



## 2000 年 1 月大学英语六级考试全真试题

### 试 卷 一

#### Part I

#### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

##### Section A

1. A) To ask for a wake-up call.  
C) To go to bed early.
- B) To catch a later flight.  
D) To cancel his trip.
2. A) The man's attitude is more sensible than the woman's.  
B) They have different opinions as to what to do next.  
C) They have to pay for the house by installments.  
D) They will fix a telephone in the bathroom.
3. A) She will no longer get letters from Canada.  
B) She can't give the stamps to the man's sister.  
C) She will save the stamps for the man's sister.  
D) She has given the stamps to the man's roommates.
4. A) Looking for a postcard.  
C) Filling in a form.
- B) Visiting the Brownings.  
D) Writing a postcard.
5. A) They should find a better lab for the project.  
C) They should come to a compromise.
- B) The man should meet his partner's needs.  
D) The man should work with somebody else.
6. A) She can't afford a computer right now.  
B) She can't finish her assignment either.  
C) The man should buy a computer right away.  
D) The man can use her computer.
7. A) The visiting economist has given several lectures.  
B) Dr. Johnson and the guest speaker were schoolmates.  
C) Dr. Johnson invited the economist to visit their college.  
D) The guest lecturer's opinion is different from Dr. Johnson's.
8. A) Football is her favorite pastime.  
C) Their team played very badly.
- B) The game has been canceled.  
D) She's never watched a better game.
9. A) The man should take up a new hobby.  
C) The man should stick to what he's doing.
- B) The man should stop playing tennis.  
D) The man should find the cause for his failure.
10. A) A terrible nightmare.  
C) A real life experience.
- B) An imaginary situation.  
D) An invented story.

##### Section B

##### Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) A kind of German sausage.  
C) A kind of German bread.
- B) A resident of Frankfurt.  
D) The name of a German town.
12. A) He raised dogs.  
B) He was a cartoonist.

- C) He was a cook. D) He sold fast food.
13. A) Because it was too hot to eat right away.  
B) Because the Americans found they were from Germany.  
C) Because people had to get used to their taste.  
D) Because people thought they contained dog meat.

#### Passage Two

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

14. A) They extend their water pipes. B) They give out faint cries.  
C) They make noises to drive away insects. D) They become elastic like rubber bands.
15. A) Thirsty plants. B) Well-watered plants.  
C) Quiet plants. D) Healthy plants.
16. A) They could drive the insects away. B) They could keep the plants well-watered.  
C) They could build devices to trap insects. D) They could make the plants grow faster.

#### Passage Three

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

17. A) For education. B) For adventure.  
C) To enjoy themselves. D) To look for a different lifestyle.
18. A) It has a dense population.  
B) It has many towering buildings.  
C) There are 200 vehicles for every kilometer of roadway.  
D) There are many museums and palaces.
19. A) It has many big and beautiful parks. B) It possesses many historical sites.  
C) It is a city of contrasts. D) It is an important industrial center.
20. A) It makes our life more interesting. B) It enables us to acquire first-hand knowledge.  
C) It helps develop our personalities. D) It brings about changes in our lifestyle.

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

#### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In the world of entertainment, TV talk shows have undoubtedly flooded every inch of space on daytime television. And anyone who watches them regularly knows that each one varies in style and format. But no two shows are more profoundly opposite in content, while at the same time standing out above the rest, than the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey shows.

Jerry Springer could easily be considered the king of "trash talk (废话)". The topics on his show are as shocking as shocking can be. For example, the show takes the ever-common talk show themes of love, sex, cheating, guilt, hate, conflict and morality to a different level. Clearly, the Jerry Springer show is a display and exploitation of society's moral *catastrophes* (灾难), yet people are willing to eat up the intriguing *predicaments* (困境) of other people's lives.

Like Jerry Springer, Oprah Winfrey takes TV talk show to its extreme, but Oprah goes in the opposite direction. The show focuses on the improvement of society and an individual's quality of life. Topics range from teaching your children responsibility, managing your work week, to getting to know your neighbors.

