

# 大学英语六级

## 新题型历年真题详解

周 敏 马冀明◎主编

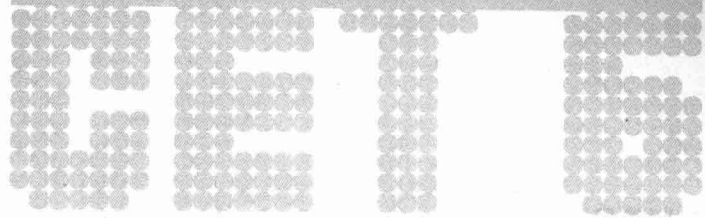
给你想要的——真题

教你不会的——难题

讲你想听的——解析



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# 大学英语六级新题型 历年真题详解

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# 2005 年 12 月大学英语六级考试新题型改编真题

## Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a letter to a company declining a job offer. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:

1. 对公司提供职位表示感谢;
2. 解释为何不能接受所提供的职位;
3. 希望予以谅解,并表示对公司的良好祝愿。

### A Letter Declining a Job Offer

## 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.

### Reading Baby's Mind

The helpless, seemingly awkward infant staring up at you from his little bed, has a lot more going on inside his head than you ever imagined. A wealth of new research is leading child psychologists to rethink their long-held beliefs about the emotional and intellectual abilities of even very young babies. Science is now giving us a much different picture of what goes on inside their hearts and heads. Long before they form their first words or attempt the feat of sitting up, they are already mastering complex emotions—jealousy, empathy (移情), frustration—that were once thought to be learned much later.

### A New Baby Research

Little Victoria Bateman is blue-eyed and as cute a baby as there ever was. At 6 months, she is also trusting and unsuspecting, which is a good thing, because otherwise she'd never go along with what's about to happen. It's a sunny June afternoon in Lubbock, Texas, and inside the Human Sciences lab at Texas Tech University, Victoria's mother is settling her daughter into a high chair, where she is the latest subject in an ongoing experiment aimed at understanding the way babies think. Sybil Hart, an associate professor of human development and leader of the study, trains video cameras on mother and daughter. Everything is set. Hart hands the mother, Cheryl Bateman, a children's book, *Elmo Pops In*, and instructs her to engross herself in its pages. "Just have a conversation with me about the book," Hart tells her. "The most important thing is, do not

look at Victoria.” As the two women chat, Victoria looks around the room, feeling a little bored.

After a few minutes, Hart leaves the room and returns cradling a lifelike baby doll. Dramatically, Hart places it in Cheryl Bateman’s arms, and tells her to embrace the doll while continuing to ignore Victoria. “That’s OK, little baby,” Bateman coos, hugging and rocking the doll. Victoria is not bored anymore. At first, she cracks her best smile. When that doesn’t work, she begins kicking. But her mom pays her no mind. That’s when Victoria loses it. Soon she’s crying so hard it looks like she might spit up. Hart rushes in. “OK, we’re done,” she says, and takes back the doll. Cheryl Bateman goes to comfort her daughter. “I’ve never seen her react like that to anything,” she says. Over the last 10 months, Hart has repeated the scene hundreds of times. It’s the same in nearly every case: tiny babies, overwhelmed with jealousy. Even Hart was stunned to find that infants could experience an emotion, which, until recently, was thought to be way beyond their grasp.

### Findings of Baby Research

The new research is sure to confuse new parents—see, Junior is a genius—but it’s more than just an academic exercise. Armed with the new information, pediatricians(儿科医生) are starting to change the way they evaluate their youngest patients. In addition to tracking physical development, they are now focusing much more deeply on emotional advancement. The research shows how powerful emotional well-being is to a child’s future health. A baby who fails to meet certain key “emotional milestones” may have trouble learning to speak, read and, later, do well in school. By reading emotional responses, doctors have begun to discover ways to tell if a baby as young as 3 months is showing early signs of possible psychological disorders, including depression, anxiety, learning disabilities and perhaps autism.

