

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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

历年大学英语六级考试

真题解析

CET



35. The presidential candidate _____ his position by winning several primary elections.

- A) enforced C) intensified
B) enriched D) consolidated

36. The fuel of the continental missile is supposed to be _____ by this device.

- A) ignited C) fired
B) lighted D) inspired

37. Mike just discovered that his passport had _____ three months ago.

- A) abolished C) amended
B) expired D) constrained

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前 言

全国大学英语六级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一次大规模的标准化考试,是针对广大英语学习者,尤其是针对大学生的一种水平测试。随着英语在中国越来越广泛的应用,学习英语和参加六级考试的人越来越多。但由于六级考试大纲几次变更,题型不断变化,考生接触真题的机会又少,以致考生对六级考试动向把握不准,对考试能否过关表现信心不足。尽管市场上有不少六级考试方面的书籍,但大多在难度和深度上与考试要求相差甚远,无法满足实际考试的需要。针对这一情况,我们特将考生渴望已久的历年考试真题汇编成书,并请名师解析,即《历年大学英语六级考试真题解析》一书。

本书与其它六级考试用书相比,至少有以下三个特色:

一、全:本书收集了从1993年到1999年,每年1月和6月的实考试题,共十二套,有解析和听力材料,并配有磁带三盒。

二、真:本书所收试卷为实考试卷,听力部分录音也是每次考试考场实放录音。

三、精:书中解析部分由全国几大高校,数位著名六级教师,根据自己教学经验,共同锤炼而成。语言简炼、中肯,分析透彻。

编写本书的目的是希望广大考生能通过对本书的学习,领悟六级考试的真谛,寻找出一种正确的学习方法和学习态度,真正提高自己的英语水平。

本书不仅给广大考生提供了实弹演习的机会,同时也为六级辅导班提供了绝佳教材。

书中若有遗漏,敬请指正。祝广大考生顺利过关!

编 者

1999 年 10 月

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Part One Original Tests(全真试题)

1993 年 6 月大学英语六级考试

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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 at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) No, it's open only to teachers and postgraduates.
B) Yes, he can study there if he is writing a research paper.
C) Yes, because he is a senior student.
D) Yes, but he needs the approval of his professor.
2. A) It was pretty good. B) It was rather dull.
C) It was not well organized. D) It was attended by many people.

3. A) The effects of the flood. B) The heroic fight against a flood.
C) The cause of the flood. D) Floods of the past twenty years.
4. A) They were both busy doing their own work.
B) They waited for each other at different places.
C) They went to the street corner at different times.
D) The man went to the concert but the woman didn't
5. A) The air is polluted. B) The people there are terrible.
C) It's too windy. D) The beaches are dirty.
6. A) In Mexico. B) In California.
C) In the city. D) In New Mexico.
7. A) The woman blames the man for his absence.
B) The woman thinks that everything was all right.
C) The woman thanks the man for his efforts.
D) The woman doesn't think it was the man's fault.
8. A) He has too many dreams.
B) He likes to sleep.
C) He doesn't put his ideas into practice.
D) He doesn't have many good ideas.
9. A) Getting extra credits.
B) The requirements of an M. A. thesis.
C) The credit hours required for an M. A. degree.
D) Taking more selected courses.
10. A) They get a bargain right away.
B) They have a look at the advertisement.
C) They sell their TV set.
D) They go and buy a big TV set.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and*

the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B) C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

11. A) Because many people don't know how to behave in social situations.
B) Because most people are shy by nature.
C) Nobody will laugh at you for being shy.
D) Shyness is difficult to overcome.
12. A) By prediction. B) By recording.
C) By observation. D) By examination.
13. A) To observe people's attitude towards strangers.
B) To see how people get along with their friends.
C) To change people's behaviour in social life.
D) To find out how shy people are.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) A housewife. B) A singer.
C) A teacher. D) A musician.
15. A) The violin was too expensive.
B) She was too young to play the violin.
C) The violin was too big for her.
D) Her mother wanted her to play the piano.
16. A) To play the violin once again.
B) To go to the United States.
C) To accept a full scholarship.
D) To make a tape reading.

