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大学英语六级考试

最新全真试题分析与点评

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内 容 简 介

本书对最新 15 套大学英语六级考试全真试题进行了全方位的透视和分析,总结了大学英语六级考试的规律和考试要点,对考题中的难点作了周详的点评,对学生易于混淆、难以掌握的知识进行归类,力求使考生能举一反三,触类旁通,扩大视野,以便在即将参加的大学英语六级考试中一举达标,获得高分。

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前 言

“90 分决胜”系列是专门为参加大学英语四级和六级国家统考的考生编写的,精心选材,精心讲解,以确保他们快捷、正点夺取 CET-4 和 CET-6 高分。

随着时间的推移,大学英语四级和六级国家统考的试题越来越难,覆盖面越来越广,仍靠做一些模拟试题已经不能解决问题。要想取得高分,一举夺魁,对必考的几项内容进行各个击破至关重要。比如,对词汇、语法,对阅读理解,对翻译、填空,对作文,对听力理解,最好能一段时间内攻克一项内容,通过做足够量的专项测试,一步步扫清障碍,全面提高应试能力,最后再进行综合性实战训练,这才是一条理想的高分快车道。本丛书就是基于这种思考而编写的。

本丛书有以下三大特点:

一、方向准。本丛书作者都是长期从事大学英语教学和研究生英语教学的高校资深教师,对国家统考试题有着深入的研究,并一直进行着考前辅导,可以说对统考试题的覆盖面与深度了如指掌。所以,本丛书选材的深浅度,试题的难易度与国家统考的全真题完全一致。同时,书中的选材新,大都出自最新英美书刊。

二、题量大。为使考生最大限度地扩展知识面,掌握各种各类考点,本丛书设计的题量很大,使他们有足够大的试题空间进行反复演练,巩固提高。

三、注释详。本丛书的试题一般都备有详细的注释和答案,并结合具体试题,对相关问题也作了点拨,以使考生能触类旁通,学会分析问题、解决问题的方法。

本书是丛书中“90 分决胜系列”中的一本,挑选了 15 套大学英语六级考试试卷,并对这 15 套全真题进行了全方位的透视分析,对考题中的难点和关键问题作了周详的点评,力求使考生能举一反三,触类旁通,扩大视野,以便在即将参加的大学英语六级考试中胸有成竹,做到一举达标,夺取高分。

在本书的编写过程中得到了胡开杰、李武忠、饶辉、陆道夫、宋卫华先生和张静女士的具体帮助,王忠明、朱峥、李海及马述伟也参与了本书的编写工作,付出了辛勤的劳动,在此表示感谢。

限于水平,书中难免有疏误之处,恳请批评指正。

徐广联

记于南京四知斋

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第一部分

全真试题

一、1994 年 1 月大学英语六级试题

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: (略)

1. A) At home B) In a phone box. C) In her office. D) In a friend's house.
2. A) On the west side of a square. C) To the east of the traffic light.
B) At the end of a street. D) On the east side of a square.
3. A) She has to change the time for the trip.
B) She hasn't decided where to go next month.
C) She can't afford the time for the trip.
D) She will manage to leave this month.
4. A) The apartment is better furnished.
B) She prefers to live in a quiet place.
C) It's less expensive to live in an apartment.
D) She finds her roommates difficult to get along with.
5. A) In a hospital. B) In a library. C) In a travel agency. D) In a restaurant.
6. A) Customer and salesperson. C) Boss and secretary.
B) Teacher and student. D) Guest and waitress.
7. A) He didn't buy anything. C) He was sick and couldn't go shopping.
B) He got some medicine for his foot. D) He bought everything except the football.
8. A) Teachers like Professor Janson are rare.
B) Professor Janson has won a million dollars.
C) Professor Janson is likely to be teaching at that school.
D) There are many teachers as good as Professor Janson.
9. A) She didn't know her daughter could sing so well.
B) She sings better than her daughter.
C) She doesn't like her daughter.
D) She herself doesn't have a good voice.
10. A) He finds history books difficult to understand.
B) He has to read a lot of history books.
C) He doesn't like the history course.

D) He has lost his history book.