One of the earliest emotions that even tiny babies display is, admirably enough, empathy. In fact, concern for others may be hard-wired into babies’ brains. Place a newborn down next to another crying infant, and chances are, both babies will soon be wailing(悲叹) away. “People have always known that babies cry when they hear other babies cry,” says Martin Hoffman, a psychology professor at New York University who did the first studies on infant empathy in the 1970s. “The question was, why are they crying?” Does it mean that the baby is truly concerned for his fellow human, or just annoyed by the racket? A recent study conducted in Italy, which built on Hoffman’s own work, has largely settled the question. Researchers played for infants tapes of other babies’ crying. As predicted, that was enough to start the tears flowing. But when researchers played babies, recordings of their own cries, they rarely began crying themselves. The verdict: “there is some empathy in place, right from birth,” Hoffman says. The intensity of the emotion tends to fade over time. Babies older than 6 months no longer cry but grimace(作苦相) at the discomfort of others. By 13 to 15 months, babies tend to take matters into their own hands. They’ll try to comfort a crying playmate. “What I find most charming is when, even if the two mothers are present, they’ll bring their own mother over to help,” Hoffman says.

Part of that empathy may come from another early-baby skill, the ability to discern emotions from the facial expressions of the people around them. “Most textbooks still say that babies younger than 6 months don’t recognize emotions,” says Diane Montague, assistant professor of psychology at



LaSalle University in Philadelphia. To put that belief to the test, Montague came up with a twist on every infant's favorite game, and recruited dozens of 4-month-olds to play along. She began by peeking around a cloth with a big smile on her face. Predictably, the babies were delighted, and stared at her intently—the time-tested way to tell if a baby is interested. On the fourth peek, though, Montague emerged with a sad look on her face. This time, the response was much different. “They not only looked away,” she says, but wouldn't look back even when she began smiling again. Refusing to make eye contact is a classic baby sign of distress. An angry face got their attention once again, but their faces showed no pleasure. “They seemed primed to be alert, even vigilant,” Montague says. “I realize that's speculative in regard to infants... I think it shows that babies younger than 6 months find meaning in expressions.”

They are also far more sophisticated intellectually than we once believed. Babies, as young as 4 months, have advanced powers of deduction and an ability to understand the intricate patterns. They have a surprisingly visual palette (燃料, 调色板), which enables them to notice small differences, especially in faces, that adults and older children lose the ability to see. Until a baby is 3 months old, he can recognize a photograph of his mother just as quickly as a photo in which everything is in the right place.

### Challenges and Dangers of Baby Research

This might be a good place to pause for a word about the challenges and dangers of baby research. Since the subjects can't speak for themselves, figuring out what's going on inside their heads is often a matter of reading their faces and body language. If this seems speculative, it's not. Over decades of trial and error, researchers have fine-tuned their observation skills and zeroed in on numerous consistent baby responses to various stimuli: how long they stare at an object, what they reach out for and what makes them recoil in fear or disgust can often tell experienced researchers everything they need to know. More recently, scientists have added EEGs and laser eye tracking, which allow more precise readings.

1. The passage is mainly about those researches that focus on the emotional and intellectual abilities of those very young babies.
2. The purpose of the experiment on Victoria Bateman is to find out how important the mother's love is to her baby.
3. In the experiment, Victoria Bateman cried because she thought that her mother didn't love her any more.
4. Only through reading emotional responses can doctors tell whether a 3-month baby will get possible psychological disorders.
5. Pediatricians are now paying less attention to physical development of their baby patients but more to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Hoffman's study revealed that babies are born to show other crying babies \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The findings of Diane's test demonstrated the baby's ability to recognize \_\_\_\_\_.
8. It is amazing to find that the visual palette of a baby helps him to notice \_\_\_\_\_.
9. As for the challenges, those researchers have to obtain those findings about babies' mind by reading \_\_\_\_\_.

10. In order to gain more precise readings about babies' mind, scientists have adopted the skills of EEGs and \_\_\_\_\_.

