

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

CET

大学英语测试系列

最新大学英语 六级考试 实考试卷详解

张国荣 主编

复旦大学出版社

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1999—2003

新编大学英语
六级考试
实考试卷详解

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内 容 提 要

本书汇集了 10 份大学英语六级考试实考试卷(1999 年 1 月—2003 年 6 月),涵盖了六级考试的各种题型,包括近年来使用的新题型,内容新、题型全。本书根据六级考试的重点和广大考生的难点,着重对“阅读理解”和“写作”部分详加解析,针对性强。此外,本书听力部分配有录音磁带。使用本书,可以有效提高应试能力和英语水平。

前 言

本书汇集了10份大学英语六级考试实考试卷(1999年1月—2003年6月),涵盖了六级考试的各种题型,包括近年来使用的新题型,内容新、题型全。

本书根据六级考试的重点和广大考生的难点,着重对“阅读理解”和“写作”部分详加解析,因而极具针对性。编者认为,只有帮助考生读懂文章,才能真正提高阅读理解能力。为此,我们对文章中的语言难点详加注释。此外,我们还在题解前另加一段文字,或概括全文内容,或分析篇章结构,引导考生进一步提高阅读理解能力。“写作”部分除在分析文章总体构思的基础上提供范文外,还提供了大量写作素材,以帮助考生拓宽写作思路、提高写作能力。

实践证明,实考试卷可以帮助考生进一步了解考试内容和命题原则,有效提高应试能力和英语水平。考生使用本书时,应严格按照规定时间先把试卷做一遍,然后再对答案。如有问题,再查阅试题详解。如果听力基础较差,听完一遍后可先阅读听力部分的“语言注释”,然后再接着听。

本书编写过程中,得到了浙江财经学院部分英语教师的热情帮助和大力支持,谨此致谢。由于编者水平有限,书中不妥之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者
2003年8月

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2003 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试卷

试卷一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------|
| 1. A) Riding a horse. | B) Shooting a movie. | C) Playing a game. | D) Taking a photo. |
| 2. A) She'll type the letter for the man. | C) She doesn't think his sister is a good typist. | | |
| | B) She'll teach the man to operate the computer. | C) She thinks the man should buy a computer. | |
| 3. A) John can share the magazine with her. | C) She'll let John use the journal first. | | |
| | B) She wants to borrow John's card. | D) John should find another copy for himself. | |
| 4. A) She promised to help the man. | C) She took the man to where he wanted to go. | | |
| | B) She came a long way to meet the man. | D) She suggested a way out of the difficulty for the man. | |
| 5. A) The train seldom arrives on time. | C) The speakers arrived at the station late. | | |
| | B) The schedule has been misprinted. | D) The company has trouble printing a schedule. | |
| 6. A) To find a better science journal in the library. | C) To buy the latest issue of the magazine. | | |
| | B) Not to miss any chance to collect useful information. | D) Not to subscribe to the journal. | |
| 7. A) She wants to borrow the man's student ID card. | C) She won't be able to get any discount for the ticket. | | |
| | B) The tickets are less expensive than she expected. | D) The performance turned out to be disappointing. | |
| 8. A) Do the assignments towards the end of the semester. | C) Drop one course and do it next semester. | | |
| | B) Quit the history course and choose another one instead. | D) Take courses with a lighter workload. | |
| 9. A) The organization of a conference. | C) The decoration of the conference room. | | |
| | B) The cost of renting a conference room. | D) The job of cleaning up the dining-room. | |
| 10. A) Meet his client. | B) Prepare the dinner. | C) Work at his office. | D) Fix his car. |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

11. A) One of the bridges between North and South London collapsed.
B) The heart of London was flooded.
C) An emergency exercise was conducted.
D) 100 people in the suburbs were drowned.
12. A) 50 underground stations were made waterproof.
B) A flood wall was built.
C) An alarm system was set up.
D) Rescue teams were formed.
13. A) Most Londoners were frightened.
B) Most Londoners became rather confused.
C) Most Londoners took Exercise Floodcall calmly.
D) Most Londoners complained about the trouble caused by Exercise Floodcall.

