

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 that best completes the sentence.

# 历年大学英语六级考试

## 真题解析

# CET

(1996. 6 – 2002. 1)

42. I suggest we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite \_\_\_\_\_

- A) eligible                      C) probable  
B) sustainable                D) feasible

41. The doctors don't \_\_\_\_\_ that he will live much longer.

- A) articulate                      C) manifest  
B) anticipate                    D) 国家行政学院出版社

42. I suggest we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite \_\_\_\_\_

- A) eligible                      C) probable

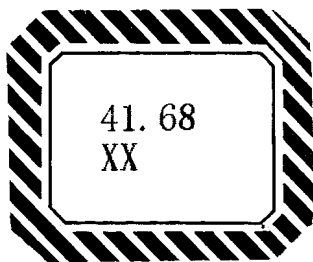
主编: 谢 新

# 历年大学英语六级考试 真题解析

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谢 新 编著

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国家行政学院出版社

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## 前 言

全国大学英语六级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一次大规模的标准化考试,是针对广大英语学习者,尤其是针对大学生的一种水平测试。随着英语在中国越来越广泛的应用,学习英语和参加六级考试的人越来越多。但由于六级考试大纲几次变更,题型不断变化,考生接触真题的机会又少,以致考生对六级考试动向把握不准,对考试能否过关表现信心不足。尽管市场上有不少六级考试方面的书籍,但大多在难度和深度上与考试要求相差甚远,无法满足实际考试的需要。针对这一情况,我们特将考生渴望已久的历年考试真题汇编成书,并请名师解析,即《历年大学英语六级考试真题解析》一书。

本书与其它六级考试用书相比,至少有以下三个特色:

**一、全:**本书收集了从1996年到2002年,每年1月和6月的实考试题,共十二套,有解析和听力材料,并另配有磁带三盒。

**二、真:**本书所收试卷为实考试卷,听力部分录音也是每次考试考场实放录音。

**三、精:**书中解析部分由全国几大高校,数位著名六级教师,根据自己教学经验,共同锤炼而成。语言简炼、中肯,分析透彻。

编写本书的目的是希望广大考生能通过对本书的学习,领悟六级考试的真谛,寻找出一种正确的学习方法和学习态度,真正提高自己的英语水平。

本书不仅给广大考生提供了实弹演习的机会,同时也为六级辅导班提供了绝佳教材。

书中若有遗漏,敬请指正。祝广大考生顺利过关!

编 者

2002 年 2 月

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## Part One Original Tests(全真试题)

## 1996 年 6 月大学英语六级考试

## 试 卷 一

**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 centre.

**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 are 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 centre.

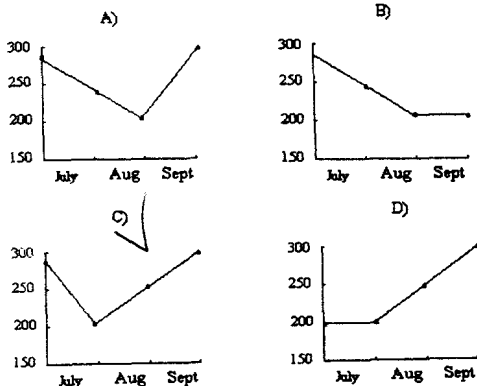
**Sample Answer** [A][B][C]~~[D]~~

1. A) To change the tennis shoes in the sportswear department.  
B) To help his friend find the right department.  
C) To find his lost shoes on the tennis court.  
D) To buy himself a pair of tennis shoes.



2. A) They produce part of their own food.  
 B) They sell their own produce.  
 C) They feed their family on cheap food.  
 D) They buy food from farmers.
3. A) Mr. White's reason for leaving.  
 B) Mr. White's new appointment.  
 C) A vacant position.  
 D) How to apply for a job.
4. A) Be hostile to Nancy.                      B) Ask Nancy to come out.  
 C) Talk to Nancy herself.                      D) Write Nancy a letter.
5. A) To serve as her tour guide.              B) To serve as her bodyguard.  
 C) To serve as her driver.                      D) To serve as her porter.
6. A) He is often asked to go and see exhibits.  
 B) He would like to go and see the exhibit.  
 C) He went to see the exhibit last year.  
 D) He definitely does not want to go.
7. A) The environmental problem.              B) The healthy problem.  
 C) The educational problem.                      D) The international problem.
8. A) Bob will see Susan tomorrow evening.  
 B) Bob might be at home late tomorrow evening.  
 C) Bob and Susan have decided to go on a holiday.  
 D) Bob asked the woman to come another time.
9. A) They think cinemas are too far away from their homes.  
 B) They are disappointed with the films produced these days.  
 C) They both dislike films about adventure stories.  
 D) They both like the idea of going to the cinema at night.

