

3 How

大学英语四、六级考试高分突破

六级英语

历届真题详解

- 王国栋 主编
- 大学英语六级考试命题研究组

3 How

How to Learn
How to Take a Test
How to Use

西北工业大学出版社

44

H31
201

大学英语四、六级高

3.2002, 并献出学大业工北西

(编委公高试考委大, 四语英考大)

ISBN 7-

1.1

六级英语历届真题详解

号本图书CIP(2001)第08572号

编写 大学英语六级考试命题研究组
 主编 王国栋
 编著 王国栋 李艳 吕娜 冯正斌
 王俊 赵锦民
 丛书主编 姚利锁

本书在内容的处理上尽量做到详尽、精确。在每一章末尾附有参考答案以便读者做完试题后直接进行自评。在参考答案后又附上试题详解。听力部分因其形式的特殊性，直接附上录音原文，读者可直接依据原文来分析考题。阅读理解部分则根据其以篇章为基本结构的特点，先对篇章原文进行内容上的概述和评论，然后对每一道题进行剖析，力求做到透彻、精要，尽量把答案与篇章内容的联系表示清楚，词汇题则依据六级考试中常用词汇的特点，对每一个选项进行释义，并做到一目了然。短文阅读题和完形填空部分则对得出答案的过程做出针对语言和内容的解释。对于写作部分则附上一篇文章，供读者在写作完成之后进行参考。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免有疏漏之处，恳请有关专家与读者批评指正。

西北工业大学出版社

地址：西安市长安南路199号

网址：http://www.nwpu.edu.cn

西北工业大学

2002年1月

15.37元

208千字

西北工业大学出版社

2002年3月

1-6000册

(元00.21册本) 元0.30 第

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

六级英语历届真题详解/王国栋主编. —西安:西北工业大学出版社,2002.3
(大学英语四、六级考试高分突破)

ISBN 7-5612-1404-9

I. 六… II. 王… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—解题 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 065572 号

六级英语历届真题详解
 主编 王国栋
 副主编 林国王 蔡 琳
 编 者 林国王 蔡 琳
 月 龄 王 琳
 蔡 琳 蔡 琳 蔡 琳

出版发行:西北工业大学出版社

通信地址:西安市友谊西路 127 号,邮编:710072 电话:029-8493844

网 址: <http://www.nwpup.com>

印刷者:西北工业大学出版社印刷厂

开 本: 787mm×1 092mm 1/16

印 张: 12.375

字 数: 298 千字

版 次: 2002 年 3 月第 1 版 2002 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1~6 000 册

定 价: 30 元 (本册 15.00 元)

前 言

1997年6月大学英语六级考试

全国大学英语六级考试每年进行两次,是对考生英语掌握程度较高层次的测试。虽然大学英语六级考试不像四级考试那样参考人数众多,但与针对大学英语基础阶段教学进行测试的四级考试相比,大学英语六级考试更能体现出考生的英语综合应用能力。因此每年都会有大量已经通过四级考试的考生继续参加六级考试。本书编写的目的就在于希望能够在考生备考的过程中给予一定的帮助。

本书并没有选择历年所有考题,而是选择了更具代表性的最近10次大学英语六级考试实考试题(1997年6月至2002年1月)进行全面的分析和研究,以帮助考生在掌握基本语言和答题技巧的基础上,提高综合应试能力,从而顺利通过考试。

本书在内容的处理上尽量做到详尽、精确。在每一套考题后,首先附上参考答案以便读者做完试题后直接进行测评。在参考答案后又附上考题注解。听力部分因其形式的特殊性,直接附上磁带原文,读者可直接依据原文来分析考题。阅读理解部分则根据其以篇章为基本结构的特点,先对每篇短文进行内容上的概述和评论,然后对每一道题进行分析,力求做到明白、清楚,尽量把答案与篇章内容的联系指示清楚。词汇题则依据六级考试中常考常用词汇的特点,对每一个选项进行释义,并做到一目了然。短文问题回答和完形填空部分则对得出答案的过程做出针对语言和内容的解释。对于写作部分则附上一篇范文,供读者在写作完成之后进行参考。

由于编者水平有限,且时间仓促,书中疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请有关专家与读者批评指正。