Passage Two

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

14. A) It limited their supply of food. C) It destroyed many of their nests.
B) It made their eggshells too fragile. D) It killed many baby bald eagles.
15. A) They found ways to speed up the reproduction of bald eagles.
B) They developed new types of feed for baby bald eagles.
C) They explored new ways to hatch baby bald eagles.
D) They brought in bald eagles from Canada.
16. A) Pollution of the environment. C) Over-killing by hunters.
B) A new generation of pest killers. D) Destruction of their natural homes.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Whether it can be detected and checked. C) Whether global warming will speed up in the future.
B) Whether it will lead to widespread food shortage. D) Whether it will affect their own lives.
18. A) Many species have moved further north. C) Many species have developed a habit of migration.
B) Many new species have come into existence. D) Many species have become less sensitive to climate.
19. A) Storms and floods. C) Less space for their growth.
B) Disease and fire. D) Rapid increase of the animal population.
20. A) They will gradually die out. C) They will have to migrate to find new homes.
B) They will be able to survive in the preserves. D) They will face extinction without artificial reproduction.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In the villages of the English countryside there are still people who remember the good old days when no one bothered to lock their doors. There simply wasn't any crime to worry about.

Amazingly, these happy times appear still to be with us in the world's biggest community. A new study by Dan Farmer, a gifted programmer, using an automated investigative program of his own called SATAN, shows that the owners of well over half of all World Wide Web sites have set up home without fitting locks to their doors.

SATAN can try out a variety of well-known *hacking* (黑客的) tricks on an Internet site without actually breaking in. Farmer has made the program publicly available, amid much criticism. A person with evil intent could use it to hunt down sites that are easy to *burgle* (闯入……行窃).

But Farmer is very concerned about the need to alert the public to poor security and, so far, events have proved him right. SATAN has done more to alert people to the risks than cause new disorder.

So is the Net becoming more secure? Far from it. In the early days, when you visited a Web site your browser simply looked at the content. Now the Web is full of tiny programs that automatically download when you look at a Web page, and run on your own machine. These programs could, if their authors wished, do all kinds of nasty things to your computer.

At the same time, the Net is increasingly populated with spiders, worms, agents and other types of automated beasts designed to penetrate the sites and seek out and classify information. All these make wonderful tools for antisocial people who want to invade weak sites and cause damage.

But let's look on the bright side. Given the lack of locks, the Internet is surely the world's biggest (almost) crime-free society. Maybe that is because hackers are fundamentally honest. Or that there currently isn't much to steal. Or because *vandalism* (恶意破坏) isn't much fun unless you have a peculiar dislike for someone.

Whatever the reason, let's enjoy it while we can. But expect it all to change, and security to become the number one issue, when the most influential inhabitants of the Net are selling services they want to be paid for.

21. By saying "... owners of well over half of all World Wide Web sites have set up home without fitting locks to their doors" (Lines 3-4, Para. 2), the author means that _____.
A) those happy times appear still to be with us
B) there simply wasn't any crime to worry about

- C) many sites are not well-protected
D) hackers try out tricks on an Internet site without actually breaking in
22. SATAN, a program designed by Dan Farmer, can be used _____.
A) to investigate the security of Internet sites
B) to improve the security of the Internet system
C) to prevent hackers from breaking into websites
D) to download useful programs and information
23. Farmer's program has been criticized by the public because _____.
A) it causes damage to Net browsers
B) it can break into Internet sites
C) it can be used to cause disorder on all sites
D) it can be used by people with evil intent
24. The author's attitude toward SATAN is _____.
A) enthusiastic
B) critical
C) positive
D) indifferent
25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that _____.
A) we should make full use of the Internet before security measures are strengthened
B) we should alert the most influential businessmen to the importance of security
C) influential businessmen should give priority to the improvement of Net security
D) net inhabitants should not let security measures affect their joy of surfing the Internet

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

I came away from my years of teaching on the college and university level with a conviction that *enactment* (扮演角色), performance, dramatization are the most successful forms of teaching. Students must be incorporated, made, so far as possible, an integral part of the learning process. The notion that learning should have in it an element of inspired play would seem to the greater part of the academic establishment merely silly, but that is nonetheless the case. Of Ezekiel Cheever, the most famous schoolmaster of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, his onetime student Cotton Mather wrote that he so planned his lessons that his pupils "came to work as though they came to play," and Alfred North Whitehead, almost three hundred years later, noted that a teacher should make his/her students "glad they were there."

