to enjoy a long siesta.  
C) Mr. Smith is an old friend of his.  
D) He wanted to take a long after-lunch nap.
15. A) He was very slow in doing things. B) He was the right person to do such a thing.  
C) He was expected to do such a thing. D) He would never do such a thing.
16. A) She wants to work again tomorrow.  
B) She's willing to stop working.  
C) She wants to consider half a day's work as a full day.  
D) She's unhappy to work so long without pay.
17. A) He's a very popular teacher. B) He assigns too much work.  
C) He only teaches one class. D) He wants to change the class schedule.
18. A) The woman should have studied French in Paris.  
B) Living in Paris helped improve the woman's language skills.  
C) The woman studied French in high school.  
D) The woman must have had a good French teacher.

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

19. A) To buy his cassette player. B) To have his cassette player repaired.  
C) To complain about his cassette player. D) To ask for a compensation for his loss.
20. A) Because the customer's warranty was expired.  
B) Because the customer dropped it off a building and ruined it himself.  
C) Because the customer bought the cassette player more than six months ago.  
D) Because the customer was rude to her.
21. A) It made a lot noise.  
B) It didn't run forwardly.  
C) It was defective and had ruined four of the customer's favorite cassettes.  
D) The sound was too low.
22. A) A month ago. B) A week ago.  
C) Six months ago. D) Ten days ago.

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

23. A) Because she doesn't know where the reserve room is.  
B) Because she can't find the book she wants to borrow.  
C) Because she doesn't understand the man's words.  
D) Because she doesn't understand the professor's meaning.
24. A) Because another student borrowed the book.  
B) Because the book was placed on an unusual shelf.  
C) Because her professor has placed the book on reserve.  
D) Because someone is reading the book in the reserve room.

25. A) In the classroom.  
C) In the dorm.

- B) In the library.  
D) In the book store.

### 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 centre.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A) Media. B) Advertising.  
C) Newspapers and magazines. D) Advertising media.
27. A) High standard. B) Permanent.  
C) Large group of readers. D) Colorful materials.
28. A) They are expensive.  
B) They have more local popularity.  
C) They can be repeated.  
D) They have specialized reader groups.

#### Passage Two

**Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

29. A) 0 : 5 B) 0 : 6 C) 2.5 : 3.5 D) 1 : 6
30. A) It is hard to tell who will win it.  
B) It is likely that Kasparov will win it.  
C) It is likely that Kasparov will lose it.  
D) It is impossible that the match will be close.
31. A) The balance between humans and computers will hardly be broken.  
B) There will soon be no more hope for humans to beat computers.  
C) There has never been any hope for humans to beat computers.  
D) Human beings will always have advantages over computers.
32. A) Let's Cheer For Both Sides.  
B) A Final Chance for Human Beings.  
C) Chess Champion Faces New Computer.  
D) Comparison between Humans and Computer.

#### Passage Three

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

33. A) It's located in a college town.  
B) It's composed of a group of old buildings.

- C) Its classrooms are beautifully designed.  
 D) Its library is often crowded with students.
34. A) Teachers are well paid at Deep Springs.  
 B) Students are mainly from New York State.  
 C) The length of schooling is two years.  
 D) Teachers needn't pay for their rent and meals.
35. A) Take a walk in the desert.                      B) Go to cinema.  
 C) Watch TV programmes.                              D) Attend a party.

### 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.*

The party that wins the most seats in a general election forms the government, and the leader of this party becomes Prime Minister, the head of the government. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the (36) \_\_\_\_\_ of his Cabinet. In recent years, partly influenced by the American (37) \_\_\_\_\_ style, strong Prime Ministers have shown a (38) \_\_\_\_\_ to take policy decisions on their own, but to do this (39) \_\_\_\_\_, the Prime Minister must later persuade either the Cabinet or a majority of his party to support his decisions. He holds (40) \_\_\_\_\_ Cabinet meetings at his house at number 10 Downing Street. The power of the Cabinet is, in turn, controlled by Parliament, for no bill which a minister (41) \_\_\_\_\_ can become law until it is passed by an Act of Parliament.

Bills can be (42) \_\_\_\_\_ introduced into either House. But all important bills are presented first to the House of Commons. If they receive a majority vote they go to the House of Lords, which in turn debates and (43) \_\_\_\_\_ them. It sometimes suggests changes, but it rarely votes against the government, for the Lords have only the power to delay the passing of a bill. (44) \_\_\_\_\_.

Finally the bills are taken by the Prime Minister to the Queen, who always signs them. (45) \_\_\_\_\_.

The House of Commons is the main law-making body. (46) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_. In any case, elections must be held at least every five years.

### 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.*

**GET**

*Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet 2.*

**Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.**

From bankers to factory staff, employees in the West face the bleak prospect of losing their jobs as a global recession starts to bite. For colleagues in the East, the pain is more likely to come through a pay cut. Human resource experts say cultural differences explain why Asian firms try harder to preserve jobs in difficult times, which will stem unemployment and may help keep Asian economies afloat at a time of slowing exports.

The East Asian attitude may also make it easier for firms to recover quickly from the economic downturn since they will not need to rehire or train new staff, leaving some experts predicting a Western shift to Eastern flexibility.

