

# TOPWAY

上海交通大学

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# 6级全真试题

四、六级考试委员会主任 **金艳**  
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最新大学英语考试全真试题名师讲解

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设在上海交通大学的全国大学英语四、六级考试中心历年来在推动全国高校英语教学、研究与测试方面作出了巨大贡献。上海交通大学同时又是全国大学英语四、六级阅卷中心。

本套《全真试题名师讲解》借助于具有多年阅卷经验，工作在此第一线的精英教师的力量，力求作到答案精确，解题深入，对考生有较高的指导性。



# 1998-2005

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# 6级全真试题

## 最新大学英语考试全真试题名师讲解

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中山大学出版社

# 最新大学英语考试 六级全真试题名师讲解

责任编辑:熊锡源 胡 敏

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中山大学音像出版社出版发行  
(广州市新港西路 135 号)

肇庆市科建印刷有限公司印刷 广东省新华书店经销

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 14 印张 450 千字

2005 年 9 月第 7 版第 1 次印刷

版号:ISRC CN-F22-04-0043-0/A.G4

六级全套定价:23.80 元

# 前言

全国大学英语四、六级考试作为一种大规模的标准化考试,可以较为客观地衡量大学生的英语水平。怎样提高应试水平的问题一直困扰着大多数学生,而全真试题最能体现教学大纲的精神和要求,可以有效地提高学生的应试成绩。本书着眼于学生的实际水平,对全真试题进行了全面透彻的分析,有助于学生在短时间内全面、正确地掌握全真试题的命题原则、题型设计和应试策略,掌握四、六级考试的基本技能,巩固语言基础知识,提高运用语言的能力,帮助他们在考试中充分发挥自己真正的水平。

本书主要有如下特点:

## 1. 答案权威

现已出版的同类书版本很多,但质量良莠不齐,许多书甚至答案都有错,至于解析更是牵强附会,误导学生。本书由主办四、六级考试的权威机构上海交通大学潘晓燕主审,因此权威性强。

## 2. 试题新

本书包含了最新的考试试题,有助于学生们了解新大纲的具体要求,全面领会该考试的精髓,并能针对自己的薄弱环节多加练习。

## 3. 针对性强

本书编者均为从事大学英语教学多年的教师,熟知大纲的要求和学生的学习特点和水平。因此,在题目解析过程中,不仅能指出解题的关键,而且能考虑到学生的实际情况,有重点地加以分析,有的放矢,可以让学生举一反三,事半功倍。

## 4. 解析得当

本书针对阅读理解、词汇语法、完型填空、改错、简答、写作等方面进行详尽的分析、解释。阅读理解部分介绍了文章的阅读技巧,对每道题进行了详尽的解释;词汇语法部分指出了命题考核的重点和难点;完型填空和改错部分着眼于基本的语言点,指出语言规则和做此选择的原因;写作部分的每一篇作文都给出范文供学生们参考。本书解析精辟,重点突出,通过该书的练习,学生能较好地掌握应试的技巧,熟知四、六级英语统考的要求和形式,在考试中应付自如,取得较好的成绩。

本书在编写过程中得到上海交通大学昂立进修学院的大力支持和具体的帮助与指导,编者在此致以衷心的感谢。

但由于时间仓促,书中难免会出现这样或那样的疏漏,恳请广大读者批评指正。

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# 2005 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题

## Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

### Section A

1. A) It will reduce government revenues.  
C) It will mainly benefit the wealthy.
2. A) She will do her best if the job is worth doing.  
C) She will stick to the job if the pay is good.
3. A) Stop thinking about the matter.  
C) Be more friendly to his schoolmate.
4. A) The son. B) The father.  
C) The mother. D) Aunt Louise.
5. A) Stay away for a couple of weeks.  
C) Look after the Johnsons' house.
6. A) He would like to warm up for the game.  
B) He didn't want to be held up in traffic.  
C) He didn't want to miss the game.  
D) He wanted to catch as many game birds as possible.
7. A) It was burned down. B) It was robbed.  
C) It was blown up. D) It was closed down.
8. A) She isn't going to change her major.  
B) She plans to major in tax law.  
C) She studies in the same school as her brother.  
D) She isn't going to work in her brother's firm.
9. A) The man should phone the hotel for directions.  
B) The man can ask the department store for help.  
C) She doesn't have the hotel's phone number.  
D) The hotel is just around the corner.
10. A) She doesn't expect to finish all her work in thirty minutes.  
B) She has to do a lot of things within a short time.  
C) She has been overworking for a long time.  
D) She doesn't know why there are so many things to do.