Since, we are told, 80 to 90 percent of all instruction in the typical university is by the lecture method, we should give close attention to this form of education. There is, I think, much truth in Patricia Nelson Limerick's observation that "lecturing is an unnatural act, an act for which God did not design humans. It is perfectly all right, now and then, for a human to be possessed by the urge to speak, and to speak while others remain silent. But to do this regularly, one hour and 15 minutes at a time... for one person to drag on while others sit in silence?... I do not believe that this is what the Creator... designed humans to do."

The strange, almost incomprehensible fact is that many professors, just as they feel obliged to write dully, believe that they should lecture dully. To show enthusiasm is to risk appearing unscientific, unobjective; it is to appeal to the students' emotions rather than their intellect. Thus the ideal lecture is one filled with facts and read in an unchanged monotone.

The *cult* (推崇) of lecturing dully, like the cult of writing dully, goes back, of course, some years. Edward Shils, professor of sociology, recalls the professors he encountered at the University of Pennsylvania in this youth. They seemed "a priesthood, rather uneven in their merits but uniform in their bearing; they never referred to anything personal. Some read from old lecture notes and then haltingly explained the thumb-worn last lines. Others lectured from cards that had served for years, to judge by the worn edges... The teachers began on time, ended on time, and left the room without saying a word more to their students, very seldom being detained by questioners... The classes were not large, yet there was no discussion. No questions were raised in class, and there were no office hours."

26. The author believes that a successful teacher should be able to _____.
A) make dramatization an important aspect of students' learning
B) make inspired play an integral part of the learning process
C) improve students' learning performance
D) make study just as easy as play
27. The majority of university professors prefer the traditional way of lecturing in the belief that _____.
A) it draws the close attention of the students
B) it conforms in a way to the design of the Creator
C) it presents course content in a scientific and objective manner
D) it helps students to comprehend abstract theories more easily
28. What the author recommends in this passage is that _____.
A) college education should be improved through radical measures

- B) more freedom of choice should be given to students in their studies
 C) traditional college lectures should be replaced by dramatized performances
 D) interaction should be encouraged in the process of teaching
29. By saying "They seemed 'a priesthood, rather uneven in their merits but uniform in their bearing...'" (Lines 3-4, para. 4), the author means that _____.
- A) professors are a group of professionals that differ in their academic ability but behave in the same way
 B) professors are like priests wearing the same kind of black gown but having different roles to play
 C) there is no fundamental difference between professors and priests though they differ in their merits
 D) professors at the University of Pennsylvania used to wear black suits which made them look like priests
30. Whose teaching method is particularly commended by the author?
- A) Ezekiel Cheever's. C) Alfred North Whitehead's.
 B) Cotton Mather's. D) Patricia Nelson Limerick's.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Take the case of public education alone. The principal difficulty faced by the schools has been the tremendous increase in the number of pupils. This has been caused by the advance of the legal age for going into industry and the impossibility of finding a job even when the legal age has been reached. In view of the technological improvements in the last few years, business will require in the future proportionately fewer workers than ever before. The result will be still further raising of the legal age for going into employment, and still further difficulty in finding employment when that age has been attained. If we cannot put our children to work, we must put them in school.

We may also be quite confident that the present trend toward a shorter day and a shorter week will be maintained. We have developed and shall continue to have a new leisure class. Already the public agencies for adult education are swamped by the tide that has swept over them since the depression began. They will be little better off when it is over. Their support must come from the taxpayer.

It is surely too much to hope that these increases in the cost of public education can be borne by the local communities. They cannot care for the present restricted and inadequate system. The local communities have failed in their efforts to cope with unemployment. They cannot expect to cope with public education on the scale on which we must attempt it. The answer to the problem of unemployment has been Federal relief. The answer to the problem of public education may have to be much the same, and properly so. If there is one thing in which the citizens of all parts of the country have an interest, it is in the decent education of the citizens of all parts of the country. Our income tax now goes in part to keep our neighbors alive. It may have to go in part as well to make our neighbors intelligent. We are now attempting to preserve the present generation through Federal relief of the *destitute* (贫民). Only a people determined to ruin the next generation will refuse such Federal funds as public education may require.

31. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) How to persuade local communities to provide more funds.
 B) How to cope with the shortage of funds for public education.
 C) How to solve the rising unemployment problem.
 D) How to improve the public education system.
32. What is the reason for the increase in the number of students?
- A) The requirement of educated workers by business. C) The trend toward a shorter workday.
 B) Raising of the legal age for going to work. D) People's concern for the future of the next generation.
33. The public agencies for adult education will be little better off because _____.
- A) the unemployed are too poor to continue their education
 B) a new leisure class has developed
 C) they are still suffering from the depression
 D) an increase in taxes could be a problem
34. According to the author, the answer to the problem of public education is that the Federal government _____.
- A) should allocate Federal funds for public education
 B) should demand that local communities provide support
 C) should raise taxes to meet the needs of public education
 D) should first of all solve the problem of unemployment
35. Why does the author say "Only a people determined to ruin the next generation will refuse such Federal funds as public

education may require" (Lines 10-11, Para. 3)?

- A) Only by appropriating adequate Federal funds for education can the next generation have a bright future.
- B) Citizens of all parts of the country agree that the best way to support education is to use Federal funds.
- C) People all over the country should make contributions to education in the interest of the next generation.
- D) Educated people are determined to use part of the Federal funds to help the poor.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

A new high-performance contact lens under development at the department for applied physics at the University of Heidelberg will not only correct ordinary vision defects but will enhance normal night vision as much as five times, making people's vision sharper than that of cats.

Bille and his team work with an optical instrument called an active mirror — a device used in astronomical telescopes to spot newly emerging stars and far distant galaxies. Connected to a wave-front sensor that tracks and measures the course of a laser beam into the eye and back, the aluminum mirror detects the deficiencies of the cornea, the transparent protective layer covering the lens of the human eye. The highly precise data from the two instruments — which, Bille hopes, will one day be found at the opticians (眼镜商) all over the world — serve as a basis for the production of completely individualized contact lenses that correct and enhance the wearer's vision.

By day, Bille's contact lenses will focus rays of light so accurately on the retina (视网膜) that the image of a small leaf or the outline of a far distant tree will be formed with a sharpness that surpasses that of conventional vision aids by almost half a diopter (屈光度). At night, the lenses have an even greater potential. "Because the new lens — in contrast to the already existing ones — also works when it's dark and the pupil is wide open," says Bille, "lens wearers will be able to identify a face at a distance of 100 meters" — 80 meters farther than they would normally be able to see. In this experiments night vision was enhanced by an even greater factor: in semi-darkness, test subjects could see up to 15 times better than without the lenses.

Bille's lenses are expected to reach the market in the year 2000, and one tentative plan is to use the Internet to transmit information on patients' visual defects from the optician to the manufacturer, who will then produce and mail the contact lenses within a couple of days. The physicist expects the lenses to cost about a dollar a pair, about the same as conventional one-day disposable lenses.

36. The new contact lens is meant for _____.
 A) astronomical observations
 B) the night blind
 C) those with vision defects
 D) optical experiments
37. What do the two instruments mentioned in the second paragraph (Line 6) refer to?
 A) The astronomical telescope and the wave-front sensor.
 B) The aluminum mirror and the laser beam.
 C) The active mirror and the contact lens.
 D) The aluminum mirror and the wave-front sensor.
38. Individualized contact lenses (Line 10, Para. 2) are lenses designed _____.
 A) to work like an astronomical telescope
 B) to suit the wearer's specific needs
 C) to process extremely accurate data
 D) to test the wearer's eyesight
39. According to Bille, with the new lenses the wearer's vision _____.
 A) will be far better at night than in the daytime
 B) may be broadened about 15 times than without them
 C) can be better improved in the daytime than at night
 D) will be sharper by a much greater degree at night than in the daytime
40. Which of the following is true about Bille's lenses?
 A) Their production process is complicated.
 B) They will be sold at a very low price.
 C) They have to be replaced every day.
 D) Purchase orders can be made through the Internet.