1999年6月大学英语六级考试

试题 78

参考答案 97

题解 88

编 者

2002年1月

2000年1月大学英语六级考试

试题 94

参考答案 103

题解 104

目 录

1997年6月大学英语六级考试

881	试题	1
891	参考答案	10
891	题解	11

1998年1月大学英语六级考试

1. A) On Thursday night	试题	18
1. B) On Friday morning	参考答案	27
1. C) On Saturday afternoon	题解	28
1. D) On Sunday evening	专项训练(一)	35

1998年6月大学英语六级考试

2. A) Robust	试题	40
2. B) Weak	参考答案	49
2. C) Thin	题解	50
2. D) Fat		

1999年1月大学英语六级考试

3. A) His only son is dying	试题	57
3. B) His mother died some time ago	参考答案	66
3. C) He didn't look after his son	题解	67
3. D) He hasn't taken good care of his son	专项训练(二)	74

1999年6月大学英语六级考试

4. A) He cannot keep his word	试题	78
4. B) He is not well paid for his work	参考答案	87
4. C) He doesn't think his work is important	题解	88
4. D) He cannot find any work		

2000年1月大学英语六级考试

10. A) Help him to carry some luggage	试题	94
10. B) Tell him the way to the left-luggage office	参考答案	103
10. C) Get some travel information	题解	104
10. D) Look after something for him		

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

11. A) Crowded air traffic	B) The large size of airplanes
----------------------------	--------------------------------

1997年6月大学英语六级考试

试 题

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) On Thursday night. B) On Monday night.
C) On Friday morning. D) On Thursday morning.
2. A) Try to help him find rooms in another hotel.
B) Check to see if there are any vacancies in her hotel.
C) Let him move to a room with two single beds.
D) Show him the way to Imperial Hotel.
3. A) Robust. B) Brave. C) Generous. D) Dangerous.
4. A) He loves his present job. B) He is to open a store.
C) He is about to retire. D) He works in a repair shop.
5. A) She has confidence in him. B) She has also won a scholarship.
C) She is surprised at the news. D) She is not interested in the news.
6. A) His only son is dying. B) His mother died some time ago.
C) He didn't look after his sick wife. D) He hasn't taken good care of his son.
7. A) At the airport. B) In a travel agency.
C) In a hotel. D) At the reception desk.
8. A) He is not equal to the job.
B) He is not well paid for his work.
C) He doesn't think the job is challenging enough.
D) He cannot keep his mind on his work.
9. A) The talks haven't started yet.
B) The talks haven't achieved much.
C) The talks have produced a general agreement.
D) The talks broke down and could go no further.
10. A) Help him to carry some luggage. B) Tell him the way to the left-luggage office.
C) Get some travel information. D) Look after something for him.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) Crowded air traffic. B) The large size of airplanes.

- C) Mistakes by air traffic controllers. D) Bad weather.
12. A) They bumped into each other over a swimming pool.
B) They avoided each other by turning in different directions.
C) They narrowly escaped crashing into each other.
D) One plane climbed above the other at the critical moment.
13. A) To show the key role played by air traffic controllers.
B) To show the great responsibility shouldered by the pilots.
C) To give an example of air disasters.
D) To show that air travel is far safer than driving a car.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Her unique experience. B) Her future prospects.
C) Her favourite job. D) Her lonely life.
15. A) Authority. B) A good relationship.
C) Good luck. D) Independence.
16. A) She will live an empty life. B) She will work in a bookstore.
C) She will remain single. D) She will earn a lot of money.
17. A) She should find a good job. B) She should open a small restaurant.
C) She should have more control over her life. D) She should get married.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) In day-care centres where little children were taken care of.
B) In areas in Chicago where poor people lived.
C) In places where hot lunch was provided for factory workers.
D) In schools where free classes were organized for young people.
19. A) For young people and adults. B) For immigrants.
C) For factory workers. D) For poor city children.
20. A) Jane Adams' contributions to society.
B) Jane Adams' struggle for women's liberation.
C) Jane Adams' life story.
D) Jane Adams' responsibility for the poor.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It is said that the public and Congressional concern about deceptive (欺骗性的) packaging rumpus (喧嚣) started because Senator Hart discovered that the boxes of cereals consumed by him, Mrs. Hart, and their children were becoming higher and narrower, with a decline of net weight from 12 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, without any reduction in price. There were still twelve biscuits, but they had been reduced in size. Later, the Senator rightly complained of a store-bought pie in a handsomely illustrated box that pictured, in a single slice almost as many cherries as there were in the whole pie.

