

改错: 历年全真试题及参考答案 (00.1-06.12)

00.1

Until the very latest moment of his existence, man has been bound to the planet on which he originated and developed. Now he had the capability to leave that planet S1.\_\_\_\_\_

and move out into the universe to those worlds which he has known previously only directly. Men have explored S2.\_\_\_\_\_

parts of the moon, put spaceships in orbit around another planet and possibly within the decade will land into another S3.\_\_\_\_\_

planet and explore it. Can we be too bold as to S4.\_\_\_\_\_

suggest that we may be able to colonize other planet S5.\_\_\_\_\_

within the not - too - distant future ? Some have advocated such a procedure as a solution to the population problem: ship the excess people off to the moon. But we must keep in head the billions of dollars we might S6.\_\_\_\_\_

spend in carrying out the project. To maintain the earth's population at its present level. we would have to blast off into space 7,500 people every hour of every day of the year.

Why are we spending so little money on space S7.\_\_\_\_\_

exploration ? Consider the great need for improving S8.\_\_\_\_\_

many aspects of the global environment, one is surely justified in his concern for the money and resources that they are poured into the space exploration efforts. S9.\_\_\_\_\_

But perhaps we should look at both sides of the coin before arriving hasty conclusions. S10.\_\_\_\_\_

00.6

When you start talking about good and bad manners you immediately start meeting difficulties. Many people just cannot agree what they mean. We asked a lady, who replied that she thought you could tell a well-mannered person on the way they occupied the

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space around them—for example, when such a person  
walks down a street he or she is constantly unaware of  
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others. Such people never bump into other people.

However, a second person thought that this was  
more a question of civilized behavior as good manners.  
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Instead, this other person told us a story, it he  
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said was quite well known, about an American who  
had been invited to an Arab meal at one of the countries

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of the Middle East. The American hasn't been

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told very much about the kind of food he might  
expect. If he had known about American food, he

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might have behaved better.

Immediately before him was a very flat piece of  
bread that looked, to him, very much as a napkin (餐巾).

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Picking it up, he put it into his collar, so that it  
falls across his shirt. His Arab host, who had been

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watching, said of nothing, but immediately copied

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the action of his guest.

And that, said this second person, was a fine  
example of good manners.

## 01.6

More people die of tuberculosis (结核病) than of any  
other disease caused by a single agent. This has probably  
been the case in quite a while. During the early stages of

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\_\_\_\_\_ the industrial revolution, perhaps one in every seventh

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\_\_\_\_\_ deaths in Europe's crowded cities were caused by the

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\_\_\_\_\_ disease. From now on, though, western eyes, missing the

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\_\_\_\_\_ global picture, saw the trouble going into decline. With  
occasional breaks for war, the rates of death and

infection in the Europe and America dropped steadily S5.

through the 19th and 20th centuries. In the 1950s, the introduction of antibiotics (抗菌素) strengthened the trend in rich countries, and the antibiotics were allowed to be imported to poor countries. Medical researchers S6.

declared victory and withdrew.  
They are wrong. In the mid-1980s the frequency of S7.

infections and deaths started to pick up again around the world. Where tuberculosis vanished, it came back; in S8.

many places where it had never been away, it grew better. S9.

The World Health Organization estimates that 1.7 billion people (a third of the earth's population) suffer from tuberculosis. Even when the infection rate was falling, population growth kept the number of clinical cases more or less constantly at 8 million a year. Around S10.

3 million of those people died, nearly all of them in poor countries.

## 02.1

Sporting activities are essentially modified forms of hunting behavior. Viewing biologically, the modern footballer is revealed as a S1. \_\_\_\_\_  
member of a disguised hunting pack. His killing weapon has turned into a harmless football and his prey into a goal-mouth. If his aim is inaccurate S2. \_\_\_\_\_  
and he scores a goal, enjoys the hunter's triumph of killing his prey.

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To understand how this transformation has taken place we must briefly look up at our ancient ancestors. They spent over a

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million year evolving as co-operative hunters. Their very survival

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depended on success in the hunting-field. Under this pressure their whole way of life, even if their bodies, became radically changed. They became S6. \_\_\_\_\_

chasers, runners, jumpers, aimers, throwers and prey-killers.

They co-operate as skillful male-group attackers.

