

# 大学英语六级考试活页题集

(二)

马玉杰 徐瑛 主编

新时代出版社

· 北 京 ·

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# 内 容 简 介

本书根据大学英语教学大纲,并结合近年来的六级考试命题特点,精心设计了模拟试题 20 套,包括词汇、阅读理解、简答、完形填空和写作五部分内容。在答案解析部分分析了命题特点,并提供了相应的解题技巧。考生可通过模拟练习及时发现不足,从而进行有针对性的复习。

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## 前 言

大学英语六级考试是教育部根据大学英语教学大纲,全面考核学生的英语应用水平而组织进行的一项标准化测试,旨在促进学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下基础。大学英语六级考试对大学生的毕业、升学、就业起着重要作用。

本书根据大学英语教学大纲,并结合近年来的六级考试命题特点,精心设计了模拟试题 20 套,包括词汇、阅读理解、简答(或翻译)、完形填空和写作五部分内容。具体要求如下。

**词汇:**共 30 题,分值 15 分,一般要求 20 分钟完成。其目的在于测试考生运用词汇的能力,范围包括教学大纲词汇表及语法结构表一至六级全部内容。

**阅读理解:**共 20 题,分值 40 分,一般要求 35 分钟内完成。其目的在于测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,又要有一定的速度。在此部分,考生应能通过阅读掌握文章的大意和中心思想,了解说明文章中心思想的事实和细节,既能理解字面意思,又能根据文章背景、语境进行一定的判断和推理;既能理解个别词、句的意思,又能理解上下文的逻辑关系。

**简答:**共 5 题,分值 10 分。要求考生根据所给文章,用简洁的文字回答问题。其目的在于测试考生在阅读文章的基础上归纳文章内容,把握文章细节用英语正确表达的能力。

**完形填填空:**共 20 题,分值 20 分,填空的选项包括结构词和实义词,一般要求 15 分钟完成。本部分要求考生在前面理解短文内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文结构和意思完整,其目的在于测试考生综合运用语言的能力。

**写作:**共 1 题,分值 15 分,一般要求 30 分钟内完成。其目的在于测试考生运用英语表达思想的初步能力,要求考生根据给出题目或规定情景,写出一篇 100~200 字的短文;要求能够正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语法错误。

本书由马玉杰、徐瑛主编,桑军、王惟一、王子旭、索兰、徐孟阳、庄巧、冯程、蒋士俊、井文光、徐若曦、王广富、邢笃志、卢卫东、满江等同志亦参加了本书的编写。本书具有实用性强、针对性强等特点,对考生的复习备考有较大帮助。书中错误之处,诚请读者批评指正。

编者

# 目 录

## 模拟试题

Model Test 1 .....	1
Model Test 2 .....	10
Model Test 3 .....	19
Model Test 4 .....	28
Model Test 5 .....	37
Model Test 6 .....	46
Model Test 7 .....	55
Model Test 8 .....	64
Model Test 9 .....	72
Model Test 10 .....	80
Model Test 11 .....	88
Model Test 12 .....	97
Model Test 13 .....	106
Model Test 14 .....	115
Model Test 15 .....	124
Model Test 16 .....	133
Model Test 17 .....	142
Model Test 18 .....	151
Model Test 19 .....	159
Model Test 20 .....	167

参考答案 .....	176
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## 答案解析

Notes to Model Test 1 .....	183
Notes to Model Test 2 .....	188
Notes to Model Test 3 .....	192
Notes to Model Test 4 .....	197
Notes to Model Test 5 .....	202
Notes to Model Test 6 .....	206
Notes to Model Test 7 .....	210
Notes to Model Test 8 .....	214
Notes to Model Test 9 .....	219
Notes to Model Test 10 .....	223
Notes to Model Test 11 .....	227
Notes to Model Test 12 .....	232
Notes to Model Test 13 .....	236
Notes to Model Test 14 .....	240
Notes to Model Test 15 .....	244
Notes to Model Test 16 .....	249
Notes to Model Test 17 .....	253
Notes to Model Test 18 .....	258
Notes to Model Test 19 .....	263
Notes to Model Test 20 .....	267

