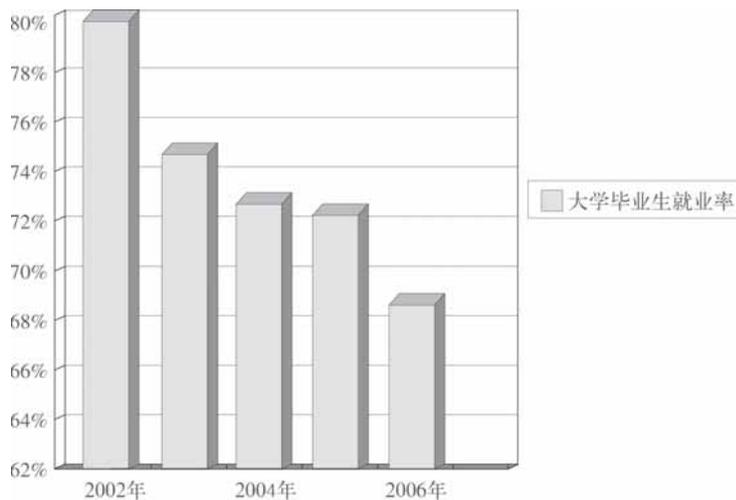


## 大学英语六级(CET-6)模拟试卷

### Part I Writing (30minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *The Declining Employment Rate of University Graduates* You should write at least 150 words based on the chart and outline give below:



1. 近几年来大学毕业生就业率越来越低；
2. 产生这种现象的原因；
3. 我们大学生应该怎么做？

### 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 on *Answer Sheet 1*.

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.

For questions 5-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

#### What Will We Do For Work

I believe that 90% of white-collar jobs in the U.S. will be either destroyed or altered beyond recognition in the next 10 to 15 years. That's a catastrophic prediction, given that 90% of us are engaged in white-collar work of one sort or another. Even most manufacturing jobs these days are connected to such white-collar services as finance, human resources and engineering.

I talked to an old London loader some time back. He allowed that in 1970 it took 108 guys about five days to unload a timber ship. Then came containerization. The comparable task today takes eight folks one day. That is, a 98.5% reduction in man-days, from 540 total to just eight.

This time the productivity aims to reconstruct--make that deconstruct--the white-collar world. In fact, I see a five-sided movement that will bring to my apparently fantastic " 90% in 10 years " prediction.

**FIRST The destructive nature of the current flavor of competition, dotcom company.**

Sure, most will fail. But the survivors will exert enormous pressure — fast! — on the Big Guys. When an Amazon or a Charles Schwab moves into your neighborhood, you've got moments to react. Or take king entrepreneur Jim Clark of Netscape fame. His latest venture, Healtheon/WebMD, intends to squeeze hundreds of billions of dollars of waste out of the health-care system. These new firms aim to create nothing less than havoc in the theaters in which they operate.

**SECOND Enterprise software.**

It's a name for the tools that will hook up every aspect of a business's innards internal organs --personnel, production, sales, accounting--and then hook up all that hooked-up stuff to the rest of the " family " of suppliers and the suppliers' suppliers and wholesalers and retailers and end users.

They are your nightmare, these " white-collar robots. "The complex products from German software giant SAP will do to your company's internal organs exactly what robots and containerization did to the blue-collar world in 1960. Installing these tools is not easy. The technical part is distressing; the politics are dreadful. When the blue-collar robots arrived, the unions revolted against it. This time it's management official who are opposing technological change. Why? These tools threaten their comfortable status, carefully crafted over several generations.

But the robots did come. And they triumphed.

**THIRD Outsourcing**

M.I.T.'s No. 1 computer professor, Michael Dertouzos, said India could easily boost its GDP by a trillion dollars in the next few years performing secret white-collar tasks for Western companies. He guessed that 50 million jobs from the white-collar West could go south to India, whose population hit 1 billion last week. The average annual salary for each of those 50 million new Indian workers: \$20,000.

