

大学英语六级模拟试卷 186 (题后含答案及解析)

题型有：1. Writing 2. Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) 3. Listening Comprehension 4. Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) 5. Cloze 6. Error Correction 8. Translation

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

1. Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic Don't Hesitate to Say "No". You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below: 1. 别人请求帮助时, 在什么情况下我们会说“不” 2. 为什么有些人在该说“不”的时候不说“不” 3. 该说“不”时不说“不”的坏处

正确答案: Don't Hesitate to Say No As a general rule, people like to help others, but there are occasions when you should say no to requests for favors. For instance, it is better to refuse when a child pesters you for sweet food and drinks or for too many toys. An other example is when a relative asks you to use your influence to get him or her bank loan or a work promotion. However, we cannot ignore the fact that many people are reluctant to say no. They feel that if they turn down a request from a relative or friend, they will cause illfeeling within the family or become unpopular with their acquaintances. A notable case in point is when the boss asks them to do something which they feel is unreasonable. It is important to keep in mind that not saying no when you should say no can sometime have harmful consequences. If children are given everything they ask for, not only may their health be damaged, but they may grow up selfish and spoilt. Again, in the long mn it is kinder to refuse to lend money to a person who has a gambling or alcoholism problem.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions attached to the passage. For questions 1-4, mark: Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;NG (for NOT GIVEN)if the information is not given in the passage.

Underdeveloped People The Indians living on the high plains of the Andes Mountains, in South America, have a background rich in history but rich in little else. These seven million people from the great old Indian nations live in a land of few trees, poor soil, cutting winds and biting cold. Their farms do not give enough food to support them. Their children from the age of three or four must work in the fields. The death rate of their babies is among the highest in the world, their standards of education among the lowest. They live at heights of ten or fifteen thousand feet,

where even the air lacks the things necessary for life. The needs of these Indians, scattered across three countries -- Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia-- are great. Their problems are difficult and their diseases are deeply rooted in an old-fashioned way of life. Probably no single program of help can greatly better their condition. Health programs are no good without farm programs, and farm programs fail where there have been no programs of education. Five international organizations have combined efforts to seek the answers to the problems of the unfortunate descendants of the Inca Indians. They are working with the governments of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador on what they call the Andean Mission. Six areas have been formed, one each in Ecuador and Peru, four in Bolivia. Here methods are tested to attack poor education, poor food, poor living conditions and disease all at once. We passed fields of low corn and thin wheat. Whole villages were at work planting potatoes. The men formed a line and walked slowly backward, beating the soil with sticks. The women, on hands and knees, followed the men, breaking the hard earth with their hands. Their red and orange skirts flashed brightly in the sun. The scene was beautiful, but the land, seeds and crops were all poor. Upon arriving at a village, we went to visit the school for carpenters. It was in an old building where thirty boys were attending classes. There were two classrooms containing complete sets of tools. I saw more tools there than in any carpenter's shop in Latin America. Most of the boys were cutting boards for practice. They worked steadily and didn't even look up when we entered. The teacher remarked that the greatest problem at the moment was finding wood, as almost no trees grow on a high plain. Someone remarked that it would not take long for the school to produce too many carpenters in an area without trees, where most of the buildings were of stone or mud. The wood brought from the jungle was too costly for most of the people. The answer was that the original purpose of the school was to train carpenters and mechanics to go to other parts of the country. They would work where the government is developing new villages at the edge of the jungle. Across from the carpentry-room there was a machine for producing electric power. With it the boys would be taught their first lessons in electricity. Other boys studied car repairing. In the yard a group of boys surrounded a large tractor. The teacher was showing them how to operate it. No one was sure how many other tractors there were in the area. Guesses ranged from two to ten. If the school turned out more boys to handle them than the farms could use, the rest, it was hoped, would seek a living in the lower villages where more people lived. The next day, against the cutting winds of the Bolivian mountains, we were going to a village that is the oldest of the four Bolivian projects of the Andean mission. Behind us, across the valley, rain fell from the black clouds beyond the snowy mountain-tops. The wind and rain beat against the car as we traveled across the open fields to come to the yard of an old farm. My trip had been panned at the last minute. Since the village has no telegraph or telephone services, no one was expecting me. All the driver knew was that I was a visiting "doctor" simply because I was wearing a tie. He showed me into a large room of the farmhouse where some twenty men were watching film. It concerned the problems of a man who could neither read nor write. But in the face of difficulties he managed to start an adult education class in his village. He did this so that he could