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Then, about ten thousand years ago, when this immensely long

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formative period of hunting for food, they became farmers. Their improved intelligence, so vital to their old hunting life, were put to a new

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use—that of penning (把……关在圈中), controlling and domesticating their prey. The food was there on the farms, awaiting their needs. The risks and uncertainties of farming were no longer essential for survival.

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## 02.6

A great many cities are experiencing difficulties which are nothing new in the history of cities, except in their scale. Some cities have lost their original purpose and have not found new one. And any large or rich city is going to attract poor

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immigrants, who flood in, filling with hopes of prosperity

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which are then often disappointing. There are backward towns on the edge of Bombay or Brasilia, just as though there were

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on the edge of seventeenth-century London or early nineteenth-century Paris. This is new is the scale. Descriptions

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written by eighteenth-century travelers of the poor of Mexico City, and the enormous contrasts that was to be found there,

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are very dissimilar to descriptions of Mexico City today — the

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poor can still be numbered in millions.

The whole monstrous growth rests on economic prosperity, but behind it lies two myths: the myth of the city as a

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promised land, that attracts immigrants from rural poverty

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and brings it flooding into city centers, and the myth of the

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country as a Garden of Eden, which, a few generations late,

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sends them flooding out again to the suburbs.

## 03.6

The Seattle Times Company is one newspaper firm that has recognized the need for change and done something about

it. In the newspaper industry, papers must reflect the diversity of the communities to which they provide information.

It must reflect that diversity with their news coverage or risk

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losing their readers' interest and their advertisers' support.

Operating within Seattle, which has 20 percents racial

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minorities, the paper has put into place policies and

procedures for hiring and maintain a diverse workforce. The

S3. \_\_\_\_\_ underlying reason for the change is that for information to be

fair, appropriate, and subjective, it should be reported by the

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same kind of population that reads it.

A diversity committee composed of reporters, editors, and photographers meets regularly to value the Seattle Times'

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content and to educate the rest of the newsroom staff about

diversity issues. In an addition, the paper instituted a content

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audit(审查) that evaluates the frequency and manner of

representation of woman and people of color in photographs.

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Early audits showed that minorities were pictured far too infrequently and were pictured with a disproportionate

number of negative articles. The audit results from

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improvement in the frequency of majority representation and

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their portrayal in neutral or positive situations. And, with a

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result, the Seattle Times has improved as a newspaper.

The diversity training and content audits helped the Seattle

Times Company to win the Personnel Journal Optimal Award

for excellence in managing change.

### 03.9

"Home, sweet home" is a phrase that expresses an essential attitude in the United States. Whether the reality of life in the family house is sweet or no sweet. The cherished ideal of home has great

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importance for many people.

This ideal is a vital part of the American dream. This dream, dramatized in the history of nineteenth-century European settlers of the American West, was to find a piece of place, build a house for one's

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family, and started a farm. These small households were portraits of

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independence: the entire family--mother, father, children, even grandparents—live in a small house and working together to support

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each other. Anyone understood the life and death importance of family

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cooperation and hard work.

Although most people in the United States no longer live on farms, but the ideal of home ownership is just as strong in the twentieth

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century as it was in the nineteenth.

When U.S. soldiers came home before World War II, for

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example, they dreamed of buying houses and starting families. But there

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was a tremendous boom in home building. The new houses, typically in the suburbs, were often small and more or less identical, but it

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satisfied a deep need. Many regarded the single-family house the basis of

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their way of life.

### 03.12

Thomas Malthus published his "Essay on the Principle of Population" almost 200 years ago. Ever since then, forecasters have been warning that worldwide famine was just around the S1 \_\_\_\_\_

next corner. The fast-growing population's demand for food,

they warned, would soon exceed their supply, leading to S2 \_\_\_\_\_

widespread food shortages and starvation.

But in reality, the world's total grain harvest has risen steadily over the years. Except for relative isolated trouble spots S3 \_\_\_\_\_

like present-day Somalia, and occasional years of good harvests, S4 \_\_\_\_\_

the world's food crisis has remained just around the corner.

