

全国大学英语六级考试指导用书

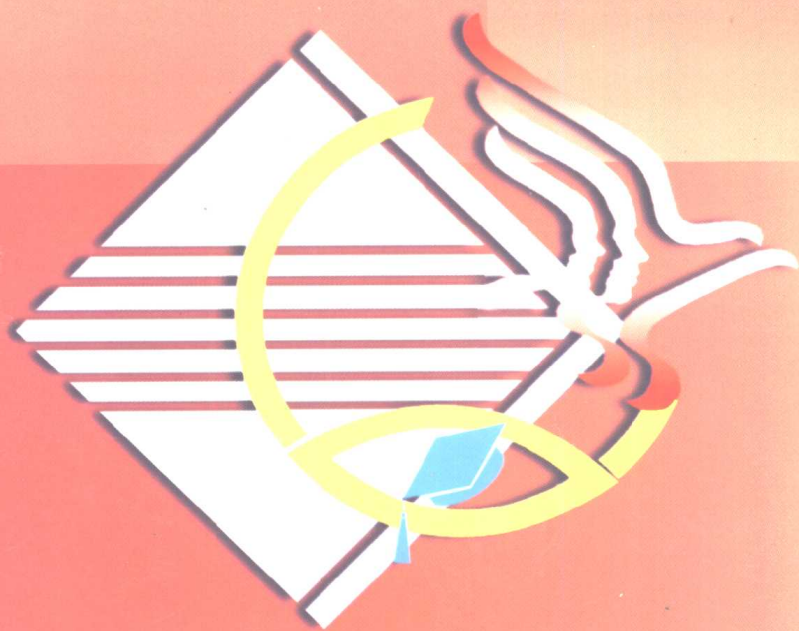
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大学英语四六级考试 全真试题集详解

编写：大学英语六级考试命题研究组

主编：王怀刚 吴 琼 赵 卉

策划：张世军 王战航



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大学英语四、六级考试指导用书

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(六级篇·最新 2002 年版)

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最新版前言

全国统一的大学英语四、六级考试因其科学性和权威性而得到社会普遍的认同。1999年9月正式颁布的新的《大学英语教学大纲》规定:本科学生在毕业前必须通过四级考试,否则不能授予学士学位。很多单位在招聘大学毕业生时都有一条:有英语六级证书者优先。甚至要求应聘者必须有六级证,否则不予考虑。目前,全国每年参加四、六级考试的考生近三百万。众多出版商都将目光瞄准了这一巨大的市场,市面上有关四、六级考试的辅导书籍令人眼花缭乱,无所适从。

值得一提的是,英语四、六级考试试题形式上非常简单,无非是一道题目搞几个选择项,出个题目要求学生以此作文。有些人以为一天就可以轻而易举地命几十道题,致使以牟利为目的的各种所谓大学英语模拟题集充斥市场。事实上,一套科学的试题,其命制是一项专业性极强的工作,难度大,周期长。为保证大学英语四、六级考试的命题科学、评分一致、成绩可比,力求对学生能力进行客观、科学的评价,教育部专设了“大学英语四、六级标准化考试设计组”(现“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”),对考试内容进行了明确规定,严格要求命题工作,建立了专门的命题员队伍,并对其进行了严格培训。一套四、六级统考试卷的命制周期往往长达一年之久。试卷中的题目要经过命题、审题、试测、计算机试题项目分析、复审、构卷等一系列复杂的程序,在确保试卷在难易度、区分度等方面都达到了规定的要求后才能实际施考。那种由没有经过专门训练、不熟悉命题规则的人员编写的、没有经过检验的所谓大学英语模拟试题集,用于自测或训练,其效度、信度实在值得怀疑。

“知己知彼,百战不殆”。为了使广大同学能够认真学好、掌握好《大学英语教学大纲》的全部内容,并为顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试提供一个高信度、高效度的复习、自测的参考系,我们编写了这套《大学英语四、六级考试全真试题集详解》。全书收录了十二套历年考过的四、六级全真试题。每套题后除参考答案外,还编有简明扼要、全面准确的注解,分析了命题规律及考生常犯的错误,指出考生应加以注意的问题,并结合试题讲解了解题方法、思路及技巧,力图使考生能举一反三,触类旁通。