learn to read and win his girl friend's respect. From time to time during the film the lights would go on and during these breaks everyone introduced himself. They had been brought together for a three-week course in how to teach, and to add to their own education, which in several cases had not gone beyond the third grade. Though they had not had much training they had the help of great interest and, most important, they knew the native language. When the picture show was over the Bolivian teachers pulled on their wool caps, wrapped their blankets around them, and went off to their beds. Some of the international teachers went with me to the kitchen, where the cook had heated some food. We talked of the troubles and the progress of the school, until the lights were put out several times. This was a warning that the electric power was about to be shut off for the night. During the first two years the village project had a difficult time. The mission had accepted the use of a farm from a large landowner, and the natives believed that the lands would be returned to the owner after ten years. The Mission began at a time when the Bolivian Government was introducing land-improvement laws. Most of the people believed that the officers of the Mission were working for the owner; who was against the dividing up of the land. They had as little to do with the owner as possible. Not until the government took possession of the farm and divided the land did the feeling of the Indians toward the Mission change for the better.

2. The Andean Indians live in the villages all over South America.

- A. N
- B. Y
- C. NG

正确答案：B

解析：本题题干的关键词可以定为 The Andean Indians 和 South America，由此可定位到原文来寻找本题出处。根据文中第二段第一句 “The needs of these Indians, scattered across three countries —Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia—are great.” 我们知道，印第安人分布在南美洲的厄瓜多尔，秘鲁和玻利维亚 3 个国家，并非南美所有国家，因此本题的陈述错误。

3. The problem of too many carpenters from the training schools would be solved by moving some carpenters to other parts of the country.

- A. N
- B. Y
- C. NG

正确答案：A

解析：本题的关键词可定为 too many carpenters 和 some carpenters。从文中第六段倒数第二句 “The answer was that...to train carpenters to go to other parts of the country.” 看来，与题干中的 “be moving some carpenters to other parts of the country.” 意思一致，所以本题答案为 Y。

4. In the carpentry school the boys were learning to build larger houses.

- A. N
- B. Y
- C. NG

正确答案：C

解析：本题有一定的难度。从第五、六、七、八段内容可知，课堂教给印第安人许多方面的内容，例如电的知识、车的维修、开拖拉机等，但并未提及教他们建造大房子，所以本题的答案为 NG。

5. When the writer visited the village of the oldest project the weather there was cold.

- A. N
- B. Y
- C. NG

正确答案：A

解析：本题的关键词可看作是 the oldest project。文章第九段讲述作者来到山村，描述了当时的恶劣天气，从 “Against the cutting winds...” 可知当时的天气是寒冷的，因此本题选 Y。

6. Some of the Andean teachers had been educated up to only _____ grade.

正确答案：the third

解析：本题的关键词可定为 the Andean teachers, 由此可定位到原文相关部分。根据第十一段第二句的后半句 “to add to their own education, which in several cases had not gone beyond the third grade.”，这里讲到这些老师自身接受教育的程度：有些不超过 3 级水平，由此可知道本题的空格处应填 the third。

7. The Indians at first did not like the Mission because they felt that it was in favor of_____.

正确答案：rich landowners

解析：rich landowners 句 Mission 的最初阶段 “Most of the people believed that the officers of the Mission were working for the owner, who was against the dividing up of the land.”，句中的 the owner 即代表 the rich landowners。也就是说，大多数人对 Mission 有误解，以为 Mission 是有利于富有的地主的，所以本题的答案为 rich landowners。

8. The needs of those Indians in _____ with 4 areas formed by the Andean Mission are the greatest among all Indians in the three South American countries.