17. A) To live a more comfortable life.
B) To give performances.
C) To be a pupil of a famous violinist.
D) To enter a famous university.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Because they have had little exposure to high level of sounds.
B) Because they suffer from hearing loss.
C) Because they don't know how to operate stereo systems.
D) Because they are not sound engineers.
19. A) A year ago. B) A decade ago.
C) Three years age. D) Five years ago.
20. A) Providing a warning light when the sound is too loud.
B) Producing more personal stereo systems.
C) Restricting the use of personal stereos.
D) Setting up a standardized hearing test.

Part II **Reading Comprehension** **(35 minutes)**

Directions: There are 4 reading 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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

“There is a senseless notion that children grow up and leave home when they’re 18, and the truth is far from that,” says sociologist Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin. Today, unexpected numbers of young adults are living with their parents. “There is a major shift in the middle class,” declares sociologist Allan Schnaiberg of

Northwestern University, whose son, 19, moved back in after an absence of eight months.

Analysts cite a variety of reasons for this return to the nest. The marriage age is rising, a condition that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. A high divorce rate and a declining remarriage rate are sending economically pressed and emotionally hurt survivors back to parental shelters. For some, the expense of an away-from-home college education has become so excessively great that many students now attend local schools. Even after graduation, young people find their wings clipped by skyrocketing housing costs.

Living at home, says Knighton, a school teacher, continues to give her security and moral support. Her mother agreed, "It's ridiculous for the kids to pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to stay at home." But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and *privacy* (不受干扰的生活). Some families, however, manage the delicate balancing act. But for others, it proves too difficult. Michelle Del Turco, 24, has been home three times - and left three times. "What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an alcohol problem," she explains. "He never liked anyone I *dated* (约会), so I either had to hide away or meet them at friends' houses."

Just how long should adult children live with their parents before moving on? Most psychologists feel lengthy homecomings are a mistake. Children, struggling to establish separate identities, can end up with "a sense of inadequacy, defeat and failure." And aging parents, who should be enjoying some financial and personal freedom, find themselves stuck with responsibilities. Many agree that brief visits, however, can work beneficially.

21. There was apparently a trend in the U.S. _____.
A) for young adults to leave their parents and live independently
B) for middle class young adults to stay with their parents
C) for married young adults to move back home after a lengthy absence
D) for young adults to get jobs nearby in order to live with their parents
22. Which of the following does not account for young adults returning to the nest?
A) Young adults find housing costs too high.
B) Young adults are psychologically and intellectually immature.
C) Young adults seek parental comfort and moral support.
D) Quite a number of young adults attend local schools.
23. One of the disadvantages of young adults returning to stay with their parents is that _____.
A) there will inevitably be inconveniences in everyday life
B) most parents find it difficult to keep a bigger family going
C) the young adults tend to be overprotected by their parents
D) public opinion is against young adults staying with their parents
24. The word "hassles" in the passage (Para. 3, Line 4) probably means _____.
A) agreements
B) worries
C) disadvantages
D) quarrels
25. According to the passage what is the best for both parents and children?
A) They should adjust themselves to sharing the family expenses.
B) Children should leave their parents when they are grown up.
C) Adult children should visit their parents from time to time.
D) Parents should support their adult children when they are in

trouble.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The word conservation has a *thrifty* (节俭) meaning. To conserve is to save and protect, to leave what we ourselves enjoy in such good condition that others may also share the enjoyment. Our forefathers had no idea that human population would increase faster than the supplies of raw materials; most of them, even until very recently, had the foolish idea that the treasures were "limitless" and "inexhaustible". Most of the citizens of earlier generations knew little or nothing about the complicated and delicate system that runs all through nature, and which means that, as in a living body, an unhealthy condition of one part will sooner or later be harmful to all the others.

Fifty years ago nature study was not part of the school work; scientific forestry was a new idea; timber was still cheap because it could be brought in any quantity from distant woodlands; soil destruction and river floods were not national problems; nobody had yet studied long-term climatic cycles in relation to proper land use; even the word "conservation" had nothing of the meaning that it has for us today.

For the sake of ourselves and those who will come after us, We must now set about repairing the mistakes of our forefathers. Conservation should, therefore, be made a part of everyone's daily life. To know about the water *table* (地下水位) in the ground is just as important to us as a knowledge of the basic arithmetic formulas. We need to know why all *watersheds* (水滨) need the protection of plant life and why the running current of streams and rivers must be made to yield their full benefit to the soil before they finally escape to the sea. We need to be taught the duty of planting trees as well as of cutting

figured...also in cubic volume above the earth”(Para. 3, Line 7-9)?