Most experts believe this can continue even as if the population S5 \_\_\_\_\_

doubles by the mid-21st century, although feeding 10 billion

people will not be easy for politics, economic and environmental

S6\_\_\_\_\_ reasons. Optimists point to concrete examples of continued improvements in yield. In Africa, by instance, improved seed, S7\_\_\_\_\_ more fertilizer and advanced growing practices have more than double corn and wheat yields in an experiment. Elsewhere, rice S8\_\_\_\_\_ experts in the Philippines are producing a plant with few stems S9\_\_\_\_\_ and more seeds. There is no guarantee that plant breeders can continue to develop new, higher-yielding crop, but most researchers see their success to date as reason for hope. S10\_\_\_\_\_

#### 04.6

Culture refers to the social heritage of a people - the learned patterns for thinking, feeling and acting that characterize a population or society, include the expression of these S1.\_\_\_\_\_ patterns in material things. Culture is compose of non-material S2.\_\_\_\_\_ culture -abstract creations like values, beliefs, customs and institutional arrangements and material culture - physical object like cooking pots, computers and bathtubs. S3.\_\_\_\_\_ In sum, culture reflects both the ideas we share or everything S4.\_\_\_\_\_ we make. In ordinary speech, a person of culture is the individual can speak another language - the person who S5.\_\_\_\_\_ is unfamiliar with the arts, music, literature, philosophy, or S6.\_\_\_\_\_ history. But to sociologists, to be human is to be cultured, because of culture is the common world of experience we S7.\_\_\_\_\_ share with other members of our group. Culture is essentially to our humanness. It provides a S8.\_\_\_\_\_ kind of map for relating to others. Consider how you find your way about social life. How do you know how to act in a classroom, or a department store, or toward a person who smiles or laugh at you? S9.\_\_\_\_\_ Your culture supplies you by broad, standardized,

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ready-made answers for dealing with each of these situations. Therefore, if we know a person's culture, we can understand and even predict a good deal of his behavior.

## 05.1

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

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been cut of ninety percent during the past ten years. She says

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efforts are continuing to complete end the disease.

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Leprosy is caused by bacteria spread through liquid from the nose and mouth. The disease mainly effects the skin and

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nerves. However, if leprosy is not treated it can cause permanent damage for the skin, nerves, eyes, arms or legs.

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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

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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

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modern treatment will cure leprosy in 6 to 12 months, depend on the form of the disease. The treatment combines

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several drugs taken daily or once a month. The WHO has given multi-drug therapy to patients freely for the last five

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years. The members of the alliance against leprosy plan to target the countries which still threatened by leprosy. Among

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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.



## 05.12

Every week hundreds of CVs(简历) land on our desks. We've seen it all: CVs printed on pink paper, CVs that are 10 pages long and CVs with silly mistakes in first paragraph. A S1

good CV is your passport to an interview and ,ultimate , to S2\_\_\_\_\_ the job you want.

Initial impressions are vital, and a badly presented CV could mean acceptance, regardless of what's in it. S3\_\_\_\_\_

Here are a few ways to avoid end up on the reject pile. S4\_\_\_\_\_

Print your CV on good-quality white paper. CVs with flowery backgrounds or pink paper will stand out upon all the wrong reasons. S5\_\_\_\_\_

Get someone to check for spelling and grammatical errors, because a spell-checker will pick up every S6\_\_\_\_\_

mistake. CVs with errors will be rejected—it shows that you don't pay attention to detail.

Restrict your self to one or two pages, and listing any publications or referees on a separate sheet. S7\_\_\_\_\_

If you are sending your CV electronically, check the formatting by sending it to yourself first. keep up S8\_\_\_\_\_

the format simple.

Do not send a photo unless specifically requested. If you have to send on ,make sure it is one taking in a S9\_\_\_\_\_

professional setting, rather than a holiday snap.

Getting the presentation right is just the first step. What about the content? The Rule here is to keep it factual and truthful-exaggerations usually get find out. And remember S10\_\_\_\_\_

to tailor your CV to each different job.

## 06.6

Until recently, dyslexia and other reading problems were a mystery to most teachers and parents. As a result, too many kids passed through school without master the printed page. S1\_\_\_\_\_

Some were treated as mentally deficient; many were left functionally illiterate(文盲的), unable to ever meet their potential. But in the last several years, there's been a revolution in that we've learned about reading and dyslexia.

