

历年大学英语 四级·六级考试真 题解析

六级篇最新修订版

主编：谢新

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历年大学英语四、六级考试 真题解析

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前 言

全国大学英语六级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一次大规模的标准化考试,是针对广大英语学习者,尤其是针对大学生的一种水平测试。随着英语在中国越来越广泛的应用,学习英语和参加六级考试的人越来越多。但由于六级考试大纲几次变更,题型不断变化,考生接触真题的机会又少,以致考生对六级考试动向把握不准,对考试能否过关表现信心不足。尽管市场上有不少六级考试方面的书籍,但大多在难度和深度上与考试要求相差甚远,无法满足实际考试的需要。针对这一情况,我们特将考生渴望已久的历年考试真题汇编成书,并请名师解析,即《历年大学英语四、六级考试真题解析》(六级篇)最新修订版一书。

本书与其它六级考试用书相比,至少有以下三个特色:

一、全:本书收集了从 1996 年到 2001 年,每年 1 月和 6 月的实考试题,共十二套,有解析和听力材料,并配有磁带三盒或光盘两片。

二、真:本书所收试卷为实考试卷,听力部分录音也是每次考试考场实放录音。

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

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

本书不仅给广大考生提供了实弹演习的机会,同时也为六级辅导班提供了绝佳教材。

书中若有遗漏,敬请指正。祝广大考生顺利过关!

编 者

2001 年 8 月

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Part One Original Tests(全真试题)

1996年1月大学英语六级考试

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 what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested 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 will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) 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) Joan won't come to the conference.
- C) Joan will miss the next conference. D) Joan may be late 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

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

- 11. A) 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. B) A new type of jail.
- C) A labour camp. D) A big gymnasium in Scotland.
- 15. A) Women criminals in Scotland. B) Criminals who are given long sentences.
- C) Criminals who are given short 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.

B) Near the terminal building.

C) In a coach to the city.

D) In the waiting room.

19. A) Near the airport hotel.

B) At the travellers' information desk.

C) Outside the Customs Hall.

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)

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.

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 arrival 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" (Para. 1, Line 7) 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 marvelous memory and some good math skills. But today the best models can be wired up to learn by experience, follow an argument, ask proper questions and write poetry and music. They can also carry on somewhat puzzling conversations.

Computers imitate life. As computers get more complex, the imitation gets better. Finally, the line between the original and the copy becomes unclear. In another 15 years or so, we will see the computer as a new form of life.

The opinion seems ridiculous because, for one thing, computers lack the drives and emotions of living creatures. But drives can be programmed into the computer's brain just as nature programmed them into our human brains as a part of the equipment for survival.

Computers match people in some roles, and when fast decisions are needed in a crisis, they often surpass them. Having evolved when the pace of life was slower, the human brain has an inherent defect that prevents it from absorbing several streams of information simultaneously and acting on them quickly. Throw too many things at the brain at one time and it freezes up.

We are still in control, but the capabilities of computers are increasing at a fantastic rate, while raw human intelligence is changing slowly, if at all. Computer power has increased ten times every eight years since 1946. In the 1990s, when the sixth generation appears, the reasoning power of an intelligence built out of silicon will begin to match that of the human brain.

That does not mean the evolution of intelligence has ended on the earth. Judging by the past, we can expect that a new species will arise out of man, surpassing his achievements as he has surpassed those of his predecessor. Only a carbon chemistry enthusiast would assume that the new species must be man's flesh-and-blood descendants. The new kind of intelligent life is more likely to be made of silicon.

31. What do you suppose was the attitude of Dr. Samuel Johnson towards ladies preaching?

- A) He believed that ladies were born worse preachers than men.
- B) He was pleased that ladies could preach, though not as well as men.
- C) He disapproved of ladies preaching.
- D) He encouraged ladies to preach.

32. Today, computers are still inferior to man in terms of _____.

- A) decision making
- B) drives and feelings
- C) growth of reasoning power
- D) information absorption

33. In terms of making quick decisions, the human brain cannot be compared with the computer because _____.

- A) in the long process of evolution the slow pace of life didn't require such ability of the human brain
- B) the human brain is influenced by other factors such as motivation and emotion
- C) the human brain may sometimes freeze up in a dangerous situation

- D) computers imitate life while the human brain does not imitate computers
34. Though he thinks highly of the development of computer science, the author doesn't mean that _____.
- A) computers are likely to become a new form of intelligent life
 - B) human beings have lost control of computers
 - C) the intelligence of computers will eventually surpass that of human beings
 - D) the evolution of intelligence will probably depend on that of electronic brains
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) Future man will be made of silicon instead of flesh and blood.
 - B) Some day it will be difficult to tell a computer from a man.
 - C) The reasoning power of computers has already surpassed that of man.
 - D) Future intelligent life may not necessarily be made of organic matter.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Video recorders and photocopyers, 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)

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

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 B) that how they have observed
- C) how what 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 of 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 B) to have shown
C) to have been shown D) being shown
62. The economic crisis 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) defeat
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)

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. 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 (^) in the correct place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and be sure to put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods.
Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

1. _____ time.
2. _____ /
3. _____ the

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

71. _____
72. _____

years on the job. Whether women who have started a career will attain pay equality with men rest on at least two factors.

73. _____

First, will most of them continue part-time at their jobs after

74. _____

they have children? A break in their employment, or a decision

75. _____

to work part-time, will slow its raises and promotions —

76. _____

because it would for men. Second, will male-dominated

77. _____

companies elevate women to higher-paid jobs at the different

78. _____

rate as they elevate men? On some fields, this had clearly not

79. _____

happened. Many men, for example, have committed their

80. _____

lives to teaching careers, yet relative few have become

principals or headmasters.

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

1996年6月大学英语六级考试

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 what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four 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 will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) To change the tennis shoes in the sportswear department.
B) To help his friend find the right department.
C) To find his lost shoes on the tennis court.
D) To buy himself a pair of tennis shoes.
2. A) They produce part of their own food.
B) They sell their own produce.
C) They feed their family on cheap food.
D) They buy food from farmers.
3. A) Mr. White's reason for leaving.
B) Mr. White's new appointment.
C) A vacant position.
D) How to apply for a job.
4. A) Be hostile to Nancy.
B) Ask Nancy to come out.
C) Talk to Nancy herself.
D) Write Nancy a letter.
5. A) To serve as her tour guide.
B) To serve as her bodyguard.
C) To serve as her driver.
D) To serve as her porter.
6. A) He is often asked to go and see exhibits.
B) He would like to go and see the exhibit.
C) He went to see the exhibit last year.
D) He definitely does not want to go.
7. A) The environmental problem.
B) The healthy problem.
C) The educational problem.
D) The international problem.
8. A) Bob will see Susan tomorrow evening.
B) Bob might be at home late tomorrow evening.
C) Bob and Susan have decided to go on a holiday.
D) Bob asked the woman to come another time.
9. A) They think cinemas are too far away from their homes.