The manufacturer who increases the unit price of his product by changing his package size to lower the quantity delivered can, without undue hardship, put his product into boxes, bags, and tins that will contain even 4-ounce, 8-ounce, one-pound quantities of breakfast foods, cake mixes, etc. A study of drugstore (杂货

店) and supermarket shelves will convince any observer that all possible sizes and shapes of boxes, jars, bottles, and tins are in use at the same time. and, as the package journals show, week by week, there is never any hesitation in introducing a new size and shape of box or bottle when it aids in product differentiation. The producers of packaged products argue strongly against changing sizes of packages to contain even weights and volumes, but no one in the trade comments unfavorably on the huge costs incurred by endless changes of package sizes, materials, shape, art work, and net weights that are used for improving a product's market position.

When a packaging expert explained that he was able to multiply the price of hard sweets by 2.5, from \$1 to \$2.50 by changing to a fancy jar, or that he had made a 5-ounce bottle look as though it held 8 ounces, he was in effect telling the public that packaging can be a very expensive luxury. It evidently does come high, when an average family pays about \$200 a year for bottles, cans, boxes, jars and other containers, most of which can't be used for anything but stuffing the garbage can.

21. What started the public and Congressional concern about deceptive packaging rumpus?
- Consumers' complaints about the changes in package size.
 - Expensive packaging for poor quality products.
 - A senator's discovery of the tricks in packaging.
 - The rise in the unit price for many products.
22. The word "undue" (Line 2, Para. 2) means "_____."
- improper.
 - adequate.
 - unexpected.
 - excessive.
23. Consumers are concerned about the changes in package size, mainly because _____.
- they hate to see any changes in things they are familiar with
 - the unit price for a product often rises as a result
 - they have to pay for the cost of changing package sizes-
 - this entails an increase in the cost of packaging
24. According to this passage, various types of packaging come into existence to _____.
- meet the needs of consumers
 - suit all kinds of products
 - enhance the market position of products
 - introduce new products
25. The author is critical mainly of _____.
- dishonest packaging
 - inferior packaging
 - the changes in package size
 - exaggerated illustrations on packages

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labour is simply another factor of production to be hired—rented at the lowest possible cost—much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the corporate hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief

Executive Officer (CEO). By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human-resource management is central—usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their work force, in fact they invest less in the skills of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that made it possible to absorb new technologies.

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers on Germany (as they do), the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed with which new equipment can be employed. The result is a slower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the bottom half of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

26. Which of the following applies to the management of human resources in American companies?
- A) They hire people at the lowest cost regardless of their skills.
 B) They see the gaining of skills as their employees' own business.
 C) They attach more importance to workers than to equipment.
 D) They only hire skilled workers because of keen competition.
27. What is the position of the head of human-resource management in an American firm?
- A) He is one of the most important executives in the firm.
 B) His post is likely to disappear when new technologies are introduced.
 C) He is directly under the chief financial executive.
 D) He has no say in making important decisions in the firm.
28. The money most American firms put in training mainly goes to _____.
- A) workers who can operate new equipment
 B) technological and managerial staff
 C) workers who lack basic background skills
 D) top executives
29. According to the passage, the decisive factor in maintaining a firm's competitive advantage is _____.
- A) the introduction of new technologies
 B) the improvement of worker's basic skills
 C) the rational composition of professional and managerial employees.
 D) the attachment of importance to the bottom half of the employees.
30. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A) American firms are different from Japanese and German firms in human-resource management.
 B) Extensive retraining is indispensable to effective human-resource management.
 C) The head of human-resource management must be in the central position in a firm's hierarchy.
 D) The human-resource management strategies of American firms affect their competitive capacity.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The biographer has to dance between two shaky positions with respect to the subject (研究对象). Too close a relation, and the writer may lose objectivity. Not close enough, and the writer may lack the sympathy necessary to any effort to portray a mind, a soul—the quality of life. Who should write the biography of a

family, for example? Because of their closeness to the subject, family members may have special information, but by the same token, they may not have the distance that would allow them to be fair. Similarly, a king's servant might not be the best one to write a biography of that king. But a foreigner might not have the knowledge and sympathy necessary to write the king's biography—not for a readership from within the kingdom, at any rate.