Section B

Directions: (略)

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) At night. B) At noon. C) In the morning. D) In the afternoon.
12. A) About Germans on strike. C) About an air crash.
 B) About a new-type airplane. D) About rescue workers in U.K. Motors.
13. A) They wanted higher pay. C) They wanted better working conditions.
 B) They wanted fewer working hours. D) They wanted an annual three-week holiday.
14. A) Rainy. B) Warm. C) Cold. D) Changeable.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) He has always lived in America.
 B) He has been in America for three years.
 C) He visited America three years ago.
 D) He has come to America to do research on advertising.
16. A) There were far more advertisements there than he had expected.
 B) The advertisements there were well designed.
 C) The advertisements there were creative and necessary.
 D) He found the advertisements there difficult to understand.
17. A) Be more careful about what they advertise.
 B) Spend less money on advertising.
 C) Advertise more for their products.
 D) Use new advertising techniques.

Passage Three

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

18. A) He is always in a hurry.
 B) He is quick in making decisions.
 C) He is always the first to arrive at the airport.
 D) He usually doesn't get the reward he deserves.
19. A) He misses his flight.
 B) He can find a good seat.

- C) He leaves the airport first at the end of the trip.
 D) His luggage comes out last.
20. A) He was told to board the wrong plane.
 B) He was not allowed to board the plane.
 C) He arrived at the airport without a ticket.
 D) He found it difficult to explain why he arrived so early.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: (略)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

There are desert plants which survive the dry season in the form of inactive seeds. There are also desert insects which survive as inactive *larvae* (幼虫). In addition, difficult as it is to believe, there are desert fish which can survive through years of *drought* (干旱) in the form of inactive eggs. These are the *shrimps* (小虾) that live in the Mojave Desert, an intensely dry region in the southwest of the United States where shade temperatures of over 50°C are often recorded.

The eggs of the Mojave shrimps are the size and have the appearance of grains of sand. When sufficient spring rain falls to form a lake, once every two to five years, these eggs *hatch* (孵化). Then the water is soon filled with millions of tiny shrimps about a millimeter long which feed on tiny plant and animal organisms which also grow in the temporary desert lake. Within a week, the shrimps grow from their original 1 millimetre to a length of about 1.5 centimetres.

Throughout the time that the shrimps are rapidly maturing, the water in the lake equally rapidly evaporates. Therefore, for the shrimps it is a *race against time*. By the twelfth day, however, when they are about 3 centimeter long, hundreds of tiny eggs form on the underbodies of the females. Usually by this time, all that remains of the lake is a large, muddy patch of wet soil. On the thirteenth day and the next, during the final hours of their brief lives, the shrimps lay their eggs in the mud. Then, having ensured that their species will survive, the shrimps die as the last of the water evaporates. If sufficient rain falls the next year to form another lake, the eggs hatch, and once again the shrimps pass rapidly through their cycle of growth, adulthood, egg-laying, and death. Some years there is insufficient rain to form a lake: in this case, the eggs will remain dormant for another year, or even longer if necessary. Very, very occasionally, perhaps twice in a hundred years, sufficient rain falls to form a deep lake that lasts a month or more. In this case, the species passes through two cycles of growth, egg-laying, and death. Thus, on such occasions, the species multiplies considerably, which further ensures its survival.

21. Which of the following is the MOST distinctive feature of Mojave shrimps?

- A) Their lives are brief.

- B) They feed on plant and animal organisms.
 C) Their eggs can survive years of drought.
 D) They lay their eggs in the mud.
22. By saying "for the shrimps it is a race against time" (*Line 2, Para. 3*) the author means _____.
- A) they have to swim fast to avoid danger in the rapidly evaporating lake
 B) they have to swim fast to catch the animal organisms on which they survive
 C) they have to multiply as many as possible within thirteen days
 D) they have to complete their life cycle within a short span of time permitted by the environment
23. The passage mainly deals with _____.
 A) the life span of the Mojave shrimps C) the importance of water to life
 B) the survival of desert shrimps D) life in the Mojave Desert
24. The word "dormant" (*Line 9, Para. 3*) most probably means
 A) inactive B) strong C) alert D) soft
25. It may be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A) appearance and size are most important for life to survive in the desert
 B) a species must be able to multiply quickly in order to survive
 C) for some species one life cycle in a year is enough to survive the desert drought
 D) some species develop a unique life pattern to survive in extremely harsh conditions

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Opportunities for rewarding work become fewer for both men and women as they grew older. After age 40, job hunting becomes even more difficult. Many workers stay at jobs they are too old for rather than face possible rejection. Our youth-oriented, throw-away culture sees little value in older people. In writer Lilian Hellman's words, they have "the wisdom that comes with age that we can't make use of".