### 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.

11. A) Not hanging the poster. B) Peeling off the wallpaper.  
C) Using tape for the poster. D) Not hiding the damage.
12. A) She was unable to have her picture taken.  
B) She has not chosen a picture for it.  
C) She had broken her camera.  
D) She had gone to a photography class instead.
13. A) To order some medicine for their aunt Margaret.  
B) To get some exercise.  
C) To buy some items.  
D) To see their aunt.
14. A) She wants to know where the restaurant is.  
B) She's recommending a good place to go for dinner.  
C) She thinks the man should go to France.  
D) She's inviting the man to eat with her.
15. A) Run in town. B) Look more carefully.  
C) Buy shoes from a catalog. D) Find an easier place to exercise.
16. A) Saying goodbye to a friend. B) Buying a ticket for a sports event.  
C) Paying a bill at the bank. D) Arranging a plane trip.
17. A) Watch television. B) Go for a swim.  
C) Make better use of time. D) Follow the official procedure.
18. A) Wait and take the class next year. B) Become a musician.  
C) Give his presentation without a plan. D) Discuss the presentation with the professor.

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. A) The surface of the ocean is expanding.  
B) Volcanic activity is increasing.  
C) The surface of Earth contains tons of cosmic dust.  
D) Thousands of comets are colliding with Earth's atmosphere.
20. A) Disintegrating comets.  
B) Gases in the atmosphere.  
C) Underground water that rose to the surface.



- D) Water vapor.
21. A) Biologists. B) Geologists.  
C) Oceanographers. D) Astronomers.

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

22. A) She felt embarrassed in class.  
B) Her presentation received a poor grade.  
C) She had not completed her assignment.  
D) She was unable to attend her psychology class.
23. A) She'd be able to leave quickly.  
B) She'd be less nervous.  
C) She'd be able to locate where the man was seated.  
D) She'd know when her professor arrived.
24. A) They blush more easily than women do.  
B) They're uncomfortably performing in front of adults.  
C) They don't respond to stress well.  
D) They blush less frequently than adults do.
25. A) To introduce the woman to someone who has researched blushing.  
B) To illustrate the benefits of a public-speaking class.  
C) To give an example of someone who blushes easily.  
D) To explain a way to overcome blushing.

## 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

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

26. A) They worked on their own land.  
B) They produced whatever their families needed.  
C) They could get along well by relying on themselves.  
D) They didn't keep commercial ties with others.
27. A) Banks and railroads.  
B) Weather and their own efforts.  
C) The specialized crops they sold.  
D) Commercial ties with others.
28. A) Their lives are free and simple like that of the 19th century.  
B) They have more worries than those in the past.  
C) They suffer from the shipping rates set by the railroads.  
D) They miss the simple life in the 19th century.

### Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) The painting materials used by Grandma Moses.  
B) The major artistic influences on Grandma Moses.  
C) The folk art of Grandma Moses.  
D) The life of Grandma Moses.
30. A) She started it without much success.  
B) She started it in her sixties.  
C) She started it after much study.  
D) She started it by producing greeting cards.
31. A) Building.                      B) Needlework.                      C) Photographs.                      D) Country life.

### Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) More than 130 people.                      B) At least 400 people.  
C) Hundreds of people.                      D) The deaths were still unknown.
33. A) Lack of safety measures.                      B) Checks on weather conditions.  
C) Under load.                      D) Lightning strikes.
34. A) Epidemic disease.                      B) Ferry disaster.  
C) Big fire in the forest.                      D) Car accidents.
35. A) The government has banned all the fishing boats at daytime.  
B) The government has banned all night ferries and night boats.  
C) The government has completely banned shipping.  
D) The government has paid for all the shipping lost.

### 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.

A deadly (36) \_\_\_\_\_ outbreak swept through a small city in Zaire, Africa last spring, killing more than one hundred people. It was a terrible situation. The killer was a rare (37) \_\_\_\_\_ that caused most victims to (38) \_\_\_\_\_ to death. As scientists rushed to control the (39) \_\_\_\_\_, people in the U. S. wonder whether it could attack here. "We are foolish if we think it couldn't come to our country. We can never be too careful when we face some disease, especially the infectious one." say doctors. The virus can be highly infectious. If you come in (40) \_\_\_\_\_ with a victim's blood or other body (41) \_\_\_\_\_, you can get sick,





too. That's what scientists believe (42) \_\_\_\_\_ in Zaire. The healthcare workers who treated the first (43) \_\_\_\_\_ there soon fell ill, too. (44) \_\_\_\_\_. International rescue works brought equipment to Zaire soon after the outbreak occurred. (45) \_\_\_\_\_. One big mystery is that no one knows where the virus comes from or where it will strike next. Some scientists say that the virus lies inactive in the cells of some kind of plant, insect or other animal. Then it somehow finds a way to infect humans. (46) \_\_\_\_\_. Once they find the virus, they also hope to find ways to combat it.