Compared to Oprah, the Jerry Springer show looks like poisonous waste being dumped on society. Jerry ends every show with a "final word". He makes a small speech that sums up the entire moral of the show. Hopefully, this is the part where most people will learn something very valuable.

Clean as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. The show's main target audience are middle-class Americans. Most of these people have the time, money, and stability to deal with life's tougher problems.



“\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A) to redesign these goods for large-scale production
  - B) to transport goods as efficiently as possible
  - C) to sell the largest possible amount of goods
  - D) to dispose of these goods in large quantities
29. What does the restoration of the Classic Coke best illustrate?
- A) Products must be designed to suit the taste of the consumer.
  - B) Consumers with conservative tastes are often difficult to please.
  - C) It takes time for a new product to be accepted by the public.
  - D) Traditional goods have a stronger appeal to the majority of people.
30. In discussing the marketing concept, the author focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) its social impact
  - B) its theoretical basis
  - C) its possible consequence
  - D) its main characteristic

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Conventional wisdom about conflict seems pretty much cut-and-dried. Too little conflict breeds *apathy* (冷漠) and *stagnation* (呆滞). Too much conflict leads to *divisiveness* (分裂) and hostility. Moderate levels of conflict, however, can spark creativity and motivate people in a healthy and competitive way.

Recent research by Professor Charles R. Schwenk, however, suggests that the optimal level of conflict may be more complex to determine than these simple generalizations. He studied perceptions of conflict among a sample of executives. Some of the executives worked for profit-seeking organizations and others for not-for-profit organizations.

Somewhat surprisingly, Schwenk found that opinions about conflict varied systematically as a function of the type of organization. Specifically, managers in not-for-profit organizations strongly believed that conflict was beneficial to their organizations and that it promoted higher quality decision making than might be achieved in the absence of conflict.

Managers of for-profit organizations saw a different picture. They believed that conflict generally was damaging and usually led to poor-quality decision making in their organizations. Schwenk interpreted these results in terms of the criteria for effective decision making suggested by the executives. In the profit-seeking organizations, decision-making effectiveness was most often assessed in financial terms. The executives believed that consensus rather than conflict enhanced financial indicators.

In the not-for-profit organizations, decision-making effectiveness was defined from the perspective of satisfying constituents. Given the complexities and ambiguities associated with satisfying many diverse constituents executives perceived that conflict led to more considered and acceptable decisions.

31. In the eyes of the author, conventional opinion on conflict is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) oversimplified
  - B) misleading
  - C) wrong
  - D) unclear
32. Professor Charles R. Schwenk's research shows \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the advantages and disadvantages of conflict
  - B) the difficulty in determining the optimal level of conflict
  - C) the complexity of defining the roles of conflict
  - D) the real value of conflict
33. We can learn from Schwenk's research that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it is impossible for people to avoid conflict
  - B) different people resolve conflicts in different ways
  - C) conflict is necessary for managers of for-profit organizations
  - D) a person's view of conflict is influenced by the purpose of his organization

34. The passage suggests that in for-profit organizations \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) decisions must be justifiable B) expression of different opinions is encouraged  
 C) success lies in general agreement D) there is no end of conflict
35. People working in a not-for-profit organization \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) find it easier to reach agreement B) seem to be difficult to satisfy  
 C) are less effective in making decisions D) are free to express diverse opinions

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Imagine eating everything delicious you want with none of the fat. That would be great, wouldn't it?

New "fake fat" products appeared on store shelves in the United States recently, but not everyone is happy about it. Makers of the products, which contain a compound called *olestra*, say food manufacturers can now eliminate fat from certain foods. Critics, however, say the new compound can rob the body of essential vitamins and *nutrients* (营养物) and can also cause unpleasant side effects in some people. So it's up to consumers to decide whether the new fat-free products taste good enough to keep eating.

Chemists discovered *olestra* in the late 1960s, when they were searching for a fat that could be digested by infants more easily. Instead of finding the desired fat, the researchers created a fat that can't be digested at all.