"In the Confucian mindset, the right thing to do is to share the burden. There's that sense of collective responsibility whereas in the West, it's more about individual survival," said Michael Benoliel, associate professor of organizational behavior at Singapore Management University (SMU).

Steven Pang, Asia regional director for Aquent, a headhunting firm, said in many East Asian companies there was an obligation "to take care of members of the family and go through the pain together" even if that meant incurring losses. In contrast, Western counterparts often felt compelled to make dramatic statements to show investors they were serious about cost-cutting, Pang said.

US firms from General Motors to Goldman Sachs plan to lay off workers by the thousands, but at the Asian units of Western multinationals, job cuts will probably be less severe. Japan's jobless rate was 4 percent in September, up from 3.8 percent in January, while Hong Kong's was flat at 3.4 percent. But US unemployment is expected to have jumped to 6.3 percent last month from below 5 percent in January.

Experts say that while there are noticeable differences in labor practices in East and West, the gap will narrow as more firms become more multinational and competition forces firms to adopt the best practices of rivals from abroad.

47. In financial difficulty, Asian firms strive to retain jobs, whereas western employees are losing their jobs. According to Human resource experts, the reason for the different practices in job cuts lies in \_\_\_\_\_.
48. East Asian companies may recover more easily and quickly from the economic decline because they needn't \_\_\_\_\_.
49. Confucian upholds the sense of collective responsibility in contrast with the \_\_\_\_\_ in the West.
50. At \_\_\_\_\_ of Western multinationals, job cuts will probably be less serious.
51. Experts say that \_\_\_\_\_ between east and west will diminish under the background of economic globalization.



**Section B**

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished sentences. 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.**

Clothes play a critical part in the conclusion 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.

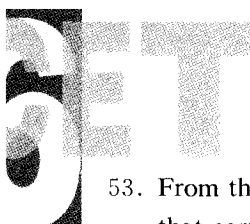
Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle-class man or woman may be alienated by a young adult 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, 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 favorable for managerial positions when the women display less "feminine" grooming—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."

52. 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



53. 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 towards their lifestyles
  - B) help young people to make friends with the opposite sex
  - C) make them competitive in the job market
  - D) help them achieve success in their interpersonal relationship
54. The underlined word "precedents" (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
55. According to the passage, many career women find themselves in difficult situations because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the variety of the 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
56. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) Dressing for effect.
  - B) How to dress appropriately.
  - C) Managerial positions and clothing.
  - D) Dressing for the occasion.

## Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Standing on the rim of the Grand Canyon, gazing across this giant wound in the Earth's surface, a visitor might assume that the events that produced the canyon, far from being sudden and cataclysmic, simply add up to the slow and orderly process of erosion.

Many millions of years ago the Colorado Plateau in the Grand Canyon area contained 10,000 more feet of rock than it does today and was relatively level. The additional material consisted of some 14 layered formations of rock. In the Grand Canyon region these layers were largely worn away over the course of millions of years.

Appropriately 65 million years ago the plateau's flat surface in the Grand Canyon area bulged upward from internal pressure; geologists refer to this bulging action as upwarping; it was followed by a general elevation of the whole Colorado Plateau, a process that is still going on. As the plateau gradually rose, shallow rivers that meandered across it began to run more swiftly and cut more definite courses. One of these rivers, located east of the upwarp, was the ancestor of the Colorado. Another river system called the Hualapai, flowing west of the upwarp, extended itself eastward by cutting back into the upwarp; it eventually connected with the ancient Colorado and captured its waters. The new river then began to carve out the 277-mile-long trench that eventually became the Grand Canyon. Geologists estimate that this initial cutting action began no earlier than 10 million years ago.



Since then, the canyon forming has been cumulative. To the erosive force of the river itself have been added other factors. Heat and cold, rain and snow, along with the varying resistance of the rocks, increase the opportunities for erosion. The canyon walls crumble; the river acquires a cutting tool, tons of debris; rainfall running off the high plateau creates feeder streams that carve side canyons. Pushing slowly backward into the plateau, the side canyons expose new rocks, and the pattern of erosion continues.

57. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A) Patterns of erosion in different mountain ranges.
  - B) Forces that made the Grand Canyon.
  - C) The increasing pollution of the Colorado River.
  - D) The sudden appearance of the Grand Canyon.
58. According to the passage, the first phenomenon to contribute to the formation of the Grand Canyon was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a series of volcanic eruptions
  - B) the collapse of rock formations in the Colorado Plateau
  - C) a succession of floods from the Hualapai River and what is now the Colorado River
  - D) the Earth's internal pressure lifting the Colorado Plateau region
59. The author mentions all of the following as causes of erosion EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) wind
  - B) rain
  - C) heat
  - D) cold
60. Which of the following conclusions about the Grand Canyon can be drawn from the passage?
- A) Its contours are constantly changing.
  - B) It contains appropriately 14 million tons of rock.
  - C) Its eruptions have increased in recent years.
  - D) It is being eroded by toxic waste and pollutants.
61. The word "cumulative" in Line 1, Para. 4 means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) divided
  - B) separate
  - C) different
  - D) gathering

#### 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, 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 ( ^ ) 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.

You will find that college classes are very different from high school classes. You will have more work and responsibilities without having pushed as much. On the other hand, you will have more freedom—freedom to choose what to study, when to study,

62. \_\_\_\_\_