## 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.**

They are people who struggle to make their voice heard, but the world is likely to hear more and more about them. If they all belonged to one nation, it would be a fair size, as big as Chile or Kazakhstan. Yet by definition, they belong to no country at all; they are the world's growing band of stateless people who have no citizenship rights, and are often unable to claim the things that states can provide, like travel documents and education. According to international officials whose job is to cope with human flotsam and jetsam, the problem of statelessness is growing fast, despite a modest decline in the number of refugees in the strict sense.

Some people become stateless because they are forced out of one country, and no other nation will accept them, or even grant them the rights which "refugees"—people who seek shelter because of a proven risk of persecution—can claim. Some people never leave home but find they are stranded by the shift in borders. Also being ranked among the stateless are marginal groups who cannot claim civic rights because their births went unrecorded.

As a classic case of statelessness, take the Biharis of Bangladesh. They mostly took the West Pakistani side in the 1971 war that led to the creation of Bangladesh, ensuring that they were unwelcome in the new state. Some were moved in organised exchanges—until Pakistan stopped taking them. Perhaps 300,000 remain stateless.

In fact, legal limbo (前途未卜) is not an either-or condition; there are degrees of statelessness. Among the Palestinians who fled during the war that followed Israel's creation, some—those in Jordan—were given passports, but in other Arab states, they simply got "refugee travel documents". No Arab state wanted to naturalise the newcomers, but the level of rights has varied from place to place.

António Guterres, the current high commissioner for refugees, says more and more countries agree, at least, that statelessness is a problem; and several have taken steps to alleviate it.

47. If the stateless people belonged to one nation, their number would equal the population of \_\_\_\_\_.

48. Why do refugees leave their home country and seek protection somewhere else?
49. The situation that people who never leave home become stateless results from \_\_\_\_\_.
50. Why were the Biharis unwelcome in the newly established Bangladesh?
51. Arab states' treatments of the fleeing Palestinians are different from place to place in terms of \_\_\_\_\_.

## 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.

Too many vulnerable child-free adults are being ruthlessly (无情地) manipulated into parenthood by their parents, who think that happiness among older people depends on having a grandchild to spoil. We need an organization to help beat down the persistent campaigns of grandchildless parents. It's time to establish Planned Grandparenthood, which would have many global and local benefits.

Part of its mission would be to promote the risks and realities associated with being a grandparent. The staff would include depressed grandparents who would explain how grandkids break lamps, bite, scream and kick. Others would detail how an hour of baby-sitting often turns into a crying marathon. More grandparents would testify that they had to pay for their grandchild's expensive college education.

Planned grandparenthood's carefully written literature would detail all the joys of life grandchild-free: a calm living room, extra money for luxuries during the golden years, etc. Potential grandparents would be reminded that, without grandchildren around, it's possible to have a conversation with your kids, who—incidentally—would have more time for their own parents.

Meanwhile, most children are vulnerable to the enormous influence exerted by grandchildless parents aiming to persuade their kids to produce children. They will take a call from a persistent parent, even if they're loaded with works. In addition, some parents make handsome money offers payable upon the grandchild's birth. Sometimes these gifts not only cover expenses associated with the infant's birth, but extras, too, like a vacation. In any case, cash gifts can weaken the resolve of even the noblest person.

At Planned Grandparenthood, children targeted by their parents to reproduce could obtain non-biased information about the insanity of having their own kids. The catastrophic psychological and economic costs of childbearing would be emphasized. The symptoms of morning sickness would be listed and horrors of childbirth pictured. A monthly newsletter would contain stories about overwhelmed parents and offer guidance on how childless adults can respond to the different lobbying tactics that would-be grandparents employ.