### Section B Compound Dictation

Certain phrases one commonly hears among Americans capture their devotion to individualism: "Do your own thing." "I did it my way." "You'll have to decide that for yourself." "You made your bed, now (S1) lie in it." "If you don't look out for yourself, no one else will." "Look out for number one."

Closely (S2) associated with the value they place on individualism is the importance Americans (S3) attach to privacy. Americans assume that people "need some time to themselves" or "some time alone" to think about things or recover their (S4) psychological energy. Americans have great (S5) difficulty understanding foreigners who always want to be with another person, who dislike being alone.

If the parents can (S6) afford, each child will have his or her own bedroom. Having one's own bedroom, even as an (S7) infant, fixes in a person the notion that (S8) she is entitled to. She will have her clothes, her toys, her books, and so on. These things will be hers and no one else's.

Americans assume that (S9) people will have their private lives. Doctors, lawyers, psychiatrists, and others have rules governing "confidentiality" that are intended to prevent information about their clients' personal situations from becoming known to others.

Americans' attitudes about privacy can be hard for foreigners to understand. (S10) Americans' houses. When those boundaries are crossed, an American's body will visibly stiffen and his manner will become cold and even hostile. and even can be seen yet in the mind of Americans these are boundaries not other people

become cool and aloof.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

### Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Low-level slash-and-burn farming doesn't harm rainforest. On the contrary, it helps farmers and improves forest soils. This is the unorthodox view of a German soil scientist who has shown that burnt clearings in the Amazon, dating back more than 1,000 years, helped create patches of rich, fertile soil that farmers still benefit from today.

Most rainforest soils are thin and poor because they lack minerals and because the heat and heavy rainfall destroy most organic matter in the soils within four years of it reaching the forest floor. This means topsoil contains few of the ingredients needed for long-term successful farming.

But Bruno Glaser, a soil scientist of the University of Bayreuth, has studied unexpected patches of fertile soils in the central Amazon. These soils contain lots of organic matter.

Glaser has shown that most of this fertile organic matter comes from "black carbon" — the organic particles from camp fires and charred (烧成炭的) wood left over from thousands of years of slash-and-burn farming. "The soils, known as Terra Preta, contained up to 70 times more black carbon than the surrounding soils," says Glaser.

Unburnt vegetation rots quickly, but black carbon persists in the soil for many centuries. Radiocarbon dating shows that the charred wood in Terra Preta soils is typically more than 1,000 years old.

"Slash-and-burn farming can be good for soils provided it doesn't completely burn all the vegetation, and leaves behind charred wood," says Glaser. "It can be better than manure (粪肥)." Burning the forest just once can leave behind enough black carbon to keep the soil fertile for thousands of years. And rainforests easily regrow after small-scale clearing. Contrary to the conventional view that human activities damage the environment, Glaser says: "Black carbon combined with human wastes is responsible for the richness of Terra Preta soils."

Terra Preta soils turn up in large patches all over the Amazon, where they are highly prized by farmers. All the patches fall within 500 square kilometers in the central Amazon. Glaser says the widespread presence of pottery (陶器) confirms the soil's human origins.

The findings add weight to the theory that large areas of the Amazon have recovered so well from past periods of agricultural use that the regrowth has been mistaken by generations of biologists for "virgin" forest.

During the past decade, researchers have discovered hundreds of large earth works deep in the jungle. They are up to 20 meters high and cover up to a square kilometer. Glaser claims that these earth works, built between AD 400 and 1400, were at the heart of urban civilizations. Now it seems the richness of the Terra Preta soils may explain how such civilizations managed to feed themselves.