本书于1999年出版后,受到广大读者的肯定与欢迎。经我们在考前辅导中使用,表明效果良好。但在教学中我们发现,本书有不少地方需要进一步改进、完善。许多师生也来信、来电,对我们提出了一些中肯的建议。鉴于此,我们先后四次对本书进行了幅度不同的修订。

与本书前几版及市场上的同类书相比,2002年最新版具有以下特色:

1. 本书编者均为多年从事大学英语教学与科研的教师,对四、六级考试很有研究。他们所写的注解都经字斟句酌,力求简明、扼要、全面、精炼,既不繁琐、拖沓,又对应该加以讲解的内容无一遗漏。
2. 力求减少读者的经济负担,为此,我们除了讲求注解部分文字的精炼外,还采取了以下措施:
 - ①因每套试卷各部分的考试指令(即 Direction)都千篇一律,和考试委员会公布的样题一模一样,大家都已知,故本书将其省去,以节省版面。
 - ②采用小5号字及超大、超密版心,每页字数几乎相当于其他书的2倍。
 - ③本书所配录音磁带均为90分钟长,故原来需3盒60分钟长的磁带才能录完的听力部分我们只用了2盒磁带。

本书在编写和修订过程中,曾得到北京大学英语系部分同志的大力协助,我们在此表示感谢。

尽管本书经过多次修订,但我们仍不敢说它已尽善尽美。书中难免仍存在一些不足之处,尚请读者批评指正。

编者

2001年8月于北京大学

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1996 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题

试卷一

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) The flight has been canceled.
B) The plane is late.
C) The plane is on time.
D) The tickets for this flight have been sold out.
2. A) He is not to blame.
B) It was his fault.
C) He will accept all responsibility.
D) He will be more careful next time.
3. A) The man is a forgetful person.
B) The typewriter is not new.
C) The man can have the typewriter later.
D) The man misunderstood her.
4. A) There will be heavy fog in all areas.
B) There will be heavy rain by midnight.
C) There will be heavy fog in the east.
D) There will be fog in all areas by midnight.
5. A) She's scornful.
B) She's angry.
C) She's sympathetic.
D) She's worried.
6. A) He likes the job of a dish-washer because it pays well.
B) He thinks it's important to have a good job from the beginning.
C) He hates to be a dish-washer because it's boring.
D) He would work as a dish-washer in summer if he has to.
7. A) She must learn to understand John's humor better.
B) She enjoys John's humor a great deal.
C) She doesn't appreciate John's humor.
D) She thinks John is not funny enough.
8. A) Joan may have taken a wrong train.
B) John won't come to the conference.
C) John will miss the next conference.
D) Joan may be later for the opening speech.
9. A) She has been dismissed for her poor performance.
B) She has been fired by the company.
C) She has been granted leave for one month.
D) She has been offered a new job.
10. A) It will last for two weeks.
B) It has come to a halt.
C) It will end before long.
D) It will probably continue.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) she was an office worker.
B) She was a physician.
C) She was a cleaner.
D) She was a social worker.
12. A) Because she could not sleep well at night.
B) Because she hoped to earn more money.
C) Because she could not find a daytime job.
D) Because she needed a change and a lighter job.
13. A) She works six nights every fortnight.

- B) She does not take part in social activities in her working days.
- C) She has been a night nurse in a hospital for about 25 years.
- D) She is not satisfied with her present job.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A) A small town in Britain. C) A labour camp.
- B) A new type of jail. D) A big gymnasium in Scotland.
- 15. A) Women criminals in Scotland. C) Criminals who are given short sentences.
- B) Criminals who are given long sentences. D) Criminals in Scotland.
- 16. A) The reward the prisoners get for their work.
- B) The comfortable accommodation.
- C) The way the prisoners are treated.
- D) The officers' sympathy for the prisoners.
- 17. A) To give the prisoners more freedom.
- B) To help the prisoners keep their self-respect.
- C) To help the prisoners develop the sense of independence.
- D) To turn the prisoners into skilled workers.