# 模拟试题

## Model Test 1

### Part I Vocabulary

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

1. The Chairman \_\_\_\_\_ over the meeting with his usual tact and urbanity.  
A) presided                      B) abided                      C) resided                      D) recited
2. Persons accused of crimes are \_\_\_\_\_ innocent until proven guilty.  
A) presumed                      B) confirmed                      C) complained                      D) verified
3. Radar is used to extend the \_\_\_\_\_ of man's senses for observing his environment, especially the sense of vision.  
A) validity                      B) capability                      C) liability                      D) intensity
4. You will soon \_\_\_\_\_ this climate and then the changes in temperature will not affect you.  
A) get used to                      B) get to                      C) get over                      D) get on with
5. Before moving to another city, he \_\_\_\_\_ of the house and the furniture.  
A) discarded                      B) disposed                      C) dismissed                      D) discharged
6. People tend to think that the quality of goods for the domestic market is \_\_\_\_\_ that of goods to be exported.  
A) inferior to                      B) essential to                      C) necessary to                      D) eligible to
7. The gas has not fully burned when it is \_\_\_\_\_ from the cylinder.  
A) ejected                      B) injected                      C) rejected                      D) projected
8. Once the salesperson had convinced the customer to buy the skirt, she suggested a blouse in a \_\_\_\_\_ color.  
A) complementary                      B) complimentary                      C) complicated                      D) comprehensive
9. In the darkness, he carefully \_\_\_\_\_ his way to the door.  
A) guarded                      B) grasped                      C) gripped                      D) groped
10. The English language contains a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.  
A) altitude                      B) latitude                      C) multitude                      D) attitude
11. Concentrated study will help you to \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge.  
A) contain                      B) maintain                      C) sustain                      D) retain
12. The government \_\_\_\_\_ the scientific project in order to prevent their historical monument from yielding to the ravages of time.  
A) ascertained                      B) authorized                      C) alleviated                      D) attributed
13. The thought of having to look at a dead body made her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) shriek                      B) slaver                      C) shudder                      D) slight
14. The question set by the teacher was so difficult that no pupil knew how to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A) tangle                      B) baffle                      C) buffer                      D) tackle
15. Copernicus was terribly \_\_\_\_\_ for his scientific theory.  
A) shamed                      B) persecuted                      C) adhered                      D) culminated
16. Improved consumer confidence is \_\_\_\_\_ to an economic recovery.  
A) satisfactory                      B) subordinate                      C) crucial                      D) cumulative
17. Expected noises are usually more \_\_\_\_\_ than unexpected ones of the like magnitude.

- A) tolerable                      B) perceivable                      C) manageable                      D) controllable
18. A good scientist \_\_\_\_\_ into all aspects of a problem in order to find solutions.  
A) peers                      B) pricks                      C) probes                      D) pokes
19. The seriously depressed person sees himself in a very negative way. He often blames himself for ordinary faults and shortcomings he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) enlarges                      B) exaggerates                      C) multiplies                      D) intensifies
20. The warm weather \_\_\_\_\_ us to go out for a walk.  
A) overcame                      B) tempted                      C) encouraged                      D) inspired
21. He has always been a \_\_\_\_\_ figure.  
A) conventional                      B) customary                      C) controversial                      D) desperate
22. Some women look more \_\_\_\_\_ than feminine.  
A) male                      B) masculine                      C) sexual                      D) muscular
23. The team's recent wins have now \_\_\_\_\_ them for the semifinals.  
A) fitted                      B) selected                      C) promoted                      D) qualified
24. A large part of human activity, particularly in relation to the environment, is \_\_\_\_\_ conditions or events.  
A) in response to                      B) in favor of                      C) in contrast to                      D) in excess of
25. Watching me pulling the calf awkwardly to the barn, the Irish milkmaid fought hard to \_\_\_\_\_ her laughter.  
A) hold back                      B) hold on                      C) hold out                      D) hold up
26. When confronted with such questions, my mind goes \_\_\_\_\_, and I can hardly remember my own date of birth.  
A) dim                      B) blank                      C) faint                      D) vain
27. Care should be taken to decrease the length of time that one is \_\_\_\_\_ loud continuous noise.  
A) subjected to                      B) filled with                      C) associated with                      D) attached to
28. The time is not far away \_\_\_\_\_ modern communication will become wide spread in China's vast countryside.  
A) as                      B) when                      C) until                      D) before
29. The greater the population there is in a locality, \_\_\_\_\_ for water, transportation.  
A) the greater the need                      B) there is greater need                      C) is the greater need                      D) the greater need
30. I wonder why they haven't arrived yet. I told them how to get here, but perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ them a map.  
A) had to give                      B) ought to give                      C) should have given                      D) should give