正确答案：Bolivia

解析： Bolivia 这句”Six areas have been formed, one each in Ecuador and Peru, four in Bolivia” 找到解题关键，题干中”with 6 areas” 与 “four in Bolivia” 吻合，故本题的空格处应填。

9. The important advantage the Andean teachers had was that_____.

正确答案： they could speak the native language

解析： 本题的关键词是 The important advantage the Andean teachers。文中第十一段第三句”Though they had not had much training they had the help of great interest and, most important, they knew the native language.” 即为 答案的出处，因此本题空格处应填 they could speak the native language。

10. When the Mission started it was on _____.

正确答案： borrowed land

解析： 本题的关键词是 Mission。由文中最后一段第二句 “The Mission had accepted the use of a farm from a large landowner, ... 对照原文可知，本题空格处可填入 borrowed land。

11. From reading this article you would say that the Andean project had _____.

正确答案： some problems but was progressing

解析： some problems but was progressing until the government took possession of .. the Indians toward the Mission change for the better.” 印第安人对助困计划的不信任心理有了好转，这也算是取得了进展，因此本题的空格处可以填入 some problems but was progressing。

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section ADirections: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

听力原文： M: So tedious a job! I can't concentrate on it any longer. Maybe we should take a nap before we continue.W: Well, you know people say the physical activity makes you more alert.Q: What does the woman imply?

12.

- A. The man should sleep for a while.
- B. The man should finish the job right now.
- C. The man should try to concentrate on the job.
- D. The man should get some exercises.

正确答案：D

解析：男士说“工作太沉闷了！我再无法集中精力。也许我们应该小睡一下再继续。”女士说“人们都说体育活动能使人更警醒。”该题问“女士说的是什么意思”。女士是想建议男士活动/锻炼一下。故[D]“男士应该进行一些锻炼”为正确答案。

听力原文：M: Can you lend me your history book? I left mine in the dining hall. And it was missing When I went back for it. W: Oh! That happened to me once. I'd almost given up on finding it until I claimed it at the lost-and-found at the information desk at the entrance. Q: What does the woman imply about the man should do?

13.

- A. Go to check the dining hall again.
- B. Borrow her book.
- C. Ask about the book at the information desk.
- D. Buy a new one.

正确答案：C

解析：男士说：“能借给我你的历史书吗？我的丢在食堂了，等我回去找的时候已经没了。”女士说“哦，我也遇到过这样的事情。我几乎都放弃寻找了，后来在人口处服务台的失物认领处找到了。”该题问“女士想建议男士做什么”。女士说出自己的经历，是暗示男士也可以一试。故[C]“去服务台问关于书的事”为正确答案。

听力原文：M: You are on the right track. But don't you think it might be better if you can narrow the topic down? W: Yeah, you are right. I always choose these broad areas when I'm doing a research paper. Q: What will the woman probably do?

14.

- A. Make her topic much more general.
- B. To focus on a narrower topic.
- C. Change to an entirely new topic.
- D. Rewrite her research paper.

正确答案：B

解析：男士说“你的写作方向是对的，但你不认为如果进一步限定主题的话会更好吗？”女士说“你说的很对，我做研究论文的时候总是选那些宽泛的题目。”该题问“女士大概会怎么做”。女士承认了男士建议的正确性，也就是说会进一步限定主题。故[B]“集中研究窄一点的主题”为正确答案。

听力原文：M: I couldn't put up with my wife any longer. I don't know why she always wants to look at everything in such a negative way and to discourage other people. W: Maybe you should try to get to know something about her childhood and try to help her out. Q: What does the woman mean?

15.

- A. The man's wife should try to be more understanding.
- B. The depression of the man's wife may be the result of her past experiences.
- C. The man's negative attitude may be derived from his childhood.
- D. It is easy for the man to help his wife out of pessimism.

正确答案：B

解析：男士说“我再也受不了我的妻子了。我不知道她为什么总是消极地看待每一件事情，而且喜欢打击人。”女士说“也许你应该努力了解她的童年，努力帮她解脱出来。”该题问“女士说的是什么意思”。可以看出女士要男士去了解他妻子的过去以帮助她，因为她认为不是没有原因的，应该了解到原因并帮助她。故[B]“男士妻子的抑郁可能是以往经历造成的”为正确答案。

听力原文：W: Our rent is now already \$ 800 a month.M: I know. It's exactly one-third more than it was when we first moved in.Q: How much rent had been paid at first?

16.

- A. \$ 450.
- B. \$ 750.
- C. \$ 600.
- D. \$ 800.