10.



## 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) Because he was a cook at a country-music club.  
 B) Because he performed for guests while he worked as a cook.  
 C) Because he often sang while cooking.  
 D) Because he liked singing better than cooking.
12. A) His brother.                      B) His manager.  
 C) His father.                        D) A businesswoman.
13. A) At a club.                        B) On a farm.  
 C) At a construction site.            D) In a record company.

14. A) His ability to live independently.  
B) His sense of responsibility in whatever he did.  
C) His courage in the face of rejections.  
D) His hard work in his early days.

### Passage Two

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

15. A) How to handle spiders.      B) Spiders in the United States.  
C) People's fear of spiders.      D) A special kind of spider.
16. A) Most spiders will not bite even when handled.  
B) Most spiders are poisonous and dangerous.  
C) Most spiders are likely to attack people.  
D) Most spiders have sharp eyes.
17. A) Because she cannot find a husband for herself.  
B) Because the female spider is larger than the male one.  
C) Because the female spider often eats her husband.  
D) Because she is a black female spider.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) Instructions.      B) Medicine.  
C) Money.      D) The draft of his speech.
19. A) Because she had to type Mr. Bascomb's speech.  
B) Because she had a headache.  
C) Because she had to meet some businessmen.  
D) Because she had to get her car fixed.
20. A) The problems of the city.  
B) Himself and his problems.  
C) Things he had planned to say to his audience.  
D) The plan for his future work as mayor.

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 reading 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:

Three English dictionaries published recently all lay claim to possessing a “new” feature. The *BBC English Dictionary* contains background information on 1,000 people and places prominent in the news since 1988; the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary: Encyclopedic* (百科全书的) Edition is the OALD plus encyclopedic entries; the *Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture* is the LDOEL plus cultural information.

The key fact is that all three dictionaries can be seen to have a distinctly “cultural” as well as language learning content. That being said, the way in which they approach the cultural element is not identical, making direct comparisons between the three difficult.

While there is some common ground between the encyclopedic/cultural entries for the Oxford and Longman dictionaries, there is a clear difference. Oxford lays claim to being encyclopedic on content whereas Longman distinctly concentrates on the language and culture of the English-speaking world. The Oxford dictionary can therefore stand more vigorous scrutiny (审视) for cultural bias than the Longman publication because the latter does not hesitate about viewing the rest of the world from the cultural perspectives of the English-speaking world. The cultural objectives of the BBC dictionary are in turn more distinct still. Based on an analysis of over 70 million words recorded from the BBC World Service and National Public Radio of Washington over a period of four years, their 1,000 brief encyclopedic

entries are based on people and places that have *featured* (占显著地位) in the news recently. The intended user they have in mind is a regular listener to the World Service<sup>23</sup> who will have a reasonable standard of English and a developed skill in listening comprehension.

○ In reality, though, the BBC dictionary will be purchased by a far wider range of language learners, as will the other two dictionaries. We will be faced with a situation where many of the users of these dictionaries will at the very least have distinct socio-cultural perspectives and may have world views which are totally opposed and even hostile to those of the West. Advanced learners from this kind of background will not only evaluate a dictionary on how user-friendly it is but will also have definite views about the scope and appropriateness of the various socio-cultural entries.

21. What feature sets apart the three dictionaries discussed in the passage from traditional ones?
- A) The combination of two dictionaries into one.
  - B) The new approach to defining words.
  - ☒ C) The inclusion of cultural content.
  - D) The increase in the number of entries.
22. The Longman dictionary is more likely to be criticized for cultural prejudice because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) its scope of cultural entries goes beyond the culture of the English-speaking world
  - B) it pays little attention to the cultural content of the non-English-speaking countries
  - ☒ C) it views the world purely from the standpoint of the English-speaking people
  - D) it fails to distinguish language from culture in its encyclopedic entries
23. The BBC dictionary differs from Oxford and Longman in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it has a wider selection of encyclopedic entries
  - B) it is mainly designed to meet the needs of radio listeners

