

# 大学英语六级考试 历年真题解析



(2004~1999)

## 6 级

ENGLISH

丛书主编 北京大学英语系 李 培 李 博  
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您好！

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作为考研漫漫征途上的过来人，双博士曾陪伴我们度过无数个考研岁月的日日夜夜，曾带给我们无数个明示和启发，当然也带给我们今天的成功。

特致此信，向双博士表达我们内心长久以来的感激之情，并祝愿双博士事业蒸蒸日上。

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谢××  
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2003年11月8日

# 前言

本书由四、六级命题专家编写。

全书分为三部分:第一部分是1999年6月至2004年6月的六级考试全真试题和双博士专题课堂;第二部分是试题答案与解析;第三部分是听力材料原文。本书特色为:

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## 第一部分 全真试题

## 2004 年 6 月大学英语六级试题

## 试卷一

## Part I

## Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

 *Section A*

**Directions :** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken once only. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish by 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) Dick's trousers don't match his jacket.  
C) The color of Dick's jacket is too dark.
2. A) Call the police station.  
C) Show the man her family pictures.
3. A) The temperature is not as high as the man claims.  
B) The room will get cool if the man opens the windows.  
C) She is following instructions not to use the air-conditioning.  
D) She is afraid the new epidemic SARS will soon spread all over the town.
4. A) She lost a lot of weight in two years.  
C) She had a unique way of staying healthy.
5. A) The man is not suitable for the position.  
C) She had received only one application letter.  
ted.
6. A) He's unwilling to fetch the laundry.  
C) He will go before the laundry is closed.
7. A) At a shopping center.  
C) At an international trade fair.
8. A) The woman hated the man talking throughout the movie.  
B) The woman saw a comedy instead of a horror movie.  
C) The woman prefers light movies before sleep.
- B) Dick looks funny in that yellow jacket.  
D) Dick has bad taste in clothes.  
B) Get the wallet for the man.  
D) Ask to see the man's driver's license.  
B) She stopped exercising two years ago.  
D) She was never persistent in anything she did.  
B) The job has been given to someone else.  
D) The application arrived a week earlier than expected.  
B) He has already picked up the laundry.  
D) He thinks his mother should get the clothes back.  
B) At an electronics company.  
D) At a DVD counter in a music store.

18. A) Their business hours are limited. B) Their safety measures are inadequate.  
C) Their banking procedures are complicated. D) They don't have enough service windows.
19. A) People who are in the habit of switching from one bank to another.  
B) Young people who are fond of modern technology.  
C) Young people who are wealthy and well - educated.  
D) People who have computers at home.
20. A) To compete for customers. B) To reduce the size of their staff.  
C) To provide services for distant clients. D) To expand their operations at a lower cost.



## 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 was the worst tragedy in maritime (航海的) history, six times more deadly than the Titanic.

When the German cruise ship Wilhelm Gustloff was hit by torpedoes (鱼雷) fired from a Russian submarine in the final winter of World War II, more than 10,000 people—mostly women, children and old people fleeing the final Red Army push into Nazi Germany—were packed aboard. An ice storm had turned the decks into frozen sheets that sent hundreds of families sliding into the sea as the ship tilted and began to go down. Others desperately tried to put lifeboats down. Some who succeeded fought off those in the water who had the strength to try to claw their way aboard. Most people froze immediately. “I’ll never forget the screams,” says Christa Nitzmann, 87, one of the 1,200 survivors. She recalls watching the ship, brightly lit, slipping into its dark grave – and into seeming nothingness, rarely mentioned for more than half a century.

Now Germany’s Nobel Prize – winning author Gunter Grass has revived the memory of the 9,000 dead, including more than 4,000 children—with his latest novel *Crab Walk*, published last month. The book, which will be out in English next year, doesn’t dwell on the sinking; its heroine is a pregnant young woman who survives the catastrophe only to say later: “Nobody wanted to hear about it, not here in the West (of Germany) and not at all in the East.” The reason was obvious. As Grass put it in a recent interview with the weekly *Die Woche*: “Because the crimes we Germans are responsible for were and are so dominant, we didn’t have the energy left to tell of our own sufferings.”