**FOURTH The Web.**

Ford, GM and DaimlerChrysler announce a rare combination. They will link all their tens of thousands of suppliers into a single, Internet-based network. This entity will include \$250 billion annually of suppliers' products (and perhaps an additional \$500 billion of those suppliers' suppliers' products). In short, every penny of waste will be compressed from the huge procurement system. The order cycle will speed up dramatically. Medibuy aims for the same hat trick in medical supplies, DigitalThink in training, CarStation in the auto-body-shop world. This is the white-hot world of B2B (business to business) electronic commerce, which will soon encompass trillions of dollars in transactions.

**FIFTH Time compression.**

It took 37 years for the radio to get to 50 million homes. The Web got there in four. Hence my belief that while it took about a century to revolutionize blue-collar job practices, this brave new white-collar social system will be mostly installed in a tenth of that time--10 years.

Each of these five forces is fact, not image. Each influences the others multiplicatively. Therefore I am unwilling to withdraw my predictions about the power of the white-collar storm bearing down on us. Upsetting madness is in process. These forces are liberating. Blue-collar robots work out of factory and warehouse. The same will happen to white-collar work. My dad did it for 41 years at the Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. He was, sad to say, a white-collar indentured servant ( 契约佣工 ).

The world is going through more fundamental change than it has in hundreds, perhaps thousands of years. The head economist at Sandia National Laboratories, Arnold Baker, said it's the "biggest change since the cavemen began bartering." Do you want to be a player, a full-scale participant who embraces change? Here is the opportunity to participate in the lovely, messy playground called "Let's reinvent the world."

Here's a new role model I call Icon Woman:

She is turned on by her work!

The work is cool!

She is an adventurer!

She is the CEO of her life!

My Icon Woman, of course, embraces and exploits the Web.

She submits her resume on the Web and keeps it perpetually active there.

She is recruited and negotiates and is hired on the Web.

She is trained on the Web.

She creates and conducts brilliant projects on the Web via a far-flung "virtual" stable of teammates (most of whom she's never met).

She manages her career on the Web. And she has a personal website!

In approximately 2010, she will be at home, working--for the next several months--for Ford on a cruel difficult engineering problem. Her 79-member project team, only one of whom she's met face-to-face (she considers face-to-face as a quaint idea), comes from 14 nations. Her fully wired home is her castle.

You maybe disprove. Is this "be wild and crazy and Webby and CEO of your own life" picture—anything other than New Age/new economy?

I think it is relevant and real rather than wild and crazy--on at least two important scores.

One is that though my "house" is in Vermont, I've hung my professional license in Palo Alto since 1981. All is breaking loose "out there/here." These folks may sound weird, but they may also be redefining the world.

Two is back to the future! I constantly remind my middle-aged seminar participants that the quintessential Americans are changing. Who are? Ben Franklin (the father of self-help literature). Ralph Waldo Emerson (self-reliance was his trait). Walt Whitman, motivational leader Tony Robbins, and Bentonville, Arkansas' Sam Walton... and Bill Gates.

#### WHAT IF?

Maybe the wild new-economy America is the old America. Truer to ourselves. We came here to break free, to make our records in our awkward ways.