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Scientists are using a variety of new imaging techniques to watch the brain at work. Their experiments have shown that reading disorders are most likely the result of what is, in an effect,

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faulty wiring in the brain — not laziness, stupidity or a poor home environment. There's also convincing evidence which dyslexia

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is largely inherited. It is now considered a chronic problem

for some kids, not just a “phase”. Scientists have also

discarded another old stereotype that almost all dyslexics are

boys. Studies indicate that many girls are affected as well —

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and not getting help.

At the same time, educational researchers have come up

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with innovative teaching strategies for kids who are having trouble learning to read. New screening tests are identifying

children at risk before they get discouraged by the year of

S8\_\_\_\_\_

frustration and failure. And educators are trying to get the

message to parents that they should be on the alert for the

first signs of potential problems.

It's an urgent mission. Mass literacy is a relative new

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social goal. A hundred years ago people didn't need to be good readers in order to earn a living. But in the Information

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Age, no one can get by without knowing how to read well and

understand increasingly complex material.

## 06.12 老六级

The most important starting point for improving the understanding of science is undoubtedly an adequate

scientific education at school. Public attitude towards science owes much the way science is taught in these

S1\_\_\_\_\_

institutions. Today, school is what most people come into

S2\_\_\_\_\_

contact with a formal instruction and explanation of science for the first time, at least in a systematic way. It is at this point which the foundations are laid for an interest in science. S3\_\_\_\_\_

what is taught (and how) in this first encounter will largely determine an individual's view of the subject in adult life.

Understanding the original of the negative attitudes S4\_\_\_\_\_

towards science may help us to modify them. Most education system neglect exploration, understanding and reflection. S5\_\_\_\_\_

Teachers in schools tend to present science as a collection of facts, often by more detail than necessary. As a result, S6\_\_\_\_\_

children memorize processes such as mathematical formulas or the periodic table, only to forget it shortly afterwards. The S7\_\_\_\_\_

task of learning facts and concepts, one at a time, makes learning laborious, boring and efficient. Such a purely S8\_\_\_\_\_

empirical approach, which consists of observation and description, is also, in a sense, unscientific or incomplete.

There is therefore a need for resources and methods of teaching that facilitates a deep understanding of science in S9\_\_\_\_\_

an enjoyable way. Science should not only be 'fun' in the same way as playing a video game, but 'hard fun'----a deep feeling of connection made possibly only by imaginative S10\_\_\_\_\_

engagement.

## 06 年 12 月新六级

The National Endowment for the Arts recently released the results of its "Reading at Risk" survey, which described the movement of the American public away from books and literature and toward television and electronic media.

According to the survey, "reading is on the decline on every S1\_\_\_\_\_

region, within every ethnic group, and at every educational level."

The day the NEA report released, the U.S. House, in a tie S2\_\_\_\_\_

vote, upheld the government's right to obtain bookstore and library records under a provision of the USA Patriot Act. The House proposal would have barred the federal government

from demand library records, reading lists, book customer  
S3\_\_\_\_\_

lists and other material in terrorism and intelligence investigations.

These two events are completely unrelated to, yet they  
S4\_\_\_\_\_

echo each other in the message they send about the place of

books and reading in American culture. At the heart

of the NEA survey is the belief in our democratic  
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system depends on leaders who can think critically, analyze

texts and writing clearly. All of these are skills promoted by  
S6\_\_\_\_\_

reading and discussing books and literature. At the same time,

through a provision of the Patriot Act, the leaders of our

country are unconsciously sending the message that reading

may be connected to desirable activities that might  
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undermine our system of government rather than helping

democracy flourish.

Our culture's decline in reading begin well before the  
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existence of the Patriot Act. During the 1980s' culture wars,

school systems across the country pulled some books from

library shelves because its content was deemed by parents  
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and teachers to be inappropriate. Now what started in schools

across the country is playing itself out on a nation stage and

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is possibly having an impact on the reading habits of the

American public.

