# 2005年1月英语六级真题

## 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 center.*

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o’clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) “5 hours” is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] ~~[D]~~

1. A) Furnished apartments will cost more.

B) The apartment can be furnished easily.

C) The apartment is just what the man is looking for.

D) She can provide the man with the apartment he needs.

2. A) Mr. Johnson’s ideas are nonsense.

B) He quite agrees with Mr. Johnson’s views.

C) Mr. Johnson is good at expressing his ideas.

D) He shares the woman’s views on social welfare.

3. A) Study in a quiet place.

B) Improve her grades gradually.

C) Change the conditions of her dorm.

D) Avoid distractions while studying in her dorm.

4. A) It has been put off.

B) It has been cancelled.

C) It will be held in a different place.

D) It will be rescheduled to attract more participants.

5. A) Janet loves the beautiful landscape of Australia very much.

B) Janet is very much interested in architecture.

C) Janet admires the Sydney Opera House very much.

D) Janet thinks it’s a shame for anyone not to visit Australia.

6. A) It is based on a lot of research.

B) It can be finished in a few weeks’ time.

C) It has drawn criticism from lots of people.

D) It falls short of her supervisor’s expectations.

7. A) Karen is very forgetful.

B) He knows Karen better now.

C) Karen is sure to pass the interview.

D) The woman should have reminded Karen earlier.

8. A) Ask Joe to apologize to the professor for her.

B) Skip the class to prepare for the exam.

C) Tell the professor she’s lost her voice.

D) Attend the lecture with the man.

9. A) The man will go in for business right after high school.

B) The woman is not happy with the man’s decision.

C) The man wants to be a business manager.

D) The woman is working in a kindergarten.

10. A) They stay closed until summer comes.

B) They cater chiefly to tourists.

C) They are busy all the year round.

D) They provide quality service to their customers.

**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 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) Classmates.

B) Colleagues.

C) Boss and secretary.

D) PR representative and client.

12. A) He felt his assignment was tougher than Sue’s.

B) His clients complained about his service.

C) He thought the boss was unfair to him.

D) His boss was always finding fault with his work.

13. A) She is unwilling to undertake them.

B) She complains about her bad luck.

C) She always accepts them cheerfully.

D) She takes them on, though reluctantly.

14. A) Sue got promoted.

B) John had to quit his job.

C) Both John and Sue got a raise.

D) Sue failed to complete her project.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

15. A) By greeting each other very politely.

B) By exchanging their views on public affairs.

C) By displaying their feelings and emotions.

D) By asking each other some personal questions.

16. A) Refrain from showing his feelings.

B) Express his opinion frankly.

C) Argue fiercely.

D) Yell loudly.

17. A) Getting rich quickly.

B) Distinguishing oneself.

C) Respecting individual rights.

D) Doing credit to one’s community.

**Passage Three**

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

18. A) If they don’t involve any risks.

B) If they produce predictable side effects.

C) When the urgent need for them arises.

D) When tests show that they are relatively safe.

19. A) Because they are not accustomed to it.

B) Because they are not psychologically prepared for it.

C) Because their genes differ from those who have been tested for it.

D) Because they are less sensitive to it than those who have been tested for it.

20. A) They will have to take ever larger doses.

B) They will become physically impaired.

C) They will suffer from minor discomfort.

D) They will experience a very painful process.

## 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.

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died “full of years,” as the Bible would say; both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid condolence (吊唁) calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the deceased (已故的) woman said to me, “If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her out of this cold and snow, she would be alive today. It’s my fault that she died.” At the second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, “If only I hadn’t insisted on my mother’s going to Florida, she would be alive today. That long airplane ride, the abrupt change of climate, was more than she could take. It’s my fault that she’s dead.”

When things don’t turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course – keeping Mother at home, postponing the operation – would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens. That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen. It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault. The roots of this feeling may lie in our childhood. Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of omnipotence (万能). A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

21. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?

A) They lived out a natural life.

B) They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.

C) They weren’t accustomed to the change in weather.

D) They died due to lack of care by family members.