Like Grandpa, I am facing extinction, only by this new set of powerful forces. I make most of my living giving live seminars and training programs and as a management consultant. It's all gravitating to the Web--gravitating. It's moving at the speed of light. I am scrambling to reinvent myself, to not just "cope" but to exploit the new communication and connection media.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. In U.S., the 90% of the jobs are white-collar jobs as finance, human resource and engineering.
2. Containerization makes a 98.5% reduction in man-days on unloading the ship.
3. Amazon wants to develop the Health eon/web MD to save hundreds of billions of dollars.
4. The management official won't welcome the blue-collar robots that the unions revolt against.
5. The professor Michael Dertouzos guessed that India could increase GDP by a trillion dollars in the flowing few years by way of \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The combination of Ford, GM and DaimlerChrysler aims to compress waste from \_\_\_\_\_.
7. According to the author, it will take about \_\_\_\_\_ to reconstruct new white-collar world.
8. The head economist Arnold Baker believed that the world is going through the most fundamental change since \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The new role model Icon Woman deals with everything about work on \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The author is changing himself to take full advantage of \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. (A) He went to see the dentist last week. (B) The woman is advised to cancel her appointment with the dentist.  
(C) The woman's toothache will be gone very soon. (D) The woman shouldn't have put off the appointment.
12. (A) The woman doesn't drive very often. (B) The traffic is always very bad.  
(C) Taking public transportation is better than driving. (D) The subway is crowded.
13. (A) student and school administrator (B) employer and employee  
(C) jobseeker and interviewer (D) salesperson and customer
14. (A) Decide whether they should go to the movies (B) Decide which food to choose  
(C) Go to a movie a little later (D) Choose a restaurant as soon as possible
15. (A) She complains that the apartment is too pricy (B) She considers buying a house.  
(C) She doesn't happy with the view. (D) She wants more room.
16. (A) The man will miss the last study group (B) The man should take the study seriously  
(C) What the man said is completely right. (D) The woman doesn't understand the Mathematics class.
17. (A) She borrowed the man's laptop last Thursday. (B) The man's laptop is broken.  
(C) She will lend the laptop to the man. (D) She'll give the laptop back to the man by next Thursday.
18. (A) The man doesn't really want to help her in the next experiment.  
(B) It is very hard to find a lab partner nowadays.  
(C) It is to the man's surprise that the woman chose him as her lab partner.  
(D) The man blames that the woman didn't take the experiment seriously.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. (A) He is so sick that he cannot go to class. (B) He wants to deliver something to her office.  
(C) He wants to attend the meeting with the professor. (D) He wants to drop a course from the professor.
20. (A) Find out about a course. (B) See an adviser. (C) Deliver a paper. (D) Drop a course.
21. (A) Write a paper at the end of the course. (B) Give an oral report.

- (C) Take a final exam. (D) Read the relevant books.  
 22. (A) Come to her office after the meeting today. (B) Take a non-art course.  
 (C) Meet with her tomorrow. (D) Do some research on the course himself.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. (A) To better his skiing and skating skills. (B) To take a vacation.  
 (C) To do some snow sports. (D) To visit his brother aboard.  
 24. (A) Her brother lives there. (B) She read a lot of books about there.  
 (C) She often goes there because it is not far from the city. (D) She visited there last year.  
 25. (A) The low humidity. (B) The changeable weather. (C) The high altitude. (D) The extreme temperatures.

### 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 choice marked A) B) C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 2* with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) People differ in their behavioral and physical characteristics B) Human fingerprints provide unique information  
 C) People's behavior can be easily described in words D) Human faces have complex features  
 27. A) The ancient Greek audience B) The movie actors C) Psychologists D) The modern TV audience  
 28. A) Why it is necessary to identify people's personality B) Why it is possible to describe people  
 C) How to get to know people D) How to best recognize people

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Interviews B) Column C) Editorial D) Special features  
 30. A) They apply reading techniques skillfully B) They jump from one newspaper to another  
 C) They appreciate the variety of a newspaper D) They usually read a newspaper selectively  
 31. A) People scan for the news they are interested in B) Different people prefer different newspapers  
 C) People are rarely interested in the same kind of news D) People have different views about what a good newspaper is  
 32. A) The Importance of Newspaper Topicality B) The Characteristics of a Good Newspaper  
 C) The Variety of a Good Newspaper D) How do people read a Newspaper

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) to tell us the differences between robots and men B) to tell us the reason why men need to sleep  
 C) to tell us the need for robots to save power D) to tell us the danger of men working at night  
 34. A) we are worrying about our safety B) We are overworked  
 C) We are in a tent D) We are away from home  
 35. A) They need more time for restoration B) They are unlikely to be attackers  
 C) They are more active than horses when they are awake D) They spend less time eating to get enough energy

**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 main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

There's an energy (36) \_\_\_\_\_ in America, but it has nothing to do with fossil fuels. Most of us already feel tired as soon as they get up in the morning. "I just can't get started." People say. But it's not (37) \_\_\_\_\_ energy that most of us lack. Sure, we could all use extra sleep and a better diet. But in truth, people are healthier today than at any time in history. I can almost (38) \_\_\_\_\_ that if you long for more energy, the problem is not with your body.