The long silence about the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was probably unavoidable and necessary. By unreservedly owning up to their country’s monstrous crimes in the Second World War, Germans have managed to win acceptance abroad, marginalize (使……不得势) the neo – Nazis at home and make peace with their neighbors. Today’s unified Germany is more prosperous and stable than at any time in its long, troubled history. For that, a half century of willful forgetting about painful memories like the German Titanic was perhaps a reasonable price to pay. But even the most politically correct Germans believe that they’ve now earned the right to discuss the full historical record. Not to equate German suffering with that of its victims, but simply to acknowledge a terrible tragedy.

21. Why does the author say the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was the worst tragedy in maritime history?

- A) It was attacked by Russian torpedoes.
- B) Most of its passengers were frozen to death.
- C) Its victims were mostly women and children.
- D) It caused the largest number of casualties.

22. Hundreds of families dropped into the sea when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a strong ice storm tilted the ship
- B) the cruise ship sank all of a sudden
- C) the badly damaged ship leaned toward one side
- D) the frightened passengers fought desperately for lifeboats

23. The Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy was little talked about for more than half a century because Germans \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) were eager to win international acceptance
- B) felt guilty for their crimes in World War II
- C) had been pressured to keep silent about it
- D) were afraid of offending their neighbors

24. How does Gunter Grass revive the memory of the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy?

- A) By presenting the horrible scene of the torpedo attack.
- B) By describing the ship’s sinking in great detail.
- C) By giving an interview to the weekly *Die Woche*.
- D) By depicting the survival of a young pregnant woman.

A) they will be misunderstood if they talk about the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy  
B) the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy is a reasonable price to pay for the nation's past misdeeds  
C) Germany is responsible for the horrible crimes it committed in World War II  
D) it is wrong to equate their sufferings with those of other countries

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

When highly gifted students in any domain talk about what was important to the development of their abilities, they are far more likely to mention their families than their schools or teachers. A writing prodigy (神童) studied by David Feldman and Lynn Goldsmith was taught far more about writing by his journalist father than his English teacher. High - IQ children, in Australia studied by Miraca Gross had much more positive feelings about their families than their schools. About half of the mathematicians studied by Benjamin Bloom had little good to say about school. They all did well in school and took honors classes when available, and some skipped grades.

A) they should satisfy the needs of students from different family backgrounds  
B) they are often incapable of catering to the needs of talented students  
C) they should organize their classes according to the students' ability  
D) they should enroll as many gifted students as possible

A) to provide support for his argument  
B) to illustrate the strong will of some gifted children  
C) to explain how dull students can also be successful  
D) to show how poor Oliver's performance was at school

A) paid no attention to their teachers in class  
B) contradicted their teachers much too often  
C) could not cope with their studies at school successfully  
D) behaved arrogantly and stubbornly in the presence of their teachers

A) mainly to parental help and their education at home  
B) both to school instruction and to their parents' coaching  
C) more to their parents' encouragement than to school training



- D) less to their systematic education than to their talent
30. The root cause of many gifted students having bad memories of their school years is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) their nonconformity brought them a lot of trouble  
B) they were seldom praised by their teachers  
C) school courses failed to inspire or motivate them  
D) teachers were usually far stricter than their parents

### ► Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

When we worry about who might be spying on our private lives, we usually think about the Federal agents. But the private sector outdoes the government every time. It's Linda Tripp, not the FBI, who is facing charges under Maryland's laws against secret telephone taping. It's our banks, not the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), that pass our private financial data to telemarketing firms.

Consumer activists are pressing Congress for better privacy laws without much result so far. The legislators lean toward letting business people track our financial habits virtually at will.

As an example of what's going on, consider U. S. Bancorp, which was recently sued for deceptive practices by the state of Minnesota. According to the lawsuit, the bank supplied a telemarketer called Member Works with sensitive customer data such as names, phone numbers, bank - account and credit - card numbers, Social Security numbers, account balances and credit limits.

With these customer lists in hand, MemberWorks started dialing for dollars—selling dental plans, videogames, computer software and other products and services. Customers who accepted a “free trial offer” had 30 days to cancel. If the deadline passed, they were charged automatically through their bank or credit card accounts. U. S. Bancorp collected a share of the revenues. . . .

Customers were doubly deceived, the lawsuit claims. They didn't know that the bank was giving account numbers to MemberWorks. And if customers asked, they were led to think the answer was no.