Passage Three

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

- 18. A) On an airplane. C) In a coach to the city.
- B) Near the terminal building. D) In the waiting room.
- 19. A) Near the airport hotel. C) Outside the Customs Hall.
- B) At the travellers' information desk. D) In the center of the city.
- 20. A) The departure tax they have to pay on their next international flight.
- B) The distance they have to travel from the airport to the city center.
- C) The prices the major hotels charge.
- D) The place where taxis are waiting to be hired.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Material culture refers to the touchable, material "things" —physical objects that can be seen, held, felt, used—that a culture produces. Examining a culture's tools and technology can tell us about the group's history and way of life. Similarly, research into the material culture of music can help us to understand the music-culture. The most vivid body of "things" in it, of course, are musical instruments. We cannot hear for ourselves the actual sound of any musical performance before the 1870s when the phonograph(留声机) was invented, so we rely on instruments for important information about music-cultures in the remote past and their development. Here we have two kinds of evidence: instruments well preserved and instruments pictured in art. Through the study of instruments, as well as paintings, written documents, and so on, we can explore the movement of music from the Near East to China over a thousand years ago, or we can outline the spread of Near Eastern influence to Europe that resulted in the development of most of the instruments in the symphony orchestra.

Sheet music or printed music, too, is material culture. Scholars once defined folk music-cultures as

those in which people learn and sing music by ear rather than from print, but research shows mutual influence among oral and written sources during the past few centuries in Europe, Britain, and America. Printed versions limit variety because they tend to standardize any song, yet they stimulate people to create new and different songs. Besides, the ability to read music notation (乐谱) has a far-reaching effect on musicians and, when it becomes widespread, on the music-culture as a whole.

One more important part of music's material culture should be singled out: the influence of the electronic media—radio, record player, tape recorder, television, and videocassette, with the future promising talking and singing computers and other developments. This is all part of the "information revolution," a twentieth-century phenomenon as important as the industrial revolution was in the nineteenth. These electronic media are not just limited to modern nations; they have affected music-cultures all over the globe.

21. Research into the material culture of a nation is of great importance because _____.
A) it helps produce new cultural tools and technology
B) it can reflect the development of the nation
C) it helps understand the nation's past and present
D) it can demonstrate the nation's civilization
22. It can be learned from this passage that _____.
A) the existence of the symphony was attributed to the spread of Near Eastern and Chinese music
B) Near Eastern music had an influence on the development of the instruments in the symphony orchestra
C) the development of the symphony shows the mutual influence of Eastern and Western music
D) the musical instruments in the symphony orchestra were developed on the basis of Near Eastern music
23. According to the author, music notation is important because _____.
A) it has a great effect on the music-culture as more and more people are able to read it
B) it tends to standardize folk songs when it is used by folk musicians
C) it is the printed version of standardized folk music
D) it encourages people to popularize printed versions of songs
24. It can be concluded from the passage that the introduction of electronic media into the world of music _____.
A) has brought about an information revolution
B) has speeded up the advent of a new generation of computers
C) has given rise to new forms of music culture
D) has led to the transformation of traditional musical instruments
25. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
A) Musical instruments developed through the years will sooner or later be replaced by computers.
B) Music cannot be passed on to future generations unless it is recorded.
C) Folk songs cannot be spread far unless they are printed on music sheets.
D) The development of music culture is highly dependent on its material aspect.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The question of whether war is inevitable is one which has concerned many of the world's great writers. Before considering this question, it will be useful to introduce some related concepts. Conflict, defined as opposition among social entities directed against one another, is distinguished from competition, defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something which is in inadequate supply. Competitors may not be aware of one another, while the parties to a conflict are. Conflict and competition are both categories of opposition, which has been defined as a process by which social entities function in the

disservice of one another. Opposition is thus contrasted with cooperation, the process by which social entities function in the service of one another. These definitions are necessary because it is important to emphasize that competition between individuals or groups is inevitable in a world of limited resources, but conflict is not. Conflict, nevertheless, is very likely to occur, and is probably an essential and desirable element of human societies.

Many authors have argued for the inevitability of war from the premise that in the struggle for existence among animal species, only the fittest survive. In general, however, this struggle in nature is competition, not conflict. Social animals, such as monkeys and cattle, fight to win or maintain leadership of the group. The struggle for existence occurs not in such fights, but in the competition for limited feeding areas and for the occupancy (占有) of areas free from meat-eating animals. Those who fail in this competition starve to death or become victims to other species. This struggle for existence does not resemble human war, but rather the competition of individuals for jobs, markets, and materials. The essence of the struggle is the competition for the necessities of life that are insufficient to satisfy all.