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are 5 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

### Passage 1

Questions 31 to 34 are based on the following passage.

Many critics of the current welfare system argue that existing welfare regulations foster family instability. They maintain that those regulations, which exclude most poor husband-and-wife families from Aid To Families with Dependent Children assistance grants, contribute to the problem of family dissolution. Thus, they conclude that expanding the set of families eligible for family assistance plans or guaranteed income measures would result in a marked strengthening of the low-income family structure. If all poor families could receive welfare, would the incidence of instability change markedly? The answer to this question depends on the relative importance of three categories of potential welfare recipients. The first is the "cheater"—the husband who is reported to have abandoned his family, but in

fact disappears only when the social caseworker is in the neighborhood. The second consists of a loving husband and devoted father who, sensing his own inadequacy as a provider, leaves so that his wife and children may enjoy the relative benefit provided by public assistance. There is very little evidence that these categories are significant.

The third category is the unhappily married couple who remain together out of a sense of economic responsibility for their children, because of the high costs of separation, or because of the consumption benefits of marriage. This group is numerous. The formation, maintenance and dissolution of the family are in large part a function of the relative balance between the benefits and costs of marriage as seen by the individual members of the marriage. The major benefit generated by the creation of a family is the expansion of the set of consumption possibilities. The benefits from such a partnership depend largely on the relative dissimilarity of the resources or basic endowments each partner brings to the marriage. Persons with similar productive capacities have less economic "cement" holding their marriage together. Since the family performs certain functions society regards as vital, a complex network of social and legal buttresses has evolved to reinforce marriage. Much of the variation in marital stability across income classes can be explained by the variation in costs of dissolution imposed by society, e. g. , division of property, alimony, child support, and the social stigma attached to divorce.

Marital stability is related to the costs of achieving an acceptance agreement on family consumption and production and to the prevailing social price of instability in the marriage partners' social-economic group. Expected AFDC income exerts pressures on family instability by reducing the cost of dissolution. To the extent that welfare is a form of government-subsidized alimony payments, it reduces the institutional costs of separation and guarantees a minimal standard of living for wife and children. So welfare opportunities are a significant determinant of family instability in poor neighborhoods, but this is not the result of AFDC regulations that exclude most intact families from coverage. Rather, welfare-related instability occurs because public assistance lowers both the benefits of marriage and the costs of its disruption by providing a system of government-subsidized alimony payments.

31. The author's primary concern is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) discuss the role the father in low-income families  
B) analyze the causes of a phenomenon  
C) recommend reform in the welfare system  
D) change public attitudes toward welfare recipients
32. All the following statements are mentioned by the author as factors tending to help make a marriage stable EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the social class of the partners  
B) the cost of alimony and child support  
C) the loss of property upon divorce and the stigma attached to it  
D) the greater consumption possibilities of married people
33. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?  
A) Welfare restrictions do not contribute to low-income family instability.  
B) Contrary to popular opinion, the most insignificant category of welfare recipients is not the "cheating" father.  
C) Low-income family instability is directly related to the inability of families with fathers to get welfare benefits.  
D) Government welfare payments must be reduced in order to slow the growing divorce rate among low-income families.
34. The tone of the passage can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) confident and optimistic  
B) scientific and detached  
C) polite and sensitive  
D) indifferent

## Passage 2

Questions 35 to 38 are based on the following passage.

