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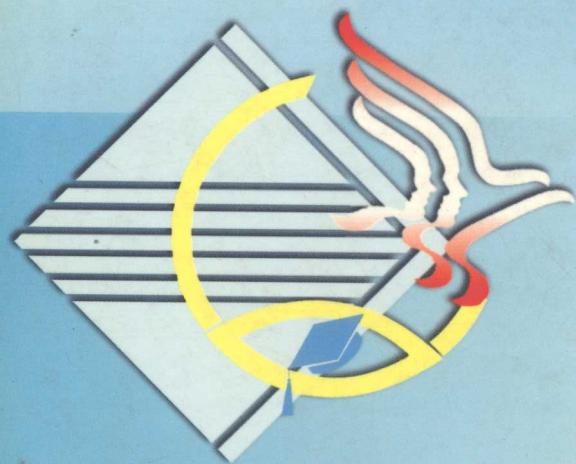
大学英语

CET-6

最新应试教程

历年实考试题汇编

编写：大学英语六级考试命题研究组



六级

专利文献出版社

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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。今年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:有英语四级证书者优先。甚至要求应聘者必须有四级证,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,出个题目要求考生以此作文。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,我们在《大学英语最新应试教程》丛书特地编设了这本《六级历年实考试题汇编》分册。全书收录了十二套历年考过的六级全真试题。

为减少读者的经济负担,我们采取了以下措施:

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,大家都已熟知,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。

本书的编排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。

编者

1999年8月

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1993 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

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 place.
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. C) It's too windy.
B) The people there are terrible. D) The beaches are dirty.
6. A) In Mexico. C) In the city.
B) In California. 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. degree.
 - C) The credit hours required for an M. A. thesis.
 - D) Taking more optional courses.
10. A) They get a bargain right away.
- B) They have a look at the advertisement.
 - C) They throw away their TV set.
 - D) They go and buy a big TV set.

Section B

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. C) Through observation.
- B) By recording. D) Through interviewing.
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. C) A teacher.
- B) A singer. 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. C) To apply for a scholarship.

- B) To go to the United States. D) To have her performance taped.
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 qualified engineers.
19. A) A year ago. C) Three years ago.
 B) A decade ago. 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)

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 at-

tend 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. According to the author, there was once 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

in cubic volume above the earth" (Para. 3, Lines 9—10)?

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 preserve good 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, that 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 C) the best sleep habits
B) no electric lighting 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 2) 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 personal choice, Fries and Crapo, drew a comparison. They suggest that to knowingly give oneself over to a behavior that has a statistical probability of shortening life is similar to attempting suicide. Thus, for those individuals who are interested in preserving both the quality and quantity of life, personal health choices should reflect those behaviors that are associated with a statistical probability of increased vitality and longevity.

36. The concept of personal choice concerning health is important because _____.

- A) personal health choices help cure most illnesses
- B) it helps raise the level of our medical knowledge
- C) it is essential to personal freedom in American society
- D) wrong decisions could lead to poor health

37. To "live a completely sedentary life-style" (Para. 1, Lines 8-9) in the passage means _____.

- A) to "live an inactive life"

- B) to "live a decent life"
 C) to "live a life with complete freedom"
 D) to "live a life of vice"
38. Sound personal health choice is often difficult to make because _____.
- A) current medical knowledge is still insufficient
 B) there are many factors influencing our decisions
 C) few people are willing to trade the quality of life for the quantity of life
 D) people are usually influenced by the behavior of their friends
39. To knowingly allow oneself to pursue unhealthy habits is compared by Fries and Crapo to _____.
- A) improving the quality of one's life
 B) limiting one's personal health choice
 C) deliberately ending one's life
 D) breaking the rules of social behavior
40. According to Fries and Crapo sound health choices should be based on _____.
- A) personal decisions
 B) society's laws
 C) statistical evidence
 D) friends' opinions

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

41. The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.
- A) is promised
 B) has been promising
 C) is promising
 D) promised
42. The doctor was asked to go back to the hospital because of _____ case.
- A) an operation
 B) an emergency
 C) a treatment
 D) an incident
43. Life is a candle _____ to burn ever brighter.
- A) being meant
 B) meaning
 C) to mean
 D) meant