11. We learn from the passage that the traditional view of slash-and-burn farming is that doesn't harm
- A) it does no harm to the topsoil of the rainforest  
B) it destroys rainforest soils  
C) it helps improve rainforest soils  
D) it diminishes the organic matter in rainforest soils
12. Most rainforest soils are thin and poor because lack minerals
- A) the composition of the topsoil is rather unstable  
B) black carbon is washed away by heavy rains  
C) organic matter is quickly lost due to heat and rain  
D) long-term farming has exhausted the ingredients essential to plant growth
13. Glaser made his discovery by studying patches of fertile soils in the central Amazon
- A) studying patches of fertile soils in the central Amazon  
B) examining pottery left over by ancient civilizations  
C) test-burning patches of trees in the central Amazon  
D) radiocarbon-dating ingredients contained in forest soils
14. What does Glaser say about the regrowth of rainforests?
- A) They take centuries to regrow after being burnt.  
B) They cannot recover unless the vegetation is burnt completely.  
C) Their regrowth will be hampered by human habitation.  
D) They can recover easily after slash-and-burn farming.

15. From the passage it can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) human activities will do grave damage to rainforests  
 B) Amazon rainforest soils used to be the richest in the world  
 C) farming is responsible for the destruction of the Amazon rainforests  
 D) there once existed an urban civilization in the Amazon rainforests

## Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

As a wise man once said, we are all ultimately alone. But an increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age. This isn't the stuff of gloomy philosophical contemplations, but a fact of Europe's new economic landscape, embraced by sociologists, real-estate developers and ad executives alike. The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle, observes a French sociologist, is part of the "irresistible momentum of individualism" over the last century. The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce have greatly wreaked havoc on (扰乱) Europeans' private lives.

Europe's new economic climate has largely fostered the trend toward independence. The current generation of home-aloners came of age during Europe's shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American-style capitalism. Raised in an era of privatization and increased consumer choice, today's tech-savvy (精通技术的) workers have embraced a free market in love as well as economics. Modern Europeans are rich enough to afford to live alone, and temperamentally independent enough to want to do so.

Once upon a time, people who lived alone tended to be those on either side of marriage — twentysomething professionals or widowed senior citizens. While pensioners, particularly elderly women, make up a large proportion of those living alone, the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice. Living alone was conceived to be negative — dark and cold, while being together suggested warmth and light. But then came along the idea of singles. They were young, beautiful, strong! Now, young people want to live alone.

The booming economy means people are working harder than ever. And that doesn't leave much room for relationships. Pimpi Arroyo, a 35-year-old composer who lives alone in a house in Paris, says he hasn't got time to get lonely because he has too much work. "I have deadlines which would make life with someone else fairly difficult." Only an Ideal Woman would make him change his lifestyle, he says. Kaufmann, author of a recent book called "The Single Woman and Prince Charming," thinks this fierce new individualism means that people expect more and more of mates, so relationships don't last long — if they start at all. Eppendorf, a blond Berliner with a deep tan, teaches grade school in the mornings. In the afternoon she sunbathes or sleeps, resting up for going dancing. Just shy of 50, she says she'd never have wanted to do what her mother did — give up a career to raise a family. Instead, "I've always done what I wanted to do; live a self-determined life."

16. More and more young Europeans remain single because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) they are driven by an overwhelming sense of individualism  
 B) they have entered the workforce at a much earlier age  
 C) they have embraced a business culture of stability  
 D) they are pessimistic about their economic future

17. What is said about European society in the passage?

- A) It has fostered the trend towards small families.  
 B) It is getting closer to American-style capitalism.  
 C) It has limited consumer choice despite a free market.  
 D) It is being threatened by irresistible privatization.

18. According to Paragraph 3, the newest group of singles are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) warm and lighthearted  
 B) on either side of marriage  
 C) negative and gloomy  
 D) healthy and wealthy

19. The author quotes Eppendorf to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) some modern women prefer a life of individual freedom  
 B) the family is no longer the basic unit of society in present-day Europe



- 12/10  
examine (15/10)
- C) some professional people have too much work to do to feel lonely  
D) most Europeans conceive living in a single life as unacceptable
20. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?  
A) To review the impact of women becoming high earners.  
B) To contemplate the philosophy underlying individualism.  
C) To examine the trend of young people living alone.  
D) To stress the rebuilding of personal relationships.

### Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Supporters of the biotech industry have accused an American scientist of misconduct after she testified to the New Zealand government that a genetically modified (GM) bacterium could cause serious damage if released.

The New Zealand Life Sciences Network, an association of pro-GM scientists and organisations, says the view expressed by Elaine Ingham, a soil biologist at Oregon State University in Corvallis, was exaggerated and irresponsible. It has asked her university to discipline her.

But Ingham stands by her comments and says the complaints are an attempt to silence her. "They're trying to cause trouble with my university and get me fired," Ingham told *New Scientist*.

The controversy began on 1 February, when Ingham testified before New Zealand's Royal Commission on Genetic Modification, which will determine how to regulate GM organisms. Ingham claimed that a GM version of a common soil bacterium could spread and destroy plants if released into the wild. Other researchers had previously modified the bacterium to produce alcohol from organic waste. (But Ingham says that when she put it in soil with wheat plants, all of the plants died within a week.

"We would lose terrestrial (陆生的) plants ... this is an organism that is potentially deadly to the continued survival of human beings," she told the commission. She added that the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) canceled its approval for field tests using the organism once she had told them about her research in 1999.

But last week the New Zealand Life Sciences Network accused Ingham of "presenting inaccurate, careless and exaggerated information" and "generating speculative doomsday scenarios (世界末日的局面) that are not scientifically supportable". They say that her study doesn't even show that the bacteria would survive in the wild, much less kill massive numbers of plants. What's more, the network says that contrary to Ingham's claims, the EPA was never asked to consider the organism for field trials.

The EPA has not commented on the dispute. But an e-mail to the network from Janet Anderson, director of the EPA's bio-pesticides (生物杀虫剂) division, says "there is no record of a review and/or clearance to field test" the organism.

Ingham says EPA officials had told her that the organism was approved for field tests, but says she has few details. It's also not clear whether the organism, first engineered by a German institute for biotechnology is still in use.

Whether Ingham is right or wrong, her supporters say opponents are trying unfairly to silence her.

"I think her concerns should be taken seriously. She shouldn't be harassed in this way," says Ann Clarke, a plant biologist at the University of Guelph in Canada who also testified before the commission. "It's an attempt to silence the opposition."

21. The passage centers on the controversy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) between American and New Zealand biologists over genetic modification  
B) as to whether the study of genetic modification should be continued  
C) over the possible adverse effect of a GM bacterium on plants  
D) about whether Elaine Ingham should be fired by her university
22. Ingham insists that her testimony is based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) evidence provided by the EPA of the United States  
B) the results of an experiment she conducted herself  
C) evidence from her collaborative research with German biologists  
D) the results of extensive field tests in Corvallis, Oregon
23. According to Janet Anderson, the EPA \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) has cancelled its approval for field tests of the GM organism  
 B) hasn't reviewed the findings of Ingham's research  
 C) has approved field tests using the GM organism  
 D) hasn't given permission to field test the GM organism
24. According to Ann Clarke, the New Zealand Life Sciences Network \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) should gather evidence to discredit Ingham's claims  
 B) should require that the research by their biologists be regulated  
 C) shouldn't demand that Ingham be disciplined for voicing her views  
 D) shouldn't appease the opposition in such a quiet way
25. Which of the following statements about Ingham is TRUE?
- A) Her testimony hasn't been supported by the EPA.  
 B) Her credibility as a scientist hasn't been undermined.  
 C) She is firmly supported by her university.  
 D) She has made great contributions to the study of GM bacteria.

#### Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Every fall, like clockwork, Linda Krentz of Beaverton, Oregon, felt her brain go on strike. "I just couldn't get going in the morning," she says. "I'd get depressed and gain 10 pounds every winter and lose them again in the spring." Then she read about seasonal affective disorder, a form of depression that occurs in fall and winter, and she saw the light — literally. Every morning now she turns on a specially constructed light box for half an hour and sits in front of it to trick her brain into thinking it's still enjoying those long summer days. It seems to work.

Krentz is not alone. Scientists estimate that 10 million Americans suffer from seasonal depression and 25 million more develop milder versions. But there's never been definitive proof that treatment with very bright lights makes a difference. After all, it's hard to do a double-blind test when the subjects can see for themselves whether or not the light is on. That's why nobody has ever separated the real effects of light therapy from placebo (安慰剂) effects.