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not al-



ways obvious, but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is important for birds to keep warm at night and conserve precious food reserves. One way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter in dense vegetation or enter a cavity—horned larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks—but the effect of sheltering is magnified by several birds huddling together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds, and ants do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two kinglets huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter and three together saved a third of their heat.

The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as “information centers”. During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to forage over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have observed that when the birds set out again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits. The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.

Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially counteracted by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if they are on the ground. Even those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost.

35. Ptarmigan keep warm in the winter by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) building nests in trees  
B) burrowing into dense patches of vegetation  
C) digging tunnels into the snow  
D) huddling together on the ground with other birds
36. The author mentions kinglets in paragraph 1 as an example of birds that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) usually feed and nest in pairs  
B) nest together for warmth  
C) nest with other species of birds  
D) protect themselves by nesting in holes
37. Which of the following statements about lesser and common kestrels is TRUE?  
A) The common kestrel nests in trees, the lesser kestrel nests on the ground.  
B) The common kestrel nests in larger flocks than does the lesser kestrel.  
C) The lesser kestrel feeds socially but the common kestrel does not.  
D) The lesser kestrel and the common kestrel have similar diets.
38. The word “forage” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) rest  
B) fly  
C) assemble  
D) feed

### Passage 3

Questions 39 to 42 are based on the following passage.

Young people often wonder at the large number of employers who do not respond to their applications for jobs. They say that despite enclosing return envelopes they hear nothing at all or, at best, an impersonal note is sent declaring that the post for which they applied has been filled. Applicants often develop the suspicion that vacancies are earmarked for friends and relatives and that advertisements are only put out to avert this accusation. Many of them tire of writing around and feel that if only they could obtain an interview with the right person their application would meet with success.

Not to acknowledge applicants' letters is impolite and there seems little excuse for this. Yet even sending brief replies to the many who apply takes much time and money. The sender may not have stamped that so-called return envelope, and a hard-pressed office manager may be reluctant to send off long letters of explanation to disappointed

job-hunters. A brief note is all that can be managed and even that depends on the policy of the firm. But this difficulty is reasonably easy to remove with a little goodwill.

The failure of an application is far more often the fault of the applicant, for many applicants do not set about their task in the right way. They do not study the job requirements deeply enough and dispatch applications to all and sundry in the hope that one will bear fruit. The personnel manager of a textiles manufacturer for example advertised for designers. He was willing to consider young people without working experience provided they had good ideas. The replies contained many remarks like this: "At school I was good at art", "I like drawing things" and even "I write very interesting stories". Only one applicant was sensible enough to enclose samples of her designs. She got the job.

Personnel managers emphasized the need for a good letter of application. They do not look for the finest writing paper or perfect typing, but it is reasonable to expect legible writing on a clean sheet of paper, not a piece torn roughly from an exercise book.

As soon as the applicant is lucky enough to receive an invitation to attend an interview, he should acknowledge the letter and say he will attend. But the matter does not end there. The wise applicant will fill in the interval making him familiar with the activities of the company he hopes to join. Some applicants have not the faintest idea what the company does and this puts them at a great disadvantage when they come to answer the questions that will be put to them in the interview.

Finally, the way an applicant presents himself at the interview can sometimes mar his chances. The applicant who arrives late is almost certain not to be appointed, as no employer likes unpunctuality. Dress is important, too. An interview is a rather special occasion and the wise applicant will come dressed in a way that shows he takes it seriously.

