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快速突破 大学英语六级

# 全真考试题

附新大纲及最新考试说明

**详解**

主编 胡家浩 李华田

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世界图书出版公司

◀ 快速突破大学英语六级 ▶

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# 《全真考试题详解》

(附新大纲及最新考试说明)



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学无敌

快速突破大学英语六级  
全真考试题详解

主 编：胡家浩 李华田  
责任编辑：焦毓本

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# 编者寄语

全国大学英语四、六级考试是由教育部高教司主持实施的一种大规模的标准化考试,是针对广大英语学习者,尤其是非英语专业大学生的一种水平测试,在我国大学英语教学中产生了深远的影响,对推动我国大学英语教学大纲的贯彻实施,提高我国大学英语教学水平起了很大的作用。

既然大学英语四、六级考试是一种大规模考试,就要求其具备命题的科学性、评分的一致性、组织的严密性和成绩的可比性,力求对考生的知识和能力进行客观的、公正的评价。为了保证大学英语考试的信度和效度,确保考试的质量,大学英语四、六级考试委员会不仅有专门的命题队伍,而且还要进行反复的审题、试测、分析、构卷,并与英语文化委员会合作进行“大学英语考试效度研究”,举行问卷调查、对比考试、师生座谈会等活动。因而,大学英语四、六级考试的全真试题具有一般模拟题、仿真题所不可比拟的功效。

为了使广大考生能够认真掌握《大学英语教学大纲》的全部内容,并为顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试提供一

个高信度、高效度的复习参考书,我们特意从全国各地四、六级考试辅导班的内部讲义中收集了16套全真试题,汇编成书,名曰“大学英语四、六级全真考试题详解”。针对每套试题,我们不仅提供了国家统考题的全部内容,而且还提供了每套题的听力部分录音文字材料和各种题(包括主观题)的答案,并进行详细分析,说明考题要点,指出解题思路,讲解答题技巧,力求使考生能举一反三,融类旁通。为了让考生了解大学英语四、六级考试的最新动向,书后附录中还收录了《新大学英语教学大纲》、大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的四种新题型的样题及答案和关于全国大学英语四、六级考试将考口语的通知。所有这些内容对于考生全面正确地认识大学英语四、六级考试,有着极大的参考价值。

本书由李华田老师和胡家浩老师共同完成。书中所有实例均经过作者反复推敲和仔细斟酌。但由于时间仓促,加之作者水平有限,疏漏之处难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

愿广大考生能通过学习本书而真正提高自己的英语水平!

祝广大考生顺利过关!

愿广大考生

编者



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1991年6月 CET<sub>6</sub> 全真试题

## 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 centre.

**Example:** You will hear: M: When shall we start our work, Jane?

W: Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly for we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

Q: For how long can they work?

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 centre.

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

1. A) She wants to return the skirt her husband bought.

B) She wants to buy another skirt.

C) She wants to change the blue skirt for a yellow one.

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- D) She wants to change the yellow skirt for a blue one.  
 2. A) It's too expensive. C) It should be built.  
 B) It isn't needed. D) A college would be better.  
 3. A) Jack's car was stolen. C) Jack bought a new car.  
 B) Jack sold his car. D) Jack had a car accident.  
 4. A) Some people pretend to know what they really don't.  
 B) What the woman said is true.  
 C) What the woman said is wrong.  
 D) He knows more than the woman does.  
 5. A) The woman's job as a librarian.  
 B) Women's rights in society.  
 C) An important election.  
 D) Career planning.  
 6. A) She thinks it is easier said than done.  
 B) She totally agrees with him.  
 C) She feels that what he says is simply nonsense.  
 D) She thinks that he is a rather impolite person.  
 7. A) To clean the yard. C) To hire a gardener.  
 B) To weed the garden. D) To work in the flower beds.  
 8. A) On the 6th of June. C) On the 9th of June.  
 B) On the 8th of June. D) On the 19th of June.  
 9. A) The man thinks the woman is wasting her time.  
 B) The man thinks the woman should make full use of her time.  
 C) The man is eager to know the woman's answer.  
 D) The man can wait and there is no need for her to hurry.  
 10. A) To run into each other. C) To avoid the crowds.  
 B) To get bargains. D) To join the crowds.