Part III Vocabulary (20 minutes)

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

41. In November 1987 the government _____ a public debate on the future direction of the official sports policy.
 A) initiated
 B) designated
 C) induced
 D) promoted

42. I found it difficult to _____ my career ambitions with the need to bring up my children.
A) consolidate B) amend C) reconcile D) intensify
43. We all enjoy our freedom of choice and do not like to see it _____ when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society.
A) compacted B) restricted C) dispersed D) delayed
44. It is fortunate for the old couple that their son's career goals and their wishes for him _____.
A) coincide B) comply C) conform D) collaborate
45. Allen will soon find out that real life is seldom as simple as it is _____ in commercials.
A) permeated B) alleged C) depicted D) drafted
46. Europe's earlier industrial growth was _____ by the availability of key resources, abundant and cheap labor, coal, iron, ore, etc.
A) constrained B) detained C) remained D) sustained
47. As the trial went on, the story behind the murder slowly _____ itself.
A) convicted B) released C) haunted D) unfolded
48. We've just installed a fan to _____ cooking smells from the kitchen.
A) eject B) exclude C) expel D) exile
49. Retirement is obviously a very complex _____ period; and the earlier you start planning for it, the better.
A) transformation B) transmission C) transaction D) transition
50. Mutual respect for territorial _____ is one of the bases upon which our two countries develop relationships.
A) unity B) integrity C) entirety D) reliability
51. As one of the youngest professors in the university, Mr. Brown is certainly on the _____ of a brilliant career.
A) porch B) edge C) course D) threshold
52. We work to make money, but it's a _____ that people who work hard and long often do not make the most money.
A) paradox B) prejudice C) dilemma D) conflict
53. The design of this auditorium shows a great deal of _____. We have never seen such a building before.
A) invention B) illusion C) originality D) orientation
54. The damage to my car was _____ in the accident, but I have a lingering fear even today.
A) insufficient B) ignorant C) ambiguous D) negligible
55. Very few people could understand the lecture the professor delivered because its subject was very _____.
A) obscure B) indefinite C) dubious D) intriguing
56. Diamonds have little _____ value and their price depends almost entirely on their scarcity.
A) intrinsic B) eternal C) subtle D) inherent
57. Doctors are interested in using lasers as a surgical tool in operations on people who are _____ to heart attack.
A) infectious B) disposed C) accessible D) prone
58. Many countries have adopted systems of _____ education in order to promote the average level of education.
A) compulsory B) cardinal C) constrained D) conventional
59. I had eaten Chinese food often, but I could not have imagined how _____ and extravagant a real Chinese banquet could be.
A) prominent B) fabulous C) handsome D) gracious
60. They are _____ investors who always make thorough investigations both on local and international markets before making an investment.
A) implicit B) conscious C) cautious D) indecisive
61. In addition to the rising birthrate and immigration, the _____ death rate contributed to the population growth.
A) inclining B) increasing C) declining D) descending
62. Because of the _____ noise of traffic I couldn't get to sleep last night.
A) prevalent B) perpetual C) provocative D) progressive
63. Don't let such a _____ matter (as this) come between us so that we can concentrate on the major issue.
A) trivial B) slight C) partial D) minimal
64. If you go to the park every day in the morning, you will _____ find him doing physical exercise there.
A) ordinarily B) invariably C) logically D) persistently
65. Although she's a(n) _____ talented dancer, she still practices several hours every day.

- A) traditionally B) additionally C) exceptionally D) rationally
66. The cut in her hand has healed completely, without leaving a _____.
A) defect B) sign C) wound D) scar
67. The idea is to _____ the frequent incidents of collision to test the strength of the windshields.
A) assemble B) simulate C) accumulate D) forge
68. Most people in the modern world _____ freedom and independence more than anything else.
A) embody B) cherish C) fascinate D) illuminate
69. I told him that I would _____ him to act for me while I was away from office.
A) authorize B) justify C) rationalize D) identify
70. Over the past ten years, natural gas production has remained steady, but _____ has risen steadily.
A) dissipation B) disposal C) consumption D) expenditure

试卷二

Part IV Error Correction (15 minutes)

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

Example:

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

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

The Seattle Times Company is one newspaper firm that has recognized the need for change and done something about it. In the newspaper industry, papers must reflect the diversity of the communities to which they provide information. It must reflect that diversity with their news coverage or risk losing their readers' interest and their advertisers' support. Operating within Seattle, which has 20 percents racial minorities, the paper has put into place policies and procedures for hiring and maintain a diverse workforce. The underlying reason for the change is that for information to be fair, appropriate, and subjective, it should be reported by the same kind of population that reads it.