39. The reason why applications are not always acknowledged is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the receiver of the applications is impolite      B) the return envelope is left unstamped  
C) the company has some reasonable excuses      D) the firm is unwilling to send a brief reply
40. According to the author, the success of an applicant lies in that she is more intelligent than the others because she presents \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the knowledge about the routine business of the company  
B) the occupation of encyclopedia knowledge beyond her specialty  
C) something new about her interest  
D) something extraordinary besides her application
41. We can safely deduce that a failure of an application should be blamed for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the fault of the applicant himself      B) the negligence of the owner of the company  
C) the unpunctuality of the applicant      D) the applicant's unawareness of the company's business
42. In order not to mar his chances, an applicant has to pay close attention to his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) fluency and legibility      B) glamour and politeness  
C) elegance and punctuality      D) seriousness and endurance

## Passage 4

Questions 43 to 46 are based on the following passage.

Just a few seconds of frenzied passion on the floor of the public bar and things would never be the same again for Michelle. It only took a few minutes to ruin her life. The end of all her hopes and dreams, her childhood and teenage innocence, all stripped away the first and only time she ever surrendered herself to a man.

No one saw it happen, but the news spread fast. It wasn't long before the whole of Britain knew what happened in the Queen Victoria—Dirty Den, the landlord, had done it again. Only this time he had gone too far.

For the millions who have agonized with her, Michelle's pregnancy seems a terrible price to pay for one mistake—a little youthful stupidity. Yet, with the increasing number of teenage single mums, it's not just a problem

dreamed up for a soap opera—as actress Susan Tully, who plays Michelle, has discovered from hundreds of letters: It’s a dilemma many young girls face.

As she talks about Michelle and her baby, it’s easy to understand why Susan has been so successful in the role. Even though she’s never had an experience like it herself, it’s one she recognized all too clearly from what happens to some of her contemporaries at school. Michelle might almost be her younger sister rather than a fictional part in Britain’s most successful soap opera.

Susan says that she never became involved with men during her school years because of her work. With her time being split equally between school and television studios, she was busy learning lines while her girlfriends were dating boys. While they went out to discos and parties in the evening she was desperately catching up on her schoolwork.

“I don’t feel as though I’ve missed out on anything,” she insists. “And unlike a lot of my friends, I’ve got plenty to look forward to. That’s what’s so nice about my boyfriend now. It’s very comfortable and there’s lots to find out about each other.”

“It’s then that I feel sad for Michelle. When she should be going out and having fun, she has to worry about whether she’s going to breastfeed the baby. She’s sad to say goodbye to being a teenager.”

43. How did Susan avoid the dangers that many of her school friends faced?

- A) By thinking of Michelle as her younger sister.
- B) By doing many projects at home.
- C) By working hard at school and at the TV studio.
- D) By dating her boyfriend during her school years.

44. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A) Susan played Michelle successfully in a soap opera.
- B) Michelle’s case is not rare in the British schools.
- C) Girls should not yield themselves to a man easily.
- D) Susan should have taken part in discos and parties in her school years.

45. What does the word “lines” in paragraph 5 mean?

- A) Direction of a course.
- B) Words spoken by an actor.
- C) Thread for hanging clothes.
- D) Telephone connection.

46. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Sorry for Susan Tully
- B) Sorry for Michelle
- C) Susan’s School Years
- D) Susan’s Hopes and Dreams

## Passage 5

Questions 47 to 50 are based on the following passage.

An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students’ career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform. Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction—indeed, contradiction—which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law. It is not simply to raise everyone’s job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess now his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. But this was not always the case. Before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age. It was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education. With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated. Computer-education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their other-



tion can be located by following its radio signal, or by using telescopes and radar. For an undersea vehicle, however, a special network of sonar devices must be laid out in advance on the ocean floor in the areas of a dive to locate the vehicle's position.

Though undersea exploration is more challenging than other space in a number of respects, it has a distinct advantage: Going to the ocean depths doesn't require the power necessary to escape Earth's gravity. Thus, it remains far less expensive.