The state sued MemberWorks separately for deceptive selling. The company declines that it did anything wrong. For its part, U. S. Bancorp settled without admitting any mistakes. But it agreed to stop exposing its customers to nonfinancial products sold by outside firms. A few top banks decided to do the same. Many other banks will still do business with MemberWorks and similar firms.

And banks will still be mining data from your account in order to sell you financial products, including things of little value, such as credit insurance and credit card protection plans.

You have almost no protection from businesses that use your personal accounts for profit. For example, no federal law shields “transaction and experience” information—mainly the details of your bank and credit card accounts. Social Security numbers are for sale by private firms. They've generally agreed not to sell to the public. But to businesses, the numbers are an open book. Selfregulation doesn't work. A firm might publish a privacy - protection policy, but who enforces it?

Take U. S. Bancorp again. Customers were told, in writing, that “all personal information you supply to us will be considered confidential”. Then it sold your data to MemberWorks. The bank even claims that it doesn't “sell” your data at all. It merely “shares” it and reaps a profit. Now you know.

31. Contrary to popular belief, the author finds that spying on people's privacy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is mainly carried out by means of secret taping  
B) has been intensified with the help of the IRS  
C) is practiced exclusively by the FBI  
D) is more prevalent in business circles
32. We know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) legislators are acting to pass a law to provide better privacy protection  
B) most states are turning a blind eye to the deceptive practices of private businesses  
C) the state of Minnesota is considering drawing up laws to protect private information  
D) lawmakers are inclined to give a free hand to businesses to inquire into customers' buying habits

- Passage Four**

37. We learn from the passage that coordinated efforts will be made by various U. S. government agencies to



- \_\_\_\_\_
- A) refuse the renewing of expired visas                      B) ward off terrorist suspects at the border  
C) prevent the forgery of immigration papers              D) limit the number of immigrants to the U. S.
38. It can be inferred from the passage that before Sept. 11 aliens with expired visas \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) might have them extended without trouble              B) would be closely watched by FBI agents  
C) might stay on for as long as they wished              D) would live in constant fear of deportation
39. It is believed by many that all these years the INS \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) has been serving two contradictory functions  
B) has been too liberal in granting visas to tourists and immigrants indiscriminately  
C) has over-emphasized its service functions at the expense of the nation's security  
D) has ignored the pleas of the two powerful lobbies
40. Before Sept. 11, the U. S. Congress had been unable to pass stricter immigration laws because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they might have kept away foreign students and cheap labor  
B) it was difficult to coordinate the efforts of the congressmen  
C) education and business circles cared little about national security  
D) resources were not available for their enforcement

### Part III

### Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. It is generally known that New York is a city for \_\_\_\_\_ and a center for odd bits of information.  
A) veterans              B) victims              C) pedestrians              D) eccentrics
42. High grades are supposed to \_\_\_\_\_ academic ability, but John's actual performance did not confirm this.  
A) certify              B) clarify              C) classify              D) notify
43. In spite of the \_\_\_\_\_, it seemed that many of the invited guests would still show up.  
A) deviation              B) distinction              C) controversy              D) comparison
44. The relatives of those killed in the crash got together to seek \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) premium              B) compensation              C) repayment              D) refund
45. At first everything went well with the project but recently we have had a number of \_\_\_\_\_ with the machinery.  
A) disturbances              B) setbacks              C) outputs              D) distortions
46. He tried to hide his patch by sweeping his \_\_\_\_\_ hair over to one side.  
A) barren              B) bare              C) bald              D) bleak
47. The old couple now still \_\_\_\_\_ for their beloved son, 30 years after his death.  
A) cherish              B) groan              C) immerse              D) mourn
48. Coffee is the \_\_\_\_\_ of this district and brings local farmers a lot of money.  
A) majority              B) staple              C) spice              D) elite
49. Before we move, we should \_\_\_\_\_ some of the old furniture, so that we can have more room in the new house.  
A) discard              B) dissipate              C) cancel              D) conceal
50. You cannot imagine how \_\_\_\_\_ I feel with my duties sometimes.  
A) overflowed              B) overthrown              C) overwhelmed              D) overturned
51. Anyone not paying the registration fee by the end of this month will be \_\_\_\_\_ to have withdrawn from the program.  
A) contemplated              B) deemed              C) acknowledged              D) anticipated
52. Although he was on a diet, the delicious food \_\_\_\_\_ him enormously.