正确答案：C

解析：女士说“我们的租金已经是每月 800 美元了。”男士说“我知道。正好比我们刚搬进来时多了三分之一。”该题问“起初的租金是多少”。 $600+600 \times 1/3=800$ 。故[C]“\$ 600”为正确答案。

听力原文：M: I was so regretful to hear that Jim lost his job. I know that his wife was sick last month, so he was always late to work.W: Oh, that wasn't it. Jim made a big error in this week's accounting. The boss was furious.Q: According to the woman, why was Jim fired?

17.

- A. He was always late to work.
- B. He got furious with his boss last week.
- C. He made a serious mistake in a financial problem.
- D. He wanted to take care of his wife.

正确答案：C

解析：男士说“听说吉姆丢了工作，太遗憾了。我知道上个月他的妻子生病了，所以他上班总迟到。”女士说不是因为这个原因，“这周吉姆在账目中犯了很大一个错误。老板很生气。”该题问“吉姆为什么被解雇”。可以看出女士提到的正是他丢掉工作的原因。故[C]“他在财务上犯了个人错误”为正确答案。

听力原文：M: Ok, Madam, could you describe what you were doing at the moment?W: Well, I was still sleeping at 6 o'clock. Then there was this horrible sound

and the floor was just cracking and rolling like waves, all at the same time.Q: What are the speakers talking about?

18.

- A. A fight.
- B. A traffic accident.
- C. A sandstorm.
- D. An earthquake.

正确答案: D

解析: 男士说“夫人, 你能描述一下当时你在做什么吗?” 女士说“六点时我还在睡觉, 有很恐怖的声响, 同时地板裂开像波浪一样地滚动开来。” 该题问“说话者在讨论什么”。可以看出, 说话者在描述地震发生时的情形。故[D]“地震”为正确答案。

听力原文: M: I wonder what makes Mother so upset these days.W: Father would like to buy a new apartment in the faraway suburbs, which goes against her wishes. And, what's more, he turns a deaf ear to her words.Q: Why is Mother unhappy recently?

19.

- A. She disagrees with father.
- B. She wants to live in the suburbs.
- C. She turns a deaf ear to her husband's words.
- D. She is offended by the children.

正确答案: A

解析: 男士说“我想知道这些天妈妈为什么不高兴。” 女士说“父亲想在远郊买一个公寓, 妈妈不愿意。而且父亲不听她劝。” 该题问“最近母亲为什么不高兴”。女士说出了父母之间意见有分歧。故[A]“他不同意父亲的做法”为正确答案。

听力原文: W: Alex, Ms. Rachel will be arriving in Beijing for the first time this morning. I'd like you to pick her up and help her get settled in.M: Sure, Mrs. Zhang. Which hotel is she booked at?W: Friendship Hotel, and everything has been arranged, under her name.M: Shall I take one of the company cars?W: No. Because we're negotiating such a large purchase with her, it's in our best interest to show her around in style. We've rented a very luxurious car.M: Good idea. I'd better be on my way.W: Uh, Alex, do you have a jacket and tie at the office today?M: Yes. Why do you ask?W: I know it is very humid, and the dress code is pretty casual here. But I think it's important to look professional when a client is visiting.M: I understand. I'll have my suit jacket and tie on when I meet Ms. Rachel.W: Fine. And I think it would be proper if you leave your jacket on, unless Ms. Rachel takes hers off first, or mentions how hot it is.M: I follow you. Then I can suggest that she take off her jacket, then follow suit.W: Yes. It's important that we pay attention to the details.M: Will she visit our

office today?W: She'll probably have jet lag today, so nothing's scheduled today.M: I'll take her right to the hotel then, so she can get some shut-eye.W: Good. And please remind her that dinner is optional tonight, if she's not too tired. Otherwise, we have a meeting scheduled for 10 a.m. tomorrow morning.M: Yes, madam.

20.

- A. A meeting.
- B. An important business.
- C. One of their women colleagues.
- D. The reception of one of their clients.

正确答案：D

解析：本题问“说话者在谈论什么”。对话谈论的中心是如何接待一个大客户的细节。故[D]“接待他们的一个客户”为正确答案。

21.