22. The author had to conduct the two women’s funerals probably because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) he wanted to console the two families

B) he was an official from the community

C) he had great sympathy for the deceased

D) he was priest of the local church

23. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) they couldn’t find a better way to express their grief

B) they believe that they were responsible

C) they had neglected the natural course of events

D) they didn’t know things often turn out in the opposite direction

24. In the context of the passage, “... the world makes sense” (Line 2, Para, 4) probably means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) everything in the world is predetermined

B) the world can be interpreted in different ways

C) there’s an explanation for everything in the world

D) we have to be sensible in order to understand the world

25. People have been made to believe since infancy that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) everybody is at their command

B) life and death is an unsolved mystery

C) every story should have a happy ending

D) their wishes are the cause of everything that happens

### Passage Two

### Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Frustrated with delays in Sacramento, Bay Area officials said Thursday they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate the region’s growing pile of electronic trash.

A San Jose councilwoman and a San Francisco supervisor said they would propose local initiatives aimed at controlling electronic waste if the California law-making body fails to act on two bills stalled in the Assembly. They are among a growing number of California cities and counties that have expressed the same intention.

Environmentalists and local governments are increasingly concerned about the toxic hazard posed by old electronic devices and the cost of safely recycling those products. An estimated 6 million televisions and computers are stocked in California homes, and an additional 6,000 to 7,000 computers become outdated every day. The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances, and are already banned from California landfills (垃圾填埋场).

Legislation by Senator Byron Sher would require consumers to pay a recycling fee of up to $30 on every new machine containing a cathode (阴极) ray tube. Used in almost all video monitors and televisions, those devices contain four to eight pounds of lead each. The fees would go toward setting up recycling programs, providing grants to non-profit agencies that reuse the tubes and rewarding manufacturers that encourage recycling.

A separate bill by Los Angeles-area Senator Gloria Romero would require high-tech manufacturers to develop programs to recycle so-called e-waste.

If passed, the measures would put California at the forefront of national efforts to manage the refuse of the electronic age.

But high-tech groups, including the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group and the American Electronics Association, oppose the measures, arguing that fees of up to $30 will drive consumers to online, out-of-state retailers.

“What really needs to occur is consumer education. Most consumers are unaware they’re not supposed to throw computers in the trash,” said Roxanne Gould, vice president of government relations for the electronics association.

Computer recycling should be a local effort and part of residential waste collection programs, she added.

Recycling electronic waste is a dangerous and specialized matter, and environmentalists maintain the state must support recycling efforts and ensure that the job isn’t contracted to unscrupulous (毫无顾忌的) junk dealers who send the toxic parts overseas.

“The graveyard of the high-tech revolution is ending up in rural China,” said Ted Smith, director of the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. His group is pushing for an amendment to Sher’s bill that would prevent the export of e-waste.

26. What step were Bay Area officials going to take regarding e-waste disposal?

A) Exert pressure on manufacturers of electronic devices.

B) Lay down relevant local regulations themselves.

C) Lobby the lawmakers of the California Assembly.

D) Rally support to pass the stalled bills.

27. The two bills stalled in the California Assembly both concern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) regulations on dumping hazardous substances into landfills

B) the sale of used electronic devices to foreign countries

C) the funding of local initiatives to reuse electronic trash

D) the reprocessing of the huge amounts of electronic waste in the state

28. Consumers are not supposed to throw used computers in the trash because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) they contain large amounts of harmful substances

B) this is banned by the California government

C) some parts may be recycled for use elsewhere

D) unscrupulous dealers will retrieve them for profit

29. High-tech groups believe that if an extra $30 is charged on every TV or computer purchased in California, consumers will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) abandon online shopping

B) buy them from other states

C) strongly protest against such a charge

D) hesitate to upgrade their computers

30. We learn from the passage that much of California’s electronic waste has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) collected by non-profit agencies

B) dumped into local landfills

C) exported to foreign countries

D) recycled by computer manufacturers

### Passage Three

### Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage,

Throughout the nation’s more than 15,000 school districts, widely differing approaches to teaching science and math have emerged. Though there can be strength in diversity, a new international analysis suggests that this variability has instead contributed to lackluster (平淡的) achievement scores by U.S. children relative to their peers in other developed countries.

Indeed, concludes William H. Schmidt of Michigan State University, who led the new analysis, “no single intellectually coherent vision dominates U.S. educational practice in math or science.’’ The reason, he said, “is because the system is deeply and fundamentally flawed.”

The new analysis, released this week by the National Science Foundation in Arlington, Va., is based on data collected from about 50 nations as part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study.