What you're seeking is not physical energy. It's emotional energy. Yet, sad to say life sometimes seems designed to finish our supply. We work too hard. We have family (39) \_\_\_\_\_. We encounter (40) \_\_\_\_\_ and personal crises. No wonder so many of us suffer from emotional (41) \_\_\_\_\_, a kind of utter (42) \_\_\_\_\_ of the spirit.

And yet we all know people who are filled with joy, despite the unpleasant (43) \_\_\_\_\_ of their lives. (44) \_\_\_\_\_ Consider Laura Hillenbrand, who despite an extremely weak body wrote the best-seller *Sea biscuit*. Hillenbrand barely had enough physical energy to drag herself out of bed to write. (45) \_\_\_\_\_

Unlike physical energy, emotional energy is unlimited and is irrelevant to genes or upbringing. So how do you get it? (46) \_\_\_\_\_

**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. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet 2.*

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

China is in the midst of one of the most remarkable expansions of higher education ever attempted. And although Yun Ying, a professor of physics education at Southeast University in Nanjing, may be only a bit player, she's passionate about reforming science education.

Yun is leading her own minirevolution. Her introductory physics course addresses a national priority, namely, to foster economic growth by producing not just more, but more creative, scientists and engineers.

Those two principles underlie her "Bilingual Physics With Multimedia" text and CD-ROM, a freshman course she has been developing since the mid-1980s that has been adopted by 10 Chinese universities. The course not only teaches the English that students need to discuss physics but also requires students to research physics topics and present their findings to the class. That's a dramatic change from the memorization demanded in typical introductory science courses.

Yun's course deviates from the traditional approach in Chinese schools, in which those who can memorize get better scores on tests than those who learn the text creatively. The textbook contains standard freshman-level lessons in momentum and energy,

harmonic motion, and wave-particle duality. All explanations are given in depth in English with Chinese translations of key passages. The CD-ROM includes video clips illustrating various principles.

Even more unusual is the requirement that students select a topic, research it on their own or in a small group, and then present their findings in a class seminar--all in English. Other students can ask questions, make comments, or challenge the conclusions--unprecedented conduct for Chinese undergraduates.

Despite the use of English, Yun hasn't watered down the content. Some of that may be due to Southeast's ranking as one of the country's top 10 comprehensive universities, with a particular strength in engineering.

Yun is pleased with the positive reaction to her course. Two years ago, she offered a teacher-training course for schools considering adoption of the text and CD-ROM, and now she's working on a teaching and learning guidebook. The increasing number of faculty members who were trained in the United States or Europe has sparked interest in reforming teaching at Chinese universities. A one-semester course taken primarily by engineering students may have a limited impact on Chinese education. But for those calling for an educational revolution in China, it's a good place to start.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

47. A professor of Southeast University, Yun Ying is eager to \_\_\_\_\_.
48. What is demanded in typical introductory science courses?
49. In Chinese the traditional approach, who get better scores on tests?
50. Yun hasn't reduced the content partly because of \_\_\_\_\_.
51. Because of positive action to her course, now Yun is engaged in \_\_\_\_\_.

## Section B

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Geothermal energy is natural heat from the interior of the Earth that is converted to heat buildings and generate electricity. The idea of harnessing Earth's internal heat is not new. As early as 1904, geothermal power was used in Italy. Today, Earth's natural internal heat is being used to generate electricity in 21 countries, including Russia, Japan, New Zealand, Iceland, Mexico, Ethiopia, Guatemala, El Salvador, the Philippines, and the United States. Total worldwide production is approaching 9,000 MW (equivalent to nine large modern coalburning or nuclear power plants)-double the amount in 1980. Some 40 million people today receive their electricity from geothermal energy at a cost competitive with that of other energy sources. In El Salvador, geothermal energy is supplying 30% of the total electric energy used. However, at the global level, geothermal energy supplies less than 0.15% of the total energy supply.

Geothermal energy may be considered a nonrenewable energy source when rates of extraction are greater than rates of natural replenishment. However, geothermal energy has its origin in the natural heat production within Earth, and only a small fraction of the vast total resource base is being utilized today. Although most geothermal energy production involves the tapping of high heat sources, people are also using the low-temperature geothermal energy of groundwater in some applications.