## 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 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Because of their love for hobbies and pastimes.  
B) Because of their enthusiasm for sports.  
C) Because of their fear of heart attacks.  
D) Because of their strong desire for good health.
12. A) It was decreasing.  
B) It was increasing.  
C) It remained almost unchanged.  
D) It was going up slowly.
13. A) Those who have heart attacks.  
B) Those who have the desire to be physically fit.  
C) Those who have spare time.  
D) Those who have inactive jobs.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) In the white pages.  
B) In the blue pages.  
C) In the yellow pages.  
D) In a special section.
15. A) On the first page of the telephone book.  
B) At the end of the telephone book.  
C) In the front of the white pages.  
D) Right after the white pages.
16. A) Check your number and call again.  
B) Tell the operator what has happened.  
C) Ask the operator to put you through.  
D) Ask the operator what has happened.

### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Its specialization in transporting small packages.  
B) The low cost of its service.  
C) Being the first airline to send urgent letters.  
D) Its modern sorting facilities.



18. A) 10,000. C) 130.  
B) 35. D) 30.
19. A) Because of its good airport facilities.  
B) Because of its location in the country.  
C) Because of its size.  
D) Because of its round-the-clock service.
20. A) Its full-time staff.  
B) The postmen who work in Memphis.  
C) Students who work in their spare time.  
D) The staff members of the International Airport.

## 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:

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant that they do not trust their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problems and that they have no sense of humour, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives



them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant, and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they did approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog; you can't win but at least you can keep your honour. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, co-operation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially parents, into doing things the ways you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

21. The author is primarily addressing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) parents of teenagers  
B) newspaper readers  
C) those who give advice to teenagers  
D) teenagers
22. The first paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the teenagers' criticism of their parents  
B) misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents  
C) the dominance of the parents over their children  
D) the teenagers' ability to deal with crises
23. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own  
B) have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste  
C) have no other way to enjoy themselves better  
D) want to irritate their parents
24. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have already been accepted into the adult world  
B) feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults



v. G) are not likely to win over the adults

D) have a desire to be independent

25. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be

A) obedient

C) co-operative

B) responsible

D) independent

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The long years of food shortage in this country have suddenly given way to apparent abundance. Stores and shops are choked with food. Rationing (定量供应) is virtually suspended, and overseas suppliers have been asked to hold back deliveries. Yet, instead of joy, there is wide-spread uneasiness and confusion. Why do food prices keep on rising, when there seems to be so much more food about? Is the abundance only temporary, or has it come to stay? Does it mean that we need to think less now about producing more food at home? No one knows what to expect.

The recent growth of export surpluses on the world food market has certainly been unexpectedly great, partly because a strange sequence of two successful grain harvests in North America is now being followed by a third. Most of Britain's overseas suppliers of meat, too, are offering more this year and home production has also risen.

But the effect of all this on the food situation in this country has been made worse by a simultaneous rise in food prices, due chiefly to the gradual cutting down of government support for food. The shops are overstocked with food not only because there is more food available; but also because people, frightened by high prices, are buying less of it.

Moreover, the rise in domestic prices has come at a time when world prices have begun to fall, with the result that imported food, with the exception of grain, is often cheaper than the home-produced variety. And now grain prices, too, are falling. Consumers are beginning to ask why they should not be enabled to benefit from this trend.

The significance of these developments is not lost on farmers. The older generation have seen it all happen before. Despite the present price and market



guarantees, farmers fear they are about to be squeezed between cheap food imports and a shrinking home market. Present production is running at 51 per cent above pre-war levels, and the government has called for an expansion to 60 per cent by 1956; but repeated Ministerial advice is carrying little weight and the expansion programme is not working very well.

26. Why is there "wide-spread uneasiness and confusion about the food situation in Britain?"
- ☐ A) The abundant food supply is not expected to last.
- ☐ B) Britain is importing less food.
- ☒ C) Despite the abundance, food prices keep rising.
- ☐ D) Britain will cut back on its production of food.
27. The main reason for the rise in food prices is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ A) people are buying less food
- ☒ B) the government is providing less financial support for agriculture
- ☐ C) domestic food production has decreased
- ☐ D) imported food is driving prices higher
28. Why didn't the government's expansion programme work very well?
- ☐ A) Because the farmers were uncertain about the financial support the government guaranteed.
- ☒ B) Because the farmers were uncertain about the benefits of expanding production.
- ☐ C) Because the farmers were uncertain whether foreign markets could be found for their produce.
- ☐ D) Because the older generation of farmers were strongly against the programme.
29. The decrease in world food prices was a result of \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ A) a sharp fall in the purchasing power of the consumers
- ☐ B) a sharp fall in the cost of food production
- ☐ C) the overproduction of food in the food-importing countries
- ☒ D) the overproduction on the part of the main food-exporting countries
30. What did the future look like for Britain's food production at the time this article was written?