**参考答案：**

00.1

- S1. had→has
- S2. directly→indirectly
- S3. into→on
- S4. too→so
- S5. plant→planets / worlds
- S6. head→mind
- S7. little→much
- S8. Consider→Considering
- S9. they→/
- S10. (arriving)^(hasty)→at

00.6

- S1. on→by
- S2. unaware→aware
- S3. as→than
- S4. it→which
- S5. at→in
- S6. hasn't→hadn't
- S7. American→Arab
- S8. as→like
- S9. falls→fell
- S10. of→/

01.6

- S1. in→for
- S2. seventh→seven
- S3. were→was
- S4. now→then
- S5. the→/
- S6. imported→exported
- S7. are→were
- S8. (tuberculosis)^(vanished)→had
- S9. better→worse
- S10. constantly→constant

02.1

- S1. Viewing→Viewed
- S2. inaccurate→accurate
- S3. (,)^(enjoys)→he
- S4. up→/
- S5. year→years
- S6. if→/
- S7. co-operate→co-operated

S8. when→after  
S9. were→was  
S10.farming→hunting

02.6

S1. (found)^(new)→a  
S2. filling→filled  
S3. though→/  
S4. This→What  
S5. was→were  
S6. dissimilar→similar  
S7. lies→lie  
S8. that→which  
S9. it→them  
S10. late→later

03.6

S1.it→they  
S2.percents→percent  
S3.maintain→maintaining  
S4.subjective→objective  
S5.meets→meet  
S6.an→/  
S7.woman→women  
S8.from→in  
S9.majority→minority  
S10.with→as

03.9

S1. no→not  
S2. place→land  
S3. started→start  
S4. working→work  
S5. anyone→everyone  
S6. but→/  
S7. before→after  
S8. But→So  
S9. it→they  
S10. (house)^(the)→as

03.12

S1. being→been  
S2. their→its  
S3. relative→relatively

S4. good→bad  
S5. as→/  
S6. politics→political  
S7. by→for  
S8. double→doubled  
S9. few→more  
S10.(as)^(reason)→the

04.6

S1. include→including  
S2. compose→composed  
S3. object→objects  
S4. or→and  
S5. (individual)^(can)→who  
S6. unfamiliar→familiar  
S7. of→/  
S8. essentially→essential  
S9. laugh→laughs  
S10. by→with

05.1

S1. a→the  
S2. of→by  
S3. complete→completely  
S4. effects→affects  
S5. for→to  
S6. (even)^(they)→if/though  
S7. that→what  
S8. depend→depending  
S9. freely→free  
S10. (which)^(still)→are

05.12

S1. (in)^(first)→the  
S2. ultimate→ultimately  
S3. acceptance→unacceptance  
S4. end→ending  
S5. upon→/  
S6. (will)^(pick)→not  
S7.listing→list  
S8.up→/  
S9.taking→taken  
S10.find→found



06.6

S1 master→mastering

S2 that→which

S3 an→/

S4 lazy→laziness

S5 which→that

S6 affecting→affected

S7 (at)^(same)→the

S8 year→years

S9 relative→relatively

S10 with→without

06.12 老

S1.(much)^(the)→to

S2.what→where

S3.which→that

S4.original→origin

S5.system→systems

S6.by→in

S7.it→them

S8.efficient→inefficient

S9.facilitates→facilitate

S10.possibly→possible

06.12 新

S1. on→in

S2. (report)^(released)→was

S3. demand→demanding

S4. to→/

S5 in→that

S6. writing→write

S7.desirable→undesirable

S8. begin→began

S9. its→theirs

S10. nation→national

### 模拟训练 (1)

While a new school term is about to begin, perhaps we should reconsider the matter of examination. In July, two writers(to the editor) praised the cancellation of exams because they believe “tests do tell the whole story”.

To a teacher who has worked in three countries, I have had the experience

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2. \_\_\_\_\_

that a student who earns good marks is generally a good student, and that a student's final mark in the subject usually a grade average of the year's work. Of there are exceptions, but they do not have the frequency that would give an unfair picture of a teacher's ability. 3.  
4.

The simple fact is that proper class work, diligent exam studies and good marks are almost certain indicator of a student's future performance. The opposite, almost certainly incompetence. 5.

There's no acceptable substitute with competence and examination of quality. 6.  
How can teachers and future officials determine that a student has learned and 7.  
Remembered? Should we simply take the student's word for it? Any institution that "librates" students from fair and formal exams is misguided, if not ingnorant. And surely the "graduates" of such institutions will lack trustworthiness, not to tell 8.  
being rejected by foreign universities for graduate or other studies.