- A. The dress code is strictly formal in the company.
- B. It is cold at the time of the season.
- C. It will make him look professional.
- D. The woman likes the way he dresses.

正确答案：C

解析：本题问“Alex 为什么要穿上夹克戴上领带”。对话中提到，“look professional”（为了看上去更职业）。因此[C]“使他看上去更职业”为正确答案。

22.

- A. She will be shown around the city.
- B. She will be in a meeting immediately.
- C. There is a dinner arranged for her.
- D. She will go to the hotel to have a rest.

正确答案：D

解析：本题问“Ms. Rachel 到速后就要做的事情是什么”。对话中提到，因为时差(jet lag)，得带她先去宾馆先睡一下(shut-eye)。故[D]“她会先去宾馆休息一下”为正确答案。

听力原文：W: What are the flowers for, Richard?M: Five years of happiness. Happy anniversary.W: But our anniversary isn't until Saturday.M: I couldn't wait. Besides, we are not going to be here Saturday.W: Where are we going to be?M: If you had your choice of all the places in the world, where would you choose to spend our anniversary?W: The Watermill Inn. I loved that place when we went on our honeymoon.M: Perfect! You picked the right place.W: I don't understand.M: You and I are going to spend a second honeymoon at the Watermill Inn.W: Oh, Richard! That's wonderful, but...M: No buts, absolutely not. The world's greatest grandmother, Mrs.

Ellen Stewart, has agreed to take care of him for the weekend.W: But isn't that too much to ask of your mother?M: Too much? She loves taking care of Max.W: But... I'll miss him.M: Well, we'll phone every hour, and you can listen to him over the phone. Come on. Honey, it's time you and I had a romantic weekend alone together. We've earned it. What do you say?W: It does sound tempting. You're right. We've earned it.M: Great! I'll make a reservation right now. Remember that wonderful little balcony where we had our meals... with a view of the Hudson River?W: How could I forget?M: My mom is available to baby-sit this weekend.W: Well, OK. Check if they have a room.M: I've already made arrangements. Right! You and I are going to have a wonderful, romantic weekend!

23.

- A. Two years.
- B. Three years.
- C. Five years.
- D. Eight years.

正确答案：C

解析：本题问“谈话者结婚几年了”。这是一个细节题。答案在文章开头，正是因为“结婚五周年庆”引出了整个对话。故[C]“五年”为正确答案。

24.

- A. By a hill.
- B. A concert.
- C. The waterfall scenery.
- D. A hotel they once stayed in.

正确答案：D

解析：本题问“根据对话内容，他们要去哪里度周末”。如文中反复提到的“Watermill Inn”，这是他们蜜月时住过的旅馆。故[D]“他们曾经住过的宾馆”为正确答案。

25.

- A. A pet dog.
- B. The son of the couple.
- C. A pet cat.
- D. The man's younger brother.

正确答案：B

解析：本题问“根据对话内容，Max 可能是谁”。文中提到的“grandmother”表明 Max 是这对夫妇的儿子。故[B]“这对夫妇的儿子”为正确答案。

26.

- A. The man's mother.
- B. They take him with them.

- C. The woman's mother
- D. A baby-sitter.

正确答案：A

解析：本题问“谁将照顾 Msx”。从文中很容易知道是“grandmother”，下文男士又说“My mom is available to baby-sit this weekend.”。故[A]“男士的母亲”为正确答案。

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.

听力原文： In 1939 two brothers, Mac and Dick McDonald, started a drive-in restaurant in San Bernadino, California. They carefully chose a busy corner for their location. They had run their own businesses for years, first a theater, then a barbecue (烤肉) restaurant, then another drive-in. But in their new operation, they offered a new, shortened menu: French fries, hamburgers, and sodas. To this small selection they added one new concept: quick service, no waiters or waitresses, and no tips. Their hamburgers sold for fifteen cents. Cheese was another four cents. Their French fries and hamburgers had a remarkable uniformity. Their new drive-in became incredibly popular, particularly for lunch. People drove up by the hundreds during the busy noontime. The self-service restaurant was so popular that the brothers had allowed ten copies of their restaurant to be opened. They were content with this modest success until they met Ray Kroc. Kroc was a salesman who met the McDonald brothers in 1954, when he was selling milkshake-mixing machines. He quickly saw the unique appeal of the brothers' fast-food restaurants and bought the right to open other copies of their restaurants. The agreement struck included the right to copy the menu, the equipment, even their red and white buildings. Today McDonald's is really a household name. Its names for its sandwiches have come to mean hamburger in the decades since the day Ray Kroc watched people rush up to order fifteen-cent hamburgers. In 1976, McDonald's had over \$1 billion in total sales. Its first twenty-two years is one of the most incredible success stories in modern American business history.