Normally, special chemicals in the *intestines* (肠) "grab" molecules of regular fat and break them down so they can be used by the body. A molecule of regular fat is made up of three molecules of substances called fatty acids.

The fatty acids are absorbed by the intestines and bring with them the essential vitamins A, D, E, and K. When fat molecules are present in the intestines with any of those vitamins, the vitamins attach to the molecules and are carried into the bloodstream.

*Olestra*, which is made from six to eight molecules of fatty acids, is too large for the intestines to absorb. It just slides through the intestines without being broken down. Manufacturers say it's that ability to slide unchanged through the intestines that makes *olestra* so valuable as a fat substitute. It provides consumers with the taste of regular fat without any bad effects on the body. But critics say *olestra* can prevent vitamins A, D, E, and K from being absorbed. It can also prevent the absorption of *carotenoids* (类胡萝卜素), compounds that may reduce the risk of cancer, heart disease, etc.

Manufacturers are adding vitamins A, D, E, and K as well as carotenoids to their products now. Even so, some nutritionists are still concerned that people might eat unlimited amounts of food made with the fat substitute without worrying about how many calories they are consuming.

36. We learn from the passage that *olestra* is a substance that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) contains plenty of nutrients  
 B) makes foods fat-free while keeping them delicious  
 C) renders foods calorie-free while retaining their vitamins  
 D) makes foods easily digestible
37. The result of the search for an easily digestible fat turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) just as anticipated B) commercially useless  
 C) quite unexpected D) somewhat controversial
38. *Olestra* is different from ordinary fats in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it facilitates the absorption of vitamins by the body  
 B) it passes through the intestines without being absorbed  
 C) it helps reduce the incidence of heart disease  
 D) it prevents excessive intake of vitamins
39. What is a possible negative effect of *olestra* according to some critics?  
 A) It may increase the risk of cancer.

- B) It may spoil the consumers' appetite.  
 C) It may impair the digestive system.  
 D) It may affect the overall fat intake.
40. Why are nutritionists concerned about adding vitamins to olestra?  
 A) People may be induced to eat more than is necessary.  
 B) It may trigger a new wave of fake food production.  
 C) It may lead to the over-consumption of vitamins.  
 D) The function of the intestines may be weakened.

### Part III

### Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

41. The doctors don't \_\_\_\_\_ that he will live much longer.  
 A) manifest      B) articulate      C) anticipate      D) monitor
42. I suggest we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) feasible      B) eligible      C) probable      D) sustainable
43. The old gentleman was a very \_\_\_\_\_ looking person, with grey hair and gold spectacles.  
 A) respective      B) respectable      C) respectful      D) respected
44. This book is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ the best-seller lists.  
 A) exemplify      B) promote      C) prevail      D) dominate
45. That part of the city has long been \_\_\_\_\_ for its street violence.  
 A) historical      B) responsible      C) illegal      D) notorious
46. Under the guidance of their teacher, the pupils are building a model boat \_\_\_\_\_ by steam.  
 A) towed      B) tossed      C) propelled      D) pressed
47. Having finished their morning work, the clerks stood up behind their desks, \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.  
 A) stretching      B) extending      C) prolonging      D) expanding
48. England's team, who are now superbly fit, will be doing their best next week to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves for last year's defeat.  
 A) remedy      B) revive      C) revenge      D) retort
49. If you want to get into that tunnel, you first have to \_\_\_\_\_ away all the rocks.  
 A) repel      B) haul      C) transfer      D) dispose
50. It took us only a few hours to \_\_\_\_\_ the paper off all four walls.  
 A) chip      B) shear      C) stroke      D) scrape
51. The famous scientist \_\_\_\_\_ his success to hard work.  
 A) acknowledged      B) ascribed      C) granted      D) imparted
52. It is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ of a plan to end poverty.  
 A) ponder      B) reckon      C) speculate      D) conceive
53. Now the cheers and applause \_\_\_\_\_ in a single sustained roar.  
 A) assembled      B) concentrated      C) mingled      D) permeated
54. Improved consumer confidence is \_\_\_\_\_ to an economic recovery.  
 A) subordinate      B) cumulative      C) crucial      D) satisfactory
55. Although the body is made up of many different tissues, these tissues are arranged in an \_\_\_\_\_ and orderly fashion.  
 A) intricate      B) initial      C) internal      D) incredible
56. If you work under a car when repairing it, you often get very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) greasy      B) sticky      C) slippery      D) waxy
57. The damage to his car was \_\_\_\_\_; therefore, he could repair it himself.  
 A) appreciable      B) negligible      C) considerable      D) invisible