When all is said and done, I sense that s fear of fail and a fear of unpleasant comparison with others is at the bottom of most ban-exam talk. Excellence and quality fear nothing. The contrary, they seek competition and desire the satisfaction of being the best. 9.  
10.

1. do —do not
2. to—as
3. of ---of course
4. teachers'—students'
5. indicators
6. with—for
7. that—what
8. tell—mention
9. failure
10. the contrary---on the contrary

## 模拟训练 (2)

In Japan, most people still feel that a woman's place is in the home; and most women willingly accept their traditional role as wife, leave the business of making 1.  
a living up to their husbands. For those who do want a career of their own, opportunities are limited, and working women usually have to settle for lower wages, fewer promotions, little responsible positions. 2.

In America, on the other hand, most women, including wives and mothers, work most of their lives. But not until recently, few have had real careers. As in 3.

Japan most fields are dominated by men and opportunities by women have been  
4. \_\_\_\_\_

restricted, salaries low, chances for advancement rare. American women work  
main because they have to; in these days of inflation and luxury living, one income  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

per family is simply not enough to live. So American women actually have two  
6. \_\_\_\_\_

jobs: one nine-to-five outside the home, another round-the-clock in-the-home  
7. \_\_\_\_\_

job as wife, housemaid, cook, and nurse.

One of the main goals of the modern women's liberation, that started in  
8. \_\_\_\_\_

the early 1960s, was to eliminate sex discrimination in the work force, and open up  
9. \_\_\_\_\_

careers for women that were previously conserved for men. And though there is still  
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a long way to go, a lot of progress has been made.

Answer: 1. leaving 2. less 3. not (quit) 4. by---for 5. mainly  
6. live---live on 7. the other 8. which 9. open—to open  
10. conserved----reserved

### 模拟训练 (3)

Fatherhood is going to have a different meaning and bring forth a  
different response from every man who hears these words. Some feel  
pride when they receive the news, while others worry, wonder whether  
\_\_\_1\_\_\_

they will be good fathers. Although there are some men who like  
children and may have had considerable experience with them, but  
\_\_\_2\_\_\_

others do not particularly care for children and spend little time with  
them. Many fathers and mothers have been planning and looking \_\_\_3\_\_\_  
forward to children for some time. For other couples, pregnancy  
was an accident what both husband and wife have accepted willingly

\_\_\_4\_\_\_

or unwillingly.

What the reaction to the birth of a child, it is obvious that the \_\_\_5\_\_\_

shift from the role of husband to that of father is a different task. Yet, unfortunate, few attempts have been made to educate fathers in this

\_\_\_6\_\_\_

resocialization process. Although numerous books have been written on American mothers, only recently have literature focused on the role

\_\_\_7\_\_\_

of a father.

It is argued by some writers that the transition to the father's role, although difficult, is not nearly as great as the transition the wife must make for the mother's role. The mother's role seems to require a

\_\_\_8\_\_\_

complete tranformation in daily routine and highly innovative (创新的) adaption, on the other hand, the father's role is less demanding and in immediate. However, even as we mention the fact that growing

\_\_\_9\_\_\_

numbers of women are working outside the home, the father is still thought by many the breadwinner in the household. \_\_\_10\_\_\_

#### 模拟训练 (4)

The new media in the United States consists of radio, television and newspaper. Together they influenced the lives of many Americans. Most

\_\_\_1\_\_\_

Americans begin their day with reading the newspaper or watching a  
\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_  
morning news program. Throughout the day the news is broadcasting  
\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_  
repeatedly on the radio and television. In the evening news is a prime  
virtue on television with up to two hours of news in the early evening  
\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_  
and more news later at night. For those who prefer reading , the evening  
\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_  
newspapers provide them the possibility of reading the news. \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_  
The news media must interest the public , and it is a big business.  
Therefore, it is very competitive since stations or papers compete with  
\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_  
each other for listeners and readers. Each tries to present the latest news  
that Americans want to know. When it comes to an item such that an  
\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_  
election , all the news media will report the same. As a result listeners,  
viewers or readers may find it hard to choose and complaining. \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_  
Nevertheless, most Americans will not criticize their news media too hard,  
its credibility is generally acknowledged and accepted by the American  
\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_  
public.