27.

- A. The development of fast food services.
- B. How McDonald's became a billion-dollar business.
- C. The business careers of Mac and Dick McDonald.
- D. Ray Kroc's business talent.

正确答案：B

解析：本文论述了 McDonald 的发展史。

28.

- A. A drive-in.
- B. A cinema.
- C. A theater.
- D. A barbecue restaurant.

正确答案：B

解析：文中没有提及选项 B 。

29.

- A. Creativity is an important element of business success.
- B. Ray Kroc was the close partner of the McDonald brothers.
- C. Mac and Dick McDonald became broken after they sold their ideas to Ray Kroc.
- D. California is the best place to go into business.

正确答案：A

解析：正确答案文中并没有原句，需听众自己归纳。

听力原文： There are stock markets in large cities in many countries. Stock markets in Paris, London, Tokyo, Shanghai and New York are among the largest and most well-known. The stock market, also called stock exchange, is a place where people can buy or sell shares in a factory or company. And each share means certain ownership of a factory or company. Different people buy shares through the stock markets. Some are rich, who want to get more money than they have. Others are not very rich, and buy shares to try to become rich. Still others buy shares as part of their plan to save money. Of course, investing money in the stock market is not the safest way to make money. No one can tell exactly whether the shares will be doing well. The factory or company may do badly. Then the shares or stocks will go down, and the investors will lose money. The stock may go up or down for a number of untold reasons. Everyone wants the stock to go up, but sometimes even if a factory or company does a good job, the stock may still go down. No wonder buying shares through the stock market is often compared to gambling. All are eager to make money by “gambling” in the stock market. Factories and companies that need money are pleased that so many people are willing to “gamble”. Indeed, the stock market is an attractive and complex part of the business world.

30.

- A. You can always make money.
- B. You can tell exactly when the stock goes up or down.
- C. You may sometimes lose money.
- D. Your gambling is always safe.

正确答案：C

解析：在股市上有可能会输钱：...the investors will lose money.

31.

- A. How to buy or sell shares.
- B. Basic knowledge of stock market.
- C. The stock market is like gambling.
- D. Investing money in the stock market is not the safest way.

正确答案：B

解析：本文介绍了股市的基本知识。

32.

- A. They can make them rich.
- B. They need more people to work for them.
- C. They need their money to do business.
- D. Some people win and some lose.

正确答案：C

解析：工厂和公司可以因此而筹集到钱，所以很高兴：Factories and companies that need money are pleased that so many people are willing to “gamble” .

听力原文： Shanghai is the largest city in China. About eleven million people make their homes in Shanghai and its suburbs. This enormous city spreads out along the banks of the Huang Pu River, which flows into the mouth of the Yangtze River about fourteen miles north of here. Large oceangoing ships travel to Shanghai by way of the Yangtze and the Huang Pu. Shanghai was a small, unimportant city until 1842 when China lost a war with Great Britain. The British realized that Shanghai was in an excellent location to serve as a seaport for the densely populated Yangtze River Plain. They forced the Chinese to allow English traders to settle on the wastelands outside the city walls. Later, French, American, and Japanese traders also came to Shanghai. The foreigners built whole new sections of Shanghai, including homes, stores, factories, and office buildings. Thousands of Chinese poured into Shanghai in search of jobs. Most of them settled in the old part of the city. As time passed, Shanghai became one of the busiest seaports in the world.

33.

- A. Eleven million.
- B. Less than eleven million.
- C. More than eleven million.
- D. About eleven million.

正确答案：D

解析：大约有 1100 万(eleven million 人口居住在上海：About eleven million people make their homes in Shanghai and its suburbs.

34.