Among nations there is competition in developing resources, trades, skills, and a satisfactory way of life. The successful nations grow and prosper (繁荣); the unsuccessful decline. While it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and thus lead to conflict, it cannot be said that war-like conflict among nations is inevitable, although competition is.

26. In the first paragraph, the author gives the definitions of some terms in order to _____.
A) argue for the similarities between animal societies and human societies
B) smooth out the conflicts in human societies
C) distinguish between two kinds of opposition
D) summarize the characteristic features of opposition and cooperation
27. According to the author, competition differs from conflict in that _____.
A) it results in war in most cases
B) it induces efforts to expand territory
C) it is a kind of opposition among social entities
D) it is essentially a struggle for existence
28. The phrase "function in the disservice of one another" (Line 7, Para. 1) most probably means "_____".
A) betray each other
B) harm one another
C) help to collaborate with each other
D) benefit one another
29. The author indicates in the passage that conflict _____.
A) is an inevitable struggle resulting from competition
B) reflects the struggle among social animals
C) is an opposition among individual social entities
D) can be avoided
30. The passage is probably intended to answer the question "_____".
A) Is war inevitable?
B) Why is there conflict and competition?
C) Is conflict desirable?
D) Can competition lead to conflict?

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

As Dr. Samuel Johnson said in a different era about ladies preaching, the surprising thing about computers is not that they think less well than a man, but that they think at all. The early electronic computer did not have much going for it except a marvellous memory and some good math skills. But today

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Video recorders and photocopiers, even ticket machines on the railways, often seem unnecessarily difficult to use. Last December I bought myself a video cassette recorder (VCR) described as "simple to use". In the first three weeks I failed repeatedly to program the machine to record from the TV, and after months of practice I still made mistakes. I am not alone. According to a survey last year by Ferguson, the British manufacturer, more than one in four VCR owners never use the *timer* (定时器) on their machines to record a programme; they don't use it because they've found it far too hard to operate.

So why do manufacturers keep on designing and producing VCRs that are awkward to use if the problems are so obvious? First, the problems we notice are not obvious to technically *minded* (有技术思想的) designers with years of experience and trained to understand how appliances work. Secondly, designers tend to add one or two features at a time to each model, whereas you or I face all a machine's features at once. Thirdly, although finding problems in a finished product is easy, it is too late by then to do anything about the design. Finally, if manufacturers can get away with selling products that are difficult to use, it is not worth the effort of any one of them to make improvements.

Some manufacturers say they concentrate on providing a wide range of features rather than on making the machines easy to use. But that gives rise to the question, "Why can't you have features that are easy to use?" The answer is you can.

Good design practice is a mixture of specific procedures and general principles. For a start, designers should build an original model of the machine and try it out on typical members of the public — not on colleagues in the development laboratory. Simple public trials would quickly reveal many design mistakes. In an ideal world, there would be some ways of controlling quality such as that the VCR must be redesigned repeatedly until, say, 90 per cent of users can work 90 per cent of the features correctly 90 per cent of the time.

36. The author had trouble operating his VCR because _____.
A) he had neglected the importance of using the timer
B) the machine had far more technical features than necessary
C) he had set about using it without proper training
D) its operation was far more difficult than the designer intended it to be
37. According to the author, manufacturers _____.
A) should add more useful features to their machines
B) often fail to make their products easy to use
C) should make their appliances as attractive as possible
D) often fail to provide proper training in the use of their products
38. It seems that manufacturers will remain reluctant to make improvements unless _____.
A) they can do so at a very low cost
B) they find their machines hard to operate
C) they have difficulty selling their products
D) they receive a lot of complaints about their machines
39. According to the passage, before a VCR is sold on the market, its original model should be tried out _____.
A) among ordinary consumers who are not technically minded
B) among people who are technically minded
C) among experienced technicians and potential users