There is no ideal position for such a task. The biographer has to work with the position he or she has in the world, adjusting that position as necessary to deal with the subject. Every position has strengths and weaknesses; to thrive, a writer must try to become aware of these, evaluate them in terms of the subject, and select a position accordingly.

When their subjects are heroes or famous figures, biographies often reveal a democratic motive: they attempt to show that their subjects are only human, no better than anyone else. Other biographies are meant to change us, to invite us to become better than we are. The biographies of Jesus(耶稣) found in the Bible are in this class.

Biographers may claim that their account is the "authentic" one. In advancing this claim, they are helped if the biography is "authorized" by the subject; this presumably allows the biographer special access to private information. "Unauthorized" biographies also have their appeal, however, since they can suggest an independence of mind in the biographer. In book promotions, the "unauthorized" characterisation usually suggests the prospect of juicy gossip that the subject had hoped to suppress. A subject might have several biographies, even several "authentic" ones. We sense intuitively that no one is in a position to tell "the" story of a life, perhaps not even the subject, and this has been proved by the history of biography.

31. According to the author, an ideal biographer would be one who _____.
- knows the subject very well and yet maintains a proper distance from him
 - is close to the subject and knows the techniques of biography writing
 - is independent and knows the techniques of biography writing
 - possesses special private information and is sympathetic toward the subject
32. The author cites the biographies of Jesus in the Bible in order to show that _____.
- the best biographies are meant to transform their readers
 - biographies are authentic accounts of their subjects' lives
 - the best biographies are those of heroes and famous figures
 - biographies can serve different purposes
33. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?
- An authentic biography seldom appeals to its readers.
 - An authentic biography is one authorized by the subject.
 - No one can write a perfect biography.
 - Authorized biographies have a wider readership.
34. An unauthorised biography is likely to attract more readers because _____.
- it portrays the subject both faithfully and vividly
 - it contains interesting information about the subject's private life
 - it reveals a lot of accurate details unknown to outsiders
 - it usually gives a sympathetic description of the subject's character
35. In this passage, the author focuses on _____.
- the difficulty of a biographer in finding the proper perspective to do his job
 - the secret of a biographer to win more readers
 - the techniques required of a biographer to write a good biography
 - the characteristics of different kinds of biographies

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Whether the eyes are “the windows of the soul” is debatable; that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby’s life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real; a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother’s back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to encode(把……编码) or decode(理解) meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the “proper place to focus one’s gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one’s conversation partner.”

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined; speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they be looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker re-establishes eye contact; if they are not looking, the speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is resumed or will terminate the conversation. Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses; there may be a sort of traffic jam of words caused by interruption, false starts, and unpredictable pauses.

36. The author is convinced that the eyes are _____.
- A) of extreme importance in expressing feelings and exchanging ideas
B) Something through which one can see a person’s inner world
C) of considerable significance in making conversations interesting
D) something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate
37. Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person _____.
- A) whose front view is fully perceived
B) whose face is covered with a mask
C) whose face is seen from the side
D) whose face is free of any covering
38. According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner’s neck because _____.
- A) they don’t like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker
B) they need not communicate through eye contact
C) they don’t think it polite to have eye contact
D) they didn’t have much opportunity to communicate through eye contact in babyhood
39. According to the passage, a conversation between two Americans may break down due to _____.
- A) one temporarily glancing away from the other
B) eye contact of more than one second
C) improperly-timed ceasing of eye contact
D) constant adjustment of eye contact
40. To keep a conversation flowing smoothly, it is better for the participants _____.
- A) not to wear dark spectacles
B) not to make any interruptions
C) not to glance away from each other
D) not to make unpredictable pauses