- A. It was very developed.
- B. It was densely populated.
- C. It was at a war with Great Britain.
- D. It was a small, unimportant city.

正确答案：B

解析：1842 年前,长江平原人口众多：The British realized that Shanghai was in an excellent location to serve as a seaport for the densely populated Yangtze River Plain。

35.

- A. Because they wanted to build stores here.
- B. Because they thought the place was beautiful.
- C. Because they realized that it was a very good location for a seaport.
- D. Because they wanted to have a war here.

正确答案：C

解析：英国人意识到这个地方地理位置很重要。

36.

- A. To visit the city.
- B. To trade with foreigners.
- C. To build one of the busiest seaports.
- D. To look for jobs.

正确答案：D

解析：成千上万的中国人来到上海寻找工作；Thousands of Chinese poured into Shanghai in search of jobs。

Section C Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the

听力原文：鱼在水中运动的原理 To us, the environment in which fish dwell often seems cold, dark and (36) mysterious. But there are advantages to (37) live in water. And (38) they've played an important role in making fish what they are. One is that water isn't (39) subject to sudden temperature changes. Therefore it makes (40) an excellent habitat for a cold-blooded animal. Another advantage is the water's ability to easily support body weight. Protoplasm has (41) approximately the same density as water. So fish in water are almost weightless. This weightlessness in turn means two things: 1) Fish can get along with a light weight and

a simple bone (42) structure. And 2) Limitations to a (43) fish's size are practically removed. Yet there is one basic difficulty to live in water-- the fact that it is incompressible. (44) For a fish to move through water, it must actually shove it aside. Most can do this by wiggling back and forth in a snakelike motion. The fish pushes water aside by the forward motion of its head and with a curve of its body and its flexible tail. (45) Next the water flows back along the fish's narrowing side, closing in at the tail and helping the fish propel itself forward. The fact that water is incompressible has literally shaped the development of fish. A flat and angular shape can be moved through water only with difficulty. (46) And for this reason, fish have a basic shape that is beautifully adapted to deal with this peculiarity.

To us, the environment in which fish dwell often seems cold, dark and 【B1】 _____. But there are advantages to 【B2】 _____ water. And 【B3】 _____ played an important role in making fish what they are. One is that water isn't 【B4】 _____ sudden temperature changes. Therefore it makes 【B5】 _____ habitat for a cold-blooded animal. Another advantage is the water's ability to easily support body weight. Protoplasm has 【B6】 _____ the same density as water. So fish in water is almost weightless. This weightlessness in turn means two things: 1) Fish can get along with a light weight and a simple bone 【B7】 _____. And 2) Limitations to a 【B8】 _____ size are practically removed. Yet there is one basic difficulty to live in water in fact that it is incompressible. 【B9】 _____ The fish pushes water aside by the forward motion of its head and with a curve of its body and its flexible tail. 【B10】 _____. The fact that water is incompressible has literally shaped the development of fish. A flat and angular shape can be moved through water only with difficulty. 【B11】 _____.

37. 【B1】

正确答案: mysterious

38. 【B2】

正确答案: live in

39. 【B3】

正确答案: they've

40. 【B4】

正确答案: subject to

41. 【B5】

正确答案: an excellent

42. 【B6】

正确答案: approximately

43. 【B7】

正确答案: structure

44. 【B8】

正确答案: fish's

45. 【B9】

正确答案: For a fish to move through water, it must actually shove it aside. Most can do this by wiggling back and forth in snakelike motion.

46. 【B10】

正确答案: Next the water flows back along the fish's narrowing size, closing in at the tail and helping the fish propel itself forward.

47. 【B11】

正确答案: And for this reason, a fish has a basic shape that is beautifully adapted to deal with this peculiarity.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

One summer my wife Chris and I were invited by friends to row down the Colorado River in a boat. Our expedition included many highly successful people-the kind who have staffs to take care of life's daily work. But in the wilder rapids, all of us naturally set aside any pretenses and put out backs into very stroke to keep the boat from tumbling over. At each night's encampment, we all hauled supplies and cleaned dishes. After only two days in the river, people accustomed to being spoiled and indulged had become a team, working together to cope with the unpredictable twists and turns of the river. I believe that in life-as well as on boat trips-teamwork will

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