Until now. In three separate studies published last month, researchers report not only that light therapy works better than a placebo but that treatment is usually more effective in the early morning than in the evening. In two of the groups, the placebo problem was resolved by telling patients they were comparing light boxes to a new antidepressant device that emits negatively charged ions (离子). The third used the timing of light therapy as the control.

Why does light therapy work? No one really knows. "Our research suggests it has something to do with shifting the body's internal clock," says psychiatrist Dr. Lewey. The body is programmed to start the day with sunrise, he explains, and this gets later as the days get shorter. But why such subtle shifts make some people depressed and not others is a mystery.

That hasn't stopped thousands of winter depressives from trying to heal themselves. Light boxes for that purpose are available without a doctor's prescription. That bothers psychologist Michael Terman of Columbia University. He is worried that the boxes may be tried by patients who suffer from mental illness that can't be treated with light. Terman has developed a questionnaire to help determine whether expert care is needed.

In any event, you should choose a reputable manufacturer. Whatever product you use should emit only visible light, because ultraviolet light damages the eyes. If you are photosensitive (对光敏感的), you may develop a rash. Otherwise, the main drawback is having to sit in front of the light for 30 to 60 minutes in the morning. That's an inconvenience many winter depressives can live with.

26. What is the probable cause of Krentz's problem?
- A) An unexpected gain in body weight.  
 B) Unexplained impairment of her nervous system.  
 C) Weakening of her eyesight with the setting in of winter.  
 D) Poor adjustment of her body clock to seasonal changes.
27. By saying that Linda Krentz "saw the light" (Line 4, Para. 1), the author means that she "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A) learned how to lose weight  
~~C) came to see the importance of light~~  
 28. What is the CURRENT view concerning the treatment of seasonal depression with bright lights?  
 A) Its effect remains to be seen.  
 B) It serves as a kind of placebo.  
 C) It proves to be an effective therapy.  
 D) It hardly produces any effects.
29. What is psychologist Michael Terman's major concern?  
 A) Winter depressives will be addicted to using light boxes.  
 B) No mental patients would bother to consult psychiatrists.  
 C) Inferior light boxes will emit harmful ultraviolet lights.  
~~D) Light therapy could be misused by certain mental patients.~~
30. Which of the following statements is TRUE?  
 A) Winter depressives prefer light therapy in spite of its inconvenience.  
 B) Light therapy increases the patient's photosensitivity.  
 C) Eye damage is a side effect of light therapy.  
~~D) Light boxes can be programmed to correspond to shifts in the body clock.~~

### Part III Vocabulary

31. Susan has \_\_\_\_\_ the elbows of her son's jacket with leather patches to make it more durable.  
~~A) reinforced~~ B) sustained C) steadied D) confirmed
32. Although we tried to concentrate on the lecture, we were \_\_\_\_\_ by the noise from the next room.  
~~A) distracted~~ B) displaced C) dispersed D) discarded
33. The reason why so many children like to eat this new brand of biscuit is that it is particularly sweet and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) fragile B) feeble C) brisk ~~D) crisp~~
34. Don't trust the speaker any more, since the remarks he made in his lectures are never \_\_\_\_\_ with the facts.  
 A) symmetrical B) comparative C) compatible ~~D) harmonious~~
35. They had to eat a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ meal, or they would be too late for the concert.  
 A) temporary B) hasty C) immediate D) urgent
36. Having a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards people with different ideas is an indication that one has been well educated.  
 A) analytical B) bearable C) elastic ~~D) tolerant~~
37. No form of government in the world is \_\_\_\_\_; each system reflects the history and present needs of the region or the nation.  
~~A) dominant~~ B) influential C) integral D) drastic
38. In spite of the \_\_\_\_\_ economic forecast, manufacturing output has risen slightly.  
 A) faint B) dizzy C) gloomy D) opaque
39. Too often Dr. Johnson's lectures \_\_\_\_\_ how to protect the doctor rather than how to cure the patient.  
 A) look to B) dwell on C) permeate into D) shrug off
40. Located in Washington D. C., the Library of Congress contains an impressive \_\_\_\_\_ of books on every conceivable subject.  
 A) flock of birds B) configuration C) pile D) array
- Some felt that they were hurrying into an epoch of unprecedented enlightenment, in which better education and beneficial technology would \_\_\_\_\_ wealth and leisure for all.  
 A) maintain B) ensure C) certify D) console
41. Fiber-optic cables can carry hundreds of telephone conversations \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) homogeneously B) spontaneously C) simultaneously D) ingeniously
43. Excellent films are those which \_\_\_\_\_ national and cultural barriers.  
 A) transcend B) traverse C) abolish D) suppress
44. The law of supply and demand will eventually take care of a shortage or \_\_\_\_\_ of dentists.