A diversity committee composed of reporters, editors, and photographers meets regularly to value the *Seattle Times'* content and to educate the rest of the newsroom staff about diversity issues. In an addition, the paper instituted a content audiu (审查) that evaluates the frequency and manner of representation of woman and people of color in photographs. Early audits showed that minorities were pictured far too infrequently and were pictured with a disproportionate number of negative articles. The audit results from improvement in the frequency of majority representation and their portrayal in neutral or positive situations. And, with a result, the *Seattle Times* has improved as a newspaper. The diversity training and content audits helped the

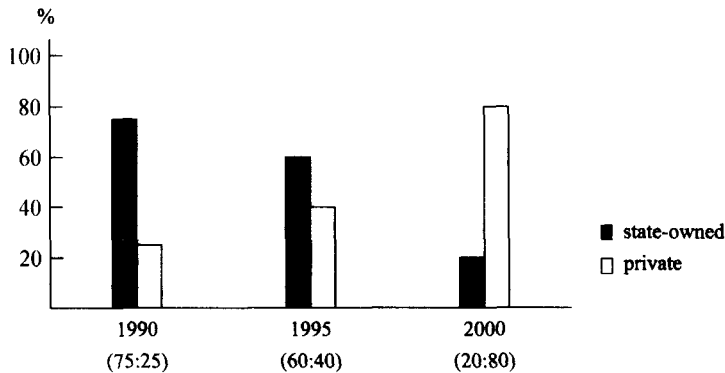
- S1. _____
S2. _____
S3. _____
S4. _____
S5. _____
S6. _____
S7. _____
S8. _____
S9. _____
S10. _____

Seattle Times Company to win the Personnel Journal
Optimas Award for excellence in managing change.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Changes in the Ownership of Houses*. You should write at least **150** words, and base your composition on the chart and the outline given below:

Ownership of Houses in a Big City in China



1. 根据上图描述该市住房产权的变化
2. 分析产生这些变化的原因
3. 说明这些变化对个人和社会产生的影响

Changes in the Ownership of Houses

试 卷 详 解

第一部分 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

试 题 答 案

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

语 言 注 释

saddle *n.*

pose *v.*

shutter *n.*

I'll take it out on my card...

The place is so out of the way.

subscribe *v.*

pull through

run in the red

the Emergency Services

the Fire Departments

a flood wall

鞍; 马鞍

(尤指为拍照或画像而)摆好(某种)姿势

(照相机)快门

我会用我的借书卡把它借出来……

这个地方太偏远了。

订阅(杂志、报纸等)

克服困难,渡过难关

亏空,赤字

紧急救卫队

消防队

防洪(挡水)墙

be out of action	(服务设施)瘫痪
the bald eagle	秃鹰(美国的象征)
extinct <i>adj.</i>	(动物)绝种的
the Endangered Species List	濒危物种名单
DDT	农药名(DDT为剧毒农药)
soak up	摄取,吸收
feast on	尽情地吃,饱餐
shatter <i>v.</i>	破裂,碎裂
wipeout <i>n.</i>	覆灭,垮台
the "greenhouse effect"	温室效应
the northern latitudes	北纬(度)地区
migrate <i>v.</i>	(鸟类等)迁徙,移栖

录音原文

Section A

- W: Raise your head a little bit and hold the saddle and smile a little. You look wonderful posing like that. Shall I press the shutter?
M: Wait a minute. Let me put on a cowboy hat.
Q: What are the speakers doing?
- M: I'm still waiting for my sister to come back and type the application letter for me.
W: Why bother her? I'll show you how to use the computer. It's quite easy.
Q: What does the woman mean?
- M: Hey, where did you find the journal? I need it, too.
W: Right here on the shelf. Don't worry, John. I'll take it out on my card for both of us.
Q: What does the woman mean?
- M: Thank you for your helpful assistance. Otherwise, I'd surely have missed it. The place is so out of the way.
W: It was a pleasure meeting you. Good-bye!
Q: Why does the man thank the woman?
- W: We are informed that the eleven thirty train is late again.
M: Why did the railway company even bother to print a schedule?
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
- M: Maybe I ought to subscribe to the *Engineering Quarterly*. It contains a lot of useful information.
W: Why not read it in the library and save some money?
Q: What is the woman's advice to the man?
- M: I've been waiting all week for this concert. The performance is said to be excellent and with a student discount, the tickets will be really cheap.
W: Ah-huh. I'm afraid I left my student ID card in the dorm.
Q: What does the woman imply?
- M: Mr. Smith, our history professor, announced we would be doing two papers and three exams this semester. I wonder how I'm going to pull through when two other courses have similar requirements.
W: Well, can't you drop one course and pick it up next semester?
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?
- W: Renting a conference room at the hotel will cost us too much. We are already running in the red.
M: How about using our dining room for the meeting?
Q: What's worrying the woman?
- W: Jerry, can you pick me up after work today? I left my car at the garage.
M: I'm afraid I can't. I have scheduled an appointment with a client at dinner time.
Q: What is the man going to do?