- A) distracted      B) stimulated      C) inspired      D) tempted
53. The police are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ what really happened.  
A) ascertain      B) assert      C) avert      D) ascribe
54. He said that ending the agreement would \_\_\_\_\_ the future of small or family – run shops, lead to fewer books being published and increase prices of all but a few bestsellers.  
A) venture      B) expose      C) jeopardize      D) legalize
55. As we know, computers are used to store and \_\_\_\_\_ information efficiently.  
A) reclaim      B) reconcile      C) reassure      D) retrieve
56. His illness first \_\_\_\_\_ itself as severe stomach pains and headaches.  
A) expressed      B) manifested      C) reflected      D) displayed
57. The \_\_\_\_\_ they felt for each other was obvious to everyone who saw them.  
A) affection      B) adherence      C) sensibility      D) sensitivity
58. When construction can begin depends on how soon the \_\_\_\_\_ of the route is completed.  
A) conviction      B) identity      C) orientation      D) survey
59. The government \_\_\_\_\_ a heavy tax on tobacco, which aroused opposition from the tobacco industry.  
A) pronounced      B) imposed      C) complied      D) prescribed
60. Years after the accident he was still \_\_\_\_\_ by images of death and destruction.  
A) twisted      B) dipped      C) haunted      D) submerged
61. The boxer \_\_\_\_\_ and almost fell when his opponent hit him.  
A) staggered      B) shattered      C) scattered      D) stamped
62. In mountainous regions, much of the snow that falls is \_\_\_\_\_ into ice.  
A) dispersed      B) embodied      C) compiled      D) compacted
63. These continual \_\_\_\_\_ in temperature make it impossible to decide what to wear.  
A) transitions      B) transformations      C) exchanges      D) fluctuations
64. The post – World War II baby resulted in a 43 percent \_\_\_\_\_ increase in the number of teenagers in the 1960s and 1970s.  
A) boost      B) boom      C) production      D) prosperity
65. Elisabeth did not enter the museum at once, but \_\_\_\_\_ in the courtyard.  
A) resided      B) dwelled      C) lingered      D) delayed
66. Henry went through the documents again carefully for fear of \_\_\_\_\_ any important data.  
A) relaying      B) overlooking      C) deleting      D) revealing
67. The bank is offering a \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone who can give information about the robbery.  
A) reward      B) bonus      C) prize      D) compliment
68. It is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that the French eat so much rich food and yet have a relatively low rate of heart disease.  
A) analogy      B) paradox      C) correlation      D) illusion
69. For many years the Japanese have \_\_\_\_\_ the car market.  
A) presided      B) occupied      C) operated      D) dominated
70. The subject of safety must be placed at the top of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) agenda      B) bulletin      C) routine      D) timetable

## Part IV

## Erro Correction

Culture refers to the social heritage of a people – the learned patterns for thinking, feeling and acting that characterize a population or society, include the expression of these patterns in material things. Culture is compose of nonmaterial culture  
abstract creations like values, beliefs, customs and institutional arrangements – and material culture – physical object like

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_





cooking pots, computers and bathtubs. In sum, culture reflects both the ideas we share or  
everything we make. In ordinary  
speech, a person of culture is the individual can speak another  
language – the person who is unfamiliar with the arts, music,  
literature, philosophy, or history. But to sociologists, to be  
human is to be cultured, because of culture is the common world  
of experience we share with other members of our group.  
Culture is essentially to our humanness. It provides a kind  
of map for relating to others. Consider how you fred your way about social life. How do you  
know how to act in a classroom, or a department store, or toward a person who smiles or  
laugh  
at you? Your culture supplies you by broad, standardized,  
ready – made answers for dealing with each of these situations. Therefore, if we know a person's  
culture, we can understand and even predict a good deal of his behavior.

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part V

## Writing

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining about the poor service of a bookstore. You should write at least 150 words according to the guidelines given below in Chinese.

设想你买了一本英文词典,发现有这样那样的质量问题,书店的服务态度又不好,因此给报社编辑写信。信中必须包括以下内容:

事情的起因

与书店交涉的经过

呼吁服务行业必须提高服务质量

A Letter to the Editor of a Newspaper