- A) surge                      B) surplus                      C) flush                      D) fluctuation
45. One third of the Chinese in the United States live in California, \_\_\_\_\_ in the San Francisco area.  
A) remarkably              B) severely                      C) drastically                      D) predominantly *王*
46. After the terrible accident, I discovered that my ear was becoming less \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) sensible                      B) sensitive                      C) sentimental                      D) sensational
47. Now the cheers and applause \_\_\_\_\_ in a single sustained roar.  
A) mingled                      B) tangled                      C) baffled                      D) huddled
48. Among all the public holidays, National Day seems to be the most joyful to the people of the country; on that day the whole country is \_\_\_\_\_ in a festival atmosphere. *49.5*  
A) trapped                      B) sunk                      C) soaked                      D) immersed
49. The wooden cases must be secured by overall metal strapping so that they can be strong enough to stand rough handling during \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) transit                      B) motion                      C) shift                      D) traffic
50. Nowadays many rural people flock to the city to look for jobs on the assumption that the streets there are \_\_\_\_\_ with gold.  
A) overwhelmed              B) stocked                      C) paved                      D) overlapped
51. It is a well-known fact that the cat family \_\_\_\_\_ lions and tigers.  
A) enriches                      B) accommodates                      C) adopts                      D) embraces
52. My boss has failed me so many times that I no longer place any \_\_\_\_\_ on what he promises.  
A) assurance                      B) probability                      C) reliance                      D) conformity
53. The English language contains a \_\_\_\_\_ of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation. *25.14*  
A) latitude *(3.1)*                      B) multitude                      C) magnitude                      D) longitude *{2.1}*
54. It was such a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ when Pat and Mike met each other in Tokyo. Each thought that the other was still in Hong Kong.  
A) occurrence                      B) coincidence                      C) fancy                      D) destiny
55. Parents have to learn how to follow a baby's behavior and adapt the tone of their \_\_\_\_\_ to the baby's capabilities. *7.5.2.4.3*  
A) perceptions                      B) consultations                      C) interactions                      D) interruptions
56. Governments today play an increasingly larger role in the \_\_\_\_\_ of welfare, economics, and education.  
A) scopes                      B) ranges                      C) ranks                      D) domains
57. If businessmen are taxed too much, they will no longer be \_\_\_\_\_ to work hard, with the result that tax revenues might actually shrink.  
A) cultivated                      B) licensed                      C) motivated                      D) innovated
58. Jack is not very decisive, and he always finds himself in a \_\_\_\_\_ as if he doesn't know what he really wants to do.  
A) fantasy                      B) dilemma                      C) contradiction                      D) conflict
59. He is a promising young man who is now studying at our graduate school. As his supervisor, I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ him to your notice.  
A) commend                      B) decree                      C) presume                      D) articulate
60. It was a wonderful occasion which we will \_\_\_\_\_ for many years to come.  
A) conceive                      B) clutch                      C) contrive                      D) cherish

#### Part IV

#### Cloze

(15 minutes)

Although there are many skillful Braille readers, thousands of other blind people find it difficult to learn that system. They are thereby shut off from the world of books and newspapers, having to 162 on friends to read aloud to them.

A young scientist named Raymond Kurzweil has now designed a computer which is a major 63 in providing aid to the 164. His machine, Cyclops, has a camera that 65 any page, interprets the print into sounds, and then delivers them orally in a robot-like voice through a speaker. By pressing the appropriate but-

tons 67 Cyclops's keyboard, a blind person can "read" any 68 document in the English language.