- D) among people who are in charge of public relations
40. One of the reasons why VCRs are so difficult to use is that _____.
 A) the designers are often insensitive to the operational complexities of their machines.
 B) the range of features provided is unlimited
 C) there is no ideal way of controlling quality
 D) their designers often ignore the complaints of their users

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

41. The police accused him of setting fire to the building but he denied _____ in the area on the night of the fire.
 A) to be B) to have been C) having been D) be
42. The schoolmaster _____ the girl's bravery in his opening speech.
 A) applauded B) enhanced C) elevated D) clapped
43. The place did not appear to be popular, for it was completely deserted, and in any case _____ to traffic.
 A) inadequate B) inaccessible C) incompatible D) insignificant
44. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material _____ to its burning temperature.
 A) is heated B) will be heated C) be heated D) would be heated
45. The secret agent concealed her real mission, therefore many local people were _____ into thinking that she was a good person.
 A) betrayed B) driven C) deceived D) convinced
46. Why this otherwise excellent newspaper allows such an article to be printed is _____ me.
 A) above B) outside C) beside D) beyond
47. When business is _____, there is usually an obvious increase in unemployment.
 A) degraded B) depressed C) reduced D) lessened
48. As far as the rank of position is concerned, an associate professor is _____ to a professor, though they are almost equally knowledgeable.
 A) attached B) subsidiary C) previous D) inferior
49. This book will show the readers _____ can be used in other contexts.
 A) how that they have observed C) how what they have observed
 B) that how they have observed D) that they have observed
50. The plane _____, its bombs exploding as it hit the ground.
 A) smashed B) crushed C) plunged D) crashed
51. He believed that the greatest of his _____ was that he'd never had a college education.
 A) griefs B) misfortunes C) disasters D) sorrows
52. _____ your opinions are worth considering, the committee finds it unwise to place too much importance on them.
 A) As B) Since C) Provided D) While
53. The local government leaders are making every effort to _____ the problem of poverty.
 A) abolish B) tackle C) remove D) encounter
54. Although Asian countries are generally more _____ in social customs than Western countries, there have been several notable examples of women leaders in both China and India.
 A) conservative B) confidential C) comprehensive D) consistent
55. _____ the claim about German economic might, it is somewhat surprising how relatively small the

German economy actually is.

- A) To give B) Given C) Giving D) Having given

56. Although the two players are _____ in the tennis court, they are really good friends.
A) partners B) enemies C) rivals D) companions
57. The girl was _____ a shop assistant; she is now a manager in a large department store.
A) preliminarily B) presumably C) formally D) formerly
58. I don't think that this question is subordinate _____ the main aim of our company.
A) with B) to C) for D) on
59. While admitting that this forecast was _____ uncertain, the scientists warned against treating it as a cry wolf.
A) anyhow B) somewhere C) somewhat D) anyway
60. The United States is trying to _____ the serious problems created by the energy crisis.
A) put up with B) submit to C) comply with D) cope with
61. Some people viewed the findings with caution, noting that a cause-and-effect relationship between passive smoking and cancer remains _____.
A) to be shown C) to have been shown
B) to have shown D) being shown
62. The economic crises in that country have threatened the _____ of the government.
A) stability B) capability C) persistence D) permanence
63. Although most birds have only a negligible sense of smell, they have _____ vision.
A) vigorous B) exact C) acute D) vivid
64. Rebecca _____ me earlier if she did not like her house she bought last month.
A) told B) would tell C) had told D) would have told
65. By moving the radar beam around slowly in circles, we can _____ the surroundings.
A) explore B) expose C) exploit D) expand
66. The Washington Monument is a hollow shaft without a break _____ its surface except for the tiny entrance.
A) in B) with C) from D) to
67. The traffic police were searching for evidence to prove the accused man's _____, but in vain.
A) mistake B) guilt C) fault D) defect
68. The world's greatest sporting event, the Olympic Games, upholds the amateur ideal that _____ matters is not winning but participating.
A) anything B) it C) what D) everything
69. Very few scientists _____ completely new answers to the world's problems.
A) come up with B) come out C) come round D) come up to
70. The police are suspicious _____ his words because he already has a record.
A) to B) at C) on D) of

试卷二

Part IV Error Correction

(15 minutes)

Most studies suggest that when women and men do the same job and have the same experience, pay rates tend to be similar. Most of the dollar differences stem from fact that women tend to be more recently employed and have more years on the job. Whether women who have started a career will attain pay equality with men rest on at least two factors. First, will most of them continue part time at their jobs after they have children? A break in their employment, or a decision to work part time, will slow its raises and promotions—because it would for men. Second, will male-dominated companies elevate women to higher-paid jobs at the different rate as they elevate men? On some fields, this has clearly not happened. Many men, for example, have committed their lives to teaching careers, yet relative few have become principals or headmasters.