The average heat flow from the interior of the Earth is very low, about 0.06 W/m<sup>2</sup>. This amount is trivial compared with the 177 W/m<sup>2</sup> from solar heat at the surface in the United States. However, in some areas, heat flow is sufficiently high to be useful for producing energy. For the most part, areas of high heat flow are associated with plate tectonic boundaries. Oceanic ridge systems

(divergent plate boundaries) and areas where mountains are being uplifted and volcanic island arcs are forming (convergent plate boundaries) are areas where this natural heat flow is anomalously high.

The environmental impact of geothermal energy may not be as extensive as that of other sources of energy, but it can be considerable. When geothermal energy is developed at a particular site, environmental problems include on-site noise, emissions of gas, and disturbance of the land at drilling sites, disposal sites, roads and pipelines, and power plants. Development of geothermal energy does not require large-scale transportation of raw materials or refining of chemicals, as development of fossil fuels does. Furthermore, geothermal energy does not produce the atmospheric pollutants associated with burning fossil fuels or the radioactive waste associated with nuclear energy. However, geothermal development often does produce considerable thermal pollution from hot waste-waters, which may be saline or highly corrosive, producing disposal and treatment problems.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

52. In paragraph 1, the author introduces the concept of geothermal energy by
- A) explaining the history of this energy source worldwide      B) arguing that this energy source has been tried unsuccessfully  
C) comparing the production with that of other energy sources      D) describing the alternatives for generating electric power
53. What is true about geothermal energy production worldwide?
- A) Because it is a new idea, very few countries are developing geothermal energy sources  
B) Only countries in the Southern Hemisphere are using geothermal energy on a large scale  
C) Until the cost of geothermal energy becomes competitive, it will not be used globally  
D) Geothermal energy is already being used in a number of nations, but it is not yet a major source of power
54. In paragraph 2, the author states that geothermal energy is considered a nonrenewable resource because
- A) the production of geothermal energy is a natural process      B) geothermal energy comes from the Earth  
C) we are not using very much geothermal energy now      D) we could use more geothermal energy than is naturally replaced
55. what is the meaning of “ Although most geothermal energy production involves the tapping of high heat sources, people are also using the low-temperature geothermal energy of groundwater in some applications ”?(line4, paragraph 2)
- A) High heat is the source of most of the geothermal energy but low heat groundwater is also used sometimes  
B) Even though low temperatures are possible, high heat is the best resource for energy production for groundwater.  
C) Both high heat and low heat sources are used for the production of geothermal energy from groundwater  
D) Most high heat sources for geothermal energy are tapped from applications that involve low heat in groundwater
56. In paragraph 4, the author mentions the atmospheric pollution and waste products for fossil fuel and nuclear power
- A) to introduce the discussion of pollution caused by geothermal energy development and production  
B) to contrast pollution caused by fossil fuels and nuclear power with pollution caused by geothermal energy  
C) to argue that geothermal production does not cause pollution like other sources of energy do  
D) to discourage the use of raw materials and chemicals in the production of energy because of pollution

## Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Despite social myths to the contrary, the best predictor of future wealth is the family into which you are born. Each year, the business magazine Forbes publishes a list of the “ Forbes 400 ”—the four hundred wealthiest families and individuals in the country. Of all the wealth represented on the Forbes 400 list, more than half is inherited. Those on the list who could be called “ self-made ” were not typically of modest origins; most inherited significant assets (Forbes, 1997; Sklar and Collins, 1997). Those in the upper class

with newly acquired wealth are known as the nouveau riche. Although they may have vast amounts of money, they are often not accepted into “ old rich ” circles.

The upper middle class includes those with high incomes and high social prestige. They tend to be well-educated professionals or business executives. Their earnings can be quite high indeed—successful business executives can earn millions of dollars a year. It is difficult to estimate exactly how many people fall into this group because of the difficulty of drawing lines between the upper, upper middle, and middle class. Indeed, the upper middle class is often thought of as “ middle class ” because their lifestyle sets the standard to which many aspire, but this lifestyle is simply beyond the means of a majority of people in the United States.