When I think about all the problems of our overpopulated world and look at our boy grabbing



at the lamp by the sofa, I wish I could have turned to Planned Grandparenthood when my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me.

If I could have, I might not be in this parenthood predicament(窘境). But here's the crazy irony, I don't want my child-free life back. Dylan's too much fun.

52. What's the purpose of the proposed organization Planned Grandparenthood?
- A) To encourage childless couples to have children.
  - B) To provide facilities and services for grandchildless parents.
  - C) To offer counseling to people on how to raise grandchildren.
  - D) To discourage people from insisting on having grandchildren.
53. Planned Grandparenthood would include depressed grandparents on its staff in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) show them the joys of life grandparents may have in raising grandchildren  
 B) draw attention to the troubles and difficulties grandchildren may cause  
 C) share their experience in raising grandchildren in a more scientific way  
 D) help raise funds to cover the high expense of education for grandchildren
54. According to the passage, some couples may eventually choose to have children because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) they find it hard to resist the carrot-and-stick approach of their parents  
 B) they have learn from other parents about the joys of having children  
 C) they feel more and more lonely as they grow older  
 D) they have found it irrational to remain childless
55. By saying "...my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me" (Line 2-3, Para. 6), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) her parents kept pressuring her to have a child  
 B) her parents liked to have a grandchild in their arms  
 C) her parents asked her to save for the expenses of raising a child  
 D) her parents kept blaming her for her child's bad behavior
56. What does the author really think of the idea of having children?  
 A) It does more harm than good.                      B) It contributes to overpopulation.  
 C) It is troublesome but rewarding.                D) It is a psychological catastrophe.

## Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Ask most people how they define the American Dream and chances are they'll say, "Success". The dream of individual opportunity has been home in American since Europeans discovered a "new world" in the Western Hemisphere. Early immigrants like Hector St. Jean de Crevecoeur praised highly the freedom and opportunity to be found in this new land. His glowing descriptions of a classless society where anyone could attain success through honesty and hard work fired the imaginations of many European readers; in *Letters from an American Farmer* (1782) he wrote. "We are all excited at the spirit of an industry which is unfettered(无拘无束的) and unrestrained, because each person works for himself ... We have no princes, for whom we toil(干

苦力活), starve, and bleed: we are the most perfect society now existing in the world." The promise of a land where "the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor" drew poor immigrants from Europe and fueled national expansion into the western territories.

Our national mythology (神化) is full of illustration the American success story. There's Benjamin Franklin, the very model of the self-educated, self-made man, who rose from modest origins to become a well-known scientist, philosopher, and statesman. In the nineteenth century, Horatio Alger, a writer of fiction for young boys, became American's best-selling author with rags-to-riches tales. The notion of success haunts us: we spend million every year reading about the rich and famous, learning how to "make a fortune in real estate with no money down," and "dressing for success." The myth of success has even invaded our personal relationships: today it's as important to be "successful" in marriage or parenthoods as it is to come out on top in business.

But dreams easily turn into nightmares. Every American who hopes to "make it" also knows the fear of failure, because the myth of success inevitably implies comparison between the haves and the have-nots, the stars and the anonymous crowd. Under pressure of the myth, we become indulged in status symbols: we try to live in the "right" neighborhoods, wear the "right" clothes, eat the "right" foods. These symbols of distinction assure us and others that we believe strongly in the fundamental equality of all, yet strive as hard as we can to separate ourselves from our fellow citizens.

57. What is the essence of the American Dream according to Crevecoeur?

- A) People are free to develop their power of imagination.
- B) People who are honest and work hard can succeed.
- C) People are free from exploitation and oppression.
- D) People can fully enjoy individual freedom.