#### Questions:

51. People did not begin to use unmanned vehicles in undersea exploration until recently because of \_\_\_\_\_.
52. By "more challenging" (paragraph 5), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.
53. Ocean exploration is not so expensive as space travel mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
54. The sonar devices must be placed \_\_\_\_\_.
55. What does a manned submersible look like? \_\_\_\_\_

### Part IV Cloze

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Music comes in many forms: most countries have a style of their own. 56 The turn of the century when jazz was born, America had no prominent 57 of its own. No one knows exactly when jazz was 58 or by whom. But it began to be 59 in the early 1900s. Jazz is America's contribution to 60 music. In contrast to classical music, which 61 formal European traditions, jazz is spontaneous and free-form. It bubbles with energy, 62 the moods, interests, and emotions of the people. In the 1920s jazz 63 like America. And 64 it does today. The 65 of this music are as interesting as the music 66. American Negroes, or blacks, as they are called today, were the jazz 67. They were brought to the Southern states 68 slaves. They were sold to plantation owners and forced to work long 69. When a Negro died his friends and relatives 70 a procession to carry the body to the cemetery. In New Orleans, a band often accompanied the 71. On the way to the cemetery the band played slow, solemn music suited to the occasion. 72 on the way home the mood changed. Spirits lifted. Death had removed one of their 73, but the living were glad to be alive. The band played 74 music, improvising on both the harmony and the melody of the tunes 75 at the funeral. This music made everyone want to dance. It was an early form of jazz.

- |                     |               |                |                 |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 56. A) At           | B) In         | C) By          | D) On           |
| 57. A) music        | B) song       | C) melody      | D) style        |
| 58. A) discovered   | B) acted      | C) designed    | D) invented     |
| 59. A) noticed      | B) found      | C) listened    | D) heard        |
| 60. A) classical    | B) sacred     | C) light       | D) popular      |
| 61. A) forms        | B) follows    | C) approaches  | D) introduces   |
| 62. A) expressing   | B) explaining | C) exposing    | D) illustrating |
| 63. A) appeared     | B) felt       | C) sounded     | D) seemed       |
| 64. A) so           | B) as         | C) either      | D) neither      |
| 65. A) originals    | B) origins    | C) discoveries | D) resources    |
| 66. A) concerned    | B) itself     | C) available   | D) oneself      |
| 67. A) players      | B) followers  | C) pioneers    | D) fans         |
| 68. A) for          | B) by         | C) with        | D) as           |
| 69. A) months       | B) weeks      | C) hours       | D) hours        |
| 70. A) demonstrated | B) composed   | C) formed      | D) hosted       |

71. A) demonstration      B) procession      C) body      D) march  
 72. A) Even      B) Therefore      C) But      D) Furthermore  
 73. A) number      B) members      C) body      D) relations  
 74. A) sad      B) solemn      C) funeral      D) happy  
 75. A) whistled      B) sung      C) showed      D) presented

## Part V Writing

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition based on the following table which shows the number of deaths in Country X from selected causes from 1990 to 1994. The title of the composition is Death Causes in Country X. You should write no less than 150 words for your composition and it must follow the following outlines (given in Chinese):

1. 以下表为依据描述该国 1990-1994 年间的死因和变化情况。
2. 简略说明其原因。

Quote figures when necessary. Remember to write your composition in readable handwriting.

Deaths per 100,000 Population in Country X from Selected causes from 1990 to 1994.

Year	Heart Diseases	Pneumonia	Suicide	Cancer	Accidents
1990	114	95	82	52	65
1991	130	80	75	50	68
1992	141	89	75	53	68
1993	133	84	74	54	68
1994	139	83	65	52	65