Unemployment and economic need for work is higher among older women, especially minorities, than among younger white women. A national council reports these findings: Though unemployed longer when seeking work, older women job-hunt harder, hold a job longer with less *absenteeism* (缺勤), perform as well or better, are more reliable, and are more willing to learn than men or younger women. Yet many older women earn poor pay and face a future of poverty in their retirement years. When sexism meets ageism, poverty is no longer on the doorstep — it moves in, according to Tish Sommers, director of a special study on older women for the National Organization for Women.

Yet a 1981 report on the White House Conference on Aging shows that as a group, older Americans are the "wealthiest, best fed, best housed, healthiest, most self-reliant older population in our history." This statement is small comfort to those living below the poverty line, but it does explode some of the old traditional beliefs and fears. Opportunities for moving in and up in a large company may shrink but many older people begin successful small businesses, volunteer in satisfying activities, and stay active for many years. They have few role models because in previous generations the life span was much shorter and expectations of life were fewer. They are ploughing new ground.

Employers are beginning to recognize that the mature person can bring a great deal of stability and responsibility to a position. One doesn't lose ability and experience on the eve of one's 65th or 70th birthday any more than one grows up instantly at age 21.

26. After the age of 40, _____.
 A) most workers are tired of their present jobs
 B) many workers tend to stick to their present jobs
 C) people find their jobs more rewarding than before
 D) people still wish to hunt for more suitable jobs
27. From Heilman's remark, we can see that _____.
 A) full use has been made of the wisdom of older people
 B) the wisdom of older people is not valued by American society
 C) older people are no less intelligent than young people
 D) the wisdom of older people is of great value to American society
28. Tish Sommers argues that _____.
 A) older women find it hard to escape poverty
 B) older women usually perform better in their jobs
 C) the major cause of the poverty of older women is sexism
 D) more people have come to believe in sexism and ageism
29. According to the third paragraph, it can be seen that older Americans _____.
 A) have more job opportunities than young people
 B) live below the poverty line
 C) have new opportunities to remain active in society
 D) no longer believe in the promise of a happy life upon retirement
30. It can be concluded from the passage that the writer _____.
 A) calls attention to the living conditions of older Americans
 B) believes that the value of older people is gaining increasing recognition
 C) attempts to justify the youth-oriented, throw-away culture of the United States
 D) argues people should not retire at the age of 65 or 70

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage :

The most exciting kind of education is also the most personal. Nothing can exceed the joy of discovering for yourself something that is important to you! It may be an idea or a bit of information you come across accidentally — or a sudden insight, fitting together pieces of information or working through a problem. Such personal encounters are the “payoff” in education. A teacher may direct you to learning and even encourage you in it, but no teacher can make the excitement or the joy happen. That’s up to you.

A research paper, assigned in a course and perhaps checked at various stages by an instructor, leads you beyond classrooms, beyond the texts for classes and into a process where the joy of discovery and learning can come to you many times. Preparing the research paper is an active and individual process, and ideal learning process. It provides a structure within which you can make exciting discoveries, of knowledge and of self, that are basic to education. But the research paper also gives you a chance to individualize a school assignment, to suit a piece of work to your own interests and abilities, to show others what you can do. Writing a research paper is more than just a classroom exercise. It is an experience in searching out, understanding and synthesizing, which forms the basis of many skills applicable to both academic and nonacademic tasks. It is, in the fullest sense, a discovering, an education. So, to produce a good research paper is both a useful and a thoroughly satisfying experience!

To some, the thought of having to write an assigned number of pages, often more than ever produced before, is disconcerting. To others, the very idea of having to work independently is threatening. But there is no need to approach the research paper assignment with anxiety, and nobody should view the research paper as an obstacle to overcome. Instead, consider it a goal to accomplish, a goal within reach if you use the help this book can give you.