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

41. By _____ computation, he estimated that the repairs on the house would cost him a thousand dollars.
A) coarse B) rude C) crude D) rough
42. Your story about the frog turning into a prince is _____ nonsense.
A) sheer B) shear C) shield D) sheet
43. I could see that my wife was _____ having that fur coat, whether I approved of it or not.
A) adequate for B) intent on C) short of D) deficient in
44. The _____ runner can run 2 miles in fifteen minutes.
A) common B) usual C) average D) general
45. One of his eyes was injured in an accident, but after a _____ operation, he quickly recovered his sight.
A) delicate B) considerate C) precise D) sensitive
46. As an excellent shooter, Peter practised aiming at both _____ targets and moving targets.
A) standing B) stationary C) still D) stable
47. In American universities, classes are often arranged in more flexible _____ and many jobs on campus are reserved for students.
A) scales B) patterns C) grades D) ranks
48. The insurance company paid him \$ 10,000 in _____ after his accident.
A) compensation B) installment C) substitution D) commission
49. The political future of the president is now hanging by a _____.
A) thread B) cord C) string D) rope
50. The statue would be perfect but for a few small _____ in its base.
A) mistakes B) weaknesses C) flaws D) errors
51. Why should anyone want to read _____ of books by great authors when the real pleasure comes from reading the originals.
A) themes B) insights C) digests D) leaflets
52. Parents have a legal _____ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their age.
A) impulse B) influence C) obligation D) sympathy
53. Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____.
A) scarcity B) minority C) minimum D) shortage
54. David likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
A) go in for B) go back on
C) go through with D) go along with
55. Jack was about to announce our plan but I _____.
A) put him through B) turned him out
C) gave him up D) cut him short
56. I am sure I can _____ him into letting us stay in the hotel for the night.
A) speak B) say C) talk D) tell
57. Last year, the crime rate in Chicago has sharply _____.
A) declined B) lessened C) descended D) slipped
58. The republication of the poet's most recent works will certainly _____ his national reputation.
A) magnify B) strengthen C) enlarge D) enhance
59. Recently a number of cases have been reported of young children _____ a violent act previously seen on television.

- A) modifying B) duplicating C) accelerating D) stimulating
60. This kind of material can _____ heat and moisture.
A) delete B) compel C) constrain D) repel
61. Reading _____ the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours.
A) rectifies B) prolongs C) minimises D) furnishes
62. If the fire alarm is sounded, all residents are requested to _____ in the courtyard.
A) assemble B) converge C) crowd D) accumulate
63. The work in the office was _____ by a constant stream of visitors.
A) confused B) hampered C) reversed D) perplexed
64. The joys of travel, having long _____ the disabled, are opening up to virtually anyone who has the means.
A) omitted B) missed C) neglected D) discarded
65. Fewer and fewer of today's workers expect to spend their working lives in the same field, _____ the same company.
A) all else B) much worse C) less likely D) let alone
66. When he finally emerged from the cave after thirty days, John was _____ pale.
A) enormously B) startlingly C) uniquely D) dramatically
67. Thank you for applying for a position with our firm. We do not have any openings at this time, but we shall keep your application on _____ for two months.
A) pile B) segment C) sequence D) file
68. It will be safer to walk the streets because people will not need to carry large amounts of cash; virtually all financial _____ will be conducted by computer.
A) transactions B) transmissions C) transitions D) transformations
69. The _____ of a cultural phenomenon is usually a logical consequence of some physical aspect in the life style of the people.
A) implementation B) manifestation C) demonstration D) expedition
70. The new technological revolution in American newspapers has brought increased _____, a wider range of publications and an expansion of newspaper jobs.
A) manipulation B) reproduction C) circulation D) penetration

试 卷 二

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

I once knew a dog named Newton who had a unique sense of humour. Whenever I tossed out a *frisbee* (飞碟) for him to chase, he'd take off in hot pursuit but then seem to lose track of it. Moving back and forth only a yard or two from the toy, Newton would look all around, even up into the trees. He seemed genuinely puzzled. Finally, I'd give up and head into the field to help him out. But no sooner would I get within 10 ft. of him than he would run invariable straight over to the frisbee, grab it and start running like mad, looking over his shoulder with what looked suspiciously like a grin.

Just about every pet owner has a story like this and is eager to share it with anyone who will listen. On very short notice, TIME reporters came up with 25 stories about what each is convinced is the smartest pet in the world. Among them; the cat who closes the door behind him when he goes into the bathroom; the cat

who uses a toilet instead of a litter box... and flushes it afterward; the dog who goes wild when he sees his owner putting on blue jeans instead of a dress because jeans mean it is time to play; and the cat who used to wait patiently at the bus stop every day for a little girl, then walk her the six blocks home. And so on.