Not only do approaches to teaching science and math vary among individual U.S. communities, the report finds, but there appears to be little strategic focus within a school district’s curricula, its textbooks, or its teachers’ activities. This contrasts sharply with the coordinated national programs of most other countries.

On average, U.S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do. This creates an educational environment that “is a mile wide and an inch deep,” Schmidt notes.

For instance, eighth graders in the United States cover about 33 topics in math versus just 19 in Japan. Among science courses, the international gap is even wider. U.S. curricula for this age level resemble those of a small group of countries including Australia, Thailand, Iceland, and Bulgaria. Schmidt asks whether the United States wants to be classed with these nations, whose educational systems “share our pattern of splintered (支离破碎的) visions” but which are not economic leaders.

The new report “couldn’t come at a better time,” says Gerald Wheeler, executive director of the National Science Teachers Association in Arlington. “The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision,” including the call “to do less, but in greater depth.”

Implementing the new science standards and their math counterparts will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized responsibility for education in the United States requires that any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a time.

In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards “face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the babble (嘈杂声).”

31. According to the passage, the teaching of science and math in America is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) focused on tapping students’ potential

B) characterized by its diversity

C) losing its vitality gradually

D) going downhill in recent years

32. The fundamental flaw of American school education is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) it lacks a coordinated national program

B) it sets a very low academic standard for students

C) it relies heavily on the initiative of individual teachers

D) it attaches too much importance to intensive study of school subjects

33. By saying that the U.S. educational environment is “a mile wide and an inch deep” (Line 2, Para. 5), the author means U.S. educational practice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) lays stress on quality at the expense of quantity

B) offers an environment for comprehensive education

C) encourages learning both in depth and in scope

D) scratches the surface of a wide range of topics

34. The new National Science Education Standards are good news in that they will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) provide depth to school science education

B) solve most of the problems in school teaching

C) be able to meet the demands of the community

D) quickly dominate U.S. educational practice

35. Putting the new science and math standards into practice will prove difficult because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) there is always controversy in educational circles

B) not enough educators have realized the necessity for doing so

C) school districts are responsible for making their own decisions

D) many schoolteachers challenge the acceptability of these standards

### Passage Four

### Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

“I’ve never met a human worth cloning,” says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from his lab at Texas A&M University. “It’s a stupid endeavor.” That’s an interesting choice of adjective, coming from a man who has spent millions of dollars trying to clone a 13-year-old dog named Missy. So far, he and his team have not succeeded, though they have cloned two cows and expect to clone a cat soon. They just might succeed in cloning Missy this spring – or perhaps not for another 5 years. It seems the reproductive system of man’s best friend is one of the mysteries of modern science.

Westhusin’s experience with cloning animals leaves him upset by all this talk of human cloning. In three years of work on the Missy project, using hundreds upon hundreds of dog’s eggs, the A&M team has produced only a dozen or so embryos (胚胎) carrying Missy’s DNA. None have survived the transfer to a surrogate (代孕的) mother. The wastage of eggs and the many spontaneously aborted fetuses (胎) may be acceptable when you’re dealing with cats or bulls, he argues, but not with humans. “Cloning is incredibly inefficient, and also dangerous,” he says.

Even so, dog cloning is a commercial opportunity, with a nice research payoff. Ever since Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997, Westhusin’s phone has been ringing with people calling in hopes of duplicating their cats and dogs, cattle and horses. “A lot of people want to clone pets, especially if the price is right,” says Westhusin. Cost is no obstacle for Missy’s mysterious billionaire owner; he’s put up $3.7 million so far to fund A&M’s research.

Contrary to some media reports, Missy is not dead. The owner wants a twin to carry on Missy’s fine qualities after she does die. The prototype is, by all accounts, athletic, good-natured and supersmart. Missy’s master does not expect an exact copy of her. He knows her clone may not have her temperament. In a statement of purpose, Missy’s owner and the A&M team say they are “both looking forward to studying the ways that her clones differ from Missy.”

Besides cloning a great dog, the project may contribute insight into the old question of nature vs. nurture. It could also lead to the cloning of special rescue dogs and many endangered animals.