31. According to the writer, personal discoveries _____.
 - A) will give one encouragement and direction
 - B) are helpful in finding the right information
 - C) are the most valuable part of one’s personal education
 - D) will help one to successfully complete school assignments
32. It can be inferred from the passage that writing a research paper gives one chances _____.
 - A) to fully develop one’s personal abilities
 - B) to use the skills learnt in the classroom
 - C) to prove that one is a productive writer
 - D) to demonstrate how well one can accomplish school assignment
33. From the context, the word “disconcerting”(Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
 - A) misleading
 - B) embarrassing
 - C) stimulating
 - D) upsetting

34. The writer argues in the passage that _____.
 A) one should explore new areas in research
 B) one should trust one's own ability to meet course requirements
 C) one should consider research paper writing a pleasure, not a burden
 D) one should use all one's knowledge and skills when doing research
35. What will probably follow this passage?
 A) How to write a research paper.
 B) The importance of research in education.
 C) How to make new discoveries for oneself.
 D) The skill of putting pieces of information together.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In our culture, the sources of what we call a sense of "mastery"—feeling important and worthwhile—and the sources of what we call a sense of "pleasure"—finding life enjoyable—are not always identical. Women often are told "You can't have it all." Sometimes what the speaker really is saying is, "You chose a career, so you can't expect to have closer relationships or a happy family life." or "You have a wonderful husband and children—what's all this about wanting a career?" But women need to understand and develop both aspects of well-being, if they are to feel good about themselves.

Our study shows that, for women, well-being has two dimensions. One is mastery, which includes *self-esteem* (自尊), a sense of control over your life, and low levels of anxiety and depression. Mastery is closely related to the "doing" side of life, to work and activity. Pleasure is the other dimension, and it is composed of happiness, satisfaction and *optimism* (乐观). It is tied more closely to the "feeling" side of life. The two are independent of each other. A woman could be high in mastery and, low in pleasure, and vice versa. For example, a woman who has a good job, but whose mother has just died, might be feeling very good about herself and in control of her work life, but the pleasure side could be damaged for a time.

The concepts of mastery and pleasure can help us identify the sources of well-being for women, and remedy past mistakes. In the past, women were encouraged to look only at the feeling side of life as the source of all well-being. But we know that both mastery and pleasure are critical. And mastery seems to be achieved largely through work. In our study, all the groups of employed women rated significantly higher in mastery than did women who were not employed.

A woman's well-being is *enhanced* (增进) when she takes on multiple roles. At least by middle adulthood, the women who were involved in a combination of roles—marriages, motherhood, and employment—were the highest in well-being, despite warnings about stress and

strain.

36. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
 A) for women, a sense of "mastery" is more important than a sense of "pleasure"
 B) for women, a sense of "pleasure" is more important than a sense of "mastery"
 C) women can't have a sense of "mastery" and a sense of "pleasure" at the same time
 D) a sense of "mastery" and a sense of "pleasure" are both indispensable to women
37. The author's attitude towards women having a career is
 A) critical B) positive C) neutral D) realistic
38. One can conclude from the passage that if a woman takes on several social roles, _____.
 A) it will be easier for her to overcome stress and strain
 B) she will be more successful in her career
 C) her chances of getting promoted will be greater
 D) her life will be richer and more meaningful
39. Which of the following can be identified as a source of "pleasure" for women?
 A) Family life. C) Multiple roles in society.
 B) Regular employment. D) Freedom from anxiety.
40. The most appropriate title for the passage would be _____.
 A) The well-being of Career Women C) Two Aspects of Women's Well-Being
 B) Sources of Mastery and Pleasure D) Multiple Roles of Women in Society

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: (略)

41. He has _____ strange hobbies like collecting bottle tops and inventing secret codes.
 A) gone on B) gone in for C) gone with D) gone through with
42. Of all the soldiers they had the _____ of being the fiercest, the most patriotic, the toughest.
 A) recognition B) reservation C) recreation D) reputation
43. Why didn't you tell me you could lend me the money? I _____ if from the bank.
 A) haven't needed to borrow C) needn't have borrowed
 B) will not need to borrow D) didn't need to borrow
44. Advanced computer technology has _____ an answer to accurate weather forecasting.
 A) set up B) come up with C) filled in D) faced up to
45. I stared into the blackness and wondered if he was as aware of my presence as _____.
 A) I was of his B) I was of him C) I did of him D) I did of his
46. They are sure they have all the facts they need to _____ the existence of a black hole.
 A) obtain B) maintain C) verify D) display
47. The new tourist hotel will have _____ for more than one thousand people.