This remarkable invention represents a tremendous 69 forward in the education of the handicapped. At present, Cyclops costs \$50,000. 70, Mr. Kurzweil and his associates are preparing a smaller 71 improved version that will sell 72 less than half that price. Within a few years, Kurzweil 73, the price range will be low enough for every school and library to 74 one. Michael Hingson, Director of the National Federation for the Blind, hopes that 75 will be able to buy home 76 of Cyclops for the price of a good television set.

Mr. Hingson's organization purchased five machines and is now testing them in Maryland, Colorado, Iowa, California, and New York. Blind people have been 77 in those tests, making lots of 78 suggestions to the engineers who helped to produce Cyclops.

"This is the first time that blind people have ever done individual studies 79 a product was put on the market," Hingson said. "Most manufacturers believed that having the blind help the blind was like telling disabled people to teach other disabled people. In that 80, the manufacturers have been the blind ones."

- |                   |                 |                        |                     |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 61. A) up         | B) down         | C) in                  | D) off              |
| 62. A) dwell      | B) rely         | C) press               | D) urge             |
| 63. A) execution  | B) distinction  | C) <u>breakthrough</u> | D) process          |
| 64. A) paralyzed  | B) uneducated   | C) invisible           | D) sightless        |
| 65. A) scans      | B) enlarges     | C) sketches            | D) projects         |
| 66. A) behavior   | B) expression   | C) movement            | D) voice            |
| 67. A) on         | B) at           | C) in                  | D) from             |
| 68. A) visual     | B) printed      | C) virtual             | D) spoken           |
| 69. A) stride     | B) <u>trail</u> | C) haul                | D) footprint        |
| 70. A) Likewise   | B) Moreover     | C) However             | D) Though           |
| 71. A) <u>but</u> | B) than         | C) <u>or</u>           | D) then             |
| 72. A) on         | B) for          | C) through             | D) to               |
| 73. A) estimates  | B) considers    | C) counts              | D) determines       |
| 74. A) settle     | B) own          | C) invest              | D) retain           |
| 75. A) schools    | B) children     | C) families            | D) companies        |
| 76. A) models     | B) modes        | C) cases               | D) collections      |
| 77. A) producing  | B) researching  | C) ascertaining        | D) <u>assisting</u> |
| 78. A) true       | B) valuable     | C) authentic           | D) <u>pleasant</u>  |
| 79. A) after      | B) when         | C) before              | D) as               |
| 80. A) occasion   | B) moment       | C) sense               | D) event            |

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Say No to Pirated Products*.

You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:

1. 目前盗版的现象比较严重
2. 造成这种现象的原因及其危害
3. 我们应该怎么做

**Useful words and expressions:**

盗版: piracy (n.)

盗版产品: pirated products

知识产权: intellectual property rights

侵犯版权: infringe sb's copyright; copyright infringement

### Say No to Pirated Products

With the development of technology, many people find it easy to copy products without permission. This not only causes the original creators to lose their income but also affects the quality of the products. It is a serious problem that we should pay attention to.

— 8 — It's not honest for me

It's not honest

It's not honest

A great demand because many people are interested in it

# 2005 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题

## Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

### Section A

1. A) Furnished apartments will cost more.  
B) The apartment can be furnished easily.  
C) The apartment is just what the man is looking for.  
D) She can provide the man with the apartment he needs.
2. A) Mr. Johnson's ideas are nonsense.  
B) He quite agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.  
C) Mr. Johnson is good at expressing his ideas.  
D) He shares the woman's views on social welfare.
3. A) Study in a quiet place.  
B) Improve her grades gradually.  
C) Change the conditions of her dorm.  
D) Avoid distractions while studying in her dorm.
4. A) It has been put off.  
B) It has been cancelled.  
C) It will be held in a different place.  
D) It will be rescheduled to attract more participants.
5. A) Janet loves the beautiful landscape of Australia very much.  
B) Janet is very much interested in architecture.  
C) Janet admires the Sydney Opera House very much.  
D) Janet thinks it's a shame for anyone not to visit Australia.
6. A) It is based on a lot of research.  
B) It can be finished in a few weeks' time.  
C) It has drawn criticism from lots of people.  
D) It falls short of her supervisor's expectations.
7. A) Karen is very forgetful.  
B) He knows Karen better now.  
C) Karen is sure to pass the interview.  
D) The woman should have reminded Karen earlier.
8. A) Ask Joe to apologize to the professor for her.  
B) Skip the class to prepare for the exam.  
C) Tell the professor she's lost her voice.  
D) Attend the lecture with the man.
9. A) The man will go in for business right after high school.  
B) The woman is not happy with the man's decision.  
C) The man wants to be a business manager.  
D) The woman is working in a kindergarten.
10. A) They stay closed until summer comes.  
B) They cater chiefly to tourists.  
C) They are busy all the year round.  
D) They provide quality service to their customers.