- A) Our living space on the earth is getting smaller and smaller.
- B) Our living space should be measured in cubic volume.
- C) We need to take some measures to protect space.
- D) We must create better living conditions for both birds and animals.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Judging from recent surveys, most experts in sleep behavior agree that there is virtually an *epidemic* (流行病) of sleepiness in the nation. “I can’t think of a single study that hasn’t found Americans getting less sleep than they ought to,” says Dr. David. Even people who think they are sleeping enough would probably be better off with more rest.

The beginning of our *sleep-deficit* (睡眠不足) crisis can be traced to the invention of the light bulb a century ago. From diary entries and other personal accounts from the 18th and 19th centuries, sleep scientists have reached the conclusion that the average person used to sleep about 9.5 hours a night. “The best sleep habits once were forced on us, when we had nothing to do in the evening down on the farm, and it was dark.” By the 1950s and 1960s, the sleep schedule had been reduced dramatically, to between 7.5 and eight hours, and most people had to wake to an alarm clock. “People cheat on their sleep, and they don’t even realize they’re doing it,” says Dr. David. “They think they’re okay because they can get by on 6.5 hours, when they really need 7.5, eight or even more to feel ideally vigorous.”

Perhaps the most merciless robber of sleep, researchers say, is the complexity of the day. Whenever pressures from work, family, friends and community mount, many people consider sleep the least expensive item on his programme. “In our society, you’re considered dynamic if

you say you only need 5.5 hours' sleep. If you've got to get 8.5 hours, people think you lack drive and ambition."

To determine the consequences of sleep deficit, researchers have put subjects through a set of psychological and performance tests requiring them, for instance, to add columns of numbers or recall a passage read to them only minutes earlier. "We've found that if you're in sleep deficit, performance suffers," says Dr. David. "Short-term memory is weakened, as are abilities to make decisions and to concentrate."

31. People in the 18th and 19th centuries used to sleep about 9.5 hours a night because they had _____.
A) no drive and ambition B) no electric lighting
C) the best sleep habits D) nothing to do in the evening
32. According to Dr. David, Americans _____.
A) are ideally vigorous even under the pressure of life
B) often neglect the consequences of sleep deficit
C) do not know how to relax themselves properly
D) can get by on 6.5 hours of sleep
33. Many Americans believe that _____.
A) sleep is the first thing that can be sacrificed when one is busy
B) they need more sleep to cope with the complexities of everyday life
C) to sleep is something one can do at any time of the day
D) enough sleep promotes people's drive and ambition
34. The word "subjects" (Para. 4, Line 1) refers to _____.
A) the performance tests used in the study of sleep deficit
B) special branches of knowledge that are being studied
C) people whose behavior or reactions are being studied
D) the psychological consequences of sleep deficit

35. It can be concluded from the passage that one should sleep as many hours as is necessary to _____.
- A) improve one's memory dramatically
 - B) be considered dynamic by other people
 - C) maintain one's daily schedule
 - D) feel energetic and perform adequately

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The concept of personal choice in relation to health behaviors is an important one. An estimated 90 percent of all illnesses may be preventable if individuals would make sound personal health choices based upon current medical knowledge. We all enjoy our freedom of choice and do not like to see it restricted when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society. The structure of American society allows us to make almost all our own personal decisions that may concern our health. If we so desire, we can smoke, drink excessively, refuse to wear seat belts, eat whatever foods we want, and live a completely sedentary life-style without any exercise. The freedom to make such personal decisions is a fundamental aspect of our society, although the wisdom of these decisions can be questioned. Personal choices relative to health often cause a difficulty. As one example, a teenager may know the facts relative to smoking cigarettes and health but may be pressured by friends into believing it is the socially accepted thing to do.

A multitude of factors, both inherited and environmental, influence the development of health-related behaviors, and it is beyond the scope of this text to discuss all these factors as they may affect any given individual. However, the decision to adopt a particular health-related behavior is usually one of personal choice. There are healthy choices and there are unhealthy choices. In discussing the morals of