These behaviours are certainly clever, but what do they mean? Was Newton really deceiving? Can a cat really desire privacy in the toilet? In short, do household pets really have a mental and emotional life? Their owners think so, but until recently, animal-behaviour experts would have gone mad on hearing such a question. The worst sin in their moral vocabulary was *anthropomorphism* (拟人化), projecting human traits onto animals. A dog or a cat might behave as if it were angry, lonely, sad, happy or confused, but that was only in the eye of the viewer. What was going on, they insisted, was that the dog or cat had been conditioned, through a perhaps unintentional series of punishments and rewards, to behave a certain way. The behaviour was a mechanical result of the training.

S1. What did Newton seem puzzled about?

S2. Why does the author say Newton had unique sense of humour?

S3. What made it possible for the TIME reporters to come up with so many interesting stories about pets?

S4. What belief about pet behaviour was unacceptable to experts of animal behaviour?

S5. What is the explanation of animal-behaviour experts for the "clever" behaviour of pets?

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *My View on Job-hopping*. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有些人喜欢始终从事一种工作, 因为……
2. 有些人喜欢经常更换工作, 因为……
3. 我的看法。

参考答案

(1997年6月)

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension

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

Part II Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. B | 24. C | 25. A |
| 26. B | 27. D | 28. B | 29. B | 30. D |
| 31. A | 32. D | 33. C | 34. B | 35. A |
| 36. A | 37. C | 38. D | 39. C | 40. A |

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. D | 42. A | 43. B | 44. C | 45. A |
| 46. B | 47. B | 48. A | 49. A | 50. C |
| 51. C | 52. C | 53. B | 54. A | 55. D |
| 56. C | 57. A | 58. D | 59. B | 60. D |
| 61. D | 62. A | 63. B | 64. C | 65. D |
| 66. B | 67. D | 68. A | 69. B | 70. C |

试 卷 二

Part IV Short Answer Questions

- S1. (He seemed puzzled about) where the frisbee was.
- S2. Newton liked to deceive people.
- S3. Pet owners are willing to share their stories (with others).
- S4. Human traits could be projected onto animals.
- S5. It is the result of mechanical training.

Part V Writing (见题解)

题 解

(1997年6月)

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **W:** Good morning. I'm here to see Mr. Addison.
M: Mr. Addison went to Washington last Monday for a conference, and will be back on Thursday night. If you like, you may come again on Friday morning.
Q: When will Mr. Addison return?
2. **M:** I wonder whether it would be possible to change this double room to two single rooms.
W: Sorry, sir. All the the single rooms are occupied. But if you like, I can check with Imperial Hotel to see if they have any.
Q: What's the woman going to do for the man?
3. **M:** Bill was a great guy. He was drowned while rescuing a child from the icy water of the river yesterday.
W: Well, as far as I know, that was not the first dangerous situation he was in.
Q: Which of the following best describes Bill?
4. **W:** It's good to see you again. What are you doing these days? You're still working at the same place, aren't you?
M: Yes, I am. And I'm counting the days until retirement.
Q: What can we learn about the man?
5. **M:** Susan, have you read the notice on bulletin board? I've won the scholarship for the next semester.
W: I know you would. You certainly deserve it.
Q: What does the woman mean?
6. **M:** What kind of father am I? My only son almost died, and I didn't even know he was ill.
W: Don't blame yourself. You were too busy to pay attention to him. If his mother was still alive, things would have been much better.
Q: Why does the man blame himself?
7. **M:** I've just got back from the holiday you arranged for me. But I must tell you the hotel was really awful. It was miles from the sea. The food was awful, too. The bedroom was dirty.
W: Sorry about that. But it's not really our fault. The contract does say that the hotel accommodation is not our responsibility.
Q: Where is the conversation probably taking place?
8. **W:** Suppose the company offered you a pay raise, a 50%. Would you be so determined to leave and look for a job else where?
M: Yes, I've set my mind on it. I'd like to find a job with full scope to show my ability.
Q: Why has the man decided to leave the company?
9. **W:** How are their talks going on? Have they reached any agreement?
M: They only seemed to have agreed to set another date for further talks.
Q: What can we infer from the conversation?