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大学英语六级考试

全真试卷

(1998 年 1 月 ~ 2002 年 6 月)

CET6

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大学英语六级考试全真试卷

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Six ——

06

考生注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
- 二、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 三、在规定时间内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是:[A][B][c][D]
使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

答题提示

1. 本试卷是 1997 年 6 月到 2002 年 1 月六级真题,针对性强,权威性强,是考前模拟训练的精品。
2. 本套试卷共 10 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
3. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	语法结构	词汇	完形填空	简短回答	翻译	改错	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15		10				15
自测分										
失分										

2000 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题

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 that 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 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 with 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) To ask for a wake-up call. B) To catch a later flight.
C) To go to bed early. 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. B) Visiting the Brownings.
C) Filling in a form. D) Writing a postcard.
5. A) They should find a better lab for the project. B) The man should meet his partner's needs.
C) They should come to a compromise. 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. B) The game has been canceled.
C) Their team played very badly. D) She's never watched a better game.
9. A) The man should take up a hobby. B) The man should stop playing tennis.

- C) The man should stick to what he's doing. D) The man should find the cause for this failure.
 10. A) A terrible nightmare. B) An imaginary situation.
 C) A real life experience. D) An invented story.

Section B

Direction: *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) 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)

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.*

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. Jerry Springer, on the other hand, has more of an association with the young adults of society. These are 18 to 21-year-olds whose main troubles in life involve love, relationship, sex, money and peers. They are the ones who see some value and lessons to be learned underneath the show’s exploitation.

While the two shows are as different as night and day, both have ruled the talk show circuit for many years now. Each one caters to a different audience while both have a strong following from large groups of fans. Ironically, both could also be considered pioneers in the talk show world.

21. Compared with other TV talk shows, both the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey are _____.
A) more family-oriented B) more profound C) relatively formal D) unusually popular
22. Though the social problems Jerry Springer talks about appear distasteful, the audience _____.
A) remain indifferent to them B) are willing to get involved in them
C) remain fascinated by them D) are ready to face up to them
23. Which of the following is likely to be a topic of the Oprah Winfrey show?
A) Street violence. B) Racist hatred.
C) A new type of robot. D) Family budget planning.
24. Despite their different approaches, the two talk shows are both _____.
A) cynical B) instructive C) sensitive D) ironical
25. We can learn from the passage that the two talk shows _____.
A) are targeted at different audiences B) appear at different times of the day
C) have monopolized the talk show circuit D) exploit the weaknesses in human nature

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

To understand the marketing concept, it is only necessary to understand the difference between marketing and selling. Not too many years ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods, and then relied on “persuasive salesmanship” to move as much of these goods as possible. Such production and selling focuses on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then convert them into money.

Marketing, on the other hand, focuses on the wants of consumers. It begins with first analyzing the preferences and demands of consumers and then producing goods that will satisfy them. This eye-on-the-consumer approach is known as the marketing concept, which simply means that instead of trying to sell whatever is easiest to produce or buy for resale, the makers and dealers first endeavor to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase.

This concept does not imply that business is *benevolent* (慈善的) or that consumer satisfaction is given priority over profit in a company. There are always two sides to every business transaction—the firm and the customer—and each must be satisfied before trade occurs. Successful merchants and producers, however, recognize that the surest

route to profit is through understanding and catering to customers. A striking example of the importance of catering to the consumer presented itself in mid 1985, when Coca Cola changed the flavor of its drink. The nonacceptance of the new flavor by a significant portion of the public brought about a prompt restoration of the Classic Coke, which was then marketed alongside the new. King Customer ruled!

26. The marketing concept discussed in the passage is, in essence _____.
A) a form of persuasive salesmanship B) the customer-centred approach
C) making goods available for purchase D) the practice of turning goods into money
27. What was the main concern of industrialists before the marketing concept was widely accepted?
A) The needs of the market. B) The preferences of the dealer.
C) The efficiency of production. D) The satisfaction of the user.
28. According to the passage, "to move as much of these goods as possible" (Lines 3-4, Para. 1) means "_____".
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

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, the 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 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

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 *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 that 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 the 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 necessary.
 - B) It may trigger 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)

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 centre.

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.

ion.

- 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—ways 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) protecting
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) immigration B) extinction C) destruction D) extraction

试卷二

Part IV

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 blank 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 (Λ) 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.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods. Many of 1. time/times/period

the arguments having used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for a study of television.

2. /
3. the

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.

71.

72.

73.

74.

75.

76.

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.

Why are we spending so little money on space exploration? 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 they are poured into the space exploration efforts. But perhaps we should look at both sides of the coin before arriving hasty conclusions.

77.

78.

79.

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



星火英语**网上课堂** 名校名师在线主讲

<http://www.sparkenglish.com>

本 试 卷 特 色

- ※ 收入 2002 年 6 月份全真考题，内容最新，时效最强。
- ※ 由北京大学、山东大学等名校有着丰富教研经验的专家精心编制而成。试题解析精确、透彻，知识性与策略性强，使同学们学以致用，真正提高语言应用技能。六级考试成竹在胸！
- ※ 收入从 1998.1~2002.6 的全真试题，足够使同学们在“实战操练”后达到经验十足、信心百倍的效果！

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★《大学英语六级考试题型透析与应试技巧》★

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