The middle class is hard to define; in part, being “ middle class ” is more than just economic position. By far the majority of Americans identify themselves as middle class even though they vary widely in lifestyle and in resources at their disposal. But the idea that the United States is an open-class system leads many to think that the majority have a middle-class lifestyle because, in general, people tend not to want to recognize class distinctions in the United States. Thus, the middle class becomes the ubiquitous norm even though many who call themselves middle class have a tenuous hold on this class position.

The lower class is composed primarily of the displaced and poor. People in this class have little formal education and are often unemployed or working in minimum-wage jobs. Forty percent of the poor work; 10 percent work year-round and full time — a proportion that has generally increased over time. Recently, the concept of the underclass has been added to the lower class. The underclass includes those who have been left behind by contemporary economic developments. Rejected from the economic system, those in the underclass may become dependent on public assistance or illegal activities.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. Why does the author mention the “ Forbes 400 ” in paragraph 1?
- A) To explain the meaning of the listing that appears every year  
 B) To cast doubt on the claim that family income predicts individual wealth  
 C) To give examples of successful people who have modest family connections  
 D) To support the statement that most wealthy people inherit their money
58. The author states that business and professional people with educational advantages are most often members of the
- A) lower middle class      B) upper middle class      C) nouveau riche      D) upper class
59. why do most people identify themselves as middle class in the United States?
- A) They have about the same lifestyle as everyone else in the country  
 B) They don ’ t really know how to define their status because it is unclear  
 C) They prefer not to admit that there are class distinctions in the United States  
 D) They identify themselves with the majority who have normal lifestyles
60. What can be inferred about poor people in the United States?
- A) They are not able to find entry-level jobs      B) They work in jobs that require little education  
 C) They are service workers and manual laborers      D) They do not try to find employment
61. why has the underclass emerged?
- A) The new term was necessary because the lower class enjoyed a higher lifestyle than it had previously  
 B) The increase in crime has supported a new class of people who live by engaging in illegal activities  
 C) Changes in the economy have caused an entire class of people to survive by welfare or crime  
 D) Minimum-wage jobs no longer support a class of people at a standard level in the economic system.

**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 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 literature of our ~~periods~~ 1. time/times/periods  
 Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature 2. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
 As a school subject are valid for study of television. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_

A black hole is an astronomical body whose gravity is so strong that nothing can escape from it. It was Newton who first stated that light is composed of particles. The French mathematician Laplace next reasoned that if enough mass was added to a star like the sun, the gravitational force of the star would eventually prevent light particles to leaving it; it would therefore “ blink out ” and become an invisibly black star. 62. \_\_\_\_\_  
 63. \_\_\_\_\_  
 64. \_\_\_\_\_

More than a century later, Einstein developed the theory of relativity, which he argued that Nothing could move faster than light. This means that black stars must also be black holes too because, if light cannot escape, all other matter will be trapped as well. The surface of a black hole thus acts like a one-way membrane: material may fall into a black hole, but no matter, information and energy can come out. 65. \_\_\_\_\_  
 66. \_\_\_\_\_  
 67. \_\_\_\_\_  
 68. \_\_\_\_\_

Black holes may be observable during their formation or while they are near to other matter. A star may go gravitational collapse at the end of its evolution, depending primary on its mass. If the star is not spherical-perhaps because of it is rotating and flattened at the poles — then detectable gravitaitaional waves can be given off just before the black hole is formed. 69. \_\_\_\_\_  
 70. \_\_\_\_\_  
 71. \_\_\_\_\_

**Part VI Translation** (5 minutes)

**Direction:** Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in bracket.

Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答,只需写出译文部分

- 72. They strongly suggested that \_\_\_\_\_ (政府干涉房价的上扬)
- 73. He was never a hero, nor \_\_\_\_\_ (他也从没想过成为一个英雄)
- 74. \_\_\_\_\_ (她本可以在月底前完成工作), but the situation suddenly changed.
- 75. He voted for his best friend \_\_\_\_\_ (不顾校长的反对)
- 76. \_\_\_\_\_ (按那个按钮是没有用的), unless we plug in the radio first.