## Model Test 2

### Part I Vocabulary

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

1. Foreign disinvestments and the \_\_\_\_\_ of South Africa from world capital markets after 1985 further weakened its economy.  
A) displacement                      B) elimination                      C) exclusion                      D) exception
2. When a number of people \_\_\_\_\_ together in a conversational knot, each individual expresses his position in the group by where he stands.  
A) pad                      B) pack                      C) squeeze                      D) cluster
3. Japan is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the serious problems created by the energy crisis.  
A) cope with                      B) comply with                      C) leave out                      D) rule out
4. It is well known that knowledge is the \_\_\_\_\_ condition for expansion of mind.  
A) incompatible                      B) incredible                      C) indefinable                      D) indispensable
5. When any non-human organ is transplanted into a person, the body immediately recognizes it as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) novel                      B) remote                      C) distant                      D) foreign
6. With all its advantages, the computer is by no means without its \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) rejections                      B) restrains                      C) confinements                      D) limitations
7. The lady dressed in the latest Paris fashion is \_\_\_\_\_ in her appearance but rude in her speech.  
A) elaborate                      B) elegant                      C) excessive                      D) exaggerated
8. \_\_\_\_\_ received law degrees as today.  
A) Never so many women have    B) Never have so many women C) The women aren't ever D) Women who have never
9. My wife \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) has forever criticized me                      B) forever criticizes me  
C) does forever criticize                      D) is forever criticizing me
10. The problems requiring immediate solution will be given \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.  
A) priority                      B) urgency                      C) superiority                      D) emergency
11. No one really knows who composed this piece of music, but it has been \_\_\_\_\_ to Bach.  
A) identified                      B) associated                      C) referred                      D) attributed
12. The jury thought the defendant had been somewhat less than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) disinterested                      B) convincing                      C) frank                      D) credulous
13. She had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) intention                      B) attempt                      C) purpose                      D) desire
14. \_\_\_\_\_ mammals have hair at some time in their lives, though in certain whales it is present only before birth.  
A) Most                      B) The most                      C) Most of which                      D) In most of the
15. Without telephone it would be impossible to carry on the functions of \_\_\_\_\_ every business operation in the whole country.  
A) practically                      B) preferably                      C) precisely                      D) presumably
16. Although architecture has artistic qualities, it must also satisfy a number of important practical \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) obligations                      B) regulations                      C) observations                      D) considerations
17. An increasing proportion of our population, unable to live without advanced medical \_\_\_\_\_, will become progressively more reliant on expensive technology.

- A) interference                      B) interruption                      C) intervention                      D) interaction
18. The woolly elephant has been \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.  
A) extinct                      B) extinguished                      C) distinct                      D) instinct
19. He gives \_\_\_\_\_ to his anger by kicking chair.  
A) vent                      B) hose                      C) curb                      D) rig
20. My grandpa is \_\_\_\_\_ his favorite hobby, that of collecting coins.  
A) immersing in                      B) indulging in                      C) catering to                      D) adhering to
21. The discussion was so prolonged and exhausting that \_\_\_\_\_ the speakers stopped for refreshments.  
A) at large                      B) at intervals                      C) at ease                      D) at random
22. Since it is too late to change my mind now, I am \_\_\_\_\_ to carrying out the plan.  
A) obliged                      B) committed                      C) engaged                      D) resolved
23. The motion of the earth as it turns on its \_\_\_\_\_ creates the change of season.  
A) core                      B) diameter                      C) axis                      D) hemisphere
24. \_\_\_\_\_, I enjoy jogging.  
A) No matter summer or winter                      B) Whether summer or winter  
C) Both summer and winter                      D) Be it summer or winter
25. At first he had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ against non-native English-speaking directors because many don't understand the subtlety of the English language.  
A) bias                      B) tradition                      C) tendency                      D) imitation
26. Over the last fifteen years, running has become a popular \_\_\_\_\_ for 30 million participants of all ages.  
A) fantasy                      B) pastime                      C) symposium                      D) penalty
27. Poverty depresses most people, \_\_\_\_\_ my father it was otherwise.  
A) in case                      B) in case of                      C) in the case of                      D) in any case
28. Because weekend sailor can not always \_\_\_\_\_ the wind, many sailboats have auxiliary engines.  
A) bear upon                      B) hold upon                      C) count upon                      D) come upon
29. Some scientists are using brain \_\_\_\_\_ techniques to try to locate the center of auditory processing.  
A) imaginable                      B) imaginary                      C) imaging                      D) imaginative
30. The police \_\_\_\_\_ their attention to the events that led up to the accident.  
A) confirmed                      B) contained                      C) conserved                      D) confined

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are 5 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

### Passage 1

Questions 31 to 34 are based on the following passage.