### Section B

#### Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Classmates.  
B) Colleagues.  
C) Boss and secretary.  
D) PR representative and client.
12. A) He felt his assignment was tougher than Sue's.  
B) His clients complained about his service.  
C) He thought the boss was unfair to him.  
D) His boss was always finding fault with his work.
13. A) She is unwilling to undertake them.  
B) She complains about her bad luck.  
C) She always accepts them cheerfully.  
D) She takes them on, though reluctantly.
14. A) Sue got promoted.  
B) John had to quit his job.



C) Both John and Sue got a raise.

D) Sue failed to complete her project.

### Passage Two

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

15. A) By greeting each other very politely.

B) By exchanging their views on public affairs.

C) By displaying their feelings and emotions.

D) By asking each other some personal questions.

16. A) Refrain from showing his feelings.

B) Express his opinion frankly.

C) Argue fiercely.

D) Yell loudly.

17. A) Getting rich quickly.

B) Distinguishing oneself.

C) Respecting individual rights.

D) Doing credit to one's community.

### Passage Three

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

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

B) If they produce predictable side effects.

C) When the urgent need for them arises.

D) When tests show that they are relatively safe.

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

B) Because they are not psychologically prepared for it.

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

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

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

B) They will become physically impaired.

C) They will suffer from minor discomfort.

D) They will experience a very painful process.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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

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

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

21. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?  
A) They lived out a natural life.  
B) They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.  
C) They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.  
D) They died due to lack of care by family members.
22. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he wanted to console the two families                      B) he was an official from the community  
C) he had great sympathy for the deceased                      D) he was priest of the local church
23. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they couldn't find a better way to express their grief  
B) they believe that they were responsible  
C) they had neglected the natural course of events  
D) they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction
24. In the context of the passage, "... the world makes sense" ( Line 2, Para, 4 ) probably means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) everything in the world is predetermined  
B) the world can be interpreted in different ways  
C) there's an explanation for everything in the world  
D) we have to be sensible in order to understand the world
25. People have been made to believe since infancy that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) everybody is at their command  
B) life and death is an unsolved mystery  
C) every story should have a happy ending  
D) their wishes are the cause of everything that happens

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A) Exert pressure on manufacturers of electronic devices.
- B) Lay down relevant local regulations themselves.
- C) Lobby the lawmakers of the California Assembly.
- D) Rally support to pass the stalled bills.

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

- A) regulations on dumping hazardous substances into landfills
- B) the sale of used electronic devices to foreign countries
- C) the funding of local initiatives to reuse electronic trash
- D) the reprocessing of the huge amounts of electronic waste in the state

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

- A) they contain large amounts of harmful substances
- B) this is banned by the California government
- C) some parts may be recycled for use elsewhere
- D) unscrupulous dealers will retrieve them for profit

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

- A) abandon online shopping
- B) buy them from other states
- C) strongly protest against such a charge
- D) hesitate to upgrade their computers

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

- A) collected by non-profit agencies
- B) dumped into local landfills
- C) exported to foreign countries
- D) recycled by computer manufacturers

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage,

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

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

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

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

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

For instance, eighth graders in the United States cover about 33 topics in math versus just 19 in Japan. Among science courses, the international gap is even wider. U. S. curricula for this age level resemble those of a small group of countries including Australia, Thailand, Iceland, and Bulgaria. Schmidt asks whether the United States wants to be classed with these nations, whose educational systems "share our pattern of splintered (支离破