However, Westhusin is cautious about his work. He knows that even if he gets a dog pregnant, the offspring, should they survive, will face the problems shown at birth by other cloned animals: abnormalities like immature lungs and heart and weight problems. “Why would you ever want to clone humans,” Westhusin asks, “when we’re not even close to getting it worked out in animals yet?”

36. By “stupid endeavor” (Line 2, Para. 1), Westhusin means to say that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) animal cloning is not worth the effort at all

B) animal cloning is absolutely impractical

C) human cloning should be done selectively

D) human cloning is a foolish undertaking

37. What does the first paragraph tell us about Westhusin’s dog cloning project?

A) Its success is already in sight.

B) Its outcome remains uncertain.

C) It is doomed to utter failure.

D) It is progressing smoothly.

38. By cloning Missy, Mark Westhusin hopes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) study the possibility of cloning humans

B) search for ways to modify its temperament

C) examine the reproductive system of the dog species

D) find out the differences between Missy and its clones

39. We learn from the passage that animal clones are likely to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) a bad temper

B) immune deficiency

C) defective organs

D) an abnormal shape

40. It can be seen that present cloning techniques \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) still have a long way to go before reaching maturity

B) have been widely used in saving endangered species

C) provide insight into the question of nature vs. nurture

D) have proved quite adequate for the cloning of humans

## 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. My grandfather, a retired worker, often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the past with a feeling of longing and respect.

A) considers C) contrives

B) contemplates D) contacts

42. Medical students are advised that the wearing of a white coat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the acceptance of a professional code of conduct expected of the medical profession.

A) supplements C) signifies

B) simulates D) swears

43. The doctors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the newly approved drug into the patient when he was critically ill.

A) injected C) projected

B) ejected D) subjected

44. Apart from philosophical and legal reasons for respecting patients’ wishes, there are several practical reasons why doctors should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to involve patients in their own medical care decisions.

A) enforce C) endeavor

B) endow D) enhance

45. This is a long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – roughly 13 miles down a beautiful valley to the little church below.

A) terrain C) degeneration

B) descent D) tumble

46. She was deeply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the amount of criticism her play received.

A) deported C) involved

B) deprived D) frustrated

47. Some scientists are dubious of the claim that organisms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with age as an inevitable outcome of living.

A) depress C) deteriorate

B) default D) degrade

48. Many manufacturers were accused of concentrating too heavily on cost reduction, often at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the quality of their products.

A) expense C) expansion

B) exposure D) expectation

49. One witness \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he’d seen the suspect run out of the bank after it had been robbed.

A) convicted C) retorted

B) conformed D) testified

50. Nothing Helen says is ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She always thinks carefully before she speaks.

A) simultaneous C) spontaneous

B) homogenous D) rigorous

51. She gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ directions about the way the rug should be cleaned.

A) explicit C) transient

B) brisk D) opaque

52. It took a lot of imagination to come up with such a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plan.

A) inherent C) vigorous

B) ingenious D) exotic

53. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ official is one who is irresponsible in his work.

A) timid C) suspicious

B) tedious D) slack

54. Most mathematicians trust their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in solving problems and readily admit they would not be able to function without it.

A) conception C) intuition

B) perception D) cognition

55. He had an almost irresistible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to talk to the crowd when he entered Hyde Park.

A) impulse C) stimulation

B) instinct D) surge

56. Encouraged by their culture to voice their opinions freely, the Canadians are not afraid to go against the group \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and will argue their viewpoints enthusiastically, though rarely aggressively.

A) consent C) consensus

B) conscience D) consciousness

57. He still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the memory of his carefree childhood spent in that small wooden house of his grandparents’.

A) nourishes C) fancies

B) cherishes D) scans

58. She expressed her strong determination that nothing could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her to give up her career as a teacher.

A) induce C) reduce

B) deduce D) attract

59. The microscope and telescope, with their capacity to enlarge, isolate and probe, demonstrate how details can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and separated from the whole.

A) radiated C) prolonged

B) extended D) magnified

60. Lighting can be used not only to create an atmosphere, but also to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ features of the house, such as ornaments or pictures.

A) highlight C) activate

B) underline D) upgrade

61. By turning this knob to the right you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sound from the radio.

A) intensify C) enlarge

B) amplify D) reinforce

62. One of the attractive features of the course was the way the practical work had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the theoretical aspects of the subject.