- C) it lays more emphasis on language than on culture  
 D) it is intended to help listeners develop their listening comprehension skills
24. It is implied in the last paragraph that, in approaching socio-cultural content in a dictionary, special thought should be given to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the language levels of its users  
 B) the number of its prospective purchasers  
 C) the different tastes of its users  
 D) the various cultural backgrounds of its users
25. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) Different ways of treating socio-cultural elements in the three new English dictionaries.  
 B) A comparison of people's opinions on the cultural content in the three new English dictionaries.  
 C) The advantages of the BBC dictionary over Oxford and Longman.  
 D) The user-friendliness of the three new English dictionaries.

## Passage Two

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

Real policemen hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down a street after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal: as soon as

he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks little effort is spent on searching.

5 Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence.

6 At third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the unpleasant pressures: first, as members of a police force they always have to behave absolutely in accordance with the law. Secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly ever do both. Most of the time some of them have to break the rules in small ways.

If the detective has to deceive the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple-mindedness — as he sees it — of citizens, social workers, doctors, law-makers, and judges, who, instead of eliminating crime, punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that nine-tenths of their work is re-catching people who should have stayed behind bars. This makes them rather cynical (愤世嫉俗的).

26. A policeman has to be trained in criminal law because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A) he must work hard to help reform criminals
- ☐ B) he must behave as professional lawyers do
- ☐ C) he must be able to tell when and where a crime is committed
- ☒ D) he must justify the arrests he makes of criminals

27. What is the most suitable word that describes the work of a policeman according to the passage?

- ☒ A) Dangerous.
- ☐ B) Demanding.
- ☒ C) Distressing.
- ☐ D) Dramatic.

28. According to the passage, policemen spend most of their time and efforts

- A) patrolling the street, rain or shine
- B) tracking and arresting criminals
- ☒ C) collecting and providing evidence
- D) consulting the rules of law

29. What's the policeman's biggest headache?

- ☒ A) He has to get the most desirable results without breaking the law in any way.
- B) He has to justify his arrests while unable to provide sufficient evidence in most cases.
- C) He can hardly find enough time to learn criminal law while burdened with numerous criminal cases.
- D) He has to provide the best possible public service at the least possible expense.

30. Why do policemen feel separated from the rest of the world?

- ☒ A) Because they do not receive due support from society.
- B) Because they find people insincere to them.
- ☒ C) Because they feel superior to simple-minded people around them.
- D) Because they are suspicious of the people around them.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

To live in the United States today is to gain an appreciation for Dahrendorf's assertion that social change exists everywhere. Technology, the application of knowledge for practical ends, is a major source of social change.

Yet we would do well to remind ourselves that technology is a human creation; it does not exist naturally. A spear or a robot is as much a cultural as a physical object. Until humans use a spear to hunt game or a robot to



produce machine parts, neither is much more than a solid mass of matter. For a bird looking for an object on which to rest, a spear or robot serves the purpose equally well. The explosion of the *Challenger space shuttle* (挑战者号航天飞机) and the Russian nuclear accident at Chernobyl drive home the human quality of technology; they provide cases in which well-planned systems suddenly went *haywire* (变得混乱) and there was no ready hand to set them right. Since technology is a human creation, we are responsible for what is done with it. Pessimists worry that we will use our technology eventually to blow our world and ourselves to pieces. But they have been saying this for decades, and so far we have managed to survive and even flourish. Whether we will continue to do so in the years ahead remains uncertain. Clearly, the impact of technology on our lives deserves a closer examination.

3 Few technological developments have had a greater impact on our lives than the computer revolution. Scientists and engineers have designed specialized machines that can do the tasks that once only people could do. There are those who assert that the switch to an information-based economy is in the same camp as other great historical milestones, particularly the Industrial Revolution. Yet when we ask why the Industrial Revolution was a revolution, we find that it was not the machines. The primary reason why it was revolutionary is that it led to great social change. It gave rise to mass production, and, through mass production, to a society in which wealth was not confined to the few.

4 In somewhat similar fashion, computers promise to revolutionize the structure of American life, particularly as they free the human mind and open new possibilities in knowledge and communication. The Industrial Revolution supplemented and replaced the muscles of humans and animals by mechanical methods. The computer extends this development to supplement and replace some aspects of the mind of human beings by