58. By saying "the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor" (Line 10, Para. 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the more diligent one is, the bigger his returns
- B) laborious work ensures the growth of an industry
- C) a man's business should be developed step by step
- D) a company's success depends on its employees' hard work

59. The characters described in Horatio Alger's novels are people who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) succeed in real estate investment
- B) earned enormous fortunes by chances
- C) became wealthy after starting life very poor
- D) became famous despite their modest origins

60. It can be inferred from the last sentence of the second paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) business success often contributes to a successful marriage
- B) Americans wish to succeed in every aspect of life
- C) good personal relationships lead to business success
- D) successful business people provide good care for their children



61. What is the paradox of American culture according to the author?

- A) The American road to success is full of nightmares.
- B) Status symbols are not a real indicator of a person's wealth.
- C) The American Dream is nothing but an empty dream.
- D) What Americans strive after often contradicts their beliefs.

## Part V

## 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 the 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.

Every week hundreds of CVs( 简历 ) land on our desks.

We've seen it all; CVs printed on pink paper, CVs that are 10 pages long and CVs with silly mistakes in first paragraph. A

62. \_\_\_\_\_

good CV is your passport to an interview and, ultimate, to

63. \_\_\_\_\_

the job you want. Initial impressions are vital, and a badly presented CV could mean acceptance, regardless of what's in it.

64. \_\_\_\_\_

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

65. \_\_\_\_\_

Print your CV on good-quality white paper.

CVs with flowery backgrounds or pink paper will stand out upon all the wrong reasons.

66. \_\_\_\_\_

Get someone to check for spelling and grammatical errors, because a spell-checker will pick up every mistake. CVs with errors will be rejected—it shows that you don't pay attention to detail.

67. \_\_\_\_\_

Restrict yourself to one or two pages, and

listing any publications or referees on a separate sheet.

68. \_\_\_\_\_

If you are sending your CV electronically, check the formatting by sending it to yourself first. Keep up the format simple.

69. \_\_\_\_\_

Do not send a photo unless specifically requested. If you have to send one, make sure it is one taking in a professional setting, rather than a holiday snap.

70. \_\_\_\_\_

Getting the presentation right is just the first step. What about the content? The rule here is to keep it factual and truthful—exaggerations usually get find out. And remember to tailor your CV to each different job.

71. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part VI

## Translation

(5 minutes)

**Directions:** Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets.

Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

72. As for Williams, \_\_\_\_\_ (他宁愿死也不愿意做这件事).
73. Only under special circumstances, \_\_\_\_\_ (学生才被准许提前毕业).
74. It has been proved that \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的肤色取决于遗传).
75. No other reproduction in any form is permitted \_\_\_\_\_ (未经出版社书面同意).
76. The environmental effect of this new factory \_\_\_\_\_ (完全可以从周围的田地和河流看出来).





## 2006 年 6 月大学英语六级考试新题型改编真题

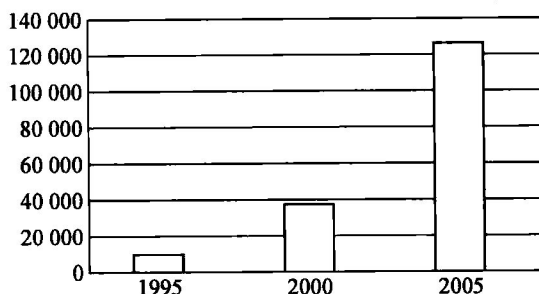
### Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Traveling Abroad*. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

**Number of people in City X traveling abroad in 1995, 2000 and 2005**



1. 近十年来 X 市有越来越多的人选择出境旅游;
2. 出现这种现象的原因;
3. 这种现象可能产生的影响。

### Traveling Abroad

### 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.

This may come as a surprise, but you need stress in your life. Leading stress management experts say that life without stress would be dull and unexciting. Stress adds flavor, challenge, and opportunity to life. However, too much stress can seriously affect your physical and mental well-being. A major challenge in today's stress-filled world is to make the stress in your life work for you instead of against you.

In today's hectic, fast-paced world and with the booming economy, stress is our constant companion. It comes from mental or emotional activity and physical activity. Too much emotional stress can result in physical illness, such as high blood pressure, ulcers, asthma, irritable colon, headaches, or even heart disease. On the other hand, physical stress from work or exercise rarely