- A) convenience B) accommodations C) capability D) capacities
48. Medical doctors sometimes can make mistakes that will cost _____.
A) patients their lives C) patients for their lives
B) patient lives D) patients with their lives
49. He had been completely exhausted but felt considerably _____ after a meal and a rest.
A) renewed B) recreated C) reshaped D) refreshed
50. His intelligence and experience will enable him to _____ the complicated situation.
A) cope with B) settle down C) intervene in D) interfere with
51. At last she left her house and got to the airport, only _____ the plane flying away.
A) having seen B) to have seen C) saw D) to see
52. He obviously displays a great _____ for some of your poems.
A) consent B) admiration C) respect D) pleasure
53. This law _____ the number of accidents caused by children running across the road when they get off the bus.
A) intending to reduce C) intended reducing
B) intends reducing D) is intended to reduce
54. The fire must have _____ after the staff had gone home.
A) broken down B) broken up C) broken out D) broken off
55. Humidity is so intense in some parts of the tropics that Europeans find they are unable to _____ it.
A) maintain B) persist C) endure D) sustain
56. The sight of a sick horse being driven along the streets of the village remained _____ him for weeks.
A) of B) on C) to D) with
57. A series of border incidents would _____ lead the two countries to war.
A) inevitably B) consistently C) uniformly D) persistently
58. They tried to restrict access to _____ they believed to be dangerous areas.
A) what B) which C) that D) everywhere
59. If each manager makes his usual speech, the meeting will be _____ for forty-five minutes.
A) expanded B) prolonged C) delayed D) exceeded
60. It was only after some progress _____ in the use and development of electric current that men began to realize the importance and possibilities of magnetism.
A) was made C) has been made
B) would have been made D) had been made
61. The weatherman broadcasts the _____ in temperature twice a day.
A) diversion B) variation C) variety D) modification

62. I seem to have reached a rather gloomy conclusion, but I think that something cheerful may still be derived _____ it.
A) of B) off C) from D) with
63. Animals can become unusually _____ when they are upset by a sudden environmental change.
A) puzzled B) predominant C) vigorous D) aggressive
64. In no circumstances can more work be got out of a machine than _____.
A) is put into it B) to put it into it C) to be put into it D) that puts into it
65. The winning team loudly _____ its victory.
A) magnified B) proclaimed C) signified D) exclaimed
66. Last year, these ships transported a total of 83.34 million tons of cargo, a 4.4 percent increase _____ the previous year.
A) over B) than C) up D) beyond
67. With an eighty-hour week and little enjoyment, life must have been very _____ for the nineteenth-century factory workers.
A) hostile B) anxious C) tedious D) obscure
68. The Second World War, _____ the earlier one of 1914, prompted public concern about the physical and intellectual well-being of the country's human resources.
A) so as B) as were C) as did D) same as
69. Louis was asked to _____ the man who stole her purse.
A) confirm B) recognize C) claim D) identify
70. The bus that _____ outside the inn would soon take the visitors downtown.
A) held back B) pulled up C) got down D) set forth

Part IV

Error Correction

(15 minutes)

Directions: (略)

When we consider the comfortable circumstances of a working family today, the life of the working man in 1882 seems miserable indeed. But earlier it had been even hard. At the beginning of the nineteenth century working hours were from sunrise to sunset, pay was awful, and working conditions being poor and dangerous. The workingman had little schooling beyond his craft, and there was little hope that their children would have nothing better. There were no public schools, and besides, the few pennies which the children could earn needed to help support the family. If he was present because of sickness, there was often no job from him when he returned. Since there were always plenty of other workers to take his job,

71. _____
72. _____
73. _____
74. _____
75. _____
76. ____ 77. ____