A) embedded C) integrated

B) embraced D) synthesized

63. They couldn’t see a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of hope that they would be saved by a passing ship.

A) grain C) slice

B) span D) gleam

64. The traditional markets retain their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the many Chinese who still prefer fresh food like live fish, ducks, chickens over packaged or frozen goods.

A) appeal C) image

B) pledge D) survival

65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ efforts are needed in order to finish important but unpleasant tasks.

A) Consecutive C) Perpetual

B) Condensed D) Persistent

66. A number of students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in flats, and others live in the nearby holiday resorts, where there is a reasonable supply of competitively priced accommodation.

A) revive C) gather

B) inhabit D) reside

67. He bought his house on the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plan, paying a certain amount of money each month.

A) division C) installment

B) premium D) fluctuation

68. He could not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ignorance as his excuse; he should have known what was happening in his department.

A) petition C) resort

B) plead D) reproach

69. Many ecologists believe that lots of major species in the world are on the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of extinction.

A) margin C) verge

B) border D) fringe

70. Any salesperson who sells more than the weekly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will receive a bonus.

A) ratio C) allocation

B) quota D) portion

## 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 (∧) 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 literatures of our periods.* |  | 1. time/times/period |
| *Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature.* |  | 2. *\_\_\_\_\_／\_\_\_\_\_\_* |
| *As a school subject are valid for ∧ study of television.* |  | 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The World Health Organization (WHO) says its ten-year |  |  |
| campaign to remove leprosy (麻风病) as a world health |  |  |
| problem has been successful. Doctor Brundtland, head of the |  |  |
| WHO, says a number of leprosy cases around the world has |  | S1. \_\_\_\_\_ |
| been cut of ninety percent during the past ten years. She says |  | S2. \_\_\_\_\_ |
| efforts are continuing to complete end the disease. |  | S3. \_\_\_\_\_ |
| Leprosy is caused by bacteria spread through liquid from |  |  |
| the nose and mouth. The disease mainly effects the skin and |  | S4. \_\_\_\_\_ |
| nerves. However, if leprosy is not treated it can cause permanent |  |  |
| damage for the skin, nerves, eyes, arms or legs. |  | S5. \_\_\_\_\_ |
| In 1999, an international campaign began to end leprosy. |  |  |
| The WHO, governments of countries most affected by the |  |  |
| disease, and several other groups are part of the campaign. |  |  |
| This alliance guarantees that all leprosy patients, even they |  | S6. \_\_\_\_\_ |
| are poor, have a right to the most modern treatment. |  |  |
| Doctor Brundtland says leprosy is no longer a disease |  |  |
| that requires life-long treatments by medical experts. Instead, |  |  |
| patients can take that is called a multi-drug therapy. This |  | S7. \_\_\_\_\_ |
| modern treatment will cure leprosy in 6 to 12 months, |  |  |
| depend on the form of the disease. The treatment combines |  | S8. \_\_\_\_\_ |
| several drugs taken daily or once a month. The WHO has |  |  |
| given multi-drug therapy to patients freely for the last five |  | S9. \_\_\_\_\_ |
| years. The members of the alliance against leprosy plan to |  |  |
| target the countries which still threatened by leprosy. Among |  | S10. \_\_\_\_\_ |
| the estimated 600,000 victims around the world, the WHO |  |  |
| believes about 70% are in India. The disease also remains a |  |  |
| problem in Africa and South America. |  |  |

## Part V Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an open letter on behalf of the student union asking people to give help to a student who is seriously ill. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given:*

1. 对病人的简单介绍：目前的病情和家庭情况

2. 目前的困难：无法继续承担医疗费用，需要护理

3. 希望捐助，联系方式

**Your Help Needed**

答案：

1-5 D B A A C 6-10 D A B C B 11-15 A C C A D 16-20 A B D C A   
21-25 A D B C D 26-30 B D A B C 31-35 B A D A C 36-40 D B D C A   
41-45 B C A C B 46-50 D D A D C 51-55 A B D C A 56-60 C B A D A   
61-65 B C D A D 66-70 D C B C B   
S1. a－＞the  
S2. of－＞by  
S3. complete－＞completely  
S4. effects－＞affects  
S5. for－＞to  
S6. even－＞even if/even though  
S7. that－＞what  
S8. depend－＞depending  
S9. freely－＞free  
S10. which－＞which are