### 模拟训练 (3)

#### 1. wonder -> wondering

while 此处表转折, others worry 与 Some feel pride 相对, 表示不同的两种态度; 逗号后的 wonder...good fathers 是对 worry 的具体阐述, 为修饰部分, 二者是从属关系。现在分词可以作状语, 表示伴随情况、陪衬动作、附加说明以及表示时间、原因、条件等。故将 wonder 改为 wondering。

#### 2. but -> /

在让步状语从句中, although/though 和 but 不能同时运用, 二者只能保留其一。所以将 but 去掉。

#### 3. being -> been

#### 4. what -> which / that

此处 what 引导的从句中缺宾语, what 引导从句时相当于 the thing which/that, 在此, the thing 是 accident, 因此确定 what 用错了。定语从句中, 先行词为物时, 从句由 which 或 that 来引导。

#### 5. What -> Whatever

此处 Whatever 引导让步状语从句。

#### 6. unfortunate -> unfortunately

Unfortunate 为形容词, 不能衔接句子。一些副词可独立成句, 置于句中或句尾, 起强调、转折或解释作用, 如 ultimately/evidently/obviously 等。

#### 7. have -> has

only 置于句首修饰状语时, 句子要部分倒装, 故 have 提前。本句的主语是 literature, 主谓在数上应保持一致, 故将 have 改为 has。

#### 8. for -> to

transition to 为固定搭配, 意为"向...转变"。

#### 9. as -> though

由 however 和 even 可推断, 该句含有转折意味, 而 as 只表示原因、时间和伴随, 且很少与 even 搭配。even though 为固定搭配, 意为"虽然, 尽管", 可以引导让步状语从句, 表示转折。

#### 10. the 前加 as

breadwinner 意为"挣钱养家的人"; be thought as 为固定用法, 意为"被看作是..."。

## 模拟训练 (4)

### 1. influenced -> influence

根据上下文的时态可以判断，这里应该用一般现在时。

### 2. with -> by

begin...by doing sth 意为“以...方式开始”。

### 3. broadcasting -> broadcast / broadcasted

根据意思，新闻应该是通过电台和电视（被）播放的，所以要用被动语态。

### 4. virtue -> feature

virtue 意为“优点，美德”；feature 意为“特点，特色”。根据上下文语境，此处的意思应该用“特色”，所以要将 virtue 改为 feature。

### 5. later -> late

late at night 意为“在深夜”。

### 6. them 后加 with

此处是固定搭配 provide sb with sth，意为“给某人提供..”，还有另一种同义表达就是 provide sth for sb。

### 7. Therefore -> However

### 8. that -> as

such as 后接名词或名词短语（作列举），such that 后须接从句。

### 9. complaining -> complain

此处 complain 与 choose 是并列关系，

### 10. its -> whose

由于逗号后没有并列连词，所以断定逗号前后两句不是并列关系，只能是主从关系，所以将形容词性物主代词改为关系代词。此处 whose 引导非限制性定语从句修饰逗号前的 news media。

Time spent in a bookstore can be enjoyable, if 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
you are a book-lover or merely there to buy a book  
as a present. You may even have entered the shop  
just to find shelters away a suddern shower. 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Whatever the reasons, you can soon become totally  
unaware of your surroundings. The desire to pick  
up a book with an attractive dust-jacket is

irresistible, even this method of selection ought 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 not to be followed, as you might end up with a  
 rather bored book. You soon become engrossed 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 in some book or other, and usually it is only much  
 later that you realise you have spent far much 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 time there and must dash off to keep some forgotten  
 appointment—without buying a book, of course.  
 This opportunity to escape the realities of  
 everyday life is, I think, the main attraction of  
 a bookshop. There are not many places where it is  
 impossible to do this. A music shop is very much 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 like a bookshop. You can wander round such places  
 to your heart's content. If it is a good shop, no  
 assistant will approach to you with the inevitable 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 greeting: "Can I help you, sir?". You needn't buy  
 anything if you don't want. In a bookshop an  
 assistant should remain the background until you 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 have finished browsing. Then, only then, are his  
 services necessary. Of course, you may want to  
 find out where a particular section is, since when he 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 has led you there, the assistant should retire  
 discreetly and look as he is not interested in 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
 selling a single book.

1. Whether 2. From 3. Although 4. Boring  
 5. Too 6. Possible 7. To (qudiao) 8. In 9. But 10. If