58. My sister is quite \_\_\_\_\_ and plans to get an M. A) Degree within one year.  
A) aggressive B) enthusiastic C) ambitious D) considerate
59. The manager tried to wave aside these issues as \_\_\_\_\_ details that would be settled later.  
A) alternate B) trivial C) versatile D) preliminary
60. His \_\_\_\_\_ was telling him that something was wrong.  
A) sentiment B) inspiration C) hypothesis D) intuition
61. This book is about how these basic beliefs and values affect important \_\_\_\_\_ of American life.  
A) facets B) fashions C) frontiers D) formats
62. Parents often faced the \_\_\_\_\_ between doing what they felt was good for the development of the child and what they could stand by way of undisciplined noise and destructiveness.  
A) junction B) paradox C) premise D) dilemma
63. Clark felt that his \_\_\_\_\_ in one of the most dramatic medical experiments of all time was worth the suffering he underwent.  
A) appreciation B) participation C) presentation D) apprehension
64. As one of the youngest professors in the university, Miss King is certainly on the \_\_\_\_\_ of a brilliant career.  
A) edge B) porch C) threshold D) course
65. The \_\_\_\_\_ lawyer made a great impression on the jury.  
A) defending B) guarding C) shielding D) protection
66. Very few people understood his lecture, the subject of which was very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) intelligible B) obscure C) dim D) conspicuous
67. This movie is not \_\_\_\_\_ for children to see; it contains too much violence and too many love scenes.  
A) profound B) valid C) upright D) decent
68. The wood was so rotten that, when we pulled, it \_\_\_\_\_ into fragments.  
A) broke away B) broke off C) broke up D) broke through
69. The detective and his assistant have begun to \_\_\_\_\_ the mysterious murder.  
A) look into B) see to C) make over D) come through
70. Sadly, the Giant Panda is one of the many species now in danger of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) migration B) extinction C) destruction D) extraction

## 试 卷 二

### Part IV

### Error Correction

(15 minutes)

Until the very latest moment of his existence, man has been bound to the planet on which he originated and developed. Now he had the capability to leave that planet and move out into the universe to those worlds which he has known previously; only directly. Men have explored parts of the moon, put spaceships in orbit around another planet and possibly within the decade will land into another planet and explore it.

Can we be too bold as to suggest that we may be able to colonize other planet within the not-too-distant future? Some have advocated such a procedure as a solution to the population problem; ship the excess people off to the moon. But we must keep in head the billions of dollars we might spend in carrying out the project. To maintain the earth's population at its present level, we would have to blast off into space 7,500 people every hour of every day of the year.

71. \_\_\_\_\_
72. \_\_\_\_\_
73. \_\_\_\_\_
74. \_\_\_\_\_
75. \_\_\_\_\_
76. \_\_\_\_\_

- Why are we spending so little money on space exploration? 77. \_\_\_\_\_
- Consider the great need for improving many aspects of the global environment, one is surely justified in his concern for the money and resources that 78. \_\_\_\_\_
- they are poured into the space exploration efforts. But perhaps we should 79. \_\_\_\_\_
- look at both sides of the coin before arriving hasty conclusions. 80. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **How I Finance My College Education**. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below;

1. 上大学的费用(tuition and fees)可以通过多种途径解决。
2. 哪种途径适合于我?(说明理由)

### How I Finance My College Education

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