Section B

Passage One

A few months ago, millions of people in London heard alarms all over the town. The Emergency Services, the Fire Departments, the Police, hospitals, and ambulances stood by, ready to go into action. In railway underground stations, people read notices and maps which told them where to go and what to do in the emergency. This was Exercise Flood Call, to prepare people for a flood emergency. London wasn't flooded yet, but it is possible that it would be. In 1236 and in 1663, London was badly flooded. In 1928, people living in Westminster, the heart of London, drowned in floods. And in 1953, one hundred people, living on the eastern edge of the London suburbs were killed, again, in the floods. At last, Great London Council took actions to prevent this disaster from happening again. Though a flood wall was built in the 1980s, Londoners still must be prepared for the possible disaster. If it happens, 50 underground stations will be under water. Electricity, gas and phone services will be out of action. Roads will be drowned. It will be impossible to cross any of the bridges between north and south London. Imagine: London will look like the famous Italian city, Venice. But this Exercise Flood Call didn't cause panic among Londoners. Most people knew it was just a warning. One lady said, "It's a flood warning, isn't it? The water doesn't look high to me."

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

11. What happened in London a few months ago?
12. What measure was taken against floods in London in the 1980s?
13. What can we learn from the lady's comment?

Passage Two

America's national symbol, the bald eagle, almost went extinct twenty years ago, but it has made a comeback. In fact, the U.S. Fish and Wild Life Service is considering the possibility of taking it off the Endangered Species List. Once, more than fifty thousand pairs of bald eagles nested across the country, but by 1960 that number had fallen below four hundred. The chief killer was the widely used DDT. Fish, soaked up DDT, died, and were washed up on shores, where bald eagles feasted on them. DDT prevented eagle eggshells from thickening. The shells became so thin that they shattered before the babies hatched. Fortunately, in 1972, a law was passed to ban DDT, which saved the bald eagle from total wipe-out. And since then wild life biologists had reintroduced bald eagles from Canada to America. The result was that last year U.S. bird watchers counted eleven thousand six hundred and ten bald eagles in the country. If it were dropped from the Endangered List, the bald eagle would still be a threatened species. That means the bird would continue to get the same protection. No hunting allowed, and no disturbing of nests. But bald eagles still face tough times. The destruction of their natural homes could be the next DDT causing eagle numbers to drop quickly.

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

14. What was the main harmful effect of the pest killer DDT on bald eagles?
15. What measure did the wild life biologists take to increase the number of bald eagles?
16. According to the speaker, what is the possible danger facing bald eagles?

Passage Three

If the earth gets hotter in the new century, what will happen to animals and plants which animals depend on for survival? The question offers another way of looking at the "greenhouse effect". People have talked about the general problem of "global warming" for some time. But they were usually worried about things like whether to buy a home on the coast. Biologists and other scientists turn their attention to plants and animals at an important meeting that took place last October. They reviewed evidence that plants and animals are sensitive to climate. Since the Ice Age ended ten thousand years ago and warmer temperatures returned to the northern latitudes, many species have migrated north. If the predictions about the "greenhouse" are correct, temperatures will rise by the same amount in the next one hundred years as they did in the past ten thousand. Will animals and plants be able to adapt that quickly to change in the environment? Many won't. Certain species will probably become very rare. Experts say plants under climate stress will be very open to disease and fire. Forest fires may become more common. That, in turn, may harm animals that depend on trees for food or shelter. Any preserves we set up to protect endangered species may become useless as the species are forced to migrate along with their natural homes. Change is a part of life, but rapid change, says scientist George Woodwell, is the enemy of life.

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

17. What is the concern of ordinary people about the "greenhouse effect"?
18. What has happened since the end of the Ice Age?
19. What will be a possible threat to plants in the future?