Throughout his life, but especially toward its end in 1883, that lion of early modernism, Edouard Manet, loved to paint still life. Even in his portraits, his arrangements of things—books, bottles, crockery, flowers, food—are given a prominence that nearly puts on a par with people. His art wasn't dominated by still life, as Cubism would be; but the inanimate has a large and vital presence in his work.

Manet's paintings rarely sold (luckily, he had some money of his own). For most of his short career—he was 51 when he died—he was ferociously assailed by nearly every critic and journalist in Paris. (Some of them actually liked

his still lives and reserved their scorn for his portraits and figures.) His greatest paintings, *Olympia* and *Le Dejeuner sur l'Herbe*, which today are among the unquestioned masterpieces of the 19th century and are seen by many as the twin pillars that mark and hold up the entrance to modernism, were pilloried by every man of taste and jeered at by spectators.

All in all, Manet had much to be bitter about. Shortly before he died, a friend tried to console him with the thought that he would get his due in the end. "Oh, I know all about justice being done one day," Manet burst out. "It means one begins to live only after one is dead." He died of tertiary syphilis, which he may have inherited from his eminently respectable father, who wanted him to do something more respectable than painting. His death, hastened by gangrene of the leg, was horrific and preceded by a long, slow descent into agony.

And what did he paint during those final years? One last great painting, of a terminally bored barmaid surrounded by a maze of mirror reflections, *A Bar at the Folies Bergere*. And flowers: many of them exquisite little watercolors (a briar rose, a snail on a leaf) done with rapid, sketchy delicacy, with notes to their recipients, mainly his women friends, written on the same page. Nothing indicates how he was suffering. His love of life and of style was too strong. In their sweet, private brevity, these tiny notes combining script and image are among the most "Japanese" images to come out of a time when japonisme was all the rage—and all the more authentically so for not copying Japanese mannerisms.

In his larger oils of flowers, often painted from bouquets that friends had brought him in his illness, there are darker notes—sometimes literally so, in the enveloping blackness of their backgrounds, against which the voluptuous white petals of a peony stand out like the skirts of a dying ballerina. In a late painting of lilac blossoms in a vase, you can feel the thick darkness—the darkness of Goya, whose work Manet adored—closing implacably on the fragile white blooms. This may have been as near to deliberate allegory as Manet, the arch-Realist, would go. Or it may not: one can't be quite sure.

31. Which of the following is TRUE of Manet's paintings?
  - A) They exclusively depict still life.
  - B) They are heavily influenced by Cubism.
  - C) They give priority to still life.
  - D) They depict everything except people.
32. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - A) Manet's paintings were unpopular in his lifetime.
  - B) Some of Manet's paintings are believed to have marked the beginning of modernism.
  - C) Manet was bitter about the way his works were received.
  - D) Manet himself didn't think much of his own paintings.
33. Which of the following is TRUE of Manet's little watercolors of flowers?
  - A) They were elaborately drawn.
  - B) They expressed his suffering in his late life.
  - C) They exhibited his love for style.
  - D) They were full of Japanese mannerisms.
34. According to the author, Manet's larger oils of flowers may have been a metaphor for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) sexual love
  - B) love of nature
  - C) unhappiness
  - D) jealousy

## Passage 2

**Questions 35 to 38 are based on the following passage.**

American farmers are known worldwide for their ability to produce a large yield per hectare. In part, this is due to the generosity of nature. Only in a relatively small area of the western United States is precipitation so limited that deserts exist. Elsewhere rainfall ranges from modest to abundant, and rivers and underground water permit extensive irrigation. Some of the richest farmland in the world can be found in the American Midwest.

The success of the American farmer is also a function of large capital investments and the increasing use of highly trained labor. Seeds have been scientifically developed and redeveloped to be productive and increasingly resistant to disease and draught. There is a calculatedly abundant use of fertilizer and irrigation. The machinery used in cultivation