- A) The fall in world food prices would benefit British food producers.  
 B) An expansion of food production was at hand.  
 C) British food producers would receive more government financial support.  
 D) It looks depressing despite government guarantees.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It is hard to predict how science is going to turn out, and if it is really good science it is impossible to predict. If the things to be found are actually new, they are by definition unknown in advance. You cannot make choices in this matter. You either have science or you don't; and if you have it you are obliged to accept the surprising and disturbing pieces of information, along with the neat and promptly useful bits.

The only solid piece of scientific truth about which I feel totally confident is that we are profoundly ignorant about nature. Indeed, I regard this as the major discovery of the past hundred years of biology. It is, in its way, an illuminating piece of news. It would have amazed the brightest minds of the 18th century *Enlightenment* (启蒙运动) to be told by any of us how little we know and how bewildering seems the way ahead. It is this sudden confrontation with the depth and scope of ignorance that represents the most significant contribution of the 20th century science to the human intellect. In earlier times, we either pretended to understand how things worked or ignored the problem, or simply made up stories to fill the gaps. Now that we have begun exploring in earnest, we are getting glimpses of how huge the questions are, and how far from being answered. Because of this, we are depressed. It is not so bad being ignorant if you are totally ignorant; the hard thing is knowing in some detail the reality of ignorance, the worst spots and here and there the not-so-bad spots, but no true light at the end of the tunnel nor even any tunnels that can yet be trusted.

But we are making a beginning, and there ought to be some satisfaction. There are probably no questions we can think up that can't be answered, sooner or later, including even the matter of consciousness. To be sure, there may well be questions we can't think up, ever, and therefore limits to the reach of human intellect, but that is another matter. Within our limits, we should be able to



work our way through to all our answers, if we keep at it long enough, and pay attention.

31. According to the author, really good science \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) would surprise the brightest minds of the 18th century Enlightenment
- ☒ B) will produce results which cannot be foreseen
- C) will help people to make the right choice in advance
- D) will bring about disturbing results

32. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists of the 18th century \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A) thought that they knew a great deal and could solve most problems of science
- B) were afraid of facing up to the realities of scientific research
- C) knew that they were ignorant and wanted to know more about nature
- D) did more harm than good in promoting man's understanding of nature

33. Which of the following statements is NOT true of scientists in earlier times?

- A) They invented false theories to explain things they didn't understand.
- B) They falsely claimed to know all about nature.
- ☒ C) They did not believe in results from scientific observation.
- D) They paid little attention to the problems they didn't understand.

34. What is the author's attitude towards science?

- A) He is depressed because of the ignorance of scientists.
- B) He is doubtful because of the enormous difficulties confronting it.
- ☒ C) He is confident though he is aware of the enormous difficulties confronting it.
- D) He is delighted because of the illuminating scientific findings.

35. The author believes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A) man can find solutions to whatever questions concerning nature he can think up
- B) man can not solve all the problems he can think up because of the limits of human intellect
- C) sooner or later man can think up all the questions concerning nature and answer them





- D) questions concerning consciousness are outside the scope of scientific research

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Greenspace facilities are contributing to an important extent to the quality of the urban environment. Fortunately it is no longer necessary that every lecture or every book about this subject has to start with the proof of this idea. At present, it is generally accepted, although more as a self-evident statement than on the base of a closely-reasoned scientific proof. The recognition of the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment is a first step on the right way, this does not mean, however, that sufficient details are known about the functions of greenspace in towns and about the way in which the inhabitants are using these spaces. As to this rather complex subject, I shall, within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect only, namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities.

The theoretical separation of living working, traffic and recreation, which for many years has been used in town and country planning, has in my opinion resulted in disproportionate attention for forms of recreation far from home, whereas there was relatively little attention for improvement of recreative possibilities in the direct neighbourhood of the home. We have come to the conclusion that this is not right, because an important part of the time which we do not pass in sleeping or working, is used for activities at and around home. So it is obvious that recreation in the open air has to begin at the street-door of the house. The urban environment has to offer as many recreation activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more obligatory activities can also have a recreative aspect.

The very best standard of living is nothing if it is not possible to take a pleasant walk in the district, if the children cannot be allowed to play in the streets, because the risks of traffic are too great, if during shopping you can nowhere find a spot for enjoying for a moment the nice weather, in short, if you only feel yourself at home after the street-door of your house is closed after you.

36. According to the author, the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment \_\_\_\_\_.