20. According to the passage, what will probably happen to the endangered species?

第二部分 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

Passage One

语言注释

1. In the villages of the English countryside there are still people who remember the good old days when no one bothered to lock their doors. (Lines 1-2, Para. 1)
此句的主干是 there are still people..., 句中 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 people, 在这个定语从句中, 还包含一个以关系副词 when 引导的定语从句修饰 days。全句意为: 在英国乡间的村子里, 仍然有人记得过去夜不闭户的美好时光。
2. SATAN has done more to alert people to the risks than cause new disorder. (Lines 2-3, Para. 4)
这是一个含有比较状语从句的复合句, 连词 than 后面省略了与主句重复的部分, 即 SATAN has done to。全句意为: SATAN 对人们发出关于这种危险性的警告与它造成的混乱相比好处更多。
3. At the same time, the Net is increasingly populated with spiders, worms, agents and other types of automated beasts designed to penetrate the sites and seek out and classify information. (Lines 1-2, Para. 6)
句中的 spiders, worms, agents 均指具有某种自动运行功能的计算机软件或程序。全句意为: 同时, 网络上出现了越来越多的蜘蛛、蠕虫、密探以及其他种类的自动运行的“兽类”, 有人企图利用这些东西来穿透网站、搜索信息和对信息进行分类。
4. Given the lack of locks, the Internet is surely the world's biggest (almost) crime-free society. (Lines 1-2, Para. 7)
given 在句中是介词, 它常常用于 given + noun phrase 这一结构中, 这个结构常置于句首, 作全句的状语, 其意义要根据上下文来确定, 可以表示“鉴于、考虑到”、“假如、如果”、“由于”等。例如: Given their inexperience, they have done a good job. 考虑到他们没有经验, 他们干得就算不错了。Given the same opportunity, she might well have become an outstanding artist. 如果给以同样的发展机会, 她很可能会成为一位杰出的艺术家的。Given these difficulties, only an optimist would look to a bright future. 由于面临这么多困难, 只有乐天派才能预见到光明的前途。此句中的 given 是“考虑到、鉴于”的意思。全句意为: 考虑到没有设防(门上不安锁), 因特网的确是世界上(几乎)最大的没有犯罪的社会。

试题分析

一位计算机程序专家通过一种自动调查程序发现, 一半以上在互联网上“安家”的人都没有在门上加锁。是不是互联网变得安全了呢? 远非如此。现在很容易在因特网上下载东西。如果制作者有恶意的话, 就会在你的计算机上做出肮脏的事情来。

但是事情还有光明的一面。即使没有安全防护, 因特网仍然是一个最大的没有犯罪行为的社会。对此, 作者列举了三个原因。不过, 作者还是认为要改变互联网目前的这种状况, 把安全看成一件大事。

21. C 语义题。答案可以根据这句话所在的上下文来判断。文章第一段作者说: 在英国乡间的村子里, 仍然有人记得过去夜不闭户的美好时光。(In the villages of the English countryside there are still people who remember the good old days when no one bothered to lock their doors.) 在第二段的开头, 也就是这句话的上文, 作者又说: 这种美好的时光在世界上最大的社区里仍然伴随着我们(these happy times appear still to be with us in the world's biggest community)。此外, 根据句子本身 without fitting locks to their doors(门上没有安锁)来判断, C 是正确答案。
22. A 细节题。根据文章第二段第二句可知: Dan Farmer 使用他自己的一个叫做 SATAN 的自动调查程序进行研究。结果表明, 一半以上在互联网上“安家”的人都没有在门上加锁。(A new study by Dan Farmer, a gifted programmer, using an automated investigative program of his own called SATAN, shows that the owners of well over half of all World Wide Web sites have set up home without fitting locks to their doors.) 由此可见, Dan Farmer 设计的程序 SATAN 可以用来调查因特网上网站的安全情况, 故 A 是正确答案。
23. D 细节题。根据在第三段第二、三句: Farmer has made the program publicly available, amid much criticism. A person with evil intent could use it to hunt down sites that are easy to burgle. (Farmer 使这个程序能公开买到, 这引起许多批评。因为一个心怀叵测的人可以用它去寻找那些容易闯入进行行窃的网站。) 由此可见, D 是正确答案。
24. C 态度题。纵观全文我们可知, 尽管用来调查网络安全的程序 STAN 可能被心怀叵测的人用来寻找某些容易闯入的网站去行窃, 但总的来讲, Farmer 非常关心的是公众网络的安全性很差, 所以设计了这个程