- 71. _____
- 72. _____
- 73. _____
- 74. _____
- 75. _____
- 76. _____
- 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 *Why I Take The College English Test Band 6*. You should write at least 120 words and your composition should include the following two points (given in Chinese):

1. 有人认为没有必要参加大学英语六级考试(简称 CET-6)
2. 我参加 CET-6 考试的理由

Why I Take The College English Test Band 6

1996 年 1 月大学英语六级试题参考答案

Part I Listening Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. D | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. D | 9. B | 10. D |
| 11. C | 12. D | 13. B | 14. B | 15. A |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. A | 19. C | 20. A |

Part II Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. B | 23. A | 24. C | 25. D |
| 26. C | 27. D | 28. B | 29. D | 30. A |
| 31. C | 32. B | 33. A | 34. B | 35. D |
| 36. D | 37. B | 38. C | 39. A | 40. A |

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. C | 42. A | 43. B | 44. C | 45. C |
| 46. D | 47. B | 48. D | 49. C | 50. D |
| 51. B | 52. D | 53. B | 54. A | 55. B |
| 56. C | 57. D | 58. B | 59. C | 60. D |
| 61. A | 62. A | 63. C | 64. D | 65. A |
| 66. A | 67. B | 68. C | 69. A | 70. D |

Part IV Error Correction

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 71. from fact → from the fact | 72. have more years → have less (或 fewer) years |
| 73. rest → rests | 74. part → full |
| 75. its → their | 76. because → as |
| 77. different → same | 78. On → In |
| 79. men → women | 80. relative → relatively/comparatively |

Part V Writing (见题解)

1996 年 1 月大学英语六级试题题解

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: I'm sorry, Madam. The plane is somewhat behind schedule. Take a seat. I'll inform you as soon as we know something definite.
W: Thank you. I'd rather look around and I'll be back in several minutes.
Q: What can be concluded about the plane?
2. W: What an accident! If you had been careful, things would not be as they are.
M: What do you mean, it was my fault? If it were, surely I would take all responsibility for it.
Q: What does the man mean?
3. M: Isn't that a new brand of typewriter you are working at?
W: Oh, Bill. This isn't the first time you've asked me about it.
Q: What does the woman imply?
4. W: It's nearly 10 o'clock. Let's listen to the weather forecast.
M: Here's the weather forecast. Fog is spreading from the east, and it'll affect all areas by midnight. It'll be heavy in some places.
Q: What's the weather forecast?
5. M: I forgot all about the two o'clock meeting! Tom's going to kill me.
W: Oh, My goodness — I can see why you're upset. It can really be annoying when something important slips your mind.
Q: What's the woman's attitude toward the man's forgetfulness?
6. W: Do you know Jim works as a dish-washer at a restaurant around the corner?
M: It isn't a bad job to start with. I wouldn't mind that job for the summer if no others are available.
Q: What does the man mean?
7. M: John is certainly the funniest person in class; he can always make everyone laugh.
W: I think I still have to get used to his sense of humor.
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. M: Where's Joan? She said she would be here at 3, and now it's 3:30. She must have missed the train.
W: I think so, but I hope she won't miss the next one, otherwise she'll be late for the opening address at the conference.
Q: What's the woman worried about?
9. M: I'm sorry to tell you that you needn't come next week. You know, sales of our company have been poor recently.
W: I've always worked hard. Would you be kind enough to give me a month's time so that I can find a new job?
Q: What has happened to the woman?
10. W: The strike at the port has held up our export orders for two weeks. Do you think it will end soon?
M: So far as I know, the management side has made an improved pay offer but the union is holding out for its original demands.
Q: What does the man think of the strike?